

“(c) That any lands included within the limits of existing reservations of or by the United States, or specifically reserved for water-power purposes, or included in any pending suit or proceeding in the courts of the United States, or subject to or included in any valid application, claim, or right initiated or held under any of the existing laws of the United States, unless or until such reservation, application, claim, or right is extinguished, relinquished, or canceled, and all lands in the Territory of Alaska, are excluded from the provisions of this Act.”

Lands excluded.

SEC. 2. This amendatory Act shall take effect as of January 25, 1927; and in any case in which a State has selected lieu lands since such date under the Act approved February 28, 1891 (26 Stat. 796), and still retains title thereto, such State may, within ninety days after the date of the enactment of this Act, relinquish to the United States all right, title, and interest in such lands and shall thereupon be entitled to all the benefits of the Act of January 25, 1927, as amended by this Act.

Effective as of January 25, 1927.
Benefits to States, upon relinquishment of lieu lands subsequently selected.
Vol. 26, p. 796.

Vol. 44, p. 1026.

Approved, May 2, 1932.

[CHAPTER 152.]

AN ACT

To grant certain lands to the State of Colorado for the benefit of the Colorado School of Mines.

May 2, 1932.
[H. R. 231.]

[Public, No. 111.]

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 to the State of Colorado patent conveying title to the south half southeast quarter section 22; the north half northeast quarter, and the southwest quarter northwest quarter section 27, township 18 south, range 66 west, sixth principal meridian, Colorado, for the use and benefit of the Colorado School of Mines located at Golden, upon payment to the United States of \$125 per acre therefor: *Provided,* That there is found to be no conflicting valid claim to the lands so described: *And provided further,* That there shall be reserved to the United States all coal, oil, gas, or other mineral deposits found at any time in the land, together with the right of the United States, its grantees or permittees, to prospect for, mine, and remove such deposits, under such rules, regulations, and conditions as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

Colorado.
Land patent to, for use of the Colorado School of Mines.

Description.

Provisos.
Title.

Minerals, etc., reserved.

Approved, May 2, 1932

[CHAPTER 153.]

AN ACT

To authorize the conveyance by the United States to the State of Minnesota of lot 4, section 18, township 131 north, range 29 west, in the county of Morrison, Minnesota.

May 2, 1932.
[H. R. 5603.]

[Public, No. 112.]

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 convey to the State of Minnesota all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to lot 4, section 18, township 131 north, range 29 west, fifth principal meridian in the county of Morrison, State of Minnesota, formerly a part of Fort Ripley military reservation and restored to homestead entry by Act of April 1, 1880 (21 Stat. L. 69), for military purposes and specifically as part of Camp Ripley Military Reservation. Such conveyance shall contain the express condition

Minnesota.
Part of Camp Ripley Military Reservation, conveyed to.

Description.

Vol. 21, p. 69.

Reversion for non-user.

that if said State of Minnesota shall at any time cease to use such lot for such purpose or shall alienate or attempt to alienate such lot, title thereto shall revert to the United States.

Approved, May 2, 1932.

[CHAPTER 154.]

AN ACT

For the protection of the northern Pacific halibut fishery.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

Northern Pacific
Halibut Act.

SHORT TITLE

Short title. SECTION 1. That this Act may be cited as the Northern Pacific Halibut Act.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Terms defined.

SEC. 2. For the purposes of this Act "close season" shall mean the period from the 1st day of November in any year to the 15th day of February in the next following year, both days inclusive, unless this period or any part thereof shall be opened to fishing by regulation of the International Fisheries Commission, as empowered by the provisions of the Convention for the Preservation of the Halibut Fishery of Northern Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea, signed on behalf of the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada, May 9, 1930, or any other close season hereafter established by the International Fisheries Commission in accordance with the provisions of that convention; "territorial waters of the United States" shall mean the waters contiguous to the western coast of the United States and the waters contiguous to the southern and western coasts of Alaska; "territorial waters of Canada" shall mean the waters contiguous to the western coast of Canada; and "convention waters" shall mean the territorial waters of the United States, the territorial waters of Canada, and the high seas, including Bering Sea, extending westerly from the limits of the territorial waters of the United States and of Canada.

Post, p. 1783.

FISHING UNLAWFUL; WHEN

Fishing, etc., for, during closed season, unlawful.

In prohibited waters.

Unintentional catching. Not a violation if used for food.

Or delivered to fishery official.

Sale; use of proceeds.

SEC. 3. It shall be unlawful for any person to fish for, or catch, or attempt to catch, any halibut (*Hippoglossus*) at any time in any of the territorial waters of the United States closed to fishing under the provisions of the above-mentioned convention or by any regulations adopted in pursuance thereof, or under the provisions of this Act, or for any national or inhabitant of the United States to fish for, or catch, or attempt to catch, any halibut at any time in any of the convention waters so closed to fishing, or to violate any regulations established pursuant to the authority of the convention. The unintentional catching of halibut, when legally fishing for other species of fish, shall not constitute a violation of this Act if such halibut shall be used for food by the crew of the vessel catching the same, or be landed and immediately delivered to any official duly authorized by the Secretary of Commerce of the United States to accept delivery, or delivered to the proper authorities of the Dominion of Canada. The halibut delivered to any official of the United States pursuant to the provisions of this section shall be sold to the highest bidder for cash and the proceeds therefrom, exclusive of necessary expenses in connection therewith, shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States.