

Public Law 88-368

AN ACT

July 9, 1964
[H. R. 9876]

To amend the Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Offenses Control Act of 1961 by extending its provisions for two additional years and providing for a special project and study.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 3(a) of the Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Offenses Control Act of 1961 is amended by inserting before the period at the end thereof the following: “, and including techniques for the establishment of high ethical and community responsibility standards”.

Juvenile delinquency.
75 Stat. 572.
42 USC 2542.

SEC. 2. Section 6 of the Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Offenses Control Act of 1961 is amended to read as follows:

42 USC 2545.

“AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

“SEC. 6. For the purpose of carrying out the programs provided for in the preceding sections of this Act during the period ending June 30, 1966, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and each of the three succeeding fiscal years, the sum of \$10,000,000; and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, only such sums may be appropriated as the Congress may hereafter authorize by law.”

SEC. 3. The Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Offenses Control Act of 1961 is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sections:

42 Stat. 2541
note.

“SPECIAL STUDY OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND CHILD LABOR LAWS

“SEC. 8. The Secretary shall make a special study of the compulsory school attendance laws and of the laws and regulations affecting the employment of minors with a view to determining the effects of such laws and regulations on juvenile delinquency and youth offenses. The Secretary shall transmit an interim report on the results of such study to the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives and to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare of the Senate on or before June 30, 1965, and shall make a final report on the results of such study, together with recommendations for executive or legislative action, to the President and to the Congress as soon as practicable but in any event by January 31, 1966.

Report to congressional committees.

Final report to President and Congress.

“NATIONAL JUVENILE DELINQUENCY DEMONSTRATION PROJECT

“SEC. 9. (a) The Secretary shall formulate and carry out a special project in the Washington metropolitan area for the purpose of demonstrating to the Nation the effectiveness of a large-scale, well-rounded program for the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency and youth offenses. In carrying out such project, the Secretary may utilize the services and facilities of public and private organizations and agencies engaged in combating juvenile delinquency and youth offenses. Such project shall include among other things the provision of guidance and counseling services to supplement (without any reduction in personnel) those provided by the

Demonstration project.

public school system, and the establishment and operation of halfway houses. The project shall also be designed to demonstrate methods of increasing job opportunities available to young people who are, or are in danger of becoming, juvenile delinquents or youth offenders.

“(b) In addition to the sums authorized to be appropriated by section 6, the sum of \$5,000,000 is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section, to remain available until expended.”

Approved July 9, 1964.

Public Law 88-369

AN ACT

July 11, 1964
[H. R. 10456]

To authorize appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for research and development, construction of facilities, and administrative operations, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration the sum of \$5,227,506,000, as follows:

(a) For “Research and development,” \$4,341,100,000 for the following programs:

- (1) Gemini, \$308,400,000;
- (2) Apollo, \$2,677,500,000;
- (3) Advanced missions, \$26,000,000;
- (4) Geophysics and astronomy, \$177,450,000;
- (5) Lunar and planetary exploration, \$283,100,000;
- (6) Sustaining university program, \$46,000,000;
- (7) Launch vehicle development, \$128,200,000;
- (8) Bioscience, \$31,000,000;
- (9) Meteorological satellites, \$37,500,000;
- (10) Communication satellites, \$11,400,000;
- (11) Advanced technological satellites, \$31,000,000;
- (12) Basic research, \$21,000,000;
- (13) Space vehicles systems, \$37,000,000;
- (14) Electronic systems, \$27,000,000;
- (15) Human factor systems, \$15,500,000;
- (16) Nuclear-electric systems, \$47,100,000;
- (17) Nuclear rockets, \$57,000,000;
- (18) Chemical propulsion, \$62,800,000;
- (19) Space power, \$12,500,000;
- (20) Aeronautics, \$37,000,000;
- (21) Tracking and data acquisition, \$261,900,000;
- (22) Technology utilization, \$4,750,000.

(b) For “Construction of facilities”, including land acquisitions, \$262,880,500, as follows:

- (1) Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, California, \$5,668,000;
- (2) Electronics Research Center, Boston, Massachusetts, area, \$10,000,000;
- (3) Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Maryland, \$1,221,000;
- (4) Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena and Edwards, California, \$3,582,000;
- (5) John F. Kennedy Space Center, NASA, Cocoa Beach, Florida, \$87,070,000;
- (6) Langley Research Center, Hampton, Virginia, \$3,938,000;

National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act, 1965.

Research and development.

Construction of facilities.