

[CHAPTER 483]

AN ACT

To further extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at or near Garrison, North Dakota.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River, at or near Garrison, North Dakota, authorized to be built by the State of North Dakota, by the Act of Congress approved February 10, 1932, and heretofore extended by Acts of Congress approved February 14, 1933, and June 12, 1934, May 24, 1935, and June 5, 1936, are hereby further extended two and four years respectively, from June 12, 1937.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, June 16, 1938.

[CHAPTER 484]

AN ACT

To extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at or near Miami, Missouri.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River, at or near Miami, authorized to be built by Saline County, Missouri, by an Act of Congress approved January 16, 1936, and heretofore extended by an Act of Congress approved June 19, 1936, are hereby further extended one and three years, respectively, from the date of approval hereof.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, June 16, 1938.

[CHAPTER 485]

AN ACT

Providing that excess-land provisions of Federal reclamation laws shall not apply to certain lands that will receive a supplemental water supply from the Colorado-Big Thompson project.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the excess-land provisions of the Federal reclamation laws shall not be applicable to lands which now have an irrigation water supply from sources other than a Federal reclamation project and which will receive a supplemental supply from the Colorado-Big Thompson project.

Approved, June 16, 1938.

[CHAPTER 486]

AN ACT

To provide for the care and treatment of juvenile delinquents.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purposes of this Act a "juvenile" is a person seventeen years of age or under, "juvenile delinquency" is an offense against the laws of the United States committed by a juvenile and not punishable by death or life imprisonment.

June 16, 1938
[S. 3907]
[Public, No. 663]

Missouri River.
Time extended for
bridging, at Garrison,
N. Dak.

47 Stat. 43, 804; 48
Stat. 946; 49 Stat. 288,
1476.

Amendment.

June 16, 1938
[S. 3990]
[Public, No. 664]

Missouri River.
Time extended for
bridging, at Miami,
Mo.

49 Stat. 1093, 1536.

Amendment.

June 16, 1938
[S. 4027]
[Public, No. 665]

Colorado-Big
Thompson project.
Excess-land provi-
sions inapplicable to
lands receiving sup-
plemental water sup-
ply from.

June 16, 1938
[S. 4090]
[Public, No. 666]

Federal Juvenile
Delinquency Act.
Terms defined.

SEC. 2. Whenever any juvenile is charged with the commission of any offense against the laws of the United States, other than an offense punishable by death or life imprisonment, and such juvenile is not surrendered to the authorities of any State, pursuant to the provisions of the Act of June 11, 1932 (47 Stat. 301; U. S. C., title 18, sec. 662a), he shall be prosecuted as a juvenile delinquent if the Attorney General in his discretion so directs and the accused consents to such procedure. In such event such person shall be prosecuted by information on the charge of juvenile delinquency, and no prosecution shall be instituted for the specific offense alleged to have been committed by him. The said consent required to be given by such juvenile shall be given by him in writing before a judge of the district court of the United States having cognizance of the offense, who shall fully apprise the juvenile of his rights and of the consequences of such consent.

SEC. 3. The district court of the United States having jurisdiction of the offense shall have jurisdiction to try persons prosecuted as juvenile delinquents. For such purposes the court may be convened at any time and place within the district, in chambers or otherwise. The trial shall be without a jury. The consent on the part of the juvenile to be prosecuted on a charge of juvenile delinquency shall be deemed a waiver of a trial by jury.

SEC. 4. In the event that the court finds such juvenile guilty of juvenile delinquency, it may place him on probation under the provisions of the Act of March 4, 1925, as amended (43 Stat. 1259; U. S. C., title 18, secs. 724 to 728), except that the period of probation may include but may not exceed the minority of the delinquent; or it may commit the delinquent to the custody of the Attorney General for a period not exceeding his minority, but in no event exceeding the term for which the juvenile could have been sentenced if he had been tried and convicted of the offense which he had committed. The Attorney General may designate any public or private agency for the custody, care, subsistence, education, and training of the juvenile during the period for which he was committed. The cost of such custody and care may be paid from the appropriation for "Support of United States prisoners" or such other appropriation as the Attorney General may designate.

SEC. 5. Whenever a juvenile is arrested on a charge of having committed an offense against the laws of the United States, the arresting officer shall immediately notify the Attorney General of such fact. If such juvenile is not forthwith taken before a committing magistrate, he may be detained in such juvenile home or other suitable place of detention as the Attorney General may designate for such purposes, but shall not be detained in a jail or similar place of detention, unless, in the opinion of the arresting officer, such detention is necessary to secure the custody of such juvenile, or to insure his safety or that of others. In no case shall such detention be for a longer period than is necessary to produce such juvenile before a committing magistrate. The committing magistrate may release such juvenile on bail, upon his own recognizance or that of some responsible person, or in default of bail may commit him to the custody of the United States marshal, who shall lodge him in such juvenile home or other suitable place of detention as the Attorney General may designate for that purpose. Such juvenile shall not be committed to a jail or other similar institution, unless in the opinion of the marshal it appears that such commitment is necessary to secure the custody of the juvenile or to insure his safety or that of others. A juvenile detained in a jail or similar institution shall be held in custody in a room or other place apart from adults if facilities for such segregation are available.

Prosecutions.

47 Stat. 301.
18 U. S. C. § 662a.Consent by accused.
Procedure.

Court jurisdiction.

Consent deemed
waiver of jury trial.Probation after con-
viction; period, etc.43 Stat. 1259.
18 U. S. C. §§ 724-
728; Supp. III, § 725.
Commitment to
custody of Attorney
General.Designation of agen-
cy for custody, care,
etc.Fund made avail-
able for expenses.Arrests on Federal
charges.
Notice to Attorney
General.

Detention.

Release on bail, etc.

Commitment to jail,
etc., forbidden; ex-
ception.Segregation from
adults.

Contracts with agencies for custody, care, etc.
Appropriation available.

Release on parole.

46 Stat. 272.
18 U. S. C. §§ 723a-723c.

Application of provisions to District of Columbia.

Short title.

SEC. 6. The Director of the Bureau of Prisons may contract with public or private agencies for the custody, care, subsistence, education, and training of juvenile delinquents and may defray the cost of such custody, care, subsistence, education, and training from the appropriation for "Support of United States prisoners" or such other appropriation as the Attorney General may designate.

SEC. 7. A juvenile delinquent committed under this Act who has, by his conduct, given sufficient evidence that he has reformed, may be released on parole at any time by the Board of Parole established by the Act of May 13, 1930 (46 Stat. 272, ch. 255; U. S. C., title 18, sec. 723, subsecs. (a)-(c)). If it shall appear to the satisfaction of such Board that there is reasonable probability that such juvenile will, if conditionally released, remain at liberty without violating the law, then the Board may, in its discretion, parole such juvenile under conditions and regulations as the Board may deem proper.

SEC. 8. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to supersede or repeal any provisions of law relative to the custody, care, subsistence, education, or training of juveniles, which are now or may hereafter be made particularly applicable to the District of Columbia.

SEC. 9. This Act may be cited as "The Federal Juvenile Delinquency Act".

Approved, June 16, 1938.

[CHAPTER 487]

AN ACT

June 16, 1938
[S. 4144]

[Public, No. 667]

To amend section 1 of an Act entitled "An Act granting the consent of Congress to the county of Pierce, a legal subdivision of the State of Washington, to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across Puget Sound, State of Washington, at or near a point commonly known as 'The Narrows'", and to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of such bridge.

Puget Sound.
Act authorizing bridge across, amended.

48 Stat. 810.

Pierce County or Washington Toll Bridge Authority, Wash., may bridge at "The Narrows."

34 Stat. 84.
33 U. S. C. §§ 491-498.

Time limitation extended.

49 Stat. 907; 50 Stat. 474.

Amendment.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 1 of an Act entitled "An Act granting the consent of Congress to the county of Pierce, a legal subdivision of the State of Washington, to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across Puget Sound, State of Washington, at or near a point commonly known as 'The Narrows'", approved May 28, 1934, be amended to read as follows:

"SECTION 1. That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the county of Pierce, a legal subdivision of the State of Washington, or to Washington Toll Bridge Authority, a legal agency of the State of Washington, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across Puget Sound, State of Washington, at or near a point commonly known as 'The Narrows', at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, in accordance with the provisions of an Act entitled 'An Act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters', approved March 23, 1906, and subject to the conditions and limitations contained in this Act."

SEC. 2. That the times for commencing and completing the construction of such bridge, heretofore extended by Acts of Congress approved August 27, 1935, and July 5, 1937, are hereby further extended one and three years, respectively, from July 5, 1938.

SEC. 3. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, June 16, 1938.