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claims for their properties taken by the United States of America subsequent to April 6, 1917, to transfer and convey to said Country Club of Norfolk, Virginia, and said Glencove Links Corporation such portions of their properties so taken and such other properties or portions thereof otherwise acquired by the War Department in the vicinity of the Norfolk Army Supply Base, as in the judgment of the Secretary of War may be necessary and desirable in effecting such a settlement: *Provided, however*, That, in the judgment of the Secretary of War, said property so to be conveyed is no longer required by the United States for military purposes.

Property conveyed.

Proviso.
Condition.

Approved, March 8, 1922.

March 8, 1922.
[S. J. Res. 125.]
[Pub. Res., No. 41.]

CHAP. 101.—Joint Resolution To continue the military status of persons deserting the military or naval service during the World War, and the amenability to trial of those persons who failed to comply with the terms of section 5 of the selective service law.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That none of the provisions contained in section 2 of the Act of May 18, 1917 (Fortieth Statutes, page 77), or in section 4 of the Act of June 15, 1917 (Fortieth Statutes, page 217), or in any other Act or joint resolution of Congress, or in any proclamation heretofore issued by the President, or in any proclamation of peace that may hereafter be issued by the President, shall be construed as terminating the military or naval status of any person who, having been drafted or having voluntarily enlisted for the period of the emergency due to the World War in the military or naval service of the United States, or having been commissioned as an officer for the period of said emergency in the military or naval forces of the United States, thereafter deserted such military or naval service; or as terminating before the expiration of three years after the date of the President's proclamation of peace as required by section 4 of the Act of June 15, 1917 (Fortieth Statutes, page 217), exclusive of all periods of absence from the jurisdiction of the United States, the amenability to prosecution and trial of any person who willfully failed or refused to comply with any of the requirements of the Act of May 18, 1917, entitled "An Act to authorize the President to increase temporarily the Military Establishment of the United States," or of said Act as amended, or with regulations promulgated by the President pursuant thereto.

World War.
Status of deserters or draft violators unchanged by end of.
Vol. 40, pp. 77, 217.
Vol. 41, p. 1359.

Amenability to prosecution of draft violators continued.
Vol. 40, p. 217.

Vol. 40, p. 77.

Approved, March 8, 1922.

March 13, 1922.
[H. R. 10161.]
[Public, No. 170.]

CHAP. 102.—An Act Authorizing the use of special canceling stamps in certain post offices.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by him, to permit the use of special canceling stamps as follows: In the Richmond, Virginia, post office, dies bearing the words and figures "Virginia Historical Pageant, Richmond, Virginia, May 22 to 28, 1922." In the Phoenix, Arizona, post office, dies bearing the words and figures "Visit Phoenix, Arizona, April 24–29, United States Good Roads Week." In the Fayetteville, Arkansas, post office, dies bearing the words and figures "Semicentennial, University of Arkansas, June 10–14, 1922 (fifty years of service)." In the Hutchinson, Kansas, post office, dies bearing the words and figures "Fiftieth Anniversary, Hutchinson and Reno County, Kansas State Fair, September 16–22, 1922." In the

Postal service.
Special canceling stamps permitted for designated post offices.