

EXTENDING UNTIL JULY 1, 1955, THE PERIOD DURING WHICH PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS BROUGHT INTO THE UNITED STATES UNDER GOVERNMENT ORDERS SHALL BE EXEMPT FROM DUTY

MARCH 20, 1953.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. MILLIKIN, from the Committee on Finance, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 3659]

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 3659) to extend until July 1, 1955, the period during which personal and household effects brought into the United States under Government orders shall be exempt from duty, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

GENERAL STATEMENT

The purpose of H. R. 3659 is to continue to July 1, 1955, the existing law which allows the exemption from duty of personal and household effects brought into the United States under Government orders.

The act of June 27, 1942 (Public Law 633, 77th Cong.; 56 Stat. 461), allowed, until the day following the proclamation of peace by the President, the free entry of personal and household effects of any person evacuated into the United States under Government orders.

Public Law 450 of the 82d Congress extending the period of free entry will expire April 1, 1953.

The proposed legislation will continue this free-entry privilege to July 1, 1955.

This authority applies to the personal and household effects of any person in the service of the United States, or of his family, which are forwarded to the United States by reason of Government instructions regarding the movement of the owner of the article, whether or not the owner returns to this country.

The international obligations and commitments of the United States continue to require the presence of substantial numbers of

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persons in the service of the United States in many parts of the world. Termination of this free-entry authority would impose an inequitable administrative burden upon persons evacuated to the United States and would remove an important morale factor and inducement to overseas service.

The Bureau of the Customs has reported that no serious administrative difficulty has been encountered under the law. The exercise of the free-entry privilege is safeguarded from abuse by appropriate regulations of the Department of the Treasury, as required by the act.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with subsection 4 of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets; new matter is printed in italics; existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

ACT OF JUNE 27, 1942

(Public Law 633—77th Congress)

AN ACT To exempt from duty personal and household effects brought into the United States under Government orders

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, the personal and household effects of any person in the service of the United States, or of his family, or of any person evacuated to the United States under Government orders, may be brought into the United States or any of its possessions, pursuant to Government orders or instructions, without the payment of any duty or tax imposed upon, or by reason of, importation.

SEC. 2. This Act shall be effective with respect to articles entered for consumption or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption on or after December 8, 1941, [and shall have no force or effect on or after the day following the proclamation of peace by the President] *and before July 1, 1955.* The free entry herein authorized shall apply to any effects described in section 1 which are in customs custody on the effective date of this Act, notwithstanding the provisions of sections 490 and 491 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended.

EMERGENCY POWERS CONTINUATION ACT

(Public Law 450—82d Congress)

JOINT RESOLUTION To continue the effectiveness of certain statutory provisions for the duration of the national emergency proclaimed December 16, 1950, and six months thereafter, but not beyond April 1, 1953

* * * * *
Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That notwithstanding the termination on April 28, 1952, of the existence of a state of war with Japan declared December 8, 1941 (55 Stat. 795), and of the national emergencies proclaimed by the President on September 8, 1939 (Proc. 2352, 54 Stat. 2643), and on May 27, 1941 (Proc. 2487, 55 Stat. 1647), and notwithstanding any proclamation of peace with respect to such war—

(a) The following statutory provisions, and the authorizations conferred and liabilities imposed thereby, in addition to coming into full force and effect in time of war or otherwise where their terms so provide, shall remain in full force and effect until six months after the termination of the national emergency proclaimed by the President on December 16, 1950 (Proc. 2914, 3 C. F. R., 1950 Supp., p. 71), or until such earlier date or dates as may be provided by the Congress by concurrent resolution either generally or for a particular statutory provision or by the President either generally by proclamation or for a particular statutory provision,

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but in no event beyond April 1, 1953, notwithstanding any other terminal date or provision of law with respect to such statutory provisions and notwithstanding any limitation, by reference to war or national emergency, of the time during or for which authorizations or liabilities thereunder may be exercised or imposed; and acts or events of the kind giving rise to legal consequences under any of those provisions when performed or occurring during the state of war which terminated on April 28, 1952, shall give rise to the same legal consequences when they are performed or occur during the period above provided for:

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[(18) Act of June 27, 1942 (ch. 453, 56 Stat. 461; 50 U. S. C. App. 801, 802).]
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