

Exhibits previously entered and under continuous customs custody, etc.; transfer privileges.

A Century of Progress deemed sole consignee of merchandise.

Expenses reimbursable.

Deposit of, as refunds.  
Vol. 46, p. 741.

such articles were not sufficiently marked when imported into the United States: *Provided further*, That articles, which have been admitted without payment of duty for exhibition under any tariff law and which have remained in continuous customs custody or under a customs exhibition bond, and imported articles in bonded warehouses under the general tariff law may be accorded the privilege of transfer to and entry for exhibition at the said exposition under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe: *And provided further*, That A Century of Progress shall be deemed, for customs purposes only, to be the sole consignee of all merchandise imported under the provisions of this Act, and that the actual and necessary customs charges for labor, services, and other expenses in connection with the entry, examination, appraisement, release, or custody, together with the necessary charges for salaries of customs officers and employees in connection with the supervision, custody of, and accounting for, articles imported under the provisions of this Act, shall be reimbursed by A Century of Progress to the Government of the United States under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and that receipts from such reimbursements shall be deposited as refunds to the appropriation from which paid, in the manner provided for in section 524, Tariff Act of 1930.

Approved, May 21, 1934.

## [CHAPTER 333.]

## AN ACT

May 22, 1934.  
[S. 2845.]  
[Public, No. 246.]

To extend the provisions of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act to other stolen property.

National Stolen Property Act.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That this Act may be cited as the "National Stolen Property Act."

Definitions.  
"Interstate or foreign commerce."

SEC. 2. That when used in this Act—

(a) The term "interstate or foreign commerce" shall mean 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.

"Securities."

(b) The term "securities" shall include any note, stock certificate, bond, debenture, check, draft, warrant, traveler's check, letter of credit, warehouse receipt, negotiable bill of lading, evidence of indebtedness, certificate of interest or participation in any profit-sharing agreement, collateral-trust certificate, preorganization certificate or subscription, transferable share, investment contract, voting-trust certificate; certificate of interest in property, tangible or intangible; instrument or document or writing evidencing ownership of goods, wares, and merchandise; or transferring or assigning any right, title, or interest in or to goods, wares, and merchandise, or, in general, any instrument commonly known as a "security", or any certificate of interest or participation in, temporary or interim certificate for, receipt for, warrant, or right to subscribe to or purchase any of the foregoing, or any forged, counterfeited, or spurious representation of any of the foregoing.

"Money."

(c) The term "money" shall mean the legal tender of the United States or of any foreign country, or any counterfeit thereof.

Stolen goods, securities, or money.  
Transporting in interstate or foreign commerce.

SEC. 3. Whoever shall transport or cause to be transported in interstate or foreign commerce any goods, wares, or merchandise, securities, or money, of the value of \$5,000 or more theretofore stolen or taken feloniously by fraud or with intent to steal or

purloin, knowing the same to have been so stolen or taken, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or by imprisonment for not more than ten years, or both.

Punishment for.

SEC. 4. Whoever shall receive, conceal, store, barter, sell, or dispose of any goods, wares, or merchandise, securities, or money, of the value of \$5,000 or more, or whoever shall pledge or accept as security for a loan any goods, wares, or merchandise, or securities of the value of \$500 or more which, while moving in or constituting a part of interstate or foreign commerce, has been stolen or taken feloniously by fraud or with intent to steal or purloin, knowing the same to have been stolen or taken, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or by imprisonment of not more than ten years, or both.

Receiving such property.

Accepting as security for loan.

Punishment for.

SEC. 5. In the event that a defendant is charged in the same indictment with two or more violations of this Act, then the aggregate value of all goods, wares, and merchandise, securities, and money referred to in such indictment shall constitute the value thereof for the purposes of sections 3 and 4 hereof.

Two or more violations in same indictment.

SEC. 6. Any person violating this Act may be punished in any district into or through which such goods, wares, or merchandise, or such securities or money, have been transported or removed.

Venue of prosecutions.

SEC. 7. Nothing herein shall be construed to repeal, modify, or amend any part of the Act of October 29, 1919 (ch. 89), cited as the "National Motor Vehicle Theft Act."

National Motor Vehicle Theft Act not affected.  
Vol. 41, p. 324;  
U.S.C., p. 495.

Approved, May 22, 1934.

[CHAPTER 337.]

AN ACT

To provide for the exchange of Indian and privately owned lands, Fort Mojave Indian Reservation, Arizona.

May 23, 1934.  
[S. 1807.]  
[Public, No. 247.]

*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 hereby authorized to accept, in his discretion, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by him, conveyances to the Government of privately owned lands contiguous to the even-numbered sections added to the Fort Mojave Indian Reservation, Arizona, by Executive order of February 2, 1911, and to permit lieu selections of lands approximately equal in value from the even-numbered sections by those surrendering their holdings, so that the lands retained and acquired through exchange for Indian use may be consolidated and held in a solid area so far as may be possible: *Provided*, That upon conveyance of any privately owned lands to the Government pursuant thereto, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to issue to the person or persons making the conveyance, patent of appropriate form and legal effect for the lieu lands. The areas consolidated in the Government pursuant to this Act are hereby declared to be held for the benefit of the Indians of the Fort Mojave Reservation: *Provided further*, That the title or claim of any person or persons who refuse to convey to the Government shall not be affected by this Act.*

Fort Mojave Indian Reservation, Ariz.  
Exchange of Indian and privately owned lands permitted.

Executive Order 1296.

*Provisos.*  
Patent to issue on conveying privately owned lands.

Consolidations for benefit of Indians.

Title.

Approved, May 23, 1934.