

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 trans-
mitting.

Provisos.
"Interstate com-
merce" 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 kid-
naped person and hold-
ing for ransom.

Minor by a parent
excepted.

Penalties.

Proviso.
Presumption on fail-
ure to release person
within seven days.