“(2) The western division comprises the counties of Benton, Calhoun, Grenada, Lafayette, Marshall, Montgomery, Pontotoc, Tippah, Union, Webster, and Yalobusha.

“Court for the western division shall be held at Oxford.

“(3) The Delta division comprises the counties of Bolivar, Coahoma, De Soto, Panola, Quitman, Tallahatchie, Tate, and Tunica.

“Court for the Delta division shall be held at Clarksdale.

“(4) The Greenville division comprises the counties of Carroll, Humphreys, LeFlore, Sunflower, and Washington.

“Court for the Greenville division shall be held at Greenville.

“SOUTHERN DISTRICT

“(b) The southern district comprises five divisions.

“(1) The Jackson division comprises the counties of Amite, Copiah, Franklin, Hinds, Holmes, Leake, Lincoln, Madison, Pike, Rankin, Scott, Simpson, and Smith.

“Court for the Jackson division shall be held at Jackson.

“(2) The eastern division comprises the counties of Clarke, Jasper, Kemper, Lauderdale, Neshoba, Newton, Noxubee, and Wayne.

“Court for the eastern division shall be held at Meridian.


“Court for the western division shall be held at Vicksburg.

“(4) The southern division comprises the counties of George, Hancock, Harrison, Jackson, Pearl River, and Stone.

“Court for the southern division shall be held at Biloxi.

“(5) The Hattiesburg division comprises the counties of Covington, Forrest, Greene, Jefferson Davis, Jones, Lamar, Lawrence, Marion, Perry, and Walthall.

“Court for the Hattiesburg division shall be held at Hattiesburg.”

Approved August 7, 1950.

[CHAPTER 602]

AN ACT

Relating to the collection, payment, and dishonor of demand items, and to the revocation of credit for, and payment of, such items, by banks in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in any case in which a bank in the District of Columbia receives, other than for immediate payment over the counter, a demand item payable by, at, or through such bank and such bank gives credit for such demand item before midnight of the day of receipt of such item, such bank may have until midnight of its next business day after receipt of such item within which to dishonor or refuse payment of such item. Any credit so given, together with all related entries on the books of the receiving bank, may be revoked by such bank, by returning such item, or if such item is held for protest, or at the time is lost, or is not in the possession of such bank, by giving written notice of dishonor or refuse payment of such item. Any credit so given, together with all related entries on the books of the receiving bank, may be revoked by such bank, by returning such item, or if such item is held for protest, or at the time is lost, or is not in the possession of such bank, by giving written notice of dishonor, non-payment, or revocation. Such credit and related entries shall be revoked by such bank only if such item or such written notice is dispatched in the mails or by other expeditious means not later than midnight of such bank's next business day after the item was received.

For the purpose of determining when notice of dishonor must be given or protest must be made under the law relative to negotiable instruments, an item duly presented, credit for which is revoked as authorized by this Act, shall be deemed dishonored on the day such
item or such written notice is dispatched. A bank, revoking credit pursuant to the authority of this Act, is entitled to refund of, or credit for, the amount of such item.

Sec. 2. For the purposes of this Act—

(1) a demand item received by a bank on a day other than its business day, or received on a business day after its regular business hours, or during afternoon or evening periods when it has reopened or remained open for limited functions, shall be deemed to have been received at the opening of such bank's next business day;

(2) the term "credit" includes payment, remittance, advice of credit, or authorization to charge and, in cases where the item is received for deposit as well as for payment, such term also includes the making of appropriate entries to the receiving bank's general ledger without regard to whether such item is posted to individual customers' ledgers;

(3) each branch or office of a bank shall be deemed a separate bank; and

(4) the term "bank" includes any bank or trust company doing business in the District of Columbia.

Sec. 3. The effect of this Act may be varied by written agreement. Approved August 7, 1950.

[CHAPTER 643]

AN ACT

Authorizing the advanced training in aeronautics of technical personnel of the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 307 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 307. (a) The Secretary of Commerce is empowered and directed to make plans for such orderly development and location of landing areas, airways, and all other aids and facilities for air navigation, as will best meet the needs of, and serve the interest of safety in, civil aviation.

"(b) The Secretary of Commerce is empowered to detail annually employees of the Civil Aeronautics Administration engaged in technical or professional duties for training at Government expense, either at civilian or other institutions not operated by the Secretary of Commerce. Such courses of instructions shall include, but not be limited to, aerodynamics, engineering mechanics, aircraft design and construction, and related subjects dealing with the scientific problems of aeronautics, such as advanced engineering techniques and practices, training in celestial navigation, advanced flight and flight test methods and procedures, application of medical and legal science to problems of aviation, and the use of radio in aviation. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums, not to exceed $50,000 for any fiscal year, as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this subsection.

"(c) The Secretary of Commerce is empowered to conduct a school or schools for the purpose of training employees of the Civil Aeronautics Administration in those subjects necessary for the proper administration of the aircraft, airmen, and air operation safety standards authorized under this Act."

Approved August 8, 1950.