not more than three members and may appoint such nominees to constitute the joint board. Members of joint boards when administering the provisions of this part shall receive such allowances for travel and subsistence expenses as the Commission shall provide. A joint board shall continue in existence for the consideration of matters referred to it by the Commission until such time as its existence may be terminated by the Commission. A substitution of membership upon a joint board from any State may be made at any time by nomination and appointment in the same manner as an original nomination and appointment."

Approved July 26, 1949.

[CHAPTER 362]

AN ACT

To amend the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, to regulate the transportation, packing, marking, and description of explosives and other dangerous articles.

"Transportation of Explosives and Other Dangerous Articles

(h) (1) Any person who knowingly delivers or causes to be delivered to an air carrier or to the operator of any civil aircraft for transportation in air commerce, or who causes the transportation in air commerce of, any shipment, baggage, or property, the transportation of which would be prohibited by any rule, regulation, or requirement prescribed by the Civil Aeronautics Board, under title VI of this Act, relating to the transportation, packing, marking, or description of explosives or other dangerous articles shall, upon conviction thereof for each such offense, be subject to a fine of not more than $1,000, or to imprisonment not exceeding one year, or to both such fine and imprisonment: Provided, That when death or bodily injury of any person results from an offense punishable under this subsection, the person or persons convicted thereof shall, in lieu of the foregoing penalty, be subject to a fine of not more than $10,000 or to imprisonment not exceeding ten years, or to both such fine and imprisonment.

(2) In the exercise of its authority under title VI of this Act, the Civil Aeronautics Board may provide by regulation for the application in whole or in part of the rules or regulations of the Interstate Commerce Commission (including future amendments and additions thereto) relating to the transportation, packing, marking, or description of explosives or other dangerous articles for surface transportation, to the shipment and carriage by air of such articles. Such applicability may be terminated by the Board at any time. While so made applicable, any such rule or regulation, or part thereof, of the Interstate Commerce Commission shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed to be a regulation of the Board prescribed under title VI."

Approved July 26, 1949.

[CHAPTER 363]

AN ACT

To amend the Federal Airport Act so as to provide that minimum rates of wages need be specified only in contracts in excess of $2,000.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That subsection (b) of section 15 of the Federal Airport Act is amended to read as follows:
"MINIMUM RATES OF WAGES"

"(b) All contracts, in excess of $2,000 for work on projects approved under this Act which involve labor shall contain provisions establishing minimum rates of wages, to be predetermined by the Secretary of Labor, which contractors shall pay to skilled and unskilled labor, and such minimum rates shall be stated in the invitation for bids and shall be included in proposals or bids for the work."

Approved July 26, 1949.

[CHAPTER 364]

AN ACT

To extend for one year the authority of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs respecting leases and leased property.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the second paragraph of section 100 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (60 Stat. 299), as amended (38 U. S. C. 693), is hereby amended by deleting "June 30, 1949" and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "June 30, 1950".

Approved July 26, 1949.

[CHAPTER 365]

AN ACT

Relating to orders to banks doing business in the District of Columbia to stop payment on negotiable instruments payable from deposits in, or payable at, such banks.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no revocation, countermand, or stop-payment order hereafter made relating to the payment of any check or draft against an account of a depositor in any bank or trust company doing business in the District of Columbia, or relating to the payment of a note or acceptance made payable at any such bank or trust company, shall be valid unless the same be in writing specifically describing the instrument to which it relates by stating the amount of the item upon which payment is to be stopped, the date thereof, and the name of the payee and be delivered to the bank or trust company at the particular office, or branch, if any, on which such instrument was drawn or at which it was made payable: Provided, however, That any stop-payment order transmitted by telephone to an officer of the bank upon which the instrument has been drawn shall be accepted by the bank upon such identification that will insure the order has been transmitted by its depositor as an effective notice for a period of twenty-four hours, after which time it shall no longer be valid unless followed by a written order as otherwise provided herein.

SEC. 2. The delivery to one office or branch of a bank or trust company of any such revocation, countermand, or stop-payment order shall not constitute notice, actual or constructive, to any other office or branch of the same bank or trust company and shall not impair the right of such bank or trust company, acting through any such other office or branch, to be a holder in due course of the instrument.

SEC. 3. No such written revocation, countermand, or stop-payment order shall remain in effect more than six months after delivery thereof to the bank or trust company, unless same be renewed. The first or any subsequent renewal thereof shall be in writing; shall specifically describe the instrument or the revocation, countermand, or stop-payment order to which it relates; shall be delivered to the bank or

[Public Law 188]

[Public Law 189]