

nesota and Mississippi Rivers at points suitable to the interests of navigation, at or near Pike Island in the State of Minnesota, said bridges to be constructed so as to connect the southwesterly shore of Pike Island with the west bank of the Mississippi River in Dakota County, Minnesota, the westerly shore of Pike Island with the Fort Snelling Military Reservation on the west bank of the said Mississippi River, and the southeasterly shore of Pike Island with the east bank of said river, in Ramsey County, Minnesota, in accordance with the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

Construction.
Vol 34, p 84.

SEC 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Amendment

Approved, March 2, 1923.

CHAP. 189.—Joint Resolution Authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to receive for instruction at the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis, Mr. Jose A. de la Torriente, a citizen of Cuba

March 2, 1923.
[H J Res. 47.]
[Pub Res., No 95]

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he hereby is, authorized to permit Mr. Jose A. de la Torriente, a citizen of Cuba, to receive instruction at the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis: *Provided*, That no expense shall be caused to the United States thereby, and that the said Jose A. de la Torriente shall agree to comply with all regulations for the police and discipline of the academy, to be studious, and to give his utmost efforts to accomplish the course in the various departments of instruction, and the said Jose A. de la Torriente shall not be admitted to the academy until he shall have passed the mental and physical examinations prescribed for candidates from the United States, and that he shall be immediately withdrawn if deficient in studies or conduct and so recommended by the academic board.

Jose A. de la Torriente, of Cuba.
May be admitted to Naval Academy.

Proviso
No expense

Conditions.

Approved, March 2, 1923.

CHAP. 190.—Joint Resolution Requesting the President to urge upon the governments of certain nations the immediate necessity of limiting the production of habit-forming narcotic drugs and the raw materials from which they are made to the amount actually required for strictly medicinal and scientific purposes.

March 2, 1923.
[H J Res. 453]
[Pub Res., No. 96.]

Whereas the unlawful use in the United States of America of opium (the coagulated juice of *Papaver somniferum*) and its derivatives (morphia, codeine, heroin), and cocaine (obtained from coca leaves—*Erythroxylum coca*) and other preparations made from these plants or their by-products, with attendant irreparable injury to health and morality and resultant death from continued use, is increasing and spreading; and

Narcotic drugs control.
Preamble.

Whereas the special committee of investigation of traffic in narcotic drugs appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, in its report dated April 15, 1919, having considered the secrecy connected with the unlawful sale and use of these drugs, and the other difficulties in obtaining information which would give the exact number of addicts in the United States, says: "The committee is of the opinion that the total number of addicts in this country probably exceeds one million at the present time," and further says that "the range of ages of addicts was reported as twelve to seventy-five years. The large majority of addicts of all ages was reported as using morphine or opium or its preparations.

Narcotic drugs—Con.

* * * Most of the heroin addicts are comparatively young, a portion of them being boys and girls under the age of twenty. This is also true of cocaine addicts," and as this report is in harmony with the opinion of many who have carefully investigated the subject; and

Whereas the annual production of opium is approximately one thousand five hundred tons, of which approximately one hundred tons, according to the best available information, is sufficient for the world's medicinal and scientific needs, and the growth of coca leaves is likewise greatly in excess of what is required for the same needs, and thus vast quantities of each are available for the manufacture of habit-forming narcotic drugs for illicit sale and consumption; and

Whereas opium is obtained in paying quantities from poppies cultivated in small areas of India, Persia, and Turkey, where the soil and climate are peculiarly adapted to the production of poppies containing opium rich in morphia, codeine, and other narcotic derivatives; and

Whereas in Persia and Turkey the growth of the poppy and the production of opium therefrom, resulting in large revenues to those respective governments, is controllable by virtue of their sovereign power to limit the exportation thereof and to restrict production to the quantity actually required for strictly medicinal and scientific purposes; and

Whereas the British Government in India, which derives large revenues from the growth of the poppy and the production of opium therefrom, has full power to limit production to the amount actually required for strictly medicinal and scientific purposes; and

Whereas the production of coca leaves (*Erythroxylum coca*) is limited to certain areas of Peru and Bolivia and the Netherlands possession of Java, and their production is controllable by virtue of the sovereign power of those Governments to limit the exportation thereof and to restrict production to the quantities actually required for strictly medicinal and scientific purposes; and

Whereas the antinarcotic laws of a majority of the larger nations of the world provide severe penalties for dispensing habit-forming narcotic drugs without a record of the amount thereof dispensed, thus providing reliable data from which a reasonably accurate calculation can be made of the amount of these drugs needed for strictly medicinal and scientific purposes; and

Vol. 38, p. 1912.

Whereas on January 23, 1912, as the result of the meeting of the International Opium Commission at Shanghai, China, in 1909, and the conference at The Hague in 1912, a treaty was made between the United States of America and other powers which was intended to suppress the illicit traffic in habit-forming narcotic drugs, and notwithstanding that upward of seven years have passed since its ratification, the treaty and the laws in pursuance thereof subsequently adopted by the contracting powers have utterly failed to suppress such illicit traffic, by reason of the fact that the treaty attempted to regulate the transportation and sale of these drugs without adequate restriction upon production, the source or root of the evil; and

Whereas failure of such treaty and the laws adopted in pursuance thereof to provide adequate restrictions upon production has resulted in extensive and flagrant violations of the laws by reason of the fact that the great commercial value of these drugs, the large financial gains derived from handling them, and the smallness of their bulk, which renders detection in transportation and sale exceedingly difficult, have induced and encouraged the un-

scrupulous to divert enormous quantities into the channels of illicit international traffic, thereby rendering partially, if not wholly, ineffective the treaty and the laws adopted in pursuance thereof; and

Narcotic drugs—Con.

Whereas in June, 1921, the opium advisory committee of the council of the League of Nations adopted a resolution urging the restriction of the cultivation of the poppy and the production of opium therefrom to "strictly medicinal and scientific" purposes, which resolution was approved by the council of the league but when said resolution was presented for final approval to the assembly of the league, which is composed of a representative from each nation which is a member thereof, it was amended by striking out the words "strictly medicinal and scientific" and substituting the word "legitimate" in lieu thereof; and

Whereas the substitution of the general word "legitimate" for the specific words "medicinal and scientific" permits the continuance of the sale of enormous quantities of opium and its derivatives in many sections of the Orient by the opium producers of India, Turkey, and Persia, where it is "legitimate" to sell and transport these drugs in unrestricted quantities regardless of their ultimate use by the purchaser; and

Whereas the continuance of the sale and transportation of such drugs, without restriction on their use, results in the diversion of large quantities thereof into the channels of illegal international traffic and in the unlawful importation into the United States, and the sale here for unlawful purposes, of preparations made therefrom such as morphia, heroin, and cocaine; and

Whereas the United States of America, in dealing with the traffic in habit-forming narcotic drugs within its own territory and possessions, notably in the Philippine Islands, and in cooperating sympathetically with the efforts of the Government of China in dealing with its opium problem, has always been committed, without regard to revenue, to a program for the complete suppression and prohibition of the production of and traffic in them, except for strictly medicinal and scientific purposes: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it is the imperative duty of the United States Government to safeguard its people from the persistent ravages of habit-forming narcotic drugs.

Narcotic drugs habit.
Duty declared of protection against

SEC. 2. That the effective control of these drugs can be obtained only by limiting the production thereof to the quantity required for strictly medicinal and scientific purposes, thus eradicating the source or root of the present conditions, which are solely due to production many times greater than is necessary for such purposes.

Effective control obtained only by limiting production.

SEC. 3. That in the hope of accomplishing this end, the President be, and he hereby is, requested to urge upon the Governments of Great Britain, Persia, and Turkey the immediate necessity of limiting the growth of the poppy (*Papaver somniferum*) and the production of opium and its derivatives exclusively to the amount actually required for strictly medicinal and scientific purposes.

Poppy and opium.
Limiting production to be urged upon Governments of countries producing.

SEC. 4. That the President be, and he hereby is, requested to urge upon the Governments of Peru, Bolivia, and the Netherlands the immediate necessity of limiting the production of coca leaves (*Erythroxylum coca*) and their derivatives to the quantity exclusively required for strictly medicinal and scientific purposes.

Coca leaves, etc.
Limiting production to be urged upon Governments of countries producing

SEC. 5. That the President be, and he hereby is, requested to report to Congress on the first Monday in December, 1923, the result of his action.

Report to Congress of results.

Approved, March 2, 1923.

March 2, 1923.
[S. J. Res. 270.]
[Pub. Res., No. 97.]

Joseph Battell.
Preamble

CHAP. 191.—Joint Resolution Concerning lands devised to the United States Government by the late Joseph Battell, of Middlebury, Vermont.

Whereas Joseph Battell, deceased, late of Middlebury, county of Addison, State of Vermont, in and by his last will and testament devised to the Government of the United States of America about three thousand nine hundred acres of land situated in the towns of Lincoln and Warren, in the State of Vermont, for a national park; and

Whereas said lands were devised to the United States of America upon certain conditions, among which were the following: That the Government should construct and maintain suitable roads and buildings upon the land constituting such national park for the use and accommodation of visitors to such park, and should employ suitable caretakers to the end and purpose that the woodland should be properly cared for and preserved so far as possible in its primitive beauty; and

Whereas it is deemed inexpedient to accept said devise and to establish a national park in accordance with the terms thereof: Therefore be it

Devise of lands by,
or national park, de-
clined

Estate released from
obligation.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the acceptance of said devise so made by Joseph Battell in his last will and testament be declined by the Government of the United States, and that the estate of the said Joseph Battell be forever discharged from any obligation to the United States growing out of the devise before mentioned.

Approved, March 2, 1923.

March 3, 1923.
[H. R. 6954.]
[Public, No. 476]

Postal Service.
Sheets of advertise-
ments may be sent as
second-class matter

Vol. 40, p. 327.

CHAP. 215.—An Act Fixing rates of postage on certain kinds of printed matter.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That single sheets or portions thereof from any publication entered as second-class matter, sent by a publisher to an advertiser or the latter's agent on account of and in proof of the insertion of an advertisement, shall, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Postmaster General, be received and transmitted through the mails at the zone rates of postage applicable under the law to the advertising portions of such second-class matter.

Approved, March 3, 1923.

March 3, 1923.
[S. 574.]
[Public, No. 477.]

Standard time.
Vol. 40, p. 450, amend-
ed.

Portion of Idaho
assigned to third zone

CHAP. 216.—An Act To amend an Act entitled "An Act to save daylight and to provide standard time for the United States," as amended

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an Act entitled "An Act to save daylight and to provide standard time for the United States," approved March 19, 1918, as amended, be, and the same hereby is, further amended by adding thereto after section 2 and before section 4, an additional section to be known as section 3, as follows:

"SEC. 3. In the division of territory, and in the definition of the limits of each zone, as hereinbefore provided, so much of the State of Idaho as lies south of the Salmon River, traversing the State from east to west near forty-five degrees thirty minutes latitude shall be embraced in the third zone."

Approved, March 3, 1923.