

of section 3 of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act: *Provided*, That the time and method of disposition shall be fixed with due regard to the protection of the United States against avoidable loss and the protection of producers, processors, and consumers against avoidable disruption of their usual markets.

Approved May 11, 1966.

Public Law 89-423

AN ACT

To authorize the disposal of ruthenium from the supplemental stockpile.

May 11, 1966
[H. R. 13663]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Administrator of General Services is hereby authorized to dispose of, by negotiation or otherwise, approximately fifteen thousand troy ounces of ruthenium now held in the supplemental stockpile established pursuant to section 104(b) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704(b)). Such disposition may be made without regard to the provisions of section 3 of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act (50 U.S.C. 98b): *Provided*, That the time and method of disposition shall be fixed with due regard to the protection of the United States against avoidable loss and the protection of producers, processors, and consumers against avoidable disruption of their usual markets.

Ruthenium.
Disposal.

73 Stat. 607.

60 Stat. 597.

Approved May 11, 1966.

Public Law 89-424

AN ACT

To authorize the disposal of vanadium from the national stockpile.

May 11, 1966
[H. R. 13774]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Administrator of General Services is hereby authorized to dispose of, by negotiation or otherwise, approximately six thousand four hundred and fifty short tons of vanadium (V content) now held in the national stockpile established pursuant to the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act (50 U.S.C. 98-98h). Such disposition may be made without regard to the provisions of section 3 of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act: *Provided*, That the time and method of disposition shall be fixed with due regard to the protection of the United States against avoidable loss and the protection of producers, processors, and consumers against avoidable disruption of their usual markets.

Vanadium.
Disposal.

60 Stat. 596.

Approved May 11, 1966.

Public Law 89-425

AN ACT

To provide for the appointment of two additional judges for the United States Court of Claims, and for other purposes.

May 11, 1966
[S. 1804]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) the President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, two additional associate judges for the Court of Claims.

U.S. Court of
Claims.
Additional
judges.

62 Stat. 898.

(b) In order to reflect the changes in the number of permanent associate judges of the Court of Claims caused by this section, section 171 of title 28 of the United States Code is amended by striking out the word "four" in the first sentence thereof and inserting in lieu thereof the word "six".

SEC. 2. Section 175 of title 28, United States Code, in its present form is stricken, and the following section is inserted as section 175 of title 28 of the United States Code:

"§ 175. Assignment of judges; divisions; hearings; quorum; decisions

"(a) Judges of the Court of Claims shall sit on the court and its divisions in such order and at such times as the court directs.

"(b) The Court of Claims may authorize the hearing and determination of cases and controversies by separate divisions, each consisting of three judges. Such divisions shall sit at the times and places and hear the cases and controversies assigned as the court directs.

28 USC 291-296.

"(c) Cases and controversies shall be heard and determined by a court or division of not more than three judges, unless a hearing en banc is ordered by the court or by the chief judge. The court en banc for an initial hearing shall consist of the judges of the Court of Claims in regular active service. In case of a vacancy in the court or of the inability of a judge thereof in regular active service to sit, a justice or judge assigned to the court pursuant to chapter 13 of this title shall be competent to sit in the court en banc when designated by the court to do so.

"(d) A rehearing en banc may be ordered by a majority of the judges of the Court of Claims in regular active service. The court en banc for a rehearing shall consist of the judges of the Court of Claims in regular active service. A judge of the Court of Claims who has retired from regular active service shall also be competent to sit as a judge of the court en banc in the rehearing of a case or controversy if he sat on the court or division at the original hearing thereof.

"(e) Two judges shall constitute a quorum of a division of the Court of Claims, four judges shall constitute a quorum of a court en banc.

"(f) A majority of the judges or justices who actually sit on the court or division or court en banc must concur in any decision."

28 USC 171-175.

SEC. 3. Item 175 in the analysis of chapter 7 of title 28 of the United States Code, immediately preceding section 171, is amended to read as follows: "175. Assignment of judges; divisions; hearings; quorum; decisions."

Approved May 11, 1966.