

Installments.	Territory. The total amount remaining due, determined as hereinabove provided, shall be payable in fifteen equal biennial installments. Simple interest at the rate of 3 per centum per annum shall be charged upon the unpaid balance of such installments, whether matured or unmatured, said interest to be computed from the effective date of this paragraph and to be payable semiannually. The first payment on account of principal shall be due two years subsequent to the effective date of this paragraph, and thereafter the due dates of principal payments shall be at regular two-year periods; the first payment on account of interest shall be due six months subsequent to the effective date of this paragraph, and thereafter the due dates of interest payments shall be at regular six-month periods. In case of default in payments of principal or interest on the due dates as hereby fixed the Commissioner may, with the approval of the Governor, with or without legal process, notice, demand, or previous entry, take possession of the land covered by any such special homestead agreement and thereby determine the estate created by such agreement as hereby modified, whereupon liability for payment of any balance then due under such special homestead agreement shall terminate. When the aforesaid payments have been made to the Territory of Hawaii, and all taxes, charges, and assessments upon the land have been paid as provided by said agreements, and all other conditions therein stipulated have been complied with, except as herein excused or modified, the said special homestead agreements shall be deemed to have been performed by the holders thereof, and land-patent grants covering the land described in such agreements shall be issued to the parties mentioned therein, or their heirs or assigns, as the case may be.	
Interest.		
Due dates of payments on principal.		
Due dates of payments on interest.		
Possession by Commissioner upon default.		
Issuance of land-patent grants.		
Nonliability of Territory for refunds, etc.		
Effective date.		
		“Neither the Territory of Hawaii nor any of its officers, agents, or representatives shall be liable to any holder of any special homestead agreement, past or present, whether or not a patent shall have issued thereon, or to any other person, for any refund or reimbursement on account of any payment to the Territory in excess of the amount determined as provided by the preceding paragraph, and the legislature shall not recognize any obligation, legal or moral, on account of such excess payments.”
		SEC. 2. This Act shall take effect upon its approval. Approved, June 12, 1940.

[CHAPTER 337]

AN ACT

June 12, 1940
[H. R. 9282]
[Public, No. 606]

To provide for the examination of civilian nautical schools and for the inspection of vessels used in connection therewith, and for other purposes.

Merchant marine.
“Civilian nautical school,” definition.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That as used in this Act the term “civilian nautical school” means any school or branch thereof operated and conducted in the United States (except State nautical schools and schools operated by the United States or any agency thereof), which offers to persons quartered on board any vessel instruction for the primary purpose of training for service in the merchant marine.

Examination, rating, etc.

SEC. 2. Every civilian nautical school shall be subject to examination and inspection by the United States Maritime Commission, and the Commission may, under such rules and regulations as it may prescribe, provide for the rating and certification of such schools as to the adequacy of the course of instruction, the competency of the instructors, and the suitability of equipment used by or in connection with such schools.

SEC. 3. (a) All laws covering the inspection of passenger vessels in effect on the date of enactment of this Act are hereby made applicable to all vessels or other floating equipment used by or in connection with any civilian nautical school, whether such vessels or other floating equipment are being navigated or not, to such extent and upon such conditions as may be required by regulations prescribed by the Board of Supervising Inspectors, with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce.

Inspection of ves-
sels.

(b) The Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation is authorized and directed, through such rules and regulations as the Secretary of Commerce may approve, to prescribe minimum standards for the size, ventilation, plumbing, and sanitation of quarters assigned to members of the crew, passengers, cadets, students, instructors, or any other persons at any time quartered on board any vessel used by or in connection with any civilian nautical school.

Standards for size,
etc., of quarters.

(c) No certificate of inspection shall be issued to any such vessel until and unless a board of local inspectors has found such vessel to be in compliance with all the requirements of this section and the regulations issued thereunder. Such certificates shall be subject to revocation in the manner prescribed by section 4453 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended (U. S. C., 1934 edition, title 46, sec. 435).

Certificate of in-
spection, requirement.

Revocation.

(d) On and after ninety days from the date of enactment of this Act, it shall be unlawful for any vessel to which the Act applies to be used by or in connection with any civilian nautical school unless it is in possession of a valid, unexpired certificate of inspection, or a valid, unexpired temporary certificate of inspection.

Possession of cer-
tificates by vessels.

(e) In case of the violation of this section or of any of the regulations issued thereunder by any vessel, or any owner or officer thereof, such vessel, owner, or officer shall be fined not more than \$1,000, and such owner or officer may be imprisoned for not more than one year, or subjected to both fine and imprisonment. Should the owner of such vessel be a corporation, organization, or association, each officer or director participating in the violation shall be liable to the penalty hereinabove prescribed.

Penalty provisions.

SEC. 4. The provisions of section 3 of this Act shall not apply to vessels of the Navy or the Coast Guard used by or in connection with civilian nautical schools.

Vessels of Navy or
Coast Guard ex-
cepted.

Approved, June 12, 1940.

[CHAPTER 339]

AN ACT

To amend sections 798 and 800 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia, relating to murder in the first degree.

June 12, 1940

[S. 186]

[Public, No. 607]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That sections 798 and 800 of the Act entitled "An Act to establish a Code of Law for the District of Columbia", approved March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. 1189), be amended to read as follows:

District of Colum-
bia Code, amend-
ment.

6 D. C. Code §§ 21,
23.

"SEC. 798. MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE.—Whoever, being of sound memory and discretion, kills another purposely, either of deliberate and premeditated malice or by means of poison, or in perpetrating or attempting to perpetrate any offense punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary, or without purpose so to do kills another in perpetrating or in attempting to perpetrate any arson, as defined in section 820 or 821 of this Code, rape, mayhem, robbery, or kidnapping, or in perpetrating or in attempting to perpetrate any housebreaking while armed with or using a dangerous weapon, is guilty of murder in the first degree.

Murder, first de-
gree.