610; amended Pub. L. 103–322, title XXXIII,
(Added Pub. L. 89–554, § 3(d), Sept. 6, 1966, 80 Stat.
both.
which he is not entitled shall be fined under this
such marriage any compensation or payment to
the marriage of his dependent, accepts after
under sections 8107–8113 and 8133 of title 5 and
(tions stops or is reduced on his marriage or on
whose compensation by the terms of those sec-
which is required to be
application thereof, or regulations prescribed
filed under that subchapter or any extension or
port, claim, or paper which is required to be
"fined not more than $2,000".
§ 1921. Receiving Federal employees’ compensa-
tion after marriage
Whoever, being entitled to compensation under sections 8107–8113 and 8133 of title 5 and whose compensation by the terms of those sections stops or is reduced on his marriage or on the marriage of his dependent, accepts after such marriage any compensation or payment to which he is not entitled shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.
Historical and Revision Notes

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The word “Whoever” is substituted for “If any person” to conform to the style of title 18.
The words “under sections 8107–8113 and 8133 of title 5” are substituted for “under this section or section 756 or 756 of this title” to reflect the codification of the sections in title 5, United States Code.
The words “or both” are substituted for “or by both such fine and imprisonment”.

Amendments
1994—Pub. L. 103–322 substituted “fined under this title” for “fined not more than $2,000”.

§ 1922. False or withheld report concerning Fed-
eral employees’ compensation
Whoever, being an officer or employee of the United States charged with the responsibility for making the reports of the immediate superior specified by section 8120 of title 5, willfully fails, neglects, or refuses to make any of the reports, or knowingly files a false report, or induces, compels, or directs an injured employee to forego filing of any claim for compensation or other benefits provided under subchapter I of chapter 81 of title 5 or any extension or application thereof, or willfully retains any notice, report, claim, or paper which is required to be filed under that subchapter or any extension or application thereof, or regulations prescribed thereunder, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

Historical and Revision Notes

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The words “or both” are substituted for “or by both such fine and imprisonment”.

Amendments
1994—Pub. L. 103–322 substituted “fined under this title” for “fined not more than $2,000”.

§ 1923. Fraudulent receipt of payments of missing persons
Whoever obtains or receives any money, check, or allotment under—
(1) subchapter VII of chapter 55 of title 5; or
(2) chapter 10 of title 37;
without being entitled thereto, with intent to defraud, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

Historical and Revision Notes

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Clauses (1) and (2) are substituted for the words “under this Act” to reflect the codification of the Act.
The portion of the Act which is applicable to civilian officers and employees and their dependents is codified in subchapter VII of chapter 55 of title 5, United States Code. The portion of the Act which is applicable to members of the uniformed services and their dependents is codified in chapter 10 of title 37, United States Code.

Amendments
1994—Pub. L. 103–322 substituted “fined under this title” for “fined not more than $2,000”.

§ 1924. Unauthorized removal and retention of classified documents or material
(a) Whoever, being an officer, employee, contractor, or consultant of the United States, and, by virtue of his office, employment, position, or contract, becomes possessed of documents or materials containing classified information of the United States, knowingly removes such documents or materials without authority and with the intent to retain such documents or materials at an unauthorized location shall be fined under this title or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both.
§ 1951. Interference with commerce by threats or violence

(a) Whoever in any way or degree obstructs, delays, or affects commerce or the movement of any article or commodity in commerce, by robbery or extortion or attempts or conspires so to do, or commits or threatens physical violence to any person or property in furtherance of a plan or purpose to do anything in violation of this section shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than twenty years, or both.

(b) As used in this section—

(1) The term "robbery" means the unlawful taking or obtaining of personal property from the person or in the presence of another, against his will, by means of actual or threatened force, or violence, or fear of injury, immediate or future, to his person or property, or property in his custody or possession, or the person or property of a relative or member of his family or of anyone in his company at the time of the taking or obtaining.

(2) The term "extortion" means the obtaining of property from another, with his consent, induced by wrongful use of actual or threatened force, violence, or fear, or under color of official right.

(3) The term "commerce" means commerce within the District of Columbia, or any Territory or Possession of the United States; all commerce between any point in a State, Territory, Possession, or the District of Columbia and any point outside thereof; all commerce between points within the same State through any place outside such State; and all other commerce over which the United States has jurisdiction.

(c) This section shall not be construed to repeal, modify or affect section 17 of Title 15, sections 52, 101–115, 151–166 of Title 29 or sections 151–188 of Title 45.


HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES


Section consolidates sections 420a to 420e–1 of Title 18, U.S.C., 1940 ed., with changes in phraseology and arrangement necessary to effect consolidation.

Provisions designating offense as felony were omitted as unnecessary in view of definitive section 1 of this title. (See reviser's note under section 550 of this title.) Subsection (c) of the revised section is derived from title II of the 1946 amendment. It substitutes references to specific sections of the United States Code, 1940 ed., in place of references to numerous acts of Congress, in conformity to the style of the revision bill. Subsection (c) as rephrased will preclude any construction of implied repeal of the specified acts of Congress codified in the sections enumerated.

The words "attempts or conspires so to do" were substituted for sections 3 and 4 of the 1946 act, omitting as unnecessary the words "participates in an attempt" and the words "or acts in concert with another or with others", in view of section 2 of this title which makes any person who participates in an unlawful enterprise or aids or assists the principal offender, or does anything towards the accomplishment of the crime, a principal himself.

Words "shall, upon conviction thereof," were omitted as surplusage, since punishment cannot be imposed until a conviction is secured.

REFERENCES IN TEXT

Sections 101–115 of Title 29, referred to in subsec. (c), are a reference to act Mar. 23, 1932, ch. 90, 47 Stat. 70, popularly known as the Norris-LaGuardia Act. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 101 of Title 29, Labor, and Tables.