

[CHAPTER 15.]

AN ACT

Providing for payment of \$25 to each enrolled Chippewa Indian of Minnesota from the funds standing to their credit in the Treasury of the United States.

January 20, 1933.

[S. 5252.]

[Public, No. 315.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to withdraw from the Treasury so much as may be necessary of the principal fund on deposit to the credit of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota, under section 7 of the Act entitled "An Act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota," approved January 14, 1889, as amended, and to make therefrom payment of \$25 to each enrolled Chippewa Indian of Minnesota, under such regulations as such Secretary shall prescribe. No payment shall be made under this Act until the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota shall, in such manner as such Secretary shall prescribe, have accepted such payments and ratified the provisions of this Act. The money paid to the Indians under this Act shall not be subject to any lien or claim of whatever nature against any of said Indians.

Chippewa Indians of Minnesota.
Per capita payment to, from tribal funds.

Vol. 25, p. 645.

Approved, January 20, 1933.

[CHAPTER 16.]

AN ACT

To amend an Act entitled "An Act to punish the unlawful breaking of seals of railroad cars containing interstate or foreign shipments, the unlawful entering of such cars, the stealing of freight and express packages or baggage or articles in process of transportation in interstate shipment, and the felonious asportation of such freight or express packages or baggage or articles therefrom into another district of the United States, and the felonious possession or reception of the same," approved February 13, 1913, as amended (U. S. C., title 18, secs. 409-411), by extending its provisions to provide for the punishment of stealing or otherwise unlawful taking of property from passenger cars, sleeping cars, or dining cars, or from passengers on such cars, while such cars are parts of interstate trains, and authorizing prosecution therefor in any district in which the defendant may have taken or been in possession of the property stolen or otherwise unlawfully taken.

January 21, 1933.

[S. 4095.]

[Public, No. 316.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act of February 13, 1913, as amended, entitled "An Act to punish the unlawful breaking of seals of railroad cars containing interstate or foreign shipments, the unlawful entering of such cars, the stealing of freight and express packages or baggage or articles in process of transportation in interstate shipment, and the felonious asportation of such freight or express packages or baggage or articles therefrom into another district of the United States, and the felonious possession or reception of the same" be amended to read as follows:

Interstate or foreign transportation.
Vol. 37, p. 670; Vol. 43, p. 793, amended.
U. S. C., p. 495, amended.

"Whoever shall unlawfully break the seal of any railroad car containing interstate or foreign shipments of freight or express, or shall enter any such car with intent in either case to commit larceny therein; or whoever shall steal or unlawfully take, carry away, or conceal, or by fraud or deception obtain from any railroad car, station house, platform, depot, wagon, automobile, truck, or other vehicles, or from any steamboat, vessel, or wharf, with intent to convert to his own use any goods or chattels moving as or which are a part of or which constitute an interstate or foreign shipment of freight or express, or shall buy or receive or have in his possession any such goods or chattels, knowing the same to have been stolen; or who-

Larceny, etc., interstate or foreign shipments.

Receiving stolen property.

Fraudulently obtaining baggage.

Receiving, etc., stolen baggage.

Unlawfully taking property from any passenger car, or passenger on interstate trains.

Punishment. Jurisdiction.

Asportation a separate offense.

Definitions.

Jurisdiction of state courts not impaired.

Waybill prima facie evidence to establish character of shipment.

ever shall steal or shall unlawfully take, carry away, or by fraud or deception obtain with intent to convert to his own use any baggage which shall have come into the possession of any common carrier for transportation from one State or Territory or the District of Columbia to another State or Territory or the District of Columbia or to a foreign country, or from a foreign country to any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or shall break into, steal, take, carry away, or conceal any of the contents of such baggage, or shall buy, receive, or have in his possession any such baggage or any article therefrom of whatever nature, knowing the same to have been stolen, or whoever shall steal or shall unlawfully take by any fraudulent device, scheme, or game, from any passenger car, sleeping car, or dining car, or from any passenger or from the possession of any passenger while on or in such passenger car, sleeping car, or dining car, when such car is a part of a train moving from one State or Territory or the District of Columbia to another State or Territory or the District of Columbia or to a foreign country, or from a foreign country to any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, any money, baggage, goods, or chattels, or who shall buy, receive, or have in his possession any such money, baggage, goods, or chattels, knowing the same to have been stolen, shall in each case be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both, and prosecutions therefor may be instituted in any district wherein the crime shall have been committed or in which the defendant may have taken or been in possession of the said money, baggage, goods, or chattels. The carrying or transporting of any such money, freight, express, baggage, goods, or chattels from one State or Territory or the District of Columbia into another State or Territory or the District of Columbia, knowing the same to have been stolen, shall constitute a separate offense and subject the offender to the penalties above described for unlawful taking, and prosecutions therefor may be instituted in any district into which such money, freight, express, baggage, goods, or chattels shall have been removed or into which they shall have been brought by such offender. The words 'station house,' 'platform,' 'depot,' 'wagon,' 'automobile,' 'truck,' or 'other vehicle,' as used in this section, shall include any station house, platform, depot, wagon, automobile, truck, or other vehicle of any person, firm, association, or corporation having in his or its custody therein or thereon any freight, express, goods, chattels, shipments, or baggage moving as or which are a part of or which constitute an interstate or foreign shipment.

"Nothing herein shall be held to take away or impair the jurisdiction of the courts of the several States under the laws thereof; and a judgment of conviction or acquittal on the merits under the laws of any State shall be a bar to any prosecution hereunder for the same act or acts.

"To establish the interstate or foreign commerce character of any shipment in any prosecution under this Act the waybill of such shipment shall be prima facie evidence of the place from which and to which such shipment was made."

Approved, January 21, 1933.