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shall create a presumption that such person has been transported in interstate or foreign commerce, but such presumption shall not be conclusive.

"Interstate or foreign commerce" defined.

"SEC. 2. The term 'interstate or foreign commerce', as used herein, shall include transportation from one State, Territory, or the District of Columbia to another State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or to a foreign country, or from a foreign country to any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

Punishment for conspiracy to violate provisions herein.

"SEC. 3. If two or more persons enter into an agreement, confederation, or conspiracy to violate the provisions of the foregoing Act and do any overt act toward carrying out such unlawful agreement, confederation, or conspiracy, such person or persons shall be punished in like manner as hereinbefore provided by this Act."

Approved, May 18, 1934.

[CHAPTER 302.]

AN ACT

May 18, 1934.
[S. 2253.]
[Public, No. 233.]

Making it unlawful for any person to flee from one State to another for the purpose of avoiding prosecution or the giving of testimony in certain cases.

Interstate flight of accused persons or witnesses.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be unlawful for any person to move or travel in interstate or foreign commerce from any State, Territory, or possession of the United States, or the District of Columbia, with intent either (1) to avoid prosecution for murder, kidnaping, burglary, robbery, mayhem, rape, assault with a dangerous weapon, or extortion accompanied by threats of violence, or attempt to commit any of the foregoing, under the laws of the place from which he flees, or (2) to avoid giving testimony in any criminal proceedings in such place in which the commission of a felony is charged. Any person who violates the provision of this Act shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than $5,000 or by imprisonment for not longer than five years, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Violations of this Act may be prosecuted only in the Federal judicial district in which the original crime was alleged to have been committed.

Punishment.

Jurisdiction.

Approved, May 18, 1934.

[CHAPTER 303.]

AN ACT

May 18, 1934.
[S. 2575.]
[Public, No. 234.]

To define certain crimes against the United States in connection with the administration of Federal penal and correctional institutions and to fix the punishment therefor.

Federal penal and correctional institutions.
Crimes connected with administration of.
Causing mutiny; aiding escapes.
Vol. 46, p. 327, amended.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person employed at any Federal penal or correctional institution as an officer or employee of the United States, or any other person who instigates, connives at, wilfully attempts to cause, assists in, or who conspires with any other person or persons to cause any mutiny, riot, or escape at such penal or correctional institution; or any such officer or employee or any other person who, without the knowledge or consent of the warden or superintendent of such institution, conveys or causes to be conveyed into such institution, or from place to place within such institution, or knowingly aids or assists therein, any tool, device, or substance designed to cut, abrade, or destroy the materials, or any part thereof, of which any building or buildings of such institution are constructed, or any other substance or thing