gration and Naturalization Service of the Department of Justice in the case of his niece, Maria Karvelis, and her three minor children, Boeleta Karvelis, Martha Karvelis, and Euterpi Karvelis, and declared breached by such Service when the said Maria Karvelis, Boeleta Karvelis, Martha Karvelis, and Euterpi Karvelis failed to depart in accordance with the terms of such bonds although they were subsequently granted permanent residence in the United States: Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

Approved March 15, 1958.

Private Law 85-366

AN ACT

To provide for the conveyance of certain real property of the United States to the former owners thereof.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Administrator of General Services shall convey without consideration to Martha V. Gilkeson and Damaris E. Gilkeson, Moorefield, West Virginia, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the real property containing nine acres, more or less, which is described in section 2 of this Act.

Sec. 2. The real property referred to in the first section of this Act, known as the Moorefield Fish Cultural Station, is the same property conveyed by deed dated the 21st day of March 1938, from Martha V. Gilkeson and Damaris E. Gilkeson, Moorefield, West Virginia, said deed recorded on the 2d day of June 1939 in the clerk's office of the county court of Hardy County, West Virginia, the exact legal description of which shall be determined by the Administrator of General Services.

Approved March 17, 1958.

Private Law 85-367

AN ACT

To provide for the conveyance of certain real property of the United States in Massachusetts to the Woods Hole Yacht Club.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law and upon determination by the Administrator of General Services that the property described in section 2 of this Act is surplus to the needs of the Government, the Administrator of General Services shall convey to the Woods Hole Yacht Club, Woods Hole, Massachusetts, subject to such terms, conditions, reservations, and restrictions as may be determined by the Administrator of General Services to be necessary to protect the interests of the United States, all right, title and interest of the United States in and to the real property described in section 2, upon the payment to the United States by such yacht club of the fair market value of such property, as determined by the Administrator of General Services, within a two-year period beginning on the date the property is determined to be
surplus. In determining the fair market value for the purposes of this Act the Administrator of General Services shall not include the value of improvements constructed on such property by such yacht club during the period of the lease referred to in section 2. The money received from the conveyance authorized by this section shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Sec. 2. The property referred to in the first section was leased from the United States by the Woods Hole Yacht Club for the twenty-five-year period beginning on January 1, 1935, under authority of Private Law 341, Seventy-third Congress, approved June 25, 1934 (48 Stat. 1430), being that portion of the property owned by the United States at Penzance Point, or Long Neck, Woods Hole, and more particularly described as follows:

Side A, from boundary mark in direction 224 degrees 14 minutes 45 seconds true, a distance of 90 feet, which comes to high-water mark; side B, from boundary mark in direction 111 degrees 14 minutes 45 seconds true, a distance of 215 feet; side C, from easterly end of side B in direction 190 degrees 29 minutes 15 seconds true, a distance of 74 feet, which comes to the high-water mark; side D, from the southerly end of side C in a westerly direction along the irregular high-water line to the southerly end of side A and including the rocks lying offshore.

Approved March 17, 1958.

Private Law 85-368

AN ACT
For the relief of Mrs. Catherine Pochon Dike.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Mrs. Catherine Pochon Dike, who lost United States citizenship under the provisions of section 407 of the Act of October 14, 1940, may be naturalized by taking prior to one year after the effective date of this Act, before any court referred to in subsection (a) of section 310 of the Immigration and Nationality Act or before any diplomatic or consular officer of the United States abroad, the oaths prescribed by section 337 of the said Act. From and after naturalization under this Act, the said Mrs. Catherine Pochon Dike shall have the same citizenship status as that which existed immediately prior to its loss.

Approved March 17, 1958.

Private Law 85-369

AN ACT
To authorize the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution to use certain real estate in the District of Columbia as the national headquarters of such society.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, incorporated by the Act entitled "An Act to incorporate the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution", approved June 9, 1906 (34 Stat. 227), is authorized to use the real estate described as lots 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, and 816, in square numbered 2507, situated in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, as the national headquarters of such society.

Approved March 28, 1958.