

March 31, 1942, April 9, 1942, and October 27, 1942, originally in the total amount of \$220,000, executed by the association and delivered to the United States pursuant to loan contract numbered A-10-FSA-382-PC-MT-104, dated December 4, 1941, between the association and the United States, shall be deemed to have been fully paid and satisfied, and said buildings, structures, improvements, or alterations therein shall be administered and disposed of by the Secretary of Agriculture as part of the project, in the same manner as though acquired with project lands under the provisions of Section 5 (a) of the Act of August 11, 1939, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590z-3 (a)).

Approved June 17, 1950.

54 Stat. 1122.

[CHAPTER 296]

AN ACT

To amend section 3 of the Act of June 18, 1934, relating to the establishment of foreign-trade zones.

June 17, 1950
[H. R. 5332]
[Public Law 566]

Foreign trade zones.

19 U. S. C. § 81c.

Admission of foreign
merchandise.

Supervision.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 3 of the Act of June 18, 1934 (Public Law Numbered 397, Seventy-third Congress; 48 Stat. 998), relating to the establishment of foreign-trade zones, is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 3. Foreign and domestic merchandise of every description, except such as is prohibited by law, may, without being subject to the customs laws of the United States, except as otherwise provided in this Act, be brought into a zone and may be stored, sold, exhibited, broken up, repacked, assembled, distributed, sorted, graded, cleaned, mixed with foreign or domestic merchandise, or otherwise manipulated, or be manufactured except as otherwise provided in this Act, and be exported, destroyed, or sent into customs territory of the United States therefrom, in the original package or otherwise; but when foreign merchandise is so sent from a zone into customs territory of the United States it shall be subject to the laws and regulations of the United States affecting imported merchandise: *Provided*, That whenever the privilege shall be requested and there has been no manipulation or manufacture effecting a change in tariff classification, the collector of customs shall take under supervision any lot or part of a lot of foreign merchandise in a zone, cause it to be appraised and taxes determined and duties liquidated thereon. Merchandise so taken under supervision may be stored, manipulated, or manufactured under the supervision and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and whether mixed or manufactured with domestic merchandise or not may, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, be exported or destroyed, or may be sent into customs territory upon the payment of such liquidated duties and determined taxes thereon. If merchandise so taken under supervision has been manipulated or manufactured, such duties and taxes shall be payable on the quantity of such foreign merchandise used in the manipulation or manufacture of the entered article. Allowance shall be made for recoverable and irrecoverable waste; and if recoverable waste is sent into customs territory, it shall be dutiable and taxable in its condition and quantity and at its weight at the time of entry. Where two or more products result from the manipulation or manufacture of merchandise in a zone the liquidated duties and determined taxes shall be distributed to the several products in accordance with their relative value at the time of separation with due allowance for waste as provided for above: *Provided further*, That subject to such regulations respecting identity and the safeguarding of the revenue as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem necessary, articles, the

growth, product, or manufacture of the United States, on which all internal-revenue taxes have been paid, if subject thereto, and articles previously imported on which duty and/or tax has been paid, or which have been admitted free of duty and tax, may be taken into a zone from the customs territory of the United States, placed under the supervision of the collector, and whether or not they have been combined with or made part, while in such zone, of other articles, may be brought back thereto free of quotas, duty, or tax: *Provided further*, That if in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury their identity has been lost, such articles not entitled to free entry by reason of noncompliance with the requirements made hereunder by the Secretary of the Treasury shall be treated when they reenter customs territory of the United States as foreign merchandise under the provisions of the tariff and internal-revenue laws in force at that time: *Provided further*, That under the rules and regulations of the controlling Federal agencies, articles which have been taken into a zone from customs territory for the sole purpose of exportation, destruction (except destruction of distilled spirits, wines, and fermented malt liquors), or storage shall be considered to be exported for the purpose of—

“(a) the draw-back, warehousing, and bonding, or any other provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and the regulations thereunder; and

“(b) the statutes and bonds exacted for the payment of draw-back, refund, or exemption from liability for internal-revenue taxes and for the purposes of the internal-revenue laws generally and the regulations thereunder.

Such a transfer may also be considered an exportation for the purposes of other Federal laws insofar as Federal agencies charged with the enforcement of those laws deem it advisable. Such articles may not be returned to customs territory for domestic consumption except where the Foreign-Trade Zones Board deems such return to be in the public interest, in which event the articles shall be subject to the provisions of paragraph 1615 (f) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended: *Provided further*, That no operation involving any foreign or domestic merchandise brought into a zone which operation would be subject to any provision or provisions of section 1807, chapter 15, chapter 16, chapter 17, chapter 21, chapter 23, chapter 24, chapter 25, chapter 26, or chapter 32 of the Internal Revenue Code if performed in customs territory, or involving the manufacture of any article provided for in paragraph 367 or paragraph 368 of the Tariff Act of 1930, shall be permitted in a zone except those operations (other than rectification of distilled spirits and wines, or the manufacture or production of alcoholic products unfit for beverage purposes) which were permissible under this Act prior to July 1, 1949: *Provided further*, That articles produced or manufactured in a zone and exported therefrom shall on subsequent importation into the customs territory of the United States be subject to the import laws applicable to like articles manufactured in a foreign country, except that articles produced or manufactured in a zone exclusively with the use of domestic merchandise, the identity of which has been maintained in accordance with the second proviso of this section, may, on such importation, be entered as American goods returned.”

SEC. 2. IMPORT DUTY REMOVED FROM EVERGREEN CHRISTMAS TREES.

(a) Paragraph 1803 of the Tariff Act of 1930 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subparagraph:

“(3) Evergreen Christmas trees.”

(b) This section shall be effective as to articles entered for consumption or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption on or after

Loss of identity.

Transfers.

46 Stat. 590.
19 U. S. C. §§ 1001-1654.

Ante, p. 4; *post*, pp. 406, 785, 798, 1075, 1093; *infra*.

52 Stat. 1902.
19 U. S. C. § 1201, par. 1615 (f).

53 Stat. 198, 217-426.
26 U. S. C., analysis foll. § 10; Sup. III, §§ 2470, 2800-3182, 3507, 3508.

Ante, pp. 6-9, 20; *post*, p. 966.

46 Stat. 621, 623.
19 U. S. C. § 1001, pars. 367, 368.

Articles produced in and exported from a zone.

46 Stat. 683.
19 U. S. C. § 1201, par. 1803; Sup. III, § 1201, par. 1803.

the first day of the first month which begins more than ten days after the date of enactment of this Act.

Approved June 17, 1950.

[CHAPTER 320]

AN ACT

June 20, 1950
[H. R. 5556]
[Public Law 567]

To make available for Indian use certain surplus property at the Wingate Ordnance Depot, New Mexico.

Fort Wingate Military Reservation, N. Mex.
Transfer of surplus land.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Army is hereby authorized and directed to transfer to the Department of the Interior, for use by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, that portion of the Fort Wingate Military Reservation, New Mexico, comprising approximately thirteen thousand one hundred and fifty acres, heretofore determined to be surplus to the requirements of the Department of the Army. Title to the land so transferred shall remain in the United States for the use of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Wingate Navajo Village, N. Mex.
Transfer of property.

SEC. 2. All contractual rights and all property, right, title, and interest of the United States in and with respect to structures and improvements in Veterans Temporary Housing Project NM-VN-29166, located on land of the Navajo Tribe of Indians, and known as Wingate Navajo Village, Gallup, New Mexico, are hereby relinquished and transferred to the Navajo Tribe of Indians. After the date of enactment of this Act, the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to expedite the provision of housing in connection with national defense, and for other purposes", approved October 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 1125), as amended, shall not apply to said temporary housing project.

Approved June 20, 1950.

42 U. S. C. ch. 9,
note: §§ 1521-1574;
Sup. III, § 1521 *et seq.*
Post, pp. 59, 72, 73.

[CHAPTER 338]

AN ACT

June 21, 1950
[H. R. 2386]
[Public Law 568]

To provide for the establishment and operation of a rare and precious metals experiment station at Reno, Nevada.

Reno, Nev.
Establishment of research laboratory.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Bureau of Mines, is authorized and directed to establish, equip, and maintain a research laboratory at Reno, Nevada, for research, investigation, and as a center for information and assistance in matters pertaining to the mining, preparation, metallurgy, use, and conservation of the rare and precious metals of the Sierra Nevada mining region, and pertaining to other problems affecting the mining industry of that region.

SEC. 2. For the purposes of this Act the Secretary, acting through the Bureau of Mines, is authorized to acquire land and interests therein; to receive and accept money and property, real or personal, or interests therein, and services as a gift, bequest, or contribution; and may conduct activities or projects in cooperation with any person, firm, agency, or organization, Federal, State, or private. Money so received shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States in a special fund or funds for disbursement by the Bureau of Mines and shall remain available for the purposes for which received and accepted until expended.

Appropriation authorized.

SEC. 3. In order to carry out the purposes of this Act there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of (a) \$750,000 for the