Public Law 290 CHAPTER 128

JOINT RESOLUTION

April 3, 1952
[H.J. Res. 108]

Providing for recognition and endorsement of the International Trade Fair and Inter-American Cultural and Trade Center in New Orleans, Louisiana.

Whereas the national security and prosperity of the United States require the development of improved relations and increased trade with Latin America and the world; and

Whereas international friendship and trade are founded upon the good will and mutual respect of the people of one nation for those of another, and must be based primarily upon extensive popular contact and understanding; and

Whereas the natural expansion of our trade with Latin America and the world, without subsidy or compulsion, will sustain employment and production and improve living standards both in the United States and throughout the world, preventing the infiltration of undemocratic philosophies there while promoting mutual good will, understanding, and confidence, lasting trade connections, and solidarity among all the nations of the world; and

Whereas any constructive long-range program for the development of a balanced foreign trade with the world must provide ample opportunity for the participation of small businesses, together with adequate merchandising facilities for their products and their representatives; and

Whereas there is a compelling need for the establishment of a trade center which will aid in carrying out these objectives and which will provide an opportunity to bring together large numbers of people from throughout the world and give recognition to their respective cultural, scientific, and artistic and industrial achievements; and

Whereas during the past quarter century outstanding statesmen, industrialists, and internationalists have frequently urged the establishment of such a trade center; and

Whereas the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, has been for over two hundred years an international city and the natural gateway to the United States from much of Latin America for over two centuries by virtue of its geographical position and the rail, water, air, and highway connections with all parts of the United States; and

Whereas New Orleans in 1944 established International House which has become a world-famous institution for the promotion of peace, trade, and understanding and in 1947 established the International Trade Mart which has assumed a position of much importance in world trading circles, and particularly in Latin America; and

Whereas New Orleans today is the second port of the United States in dollar values of foreign trade, and in recent years has made very rapid progress in foreign trade and has spent several millions of dollars in developing a foreign trade consciousness in the Mississippi Valley region, and has worked diligently, intelligently, and with results in promoting healthy two-way foreign trade; and

Whereas the city of New Orleans, therefore, is a natural location for further development as an international trade center operated in the national public interest; and

Whereas 1953 is the sesquicentennial anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase, which united the United States and started them on the way to becoming a world power, and this purchase was negotiated and consummated in New Orleans, capital of the Territory, and the business, cultural, social, and intellectual center of the South then and now: Now therefore be it

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New Orleans. International Trade Fair, etc.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Congress hereby expresses its endorsement of the establishment of an International Trade Fair and Inter-American Cultural and Trade Center in New Orleans in 1953 in observance of the Louisiana Purchase anniversary and as a nonprofit enterprise for the development of improved relations and increased trade with other nations. The President is authorized and requested, by proclamation or in such other manner as he may deem proper, to grant recognition to the International Trade Fair and Inter-American Cultural and Trade Center in New Orleans, calling upon officials and agencies of the Government to assist and cooperate with such center, and inviting the participation of foreign nations therein.

Proclamation.

Importation of articles.

SEC. 2. All articles which shall be imported from foreign countries for the purpose of exhibition at the International Trade Fair and Inter-American Cultural and Trade Center, to be held at New Orleans, Louisiana, from November 30, 1953, to May 31, 1954, inclusive, by the International House, Incorporated, a corporation, or for use in constructing, installing, or maintaining foreign exhibits at the said trade fair, upon which articles there shall be a tariff or customs duty, shall be admitted without payment of such tariff, customs duty, fees, or charges under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; but it shall be lawful at any time during or within three months after the close of the said trade fair to sell within the area of the trade fair any articles provided for herein, subject to such regulations for the security of the revenue and for the collection of import duties as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe: *Provided*, That all such articles, when withdrawn for consumption or use in the United States, shall be subject to the duties, if any, imposed upon such articles by the revenue laws in force at the date of their withdrawal; and on such articles which shall have suffered diminution or deterioration from incidental handling or exposure, the duties, if payable, shall be assessed according to the appraised value at the time of withdrawal from entry hereunder for consumption or entry under the general tariff law: *Provided further*, That imported articles provided for herein shall not be subject to any marking requirements of the general tariff laws, except when such articles are withdrawn for consumption or use in the United States, in which case they shall not be released from customs custody until properly marked, but no additional duty shall be assessed because such articles were not sufficiently marked when imported into the United States: *Provided further*, That at any time during or within three months after the close of the trade fair, any article entered hereunder may be abandoned to the Government or destroyed under customs supervision, whereupon any duties on such article shall be remitted: *Provided further*, That articles which have been admitted without payment of duty for exhibition under any tariff law and which have remained in continuous customs custody or under a customs exhibition bond and imported articles in bonded warehouses under the general tariff law may be accorded the privilege of transfer to and entry for exhibition at the said trade fair under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe: *And provided further*, That the International House, Incorporated, a corporation, shall be deemed, for customs purposes only, to be the sole consignee of all merchandise imported under the provisions of this Act, and that the actual and necessary customs charges for labor, services, and other expenses in connection with the entry, examination, appraisement, release or custody, together with the necessary charges for salaries of customs officers and employees in connec-

Sale of articles.

Articles withdrawn.

Marking requirements.

Abandonment of articles.

Articles in customs custody.

Sole consignee; expenses.

tion with the supervision, custody of, and accounting for, articles imported under the provisions of this Act, shall be reimbursed by the International House, Incorporated, a corporation, to the Government of the United States under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and that receipts from such reimbursements shall be deposited as refunds to the appropriation from which paid, in the manner provided for in section 524, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (U. S. C., 1946 edition, title 19, sec. 1524).

Deposit of receipts.

46 Stat. 741.

Approved April 3, 1952.

Public Law 291 CHAPTER 129

AN ACT

To provide for medical services to non-Indians in Indian hospitals, and for other purposes.

April 3, 1952
[H.R. 1043]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in any areas where there are inadequate hospital beds and health facilities available to serve the non-Indian population, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized in his discretion to make available to non-Indians, hospital and health facilities operated by the Indian Bureau which are not being utilized for Indians, at such fees and under such terms and conditions as he may prescribe: *Provided*, That the fees charged will not be less than the per diem cost per patient of operating and maintaining the hospital or the health activity.

Indian hospitals. Services to non-Indians.

SEC. 2. Whenever the health needs of the Indians can be better met thereby, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized in his discretion to enter into contracts with any State, Territory, or political subdivision thereof, or any appropriate Federal, State, Territory, or political subdivision thereof, or private nonprofit corporation, agency, or institution providing for the transfer by the Indian Bureau of Indian hospitals or other health facilities, including initial operating equipment and supplies. It shall be a condition of each such transfer that all facilities transferred shall be available to meet the health needs of the Indians and that such health needs shall be given priority over those of the non-Indian population. No hospital or health facility that has been constructed or maintained for a specific tribe of Indians, or for a specific group of tribes, shall be transferred to a non-Indian entity or organization under this section unless such action has been approved by the governing body of the tribe, or by the governing bodies of a majority of the tribes, for which such hospital or health facility has been constructed or maintained.

Transfers of Indian hospitals.

Condition.

Restriction.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of the Interior is also authorized to enter into contracts with any physicians duly licensed by any State or Territory to provide medical attention or services to Indians, and to expend under such contract funds appropriated by Congress for medical attention to Indians.

Contracts with physicians.

SEC. 4. Any contracts entered into pursuant to this Act shall provide that the standards of services to be rendered to Indians shall not be less than the standards established by the Secretary of the Interior; that the same services shall be rendered to Indian patients as is rendered to other patients and that Indian patients shall not be segregated from other patients.

Standards of services.

SEC. 5. The Secretary of the Interior is also authorized to make such other regulations as he deems desirable to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Regulations.

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