

who entered the United States prior to July 1, 1933, in whose case there is no record of admission for permanent residence and (a) who prior to that date could not be deported to any country to which it was lawful to deport him, and (b) who was in the United States as a bona fide political or religious refugee, if such alien shall make a satisfactory showing to the Commissioner General of Immigration, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Commissioner General of Immigration, with the approval of the Secretary of Labor, that he—

Conditions and re-
quirements.

- “(1) Has not been out of the United States since entry;
- “(2) Is a person of good moral character;
- “(3) Is not subject to deportation under any law other than the Immigration Act of 1924; and

Vol. 43, p. 162.

“(4) Did not, before July 1, 1933, withhold from the immigration authorities of the United States necessary information concerning his personal history sought in connection with their application to the authorities of any foreign country for permission to deport him thereto.”

Approved, June 8, 1934.

[CHAPTER 430.]

AN ACT

To extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Saint Lawrence River at or near Ogdensburg, New York.

June 8, 1934.
[S. 3641.]
[Public, No. 300.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Saint Lawrence River at or near Ogdensburg, New York, authorized to be built by the Saint Lawrence Bridge Commission by an Act of Congress approved June 14, 1933, are hereby extended one and three years, respectively, from June 14, 1934.

Saint Lawrence
River.
Time extended for
bridging, at Ogdens-
burg, N. Y.

Ante, p. 141.

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

Amendment.

Approved, June 8, 1934.

[CHAPTER 442.]

AN ACT

To modify the effect of certain Chippewa Indian treaties on areas in Minnesota.

June 11, 1934.
[S. 2960.]
[Public, No. 301.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That on and after the passage of this Act lands in Minnesota ceded to the United States by the treaty of September 30, 1854 (10 Stat.L. 1109), between the United States and the Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior and the Mississippi and by the treaty of February 22, 1855 (10 Stat.L. 1165), between the United States and the Mississippi Bands of Chippewa Indians, shall no longer be considered as “Indian country” for the purposes of article 7 of said treaties: *Provided,* That in that portion in the said State of Minnesota affected by this Act the Indian liquor laws shall continue to apply to the sale, gift, barter, exchange, and so forth, of liquors to ward Indians of the classes set forth in the Act of January 30, 1897 (29 Stat.L. 506), and to the manufacture or sale of liquors on individual Indian allotments or other individual Indian-owned lands while the title to same is held in trust by the United States or while the same shall remain inalienably by the Indian without the consent of some governmental officer.

Chippewa Indians in
Minnesota.
Certain lands, no
longer to be considered
“Indian country.”
Vol. 10, pp. 1109,
1165.

Proviso.
Application of liquor
laws.

Vol. 29, p. 506.

Approved, June 11, 1934.