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and employees of the Postal Service; to establish uniform procedures for computing compensation; and for other purposes", approved July 6, 1945 (59 Stat. 435), as amended, is amended to read as follows:

39 U. S. C., Sup. III, § 853.

"SEC. 3. (a) When the needs of the service require employees to perform service on Saturdays, Sundays, or holidays, such employees shall be allowed compensatory time for such service on one day within five working days next succeeding the Saturday or Sunday and within thirty days next succeeding the holiday.

"(b) If the service so performed on Saturdays and Sundays is less than eight hours, such service may, in the discretion of the Postmaster General, be carried forward and combined with similar service performed on other Saturdays and Sundays, and such employees may be allowed compensatory time for such combined service or any part thereof at any time, except that, whenever at least eight hours of such service has been accumulated, such employees shall be allowed eight hours compensatory time on one day within five working days next succeeding the Saturday or Sunday on which the total accumulated service was at least eight hours.

"(c) The Postmaster General may, if the exigencies of the service require, authorize the payment of overtime to employees other than supervisory employees whose base salaries, exclusive of longevity salary, are more than $4,170 per annum, for services performed on Saturdays, Sundays, and Christmas Day during the month of December, in lieu of compensatory time.

"(d) Supervisory employees shall be allowed compensatory time for services performed in excess of eight hours per day, and those whose base salaries, exclusive of longevity salary, are more than $4,170 per annum shall be allowed compensatory time for services performed on Saturdays, Sundays, and on Christmas Day during the month of December, within one hundred and eighty days from the days such service was performed.

Nonapplicability.

"(e) The provisions of this section shall not apply to employees in the Postal Transportation Service; post-office inspectors; rural carriers; traveling mechanicians; examiners of equipment and supplies; clerks in third-class post offices; and employees paid on an hourly basis."

Approved December 27, 1950.

[CHAPTER 1153]

December 27, 1950
[S. 4102]
[Public Law 889]

AN ACT

Relating to contracts for the transmission of mail by pneumatic tubes or other mechanical devices.

Post Office Department.
Contracts for transmission of mail by pneumatic tubes, etc.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster General may enter into contracts, for terms not exceeding ten years, for the transmission of mail by pneumatic tubes or other mechanical devices.

SEC. 2. Contracts for the transmission of mail by pneumatic tubes or other mechanical devices shall be subject to the provisions of laws relating to the letting of mail contracts, except as otherwise provided in this Act. Advertisements shall state in general terms only the requirements of the service and shall be in the form best calculated to invite competitive bidding. The Postmaster General may reject any and all bids. No contract shall be awarded except to the lowest responsible bidder tendering full and sufficient guaranties to the satisfaction of the Postmaster General of his ability to perform satisfactory service.

SEC. 3. In the city of New York, including the Borough of Brooklyn, the annual rate of expenditure for the transmission of mail by pneumatic tubes shall not exceed $15,500 per mile per annum of double line pneumatic-tube facilities for a period of ten years, after which time the annual rate of expenditures per mile shall not exceed $12,000. This rate shall be inclusive of maintenance expenses but shall be exclusive of all operating expenses. New York City.

SEC. 4. All laws or parts of laws inconsistent or in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed. This shall include, but is not limited to, the following laws: Repeals.

(a) The provisions of the Acts of April 21, 1902; March 2, 1907; May 27, 1908; and June 19, 1922 (39 U. S. C. 423), relating to contracts for transmission of mail by pneumatic tubes; and 32 Stat. 114; 34 Stat. 1211; 35 Stat. 412; 42 Stat. 661. 39 U. S. C., Sup. III, § 423 note.

(b) The Act entitled "An Act to provide for certain administrative expenses in the Post Office Department, including retainment of pneumatic-tube systems, and for other purposes", approved June 30, 1948 (62 Stat. 1163). 39 U. S. C., Sup. III, § 423 note.

Approved December 27, 1950.

[CHAPTER 1154]

AN ACT

December 27, 1950
[H. R. 8851]
[Public Law 890]

To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer by quitclaim deed to the Brown's Point Improvement Club a portion of a small strip of land at Coast Guard light station facility, Brown's Point, Pierce County, Washington, and to transfer by quitclaim deed the remaining portion of such strip to the County of Pierce, State of Washington.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to grant and convey by quitclaim deed to the county of Pierce, State of Washington, for public use through the Brown's Point Improvement Club, incorporated and organized under the laws of the State of Washington as a nonprofit organization, the following strip of land approximately fifty feet in width, being the southerly portion of the Brown's Point Coast Guard Light Station Reservation, Pierce County, State of Washington: Pierce County, Wash. Conveyance.

That portion of lot 1 and tract numbered 4 of Tacoma Tidelands, section 17, township 21 north, range 3 east, Willamette meridian, situate and lying south of a line fifty feet north of and parallel to the south line of said lot 1 and the contiguous portion of tideland tract numbered 4, less that portion of said fifty-foot strip concerning which a boundary title dispute exists between the Brown's Point Improvement Club and the United States, all of which said fifty-foot strip of land was included in a larger area covered by the judgment and decree of the court dated July 12, 1901, in Civil Case Numbered 781 entitled "United States of America vs. Joseph Swoyall et al.", for the condemnation of certain lands situated on Brown's Point, in Pierce County, Washington.

Such conveyance shall contain the express condition that the Brown's Point Improvement Club shall move and reestablish the fence on the relocated south line of the said Coast Guard reservation; provide an access gate and provide and maintain a suitable access road therefrom through that portion of the fifty-foot strip of land conveyed to such county, and property owned by such club, in order to provide access from the Government property to Ton-A-Wan-Da Avenue, Brown's Point, and upon failure to do so title in that portion of the fifty-foot strip of land conveyed to such county shall revert to the United States: *Provided*, That the conveyance to the county of Pierce shall contain