

Description—Contd. Sections 1 and 2; sections 11 to 14, inclusive; sections 23 to 26, inclusive; and sections 35 and 36; township 5 north, range 2 east, Boise meridian.

Sections 1 to 36, inclusive, township 5 north, range 3 east, Boise meridian.

Sections 1 to 36, inclusive, township 5 north, range 4 east, Boise meridian.

Sections 1 to 36, inclusive, township 5 north, range 5 east, Boise meridian.

Sections 1 to 6, inclusive; sections 8 to 17, inclusive; sections 21 to 27, inclusive; and sections 35 and 36, township 4 north, range 3 east, Boise meridian.

Sections 1 to 36, inclusive, township 4 north, range 4 east, Boise meridian.

Sections 1, 2, 11, and 12, township 3 north, range 3 east, Boise meridian.

Sections 1 to 13, inclusive; and northwest quarter of section 14; township 3 north, range 4 east, Boise meridian; not heretofore included within the Boise National Forest, Idaho; all ranges east, Boise meridian.

Approved, May 17, 1934.

[CHAPTER 293.]

AN ACT

May 17, 1934.
[S. 3144.]
[Public, No. 229.]

To legalize a bridge across the Saint Louis River at or near Cloquet, Minnesota.

Saint Louis River.
Bridge across, near
Cloquet, Minn., legal-
ized.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the bridge now being constructed over Saint Louis River at or near Cloquet, Minnesota, by the Highway Department of the State of Minnesota, if completed in accordance with plans accepted by the Chief of Engineers and the Secretary of War as providing suitable facilities for navigation, and operated as a free bridge, shall be a lawful structure, and shall be subject to the conditions and limitations of the Act entitled "An Act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters", approved March 23, 1906.

Construction.
Vol. 34, p. 84.

Amendment.

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

Approved, May 17, 1934.

[CHAPTER 299.]

AN ACT

May 18, 1934.
[S. 2080.]
[Public, No. 230.]

To provide punishment for killing or assaulting Federal officers.

Criminal Code
amendments.
Killing, assaulting
Federal officers.
Vol. 35, p. 1143.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whoever shall kill, as defined in sections 273 and 274 of the Criminal Code, any United States marshal or deputy United States marshal, special agent of the Division of Investigation of the Department of Justice, post-office inspector, Secret Service operative, any officer or enlisted man of the Coast Guard, any employee of any United States penal or correctional institution, any officer of the customs or of the internal revenue, any immigrant inspector or any immigration patrol inspector, while engaged in the performance of his official duties, or on account of the performance of his official duties, shall be punished as provided under section 275 of the Criminal Code.

Punishment.

SEC. 2. Whoever shall forcibly resist, oppose, impede, intimidate, or interfere with any person designated in section 1 hereof while engaged in the performance of his official duties, or shall assault him on account of the performance of his official duties, shall be fined not more than \$5,000, or imprisoned not more than three years, or both; and whoever, in the commission of any of the acts described in this section, shall use a deadly or dangerous weapon shall be fined not more than \$10,000, or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both.

Approved, May 18, 1934.

Forcible resistance,
etc.

Punishment.

[CHAPTER 300.]

AN ACT

Applying the powers of the Federal Government, under the commerce clause of the Constitution, to extortion by means of telephone, telegraph, radio, oral message, or otherwise.

May 18, 1934.

[S. 2249.]

[Public, No. 231.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whoever, with intent to extort from any person, firm, association, or corporation any money or other thing of value, shall transmit in interstate commerce, by any means whatsoever, any threat (1) to injure the person, property, or reputation of any person, or the reputation of a deceased person, or (2) to kidnap any person, or (3) to accuse any person of a crime, or (4) containing any demand or request for a ransom or reward for the release of any kidnaped person, shall upon conviction be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than twenty years, or both: *Provided*, That the term "interstate commerce" shall include communication from one State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, to another State, Territory, or the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That nothing herein shall amend or repeal section 338a, title 18, United States Code (47 Stat. 649).

Extortion messages
in interstate commerce.

Punishment for transmitting.

Provisos.
"Interstate commerce" defined.
Mailing threatening communications.

Vol. 47, p. 649;
U.S.C., Supp. VII, p. 349.

Approved, May 18, 1934.

[CHAPTER 301.]

AN ACT

To amend the Act forbidding the transportation of kidnaped persons in interstate commerce.

May 18, 1934.

[S. 2252.]

[Public, No. 232.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act of June 22, 1932 (U.S.C., ch. 271, title 18, sec. 408a), be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"Whoever shall knowingly transport or cause to be transported, or aid or abet in transporting, in interstate or foreign commerce, any person who shall have been unlawfully seized, confined, inveigled, decoyed, kidnaped, abducted, or carried away by any means whatsoever and held for ransom or reward or otherwise, except, in the case of a minor, by a parent thereof, shall, upon conviction, be punished (1) by death if the verdict of the jury shall so recommend, provided that the sentence of death shall not be imposed by the court if, prior to its imposition, the kidnaped person has been liberated unharmed, or (2) if the death penalty shall not apply nor be imposed the convicted person shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for such term of years as the court in its discretion shall determine: *Provided*, That the failure to release such person within seven days after he shall have been unlawfully seized, confined, inveigled, decoyed, kidnaped, abducted, or carried away

Federal Kidnaping
Act, amended.
Vol. 47, p. 326; U.S.C.,
Supp. VII, p. 351.

Transporting kidnaped person and holding for ransom.

Minor by a parent
excepted.

Penalties.

Proviso.
Presumption on failure to release person within seven days.