

Penalty.

person of a crime, shall be fined not more than \$500 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both.

Prosecution.

“(d) Any person violating this section may be prosecuted either in the district into which such letter or other communication was carried by the United States mail for delivery according to the direction thereon, or in which it was caused to be delivered by the United States mail to the person to whom it was addressed: *Provided*, That any defendant in an indictment hereunder, relating to communications originating in the United States, shall, upon motion duly made, be entitled as a matter of right to be tried in the district court of the United States in which the matter mailed or otherwise transmitted was set first in motion; that is, in the mails or in commerce between the States.”

Proviso.  
Venue.Federal Kidnaping  
Act, amendments.  
48 Stat. 781.18 U. S. C. § 408d.  
Transmission in  
interstate commerce of  
demand for ransom for  
release of any kid-  
naped person.Threat to kidnap or  
injure with intent to  
extort.

Penalty.

Transmission of  
threats to kidnap, etc.Transmission of  
threats to injure prop-  
erty, etc., with intent  
to extort.

Penalty.

Prosecution.

Proviso.  
Venue.“Interstate com-  
merce”, construed.

SEC. 2. That the Act of May 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 781; U. S. C., title 18, sec. 408d), be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

“(a) Whoever shall transmit in interstate commerce, by any means whatsoever, any communication containing any demand or request for a ransom or reward for the release of any kidnaped person; or whoever, with intent to extort from any person, firm, association, or corporation, any money or other thing of value, shall transmit, as aforesaid, any communication containing any threat to kidnap any person or any threat to injure the person of another shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than twenty years, or both.

“(b) Whoever shall transmit in interstate commerce by any means whatsoever any communication containing any threat to kidnap any person or any threat to injure the person of another shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

“(c) Whoever, with intent to extort from any person, firm, association, or corporation, any money or other thing of value, shall transmit in interstate commerce by any means whatsoever any communication containing any threat to injure the property or reputation of the addressee or of another or the reputation of a deceased person or any threat to accuse the addressee or any other person of a crime shall be fined not more than \$500 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both.

“(d) Any person violating the provisions of this section may be prosecuted in the judicial district from or into which such threat is transmitted, as aforesaid: *Provided*, That any defendant in an indictment hereunder, relating to communications originating in the United States, shall, upon motion duly made, be entitled as a matter of right to be tried in the district court of the United States in which the matter mailed or otherwise transmitted was set first in motion; that is, in the mails or in commerce between the States. The term ‘interstate commerce,’ as used in this section, shall include communication from one State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, to another State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.”

Approved, May 15, 1939.

[CHAPTER 134]

## AN ACT

To authorize the mailing of pistols, revolvers, and other firearms capable of being concealed on the person, to officers of the Coast Guard.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That section 1 of the Act entitled “An Act declaring pistols, revolvers, and other firearms capable of being concealed on the person nonmailable and

May 15, 1939

[H. R. 3231]

[Public, No. 77]

Firearms.  
Conveyance in the  
mails to Coast Guard  
officers, authorized.

providing penalty", approved February 8, 1927 (44 Stat. 1059; U. S. C., title 18, sec. 361), is hereby amended by inserting the words "Coast Guard," after the word "Navy," in the first proviso thereof.

Approved, May 15, 1939.

44 Stat. 1059.  
18 U. S. C. § 361.

## [CHAPTER 135]

## AN ACT

Granting postal employees credit for Saturday in annual and sick leave law, thereby conforming to the forty-hour workweek or five-day-week law.

May 15, 1939  
[H. R. 3812]  
[Public, No. 78]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That paragraph 1 of section 11 of the Act entitled "An Act reclassifying the salaries of postmasters and employees of the Postal Service, readjusting their salaries and compensation on an equitable basis, increasing postal rates to provide for such readjustment, and for other purposes", approved February 28, 1925 (U. S. C., title 39, 1934 edition, sec. 823), as amended, is amended to read as follows:

Postal Service.  
43 Stat. 1064; 45  
Stat. 595.  
39 U. S. C. § 823.

"Employees in the Postal Service shall be granted fifteen days' leave of absence with pay, exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, each fiscal year, and sick leave with pay at the rate of ten days a year, exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, to be cumulative, but no sick leave with pay in excess of six months shall be granted during any one fiscal year. Sick leave shall be granted only upon satisfactory evidence of illness in accordance with the regulations to be prescribed by the Postmaster General: *Provided*, That the fifteen days' leave shall be credited at the rate of one and one-quarter days for each month of actual service."

Annual leave.

Sick leave.

*Proviso.*  
Monthly credit.

Sec. 2. This Act shall become effective as of February 1, 1939.

Effective date.

Approved, May 15, 1939.

## [CHAPTER 136]

## AN ACT

Limiting working hours of pneumatic-tube-system employees to eight in ten hours a day.

May 15, 1939  
[H. R. 4771]  
[Public, No. 79]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the fifth paragraph of section 116, title 39, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

Postal Service.  
43 Stat. 1061.  
39 U. S. C. § 116.

"Special mechanics, general mechanics, mechanics' helpers, driver-mechanics, and garagemen-drivers in the motor-vehicle service, and employees of the pneumatic-tube system, shall be required to work not more than eight hours a day. The eight hours of service shall not extend over a longer period than ten consecutive hours, and the schedules of duties of the employees shall be regulated accordingly. In cases of emergency, or if the needs of the service require, special clerks, clerks, special mechanics, general mechanics, mechanics' helpers, driver-mechanics, and garagemen-drivers in the motor-vehicle service, and employees of the pneumatic-tube system, can be required to work in excess of eight hours per day, and for such overtime service they shall be paid on the basis of the annual pay received by such employees. In computing the compensation for such overtime the annual salary or compensation for such employees shall be divided by three hundred and six (five?), the number of working days in the year less all Sundays and legal holidays enumerated in section 119 of this title; the quotient thus obtained will be the daily compensation which divided by eight will give the hourly compen-

Hours of labor.  
Limitation, etc., to  
include employees of  
pneumatic-tube sys-  
tem.

Emergency over-  
time service.

Computation of  
overtime pay.