

priated, a sum not to exceed \$160,000 for every object connected with the purposes of this Act, including site development and any essential approach work.”

Approved, May 23, 1938.

[CHAPTER 262]

AN ACT

To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer the title and all other interests in the old tower clock from the Escambia County Courthouse Building, acquired by the Government by deed, to the Pensacola Historical Society of Pensacola, Escambia County, Florida.

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 to permit the removal of the old tower clock in its entirety from the Escambia County Courthouse Building, Pensacola, Florida, which was acquired by the Government from the county of Escambia, Florida, by deed of May 22, 1937, in exchange for the old post-office building, the title and all other interests in said tower clock to be given into the custody of the Pensacola Historical Society of Pensacola, Escambia County, Florida: *Provided,* That the removal of the clock shall be without expense to the Government.

Approved, May 23, 1938.

May 23, 1938
[S. 3220]
[Public, No. 537]

Pensacola Historical Society, Pensacola, Fla.
Transfer of title, etc., in tower clock to, authorized.

Proviso.
Removal without Federal expense.

[CHAPTER 263]

JOINT RESOLUTION

Extending for two years the time within which American claimants may make application for payment, under the Settlement of War Claims Act of 1928, of awards of the Mixed Claims Commission and the Tripartite Claims Commission, and extending until March 10, 1940, the time within which Hungarian claimants may make application for payment, under the Settlement of War Claims Act of 1928, of awards of the War Claims Arbitrer.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That subsection (g) of section 2 and subsection (f) of section 5 of the Settlement of War Claims Act of 1928, as amended, are further amended, respectively, by striking out the words “ten years” wherever such words appear therein and inserting in lieu thereof the words “twelve years”.

SEC. 2. The first sentence of subsection (h) of section 6 of the Settlement of War Claims Act of 1928, as amended, is further amended to read as follows:

“No payment shall be made under this section unless application therefor is made by March 10, 1940, in accordance with such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.”

Approved, May 23, 1938.

May 23, 1938
[S. J. Res. 253]
[Pub. Res., No. 98]

Settlement of War Claims Act, amendment.
45 Stat. 254; 49 Stat. 1984.
Time for making application for payment by American claimants.
45 Stat. 264; 49 Stat. 1984.

Time limitation extended.

[CHAPTER 265]

AN ACT

To amend section 4132 of the Revised Statutes, as amended.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first sentence of section 4132 of the Revised Statutes as amended (U. S. C., 1934 edition, title 46, sec. 11), is hereby amended to read as follows:

“Vessels built within the United States and belonging wholly to citizens thereof; and vessels which may be captured in war by citizens of the United States and lawfully condemned as prize, or which may be adjudged to be forfeited for a breach of the laws of the

May 24, 1938
[H. R. 10704]
[Public, No. 538]

Shipping.
R. S. § 4132.
46 U. S. C. § 11.

Vessels entitled to registry.

United States; and seagoing vessels, whether steam or sail, which have been certified by the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation as safe to carry dry and perishable cargo, wherever built, which are to engage only in trade with foreign countries, with the Philippine Islands, the Islands of Guam, Tutuila, Wake, Midway, and Kingman Reef, being wholly owned by citizens of the United States or corporations organized and chartered under the laws of the United States, or of any State thereof, the president and managing directors of which shall be citizens of the United States, and no others, may be registered as directed in this title."

Approved, May 24, 1938.

[CHAPTER 266]

AN ACT

To grant relief to persons erroneously convicted in courts of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person who, having been convicted of any crime or offense against the United States and having been sentenced to imprisonment and having served all or any part of his sentence, shall hereafter, on appeal or on a new trial or rehearing, be found not guilty of the crime of which he was convicted or shall hereafter receive a pardon on the ground of innocence, if it shall appear that such person did not commit any of the acts with which he was charged or that his conduct in connection with such charge did not constitute a crime or offense against the United States or any State, Territory, or possession of the United States or the District of Columbia, in which the offense or acts are alleged to have been committed, and that he has not, either intentionally, or by willful misconduct, or negligence, contributed to bring about his arrest or conviction, may, subject to the limitations and conditions hereinafter stated, and in accordance with the provisions of the Judicial Code, maintain suit against the United States in the Court of Claims for damages sustained by him as a result of such conviction and imprisonment.

SEC. 2. The only evidence admissible on the issue of innocence of the plaintiff shall be a certificate of the court in which such person was adjudged not guilty or a pardon or certified copy of a pardon, and such certificate of the court, pardon, or certified copy of a pardon shall contain recitals or findings that—

(a) Claimant did not commit any of the acts with which he was charged; or

(b) that his conduct in connection with such charge did not constitute a crime or offense against the United States or any State, Territory, or possession of the United States or the District of Columbia, in which the offense or acts are alleged to have been committed; and

(c) that he has not, either intentionally, or by willful misconduct, or negligence, contributed to bring about his arrest or conviction.

SEC. 3. No pardon or certified copy of a pardon shall be filed with the Court of Claims unless it contains recitals that the pardon was granted after applicant had exhausted all recourse to the courts and further that the time for any court to exercise its jurisdiction had expired.

SEC. 4. Upon a showing satisfactory to it, the Court may permit the plaintiff to prosecute such action in forma pauperis. In the event that the court shall render judgment for the plaintiff, the amount of damages awarded shall not exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Approved, May 24, 1938.

Engaged in trade with foreign countries, Philippine Islands, etc.

May 24, 1938
[S. 750]

[Public, No. 539]

United States courts.

Relief of persons erroneously convicted who have served all or part of sentence.

Innocence established by courts or pardoning authority.

Suit for damages permitted.

Admissible evidence.

Pardon to recite basis for granting, etc.

Actions in forma pauperis. Extent of award.