

Miscellaneous.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Instruction course to be four years. *Provisos.* Appointees heretofore nominated admitted while cadet retained.

Course of instruction: The course of instruction at the United States Military Academy shall be four years: *Provided*, That any person heretofore nominated in accordance with regulations, for appointment to fill a vacancy which would have resulted from the graduation of a cadet during the present year, may be so appointed notwithstanding the retention of such cadet at the academy: *Provided further*, That any cadet now at the academy may at his option, exercised prior to June 11, 1920, continue at the academy one additional year and postpone thereby his prospective graduation, and cadets not electing so to prolong their course shall be graduated in the years assigned to their respective classes prior to the passage of this Act.

Present cadets may elect to continue full course.

Ages for admission. Extended for service in World War, 1919, 1920, 1921. R. S., sec. 1318, p. 226, amended.

Amendment to section 1318, Revised Statutes relating to appointments: That section 1318, Revised Statutes, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows: "Appointees shall be admitted to the academy only between the ages of seventeen and twenty-two years, except in the following case: That during the calendar years 1919, 1920 and 1921 any appointee who has served honorably and faithfully not less than one year in the armed forces of the United States or allied armies in the late war with Germany, and who possesses the other qualifications required by law, may be admitted between the ages of seventeen and twenty-four years: *Provided*, That whenever any member of the graduating class shall fail to complete the course with his class by reason of sickness, or deficiency in his studies, or other cause, such failure shall not operate to delay the admission of his successor."

Proviso. Admission of successor to member not graduating, etc.

Hotel site. Vol. 40, p. 1348, amended.

Hotel at West Point: That the paragraph of the Military Academy Appropriation Act for 1920, approved March 4, 1919, relating to the erection of a hotel building at West Point, New York, be, and is hereby, amended to read as follows:

Lease of land for erection of hotel, etc., authorized.

"That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to lease land on the United States Military Reservation at West Point, for a term of not exceeding fifty years, to any corporation, company, or individual, upon which to erect a hotel, and all other necessary buildings in connection therewith, in accordance with plans and specifications submitted to and recommended by the Superintendent of the Military Academy, and approved by the Secretary of War. Said lease shall contain such conditions, terms, reservations and covenants, as may be agreed upon and shall also provide for just compensation to the lessees for the construction of said hotel, appurtenances, and equipments, to be paid to said lessees at the termination of said lease."

Conditions, etc.

Ramon Ricardo Arias, of Panama. Admitted for instruction.

Ramon Ricardo Arias: The Secretary of War be, and he hereby is, in his discretion, authorized to permit one Ramon Ricardo Arias, a citizen of Panama, without expense to the United States, to receive instruction at the United States Military Academy at West Point; and such student, while undergoing instruction as herein authorized, shall be accorded the same privileges as are authorized by law for cadets at the Military Academy appointed from the United States.

Approved, March 30, 1920.

March 30, 1920. [H. R. 12954.] [Public, No. 167.]

CHAP. 113.—An Act Providing for the relief of populations in Europe and in countries contiguous thereto suffering for want of food.

European countries. Disposal of flour to relieve suffering of populations in.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the participation of the Government of the United States in the furnishing of foodstuffs to populations in Europe and countries contiguous thereto suffering for the want of food, the United States Grain Corporation is hereby

authorized, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to sell or dispose of flour now in its possession, not to exceed five million barrels, for cash or on credit at such prices and on such terms or conditions as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act and to relieve populations in the countries of Europe or countries contiguous thereto suffering for the want of food: *Provided*, That an audited, itemized report of the receipts and expenditures of the United States Grain Corporation for the purposes authorized by this Act shall be submitted to Congress not later than the first Monday in December, 1920.

Approved, March 30, 1920.

Proviso.
Itemized report to be made.

CHAP. 119.—An Act To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire certain Indian lands necessary for reservoir purposes in connection with the Blackfeet Indian reclamation project.

April 1, 1920.
[S. 1329.]
[Public, No. 168.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to expend the sum of \$5,944.93 from any money now available for construction of irrigation systems on the Blackfeet Reservation, in Montana, in the purchase of lands embraced in the allotments of George W. Cook and David La Breche, described as lots three and five, section twenty-seven, and lots one and two, section thirty-four, township thirty-two north, range thirteen west, in consideration of the relinquishment by the allottees of all their right, title, and interest in and to said lands, and of their right to select lieu land under the provisions of section 14 of the Act of June 25, 1910 (Thirty-sixth Statutes at Large, pages 855 and 859), and the release of all their claims whatsoever against the United States or the Blackfeet Tribe of Indians by reason of said lands being required for reservoir purposes in connection with the irrigation system on the aforesaid Indian reservation.

Blackfeet Indian Reservation, Mont.
Purchase of allotments to George W. Cook and David La Breche from irrigation funds for.

Vol. 36, p. 859.

Approved, April 1, 1920.

CHAP. 120.—An Act Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue patent to School District Numbered eight, Sheridan County, Montana, for block one, in Wakea town site, Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana, and to set aside one block in each town site on said reservation for school purposes.

April 1, 1920.
[S. 2709.]
[Public, No. 169.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to issue patent to School District Numbered eight of Sheridan County, Montana, for block one in Wakea town site in the former Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana, upon filing its application therefor, said block to be used and maintained for public-school purposes.

Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Mont.
Block in Wakea town site on former, granted to school district.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to set apart for public-school purposes not exceeding one block of unappropriated land in each town site, in the former Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana, created under the Act approved May 30, 1908 (Thirty-fifth Statutes, page 558), and to cause patents to be issued therefor to the school districts within such town sites, respectively, upon their filing application therefor, such lots or blocks to be used and maintained for public-school purposes: *Provided*, That Indian children residing in such school districts shall at all times be received in schools used and maintained for public-school purposes in the town sites covered by this Act on equal terms with white children.

Town sites on former Reservation.
School districts given blocks in.
Vol. 35, p. 558.

Proviso.
Admission of Indian children at schools.

Approved, April 1, 1920.