

Mandatory punishment provision was rephrased in the alternative. (See reviser's note under section 201 of this title.)

The offense described in this section involves no moral turpitude, and therefore the punishment provisions were reduced from 5 years to 1 year, so that the stigma of a felony would not attach to an offender. The fine was increased from \$500 to \$1,000 as more proportionate to the 1-year term of imprisonment. (See classification of felony and misdemeanor in section 1 of this title and note thereunder.)

§ 443. War contracts.

Whoever willfully secretes, mutilates, obliterates, or destroys—

(a) any records of a war contractor relating to the negotiation, award, performance, payment, interim financing, cancellation or other termination, or settlement of a war contract of \$25,000 or more; or

(b) any records of a war contractor or purchaser relating to any disposition of termination inventory in which the consideration received by any war contractor or any government agency is \$5,000 or more, before the lapse of (1) five years after such disposition of termination inventory by such war contractor or government agency, or (2) five years after the final settlement of such war contract, or (3) five years after 12 o'clock noon of December 31, 1946, whichever applicable period is longer, shall, if a corporation, be fined not more than \$50,000, and, if a natural person, be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

The Administrator of General Services, by regulation, may authorize the destruction of such records upon such terms and conditions as he deems appropriate, including the requirement for the making and retaining of photographs or microphotographs, which shall have the same force and effect as the originals thereof.

The definitions of terms in section 103 of Title 41 shall apply to similar terms used in this section. (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 705; Oct. 31, 1951, ch. 655, § 20 (a), 65 Stat. 717.)

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Reviser's Note.—Based on section 119, first and second paragraphs, of title 41 U. S. C., 1940 ed., Public Contracts (July 1, 1944, ch. 358, § 19 (a), 58 Stat. 667).

Section was rewritten with changes of phraseology to conform to the style adopted in the revision.

The definition of "records" was omitted as surplusage in order to avoid any inference that "records" as used in other sections was intended to have a different or more limited connotation than the broad and commonly understood meaning popularly assigned to the term.

The last paragraph was added to obviate any possibility of doubt as to meaning of terms defined in section 103 of Title 41, Public Contracts.

Reference to persons causing or procuring was omitted as unnecessary in view of definition of "principal" in section 2 of this title.

AMENDMENTS

1951—Act Oct. 31, 1951, substituted "12 o'clock noon of December 31, 1946" for "the termination of hostilities in the present war as proclaimed by the President or by a concurrent resolution of the two Houses of Congress", and, in the next-to-last paragraph, substituted "Administrator of General Services" for "Director of Contract settlement".

TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS

The functions of the Director of Contract Settlement transferred to the Secretary of the Treasury by Ex. Ord. No. 9809, § 8, Dec. 12, 1946, 11 F. R. 14281, and 1947 Reorg. Plan No. 1, § 201, eff. July 1, 1947, 12 F. R. 4534, 61 Stat.

951 and to the Administrator of General Services by act June 30, 1949, ch. 288, Title I, § 102 (b), 63 Stat. 380.

TERMINATION OF HOSTILITIES

The termination of hostilities of World War II, for purpose of determining the period during which records must be preserved under former section 119 of Title 41, was proclaimed at 12 o'clock noon of December 31, 1946, by Proc. No. 2714, 12 F. R. 1, set out as note under section 601 of Appendix to Title 50, War and National Defense.

ABOLITION OF RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

Section 6 (a) of 1957 Reorg. Plan No. 1, eff. June 30, 1957, 22 F. R. 4633, 71 Stat. —, set out as a note under section 601 of Title 15, Commerce and Trade, abolished the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

CROSS REFERENCES

Suspension of limitation of prosecution, see section 3287 of this title.

Chapter 25.—COUNTERFEITING AND FORGERY

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- 495. Contracts, deeds, and powers of attorney.
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- 497. Letters patent.
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- 502. Postage and revenue stamps of foreign governments.
- 503. Postmarking stamps.
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- 505. Seals of courts; signatures of judges or court officers.
- 506. Seals of departments or agencies.
- 507. Ship's papers.
- 508. Transportation requests of Government.
- 509. Possessing and making plates or stones for Government transportation requests.

AMENDMENTS

1958—Pub. L. 85-921, § 2, Sept. 2, 1958, 72 Stat. 1771, amended analysis, substituting item 504 "Printing and filming of United States and foreign obligations and securities" for former item 504 "Printing stamps for philatelic purposes".

1951—Act July 16, 1951, ch. 226, § 5 (c), 65 Stat. 122, amended analysis by striking out of item 489 " ; publisher's illustrations excepted".

¹ So in original. Catchline reads "Customs Matters".

CROSS REFERENCES

Certificate, license or document issued to vessels, officers or seamen, counterfeiting or forging, see section 2197 of this title.

Claims against the United States, use of counterfeited or forged power of attorney, authority or instrument, see section 1003 of this title.

Embezzlement or carrying away tools and materials for counterfeiting, see section 642 of this title.

Extradition of fugitives from country under control of United States, see section 3185 of this title.

Federal Housing Administration, counterfeiting or forging instruments for purpose of influencing action, see section 1010 of this title.

Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, counterfeiting or forging instruments for purpose of influencing action, see section 1008 of this title.

Forfeiture of counterfeit paraphernalia, see section 492 of this title.

Indian Arts and Crafts Board trade-mark, counterfeiting, see section 1158 of this title.

Mail fraud involving counterfeit articles, see section 1341 of this title.

Mail keys, counterfeiting or forging, see section 1704 of this title.

Naturalization or citizenship papers, counterfeiting or forging, see section 1428 of this title.

Passports, counterfeiting or forging, see section 1543 of this title.

Postal savings, counterfeiting and forgery laws as applicable, see section 1691 of this title.

Sale or receipt of counterfeited or forged securities or tools used in counterfeiting or forging securities, see section 2315 of this title.

Transportation of counterfeited or forged securities or tools used in counterfeiting or forging securities, see section 2314 of this title.

Visas and permits, counterfeiting or forging, see section 1548 of this title.

Weather reports, issuing counterfeit weather forecast or warning, see section 2074 of this title.

§ 471. Obligations or securities of United States.

Whoever, with intent to defraud, falsely makes, forges, counterfeits, or alters any obligation or other security of the United States, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than fifteen years, or both. (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 705.)

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Reviser's Note.—Based on title 18, U. S. C., 1940 ed., § 262 (Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 321, § 148, 35 Stat. 1115).

Mandatory punishment provision was rephrased in the alternative. (See reviser's note under section 201 of this title.)

Changes in phraseology were made.

CROSS REFERENCES

Obligation or other security of the United States defined, see section 8 of this title.

§ 472. Uttering counterfeit obligations or securities.

Whoever, with intent to defraud, passes, utters, publishes, or sells, or attempts to pass, utter, publish, or sell, or with like intent brings into the United States or keeps in possession or conceals any falsely made, forged, counterfeited, or altered obligation or other security of the United States, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than fifteen years, or both. (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 705.)

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Reviser's Note.—Based on title 18, U. S. C., 1940 ed., § 265 (Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 321, § 151, 35 Stat. 1116).

Mandatory punishment provision was rephrased in the alternative. (See reviser's note under section 201 of this title.)

Changes in phraseology were made.

CANAL ZONE

Applicability of section to Canal Zone, see section 14 of this title.

CROSS REFERENCES

Obligation or other security of the United States defined, see section 8 of this title.

§ 473. Dealing in counterfeit obligations or securities.

Whoever buys, sells, exchanges, transfers, receives, or delivers any false, forged, counterfeited, or altered obligation or other security of the United States, with the intent that the same be passed, published, or used as true and genuine, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both. (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 705.)

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Reviser's Note.—Based on title 18, U. S. C., 1940 ed., § 268 (Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 321, § 154, 35 Stat. 1117).

Reference to circulating notes of banking associations was omitted as covered by definition of obligation or other security in section 8 of this title.

Changes in phraseology were made.

§ 474. Plates or stones for counterfeiting obligations or securities.

Whoever, having control, custody, or possession of any plate, stone, or other thing, or any part thereof, from which has been printed, or which may be prepared by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury for the purpose of printing, any obligation or other security of the United States, uses such plate, stone, or other thing, or any part thereof, or knowingly suffers the same to be used for the purpose of printing any such or similar obligation or other security, or any part thereof, except as may be printed for the use of the United States by order of the proper officer thereof; or

Whoever makes or executes any plate, stone, or other thing in the likeness of any plate designated for the printing of such obligation or other security; or

Whoever sells any such plate, stone, or other thing, or brings into the United States any such plate, stone, or other thing, except under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury or other proper officer, or with any other intent, in either case, than that such plate, stone, or other thing be used for the printing of the obligations or other securities of the United States; or

Whoever has in his control, custody, or possession any plate, stone, or other thing in any manner made after or in the similitude of any plate, stone, or other thing, from which any such obligation or other security has been printed, with intent to use such plate, stone, or other thing, or to suffer the same to be used in forging or counterfeiting any such obligation or other security, or any part thereof; or

Whoever has in his possession or custody, except under authority from the Secretary of the Treasury or other proper officer, any obligation or other security made or executed, in whole or in part, after the similitude of any obligation or other security issued under the authority of the United States, with intent to sell or otherwise use the same; or

Whoever prints, photographs, or in any other manner makes or executes any engraving, photograph, print, or impression in the likeness of any such obligation or other security, or any part thereof, or sells any such engraving, photograph, print, or impression, except to the United States, or brings into the

United States, any such engraving, photograph, print, or impression, except by direction of some proper officer of the United States; or

Whoever has or retains in his control or possession, after a distinctive paper has been adopted by the Secretary of the Treasury for the obligations and other securities of the United States, any similar paper adapted to the making of any such obligation or other security, except under the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury or some other proper officer of the United States—

Shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than fifteen years, or both. (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 706.)

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Reviser's Note.—Based on title 18, U. S. C., 1940 ed., § 264 (Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 321, § 150, 35 Stat. 1116).

References to persons causing, procuring, assisting or aiding were omitted as unnecessary as such persons are made principals by section 2 of this title.

Changes in phraseology were made.

CANAL ZONE

Applicability of section to Canal Zone, see section 14 of this title.

CROSS REFERENCES

Philatelic reproductions permitted, see section 504 of this title.

§ 475. Imitating obligations or securities; advertisements.

Whoever designs, engraves, prints, makes, or executes, or utters, issues, distributes, circulates, or uses any business or professional card, notice, placard, circular, handbill, or advertisement in the likeness or similitude of any obligation or security of the United States issued under or authorized by any Act of Congress or writes, prints, or otherwise impresses upon or attaches to any such instrument, obligation, or security, or any coin of the United States, any business or professional card, notice, or advertisement, or any notice or advertisement whatever, shall be fined not more than \$500. (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 706; July 16, 1951, ch. 226, § 2, 65 Stat. 122.)

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Reviser's Note.—Based on title 18, U. S. C., 1940 ed., § 292 (Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 321, § 177, 35 Stat. 1122).

Enumeration of obligations of the United States was omitted in view of definition in section 8 of this title.

Changes in phraseology were also made.

AMENDMENTS

1951—Act July 16, 1951, amended section to prohibit the use of notices or advertising prints or labels on United States coins.

§ 476. Taking impressions of tools used for obligations or securities.

Whoever, without authority from the United States, takes, procures, or makes an impression, stamp, or imprint of, from or by the use of any tool, implement, instrument, or thing used or fitted or intended to be used in printing, stamping, or impressing, or in making other tools, implements, instruments, or things to be used or fitted or intended to be used in printing, stamping, or impressing any obligation or other security of the United States, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both. (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 707.)

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Reviser's Note.—Based on title 18, U. S. C., 1940 ed., § 266 (Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 321, § 152, 35 Stat. 1117).

Enumeration of substances on which impressions could be made and enumeration of various kinds of tools to be used were omitted as unnecessary.

Reference to circulating note or evidence of debt was omitted in view of definition of obligations and securities in section 8 of this title.

Changes in phraseology were also made.

§ 477. Possessing or selling impressions of tools used for obligations or securities.

Whoever, with intent to defraud, possesses, keeps, safeguards, or controls, without authority from the United States, any imprint, stamp, or impression, taken or made upon any substance or material whatsoever, of any tool, implement, instrument or thing, used, fitted or intended to be used, for any of the purposes mentioned in section 476 of this title; or

Whoever, with intent to defraud, sells, gives, or delivers any such imprint, stamp, or impression to any other person—

Shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both. (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 707.)

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Reviser's Note.—Based on title 18, U. S. C., 1940 ed., § 267 (Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 321, § 153, 35 Stat. 1117).

Changes in phraseology were made.

§ 478. Foreign obligations or securities.

Whoever, within the United States, with intent to defraud, falsely makes, alters, forges, or counterfeits any bond, certificate, obligation, or other security of any foreign government, purporting to be or in imitation of any such security issued under the authority of such foreign government, or any treasury note, bill, or promise to pay, lawfully issued by such foreign government and intended to circulate as money, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both. (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 707.)

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Reviser's Note.—Based on title 18, U. S. C., 1940 ed., § 270 (Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 321, § 156, 35 Stat. 1117).

Reference to persons causing, procuring, aiding or assisting was omitted as unnecessary as such persons are made principals by section 2 of this title.

Mandatory punishment provision was rephrased in the alternative. (See reviser's note under section 201 of this title.)

Changes were also made in phraseology.

CANAL ZONE

Applicability of section to Canal Zone, see section 14 of this title.

CROSS REFERENCES

Foreign government defined, see section 11 of this title.

§ 479. Uttering counterfeit foreign obligations or securities.

Whoever, within the United States, knowingly and with intent to defraud, utters, passes, or puts off, in payment or negotiation, any false, forged, or counterfeited bond, certificate, obligation, security, treasury note, bill, or promise to pay, mentioned in section 478 of this title, whether or not the same was made, altered, forged, or counterfeited within the United States, shall be fined not more than \$3,000 or imprisoned not more than three years, or both. (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 707.)

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Reviser's Note.—Based on title 18, U. S. C., 1940 ed., § 271 (Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 321, § 157, 35 Stat. 1118).

Mandatory punishment provision was rephrased in the alternative. (See reviser's note under section 201 of this title.)

Changes were made in phraseology.

CANAL ZONE

Applicability of section to Canal Zone, see section 14 of this title.

§ 480. Possessing counterfeit foreign obligations or securities.

Whoever, within the United States, knowingly and with intent to defraud, possesses or delivers any false, forged, or counterfeit bond, certificate, obligation, security, treasury note, bill, promise to pay, bank note, or bill issued by a bank or corporation of any foreign country, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both. (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 707.)

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Reviser's Note.—Based on title 18, U. S. C., 1940 ed., § 274 (Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 321, § 160, 35 Stat. 1118).

Mandatory punishment provision was rephrased in the alternative. (See reviser's note under section 201 of this title.)

Changes were also made in phraseology.

CANAL ZONE

Applicability of section to Canal Zone, see section 14 of this title.

§ 481. Plates or stones for counterfeiting foreign obligations or securities.

Whoever, within the United States except by lawful authority, controls, holds, or possesses any plate, stone, or other thing, or any part thereof, from which has been printed or may be printed any counterfeit note, bond, obligation, or other security, in whole or in part, of any foreign government, bank, or corporation, or uses such plate, stone, or other thing, or knowingly permits or suffers the same to be used in counterfeiting such foreign obligations, or any part thereof; or

Whoever, except by lawful authority, makes or engraves any plate, stone, or other thing in the likeness or similitude of any plate, stone, or other thing designated for the printing of the genuine issues of the obligations of any foreign government, bank, or corporation; or

Whoever, except by lawful authority, prints, photographs, or makes, executes, or sells any engraving, photograph, print, or impression in the likeness of any genuine note, bond, obligation, or other security, or any part thereof, of any foreign government, bank, or corporation; or

Whoever brings into the United States any counterfeit plate, stone, or other thing, engraving, photograph, print, or other impressions of the notes, bonds, obligations, or other securities of any foreign government, bank, or corporation—

Shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both. (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 708.)

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Reviser's Note.—Based on title 18, U. S. C., 1940 ed., § 275 (Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 321, § 161, 35 Stat. 1118).

References to persons causing, procuring, assisting or aiding were omitted as unnecessary as such persons are made principals by section 2 of this title.

Changes in phraseology were made.

CANAL ZONE

Applicability of section to Canal Zone, see section 14 of this title.

CROSS REFERENCES

Philatelic reproductions permitted, see section 504 of this title.

§ 482. Foreign bank notes.

Whoever, within the United States, with intent to defraud, falsely makes, alters, forges, or counterfeits any bank note or bill issued by a bank or corporation of any foreign country, and intended by the law or usage of such foreign country to circulate as money, such bank or corporation being authorized by the laws of such country, shall be fined not more than \$2,000 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both. (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 708.)

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Reviser's Note.—Based on title 18, U. S. C., 1940 ed., § 272 (Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 321, § 158, 35 Stat. 1118).

Reference to persons causing, procuring, aiding and assisting was omitted as unnecessary as such persons are made principals by section 2 of this title.

Mandatory punishment provision was rephrased in the alternative. (See reviser's note under section 201 of this title.)

Changes were made in phraseology.

CANAL ZONE

Applicability of section to Canal Zone, see section 14 of this title.

§ 483. Uttering counterfeit foreign bank notes.

Whoever, within the United States, utters, passes, puts off, or tenders in payment, with intent to defraud, any such false, forged, altered, or counterfeited bank note or bill, mentioned in section 482 of this title, knowing the same to be so false, forged, altered, and counterfeited, whether or not the same was made, forged, altered, or counterfeited within the United States, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both. (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 708.)

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Reviser's Note.—Based on title 18, U. S. C., 1940 ed., § 273 (Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 321, § 159, 35 Stat. 1118).

Mandatory punishment provision was rephrased in the alternative. (See reviser's note under section 201 of this title.)

Changes were made in phraseology.

CANAL ZONE

Applicability of section to Canal Zone, see section 14 of this title.

§ 484. Connecting parts of different notes.

Whoever so places or connects together different parts of two or more notes, bills, or other genuine instruments issued under the authority of the United States, or by any foreign government, or corporation, as to produce one instrument, with intent to defraud, shall be guilty of forgery in the same manner as if the parts so put together were falsely made or forged, and shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both. (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 708.)

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Reviser's Note.—Based on title 18, U. S. C., 1940 ed., § 276 (Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 321, § 162, 35 Stat. 1119).

Minor changes in phraseology were made.

§ 485. Gold or silver coins or bars.

Whoever falsely makes, forges, or counterfeits any coin or bars in resemblance or similitude of the gold or silver coins or bars coined or stamped at the mints and assay offices of the United States, or in resemblance or similitude of any foreign gold or silver coin current in the United States, or are in actual use and circulation as money within the United States; or

Whoever passes, utters, publishes or sells, or attempts to pass, utter, publish, or sell, or bring into the United States, from any foreign place, knowing the same to be false, forged, or counterfeit, with intent to defraud any body politic or corporate, or any person, or possesses any such false, forged, or counterfeited coin or bars, knowing the same to be false, forged, or counterfeited, with intent to defraud any body politic or corporate, or any person—

Shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than fifteen years, or both. (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 708.)

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Reviser's Note.—Based on title 18, U. S. C., 1940 ed., § 277 (Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 321, § 103, 35 Stat. 1120).

Reference to persons causing, procuring, aiding or assisting was omitted as unnecessary as such persons are made principals by section 2 of this title.

Mandatory punishment provision was rephrased in the alternative. (See reviser's note under section 201 of this title.)

The provision for imprisonment for 10 years was changed to 15 years to conform to sections 471 and 472 of this title.

Changes were made in phraseology.

CANAL ZONE

Applicability of section to Canal Zone, see section 14 of this title.

CROSS REFERENCES

Coins and currency generally, see sections 331—336 of this title and chapters 7 and 8 of Title 31, Money and Finance.

§ 486. Uttering coins of gold, silver or other metal.

Whoever, except as authorized by law, makes or utters or passes, or attempts to utter or pass, any coins of gold or silver or other metal, or alloys of metals, intended for use as current money, whether in the resemblance of coins of the United States or of foreign countries, or of original design, shall be fined not more than \$3,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both. (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 709.)

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Reviser's Note.—Based on title 18, U. S. C., 1940 ed., § 281 (Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 321, § 167, 35 Stat. 1120).

Reference to persons causing or procuring was omitted as unnecessary in view of definition of "principal" in section 2 of this title.

Changes were made in phraseology.

§ 487. Making or possessing counterfeit dies for coins.

Whoever, without lawful authority, makes any die, hub, or mold, or any part thereof, either of steel or plaster, or any other substance, in likeness or similitude, as to the design or the inscription thereon, of any die, hub, or mold designated for the coining or making of any of the genuine gold, silver, nickel, bronze, copper, or other coins coined at the mints of the United States; or

Whoever, without lawful authority, possesses any such die, hub, or mold, or any part thereof, or permits the same to be used for or in aid of the counterfeiting of any such coins of the United States—

Shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than fifteen years, or both. (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 709.)

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Reviser's Note.—Based on title 18, U. S. C., 1940 ed., § 283 (Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 321, § 169, 35 Stat. 1120).

Reference to persons causing, procuring, aiding or assisting was omitted as unnecessary as such persons are made principals by section 2 of this title.

Mandatory punishment provision was rephrased in the alternative. (See reviser's note under section 201 of this title.)

The provision for imprisonment for 10 years was changed to 15 years to conform to section 471 of this title.

Changes in phraseology were made.

§ 488. Making or possessing counterfeit dies for foreign coins.

Whoever, within the United States, without lawful authority, makes any die, hub, or mold, or any part thereof, either of steel or of plaster, or of any other substance, in the likeness or similitude, as to the design or the inscription thereon, of any die, hub, or mold designated for the coining of the genuine coin of any foreign government; or

Whoever, without lawful authority, possesses any such die, hub, or mold, or any part thereof, or conceals, or knowingly suffers the same to be used for the counterfeiting of any foreign coin—

Shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both. (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 709.)

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Reviser's Note.—Based on title 18, U. S. C., 1940 ed., § 284 (Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 321, § 170, 35 Stat. 1120).

Reference to persons causing, procuring, aiding or assisting was omitted as unnecessary as such persons are made principals by section 2 of this title.

Provision for \$2,000 fine was increased to \$5,000 to conform with section 481 of this title.

Changes in phraseology were made.

CANAL ZONE

Applicability of section to Canal Zone, see section 14 of this title.

§ 489. Making or possessing likeness of coins.

Whoever, within the United States, makes or brings therein from any foreign country, or possesses with intent to sell, give away, or in any other manner uses the same, except under authority of the Secretary of the Treasury or other proper officer of the United States, any token, disk, or device in the likeness or similitude as to design, color, or the inscription thereon of any of the coins of the United States or of any foreign country issued as money, either under the authority of the United States or under the authority of any foreign government shall be fined not more than \$100. (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 709; July 16, 1951, ch. 226, § 3, 65 Stat. 122.)

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Reviser's Note.—Based on title 18, U. S. C., 1940 ed., § 285 (Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 321, § 171, 35 Stat. 1121; Feb. 15, 1912, ch. 38, 37 Stat. 64).

Reference to persons causing or procuring was omitted as unnecessary in view of definition of "principal" in section 2 of this title.

Changes were made in phraseology.

AMENDMENTS

1951—Act July 16, 1951, amended section by striking out of catchline "publisher's illustrations excepted", by

deleting from text all language which could be interpreted to prohibit or restrict the making and printing of coin illustrations in magazines and other publications, and by giving the Secretary of the Treasury the authority to make exceptions to the application of this section.

CANAL ZONE

Applicability of section to Canal Zone, see section 14 of this title.

§ 490. Minor coins.

Whoever falsely makes, forges, or counterfeits any coin in the resemblance or similitude of any of the minor coins coined at the mints of the United States; or

Whoever passes, utters, publishes, or sells, or brings into the United States, or possesses any such false, forged, or counterfeited coin, with intent to defraud any person, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than three years, or both. (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 709.)

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Reviser's Note.—Based on title 18, U. S. C., 1940 ed., § 278 (Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 321, § 164, 35 Stat. 1119).

Reference to persons causing, procuring, aiding or assisting was omitted as unnecessary as such persons are made principals by section 2 of this title.

Mandatory punishment provision was rephrased in the alternative. (See reviser's note under section 201 of this title.)

Changes were made in phraseology.

CANAL ZONE

Applicability of section to Canal Zone, see section 14 of this title.

§ 491. Tokens used as money or similar to coins.

(a) Whoever, not lawfully authorized, makes, issues, or passes any coin, card, token, or device in metal, or its compounds, which may be intended to be used as money for any 1-cent, 2-cent, 3-cent, or 5-cent piece, authorized by law, or for coins of equal value, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

(b) Whoever manufactures, sells, offers, or advertises for sale, or exposes or keeps with intent to furnish or sell any token, slug, disk, or other device similar in size and shape to any of the lawful coins of the United States, or any token, disk, or other device issued or authorized in connection with rationing by any agency of the United States with knowledge or reason to believe that such tokens, slugs, disks, or other devices may be used unlawfully or fraudulently to procure anything of value, or the use or enjoyment of any property or service from any automatic merchandise vending machine, postage-stamp machine, turnstile, fare box, coin-box telephone, parking meter, or other receptacle, depository, or contrivance, designed to receive or to be operated by lawful coins of the United States, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

(c) "Knowledge or reason to believe", within the meaning of paragraph (b) of this section, may be shown by proof that any law-enforcement officer has, prior to the commission of the offense with which the defendant is charged, informed the defendant that tokens, slugs, disks, or other devices of the kind manufactured, sold, offered, or advertised for sale by him or exposed or kept with intent to furnish or sell, are being used unlawfully or

fraudulently to operate certain specified automatic merchandise vending machines, postage-stamp machines, turnstiles, fare boxes, coin-box telephones, parking meters, or other receptacles, depositories, or contrivances, designed to receive or to be operated by lawful coins of the United States. (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 710.)

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Reviser's Note.—Based on title 18, U. S. C., 1940 ed., §§ 282, 282a (Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 321, § 168, 35 Stat. 1120, and § 188a as added Apr. 1, 1944, ch. 151, 58 Stat. 149).

Mandatory punishment provision in subsection (a) was rephrased in the alternative. (See reviser's note under section 201 of this title.)

Sections were consolidated and changes were made in phraseology.

Reference to persons causing or procuring was omitted as unnecessary in view of definition of "principal" in section 2 of this title.

Punishment provision in paragraph (a) of 5 years was changed to 1 year to make the offense a misdemeanor as was done in paragraph (b) of this section, which represents the latest expression of the intention of Congress. See definition of felony and misdemeanor in section 1 of this title and note thereunder.

In paragraph (b) the \$3,000 fine was reduced to \$1,000 to conform to paragraph (a) and as more in keeping with the gravity of offense.

§ 492. Forfeiture of counterfeit paraphernalia.

All counterfeits of any coins or obligations or other securities of the United States or of any foreign government, or any articles, devices, and other things made, possessed, or used in violation of this chapter or of sections 331—333, 335, 336, 642 or 1720, of this title, or any material or apparatus used or fitted or intended to be used, in the making of such counterfeits, articles, devices or things, found in the possession of any person without authority from the Secretary of the Treasury or other proper officer, shall be forfeited to the United States.

Whoever, having the custody or control of any such counterfeits, material, apparatus, articles, devices, or other things, fails or refuses to surrender possession thereof upon request by any authorized agent of the Treasury Department, or other proper officer, shall be fined not more than \$100 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

Whenever, except as hereinafter in this section provided, any person interested in any article, device, or other thing, or material or apparatus seized under this section files with the Secretary of the Treasury, before the disposition thereof, a petition for the remission or mitigation of such forfeiture, the Secretary of the Treasury, if he finds that such forfeiture was incurred without willful negligence or without any intention on the part of the petitioner to violate the law, or finds the existence of such mitigating circumstances as to justify the remission or the mitigation of such forfeiture, may remit or mitigate the same upon such terms and conditions as he deems reasonable and just.

If the seizure involves offenses other than offenses against the coinage, currency, obligations or securities of the United States or any foreign government, the petition for the remission or mitigation of forfeiture shall be referred to the Attorney General, who may remit or mitigate the forfeiture upon such terms as he deems reasonable and just. (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 710.)

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Reviser's Note.—Based on title 18, U. S. C., 1940 ed., § 280 (Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 321, § 172, 35 Stat. 1121; Jan. 27, 1938, ch. 10, § 4, 52 Stat. 7).

Section was materially shortened through merger of former third and fourth sentences with present first and second paragraphs by extending latter to include "articles, devices, and other things". This necessitated many insertions and deletions in the first two paragraphs, which, however, did not affect the substance of the section.

A reference in the former third sentence to violations of certain sections was broadened to read "in violation of this chapter or of sections 331—333, 335—336, 642, 1720, of this title" and incorporated in the first paragraph. This translation extends for the first time the provisions of this section to subject matter of sections 493—496, 498, 499, 504—509 of this title. All of the sections covered by the original reference in this section are represented in the translation except section 261, now section 8 of this title, and section 287 of title 18, U. S. C., 1940 ed., which were omitted therefrom as unnecessary, since the former is definitive and the latter related to procedure only, and is superseded by rule 41 (a), (b) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure.

The revised section was so written as to limit the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to forfeitures within the enforcement powers of the Treasury Department, which advises that it does not investigate counterfeiting offenses not involving coins, currency, or Government obligations and securities. The Attorney General is the appropriate officer to remit or mitigate other forfeitures.

Changes in phrasology were also made.

CROSS REFERENCES

Philatelic reproductions permitted, see section 504 of this title.

Vessels, vehicles, and aircrafts used in counterfeiting forfeited, see section 781 et seq. of Title 49, Transportation.

§ 493. Bonds and obligations of certain lending agencies.

Whoever falsely makes, forges, counterfeits or alters any note, bond, debenture, coupon, obligation, instrument, or writing in imitation or purporting to be in imitation of, a note, bond, debenture, coupon, obligation, instrument or writing, issued by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Home Owners' Loan Corporation, Farm Credit Administration, Federal Housing Administration, Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation or any land bank, intermediate credit bank, bank for cooperatives or any lending, mortgage, insurance, credit or savings and loan corporation or association authorized or acting under the laws of the United States, shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

Whoever passes, utters, or publishes, or attempts to pass, utter or publish any note, bond, debenture, coupon, obligation, instrument or document knowing the same to have been falsely made, forged, counterfeited or altered, contrary to the provisions of this section, shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both. (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 711.)

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Reviser's Note.—Based on sections 264 (t), 982, 1126, 1138d (b), 1316, 1441 (b), 1467 (b), 1731 (b) of title 12, U. S. C., 1940 ed., Banks and Banking, and section 616 (b) of title 15, U. S. C., 1940 ed., Commerce and Trade (Dec. 23, 1913, ch. 6, § 12B (t), as added June 16, 1933, ch. 89, § 8, 48 Stat. 178, and amended Aug. 23, 1935, ch.

614, § 101, 49 Stat. 684; July 17, 1916, ch. 245, § 31 (second paragraph), 39 Stat. 383; July 17, 1916, ch. 245, § 211 (f), as added Mar. 4, 1923, ch. 252, title I, § 2, 42 Stat. 1460; Mar. 4, 1923, ch. 252, title II, § 216 (f), 42 Stat. 1472; Jan. 22, 1932, ch. 8, § 16 (b), 47 Stat. 11; July 22, 1932, ch. 522, § 21 (b), 47 Stat. 738; June 13, 1933, ch. 64, § 8 (b), 48 Stat. 134; June 16, 1933, ch. 98, § 64 (b), 48 Stat. 268; June 27, 1934, ch. 847, § 512 (b), 48 Stat. 1265).

Each of the nine sections from which this section was derived contained similar provisions with respect to one or more named agencies or corporations. The punishment was the same in each section except that in sections 982, 1126, and 1316 of title 12, U. S. C., 1940 ed., Banks and Banking, the maximum fine was \$5,000. This section adopts the \$10,000 maximum fine provided in the other six former sections.

This section condenses and simplifies the form of the former sections without change of substance, except where the maximum fine differs as noted above.

The enumeration of "note, bond, debenture, coupon, obligation, instrument, or writing" does not occur in any one of the original sections but is an adequate enumeration of the instruments mentioned in each.

Certain specific agencies are enumerated by name as are "land bank, intermediate credit bank, bank for cooperatives," but the phrase "or any lending, mortgage, insurance, credit, or savings and loan corporation or association" was used to embrace the following: National Farm Loan Association, Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, Federal Savings and Loan Associations, National Agricultural Credit Corporation, Production Credit Corporations, Production Credit Associations, Home Loan Banks, National Mortgage Associations, and Central Bank for Cooperatives, Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation, or any instrumentalities created for similar purposes.

Reference to persons causing, procuring, aiding or assisting was omitted as unnecessary, such persons being principals by section 2 of this title.

The section was written in two paragraphs; the first denouncing forgery, counterfeiting, and altering; the second, passing, uttering, and publishing. This arrangement, together with the simplified style of the rewrite, section, will permit the repeal of similar provisions in at least nine complicated sections now in title 12, U. S. C., 1940 ed., Banks and Banking.

Section 1138d (f) of title 12, U. S. C., 1940 ed., Banks and Banking, was omitted from this revision and recommended for repeal. It provides as follows: "Whoever conspires with another to accomplish any of the acts made unlawful by the preceding provisions of this section shall, on conviction thereof, be subject to the same fine or imprisonment, or both, as is applicable in the case of conviction for doing such unlawful act."

The only case construing such subsection (f) is *United States v. Halbrook*, D. C. Mo. 1941, 36 F. Supp. 345, in which the District Judge said by way of obiter dictum in a footnote that "Under this section no overt act need be shown as is true in the case of a prosecution under section 37 of the Criminal Code", now section 371 of this title.

Indeed the indictment upon which Halbrook was acquitted was drawn under section 88 of title 18, U. S. C., 1940 ed., now section 371 of this title, which required allegation and proof of an overt act and provided punishment by fine of not more than \$10,000, or imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or both. The second indictment charged only substantive violations and involved neither conspiracy section.

It will be noted that section 1138d (f) of title 12, U. S. C., 1940 ed., Banks and Banking, applies in terms only to the Farm Credit Administration, intermediate credit banks, Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, and by reference to the banks for cooperatives, Production Credit Associations and Production Credit Corporations, and is not applicable to land banks, loan associations, Federal Housing Administration, Home Owners' Loan Corporation, or other institutions.

It is also noted that in the only reported case involving this section, the United States attorney drew his conspiracy indictment not under section 1138d (f) of title 12, U. S. C., 1940 ed., Banks and Banking, but under section 88 of title 18, U. S. C., 1940 ed., which is now section 371 of this title, indicating considerable doubt as to the scope

and effect of section 1138d (1) of said title 12, U. S. C., 1940 ed., Banks and Banking.

There is no sound reason for differentiating between types of credit, insurance, banking and lending agencies in the punishment of conspiracy or in the requirement as to proof of overt acts. Since conspiracies involving offenses equally serious such as obstruction of justice, bribery, embezzlements, counterfeiting and false statements and offenses against the Treasury of the United States as well as the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the Home Owners' Loan Corporation are punishable under the general conspiracy statute, the same rule should be applied to lesser agencies.

The blanket provision for punishment of "any person who willfully violates any other provision of this Act" was omitted as useless, in view of the specific provisions for penalties elsewhere in the Act.

EXCEPTIONS FROM TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS

Functions of the Corporations of the Department of Agriculture, the boards of directors and officers of such corporations; the Advisory Board of the Commodity Credit Corporation; and the Farm Credit Administration or any agency, officer or entity of, under, or subject to the supervision of the said Administration were excepted from the functions of officers, agencies and employees transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture by 1953 Reorg. Plan No. 2, § 1, eff. June 4, 1953, 18 F. R. 3219, 67 Stat. 633, set out as a note under section 511 of Title 5, Executive Departments and Government Officers and Employees.

ABOLITION OF HOME OWNERS' LOAN CORPORATION

For dissolution and abolishment of Home Owners' Loan Corporation, referred to this section, by act June 30, 1953, ch. 170, § 21, 67 Stat. 126, see note under section 1463 of Title 12, Banks and Banking.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

Establishment of Farm Credit Administration as independent agency, and other changes in status, function, etc., see section 636a et seq., of Title 12, Banks and Banking.

ABOLITION OF RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

Section 6 (a) of 1957 Reorg. Plan No. 1, eff. June 30, 1957, 22 F. R. 4633, 71 Stat. —, set out as a note under section 601 of Title 15, Commerce and Trade, abolished the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

CROSS REFERENCES

Secret Service, detection, arrest and delivery into custody of any person violating this section in so far as the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Federal land banks, joint-stock land banks and national farm loan associations are concerned, see section 3058 of this title.

§ 494. Contractors' bonds, bids, and public records.

Whoever falsely makes, alters, forges, or counterfeits any bond, bid, proposal, contract, guarantee, security, official bond, public record, affidavit, or other writing for the purpose of defrauding the United States; or

Whoever utters or publishes as true or possesses with intent to utter or publish as true, any such false, forged, altered, or counterfeited writing, knowing the same to be false, forged, altered, or counterfeited; or

Whoever transmits to, or presents at any office or to any officer of the United States, any such false, forged, altered, or counterfeited writing, knowing the same to be false, forged, altered, or counterfeited—

Shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both. (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 711.)

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Reviser's Note.—Based on title 18, U. S. C., 1940 ed., § 72 (Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 321, § 28, 35 Stat. 1094).

Reference to persons causing, procuring, aiding or assisting was omitted as unnecessary as such persons are made principals by section 2 of this title.

Changes were also made in phraseology.

§ 495. Contracts, deeds, and powers of attorney.

Whoever falsely makes, alters, forges, or counterfeits any deed, power of attorney, order, certificate, receipt, contract, or other writing, for the purpose of obtaining or receiving, or of enabling any other person, either directly or indirectly, to obtain or receive from the United States or any officers or agents thereof, any sum of money; or

Whoever utters or publishes as true any such false, forged, altered, or counterfeited writing, with intent to defraud the United States, knowing the same to be false, altered, forged, or counterfeited; or

Whoever transmits to, or presents at any office or officer of the United States, any such writing in support of, or in relation to, any account or claim, with intent to defraud the United States, knowing the same to be false, altered, forged, or counterfeited—

Shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both. (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 711.)

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Reviser's Note.—Based on title 18, U. S. C., 1940 ed., § 73 (Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 321, § 29, 35 Stat. 1094).

Reference in first paragraph to persons causing, procuring, aiding or assisting was omitted as unnecessary as such persons are made principals by section 2 of this title.

Mandatory punishment provision was rephrased in the alternative. (See reviser's note under section 201 of this title.)

Changes were made in phraseology.

CROSS REFERENCES

Claims against the United States, use of counterfeited or forged power of attorney, authority or instrument, see section 1003 of this title.

§ 496. Customs matters.

Whoever forges, counterfeits or falsely alters any writing made or required to be made in connection with the entry or withdrawal of imports or collection of customs duties, or uses any such writing knowing the same to be forged, counterfeited or falsely altered, shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than three years, or both. (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 711.)

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Reviser's Note.—Based on title 18, U. S. C., 1940 ed., § 119 (Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 321, § 63, 35 Stat. 1100).

Section was rewritten to apply to all customs documents or writings. The Treasury Department advises that certificates of entry are obsolete.

Mandatory punishment provision was rephrased in the alternative. (See reviser's note under section 201 of this title.)

Changes were made in phraseology.

§ 497. Letters patent.

Whoever falsely makes, forges, counterfeits, or alters any letters patent granted or purporting to have been granted by the President of the United States; or

Whoever passes, utters, or publishes, or attempts to pass, utter, or publish as genuine, any such letters patent, knowing the same to be forged, counterfeited or falsely altered—

Shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both. (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 712.)

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Reviser's Note.—Based on title 18, U. S. C., 1940 ed., § 71 (Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 321, § 27, 35 Stat. 1094).

Mandatory punishment provision was rephrased in the alternative. (See reviser's note under section 201 of this title.)

Changes were made in phraseology.

§ 498. Military or naval discharge certificates.

Whoever forges, counterfeits, or falsely alters any certificate of discharge from the military or naval service of the United States, or uses, unlawfully possesses or exhibits any such certificate, knowing the same to be forged, counterfeited, or falsely altered, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both. (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 712.)

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Reviser's Note.—Based on title 18, U. S. C., 1940 ed., § 131 (Mar. 4, 1917, ch. 180, 30 Stat. 1182).

Reference to any person causing, procuring, aiding or assisting was omitted as unnecessary as such persons are made principals by section 2 of this title.

At the end of this section words "in the discretion of the court" were omitted as unnecessary, as the punishment provisions, being framed in the alternative by the use of the disjunctive "or," vest in the court the power to impose a fine or prison sentence in its discretion.

Changes in phraseology were made.

§ 499. Military, naval, or official passes.

Whoever falsely makes, forges, counterfeits, alters, or tampers with any naval, military, or official pass or permit, issued by or under the authority of the United States, or with intent to defraud uses or possesses any such pass or permit, or personates or falsely represents himself to be or not to be a person to whom such pass or permit has been duly issued, or willfully allows any other person to have or use any such pass or permit, issued for his use alone, shall be fined not more than \$2,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both. (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 712.)

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Reviser's Note.—Based on title 18, U. S. C., 1940 ed., § 132 (June 15, 1917, ch. 30, title X, § 3, 40 Stat. 228).

Changes were made in phraseology.

CANAL ZONE

Applicability of section to Canal Zone, see section 14 of this title.

CROSS REFERENCES

Jurisdiction of offenses, see section 3241 of this title.

Letters, writings, etc., in violation of this section as nonmailable, see section 1717 of this title.

§ 500. Money orders.

Whoever, with intent to defraud, falsely makes, forges, counterfeits, engraves, or prints any order in imitation of or purporting to be a money order issued by the Post Office Department, or by any postmaster or agent thereof; or

Whoever forges or counterfeits the signature of any postmaster, assistant postmaster, chief clerk, or clerk, upon or to any money order, or postal note, or blank therefor provided or issued by or under the direction of the Post Office Department of the United States, or of any foreign country, and payable in the United States, or any material signature or indorsement thereon, or any material signature to any receipt or certificate of identification thereof; or

Whoever falsely alters in any material respect, any such money order or postal note; or

Whoever, with intent to defraud, passes, utters or publishes, any such forged or altered money order or

postal note, knowing any material signature or indorsement thereon to be false, forged, or counterfeited, or any material alteration therein to have been falsely made; or

Whoever issues any money order or postal note without having previously received or paid the full amount of money payable therefor, with the purpose of fraudulently obtaining or receiving, or fraudulently enabling any other person, either directly or indirectly, to obtain or receive from the United States, or any officer, employee, or agent thereof, any sum of money whatever; or

Whoever, with intent to defraud the United States or any person, transmits or presents to any officer or employee, or at any office of the United States, any money order or postal note, knowing the same to contain any forged or counterfeited signature to the same, or to any material indorsement, receipt, or certificate thereon, or material alteration therein unlawfully made, or to have been unlawfully issued without previous payment of the amount required to be paid upon such issue—

Shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both. (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 712.)

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Reviser's Note.—Based on title 18, U. S. C., 1940 ed., § 347 (Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 321, § 218, 35 Stat. 1131).

References to persons causing, procuring, aiding or assisting were omitted as unnecessary as such persons are made principals by section 2 of this title.

Changes were made in phraseology.

§ 501. Postage stamps and postal cards.

Whoever forges or counterfeits any postage stamp, or any stamp printed upon any stamped envelope, or postal card, or any die, plate, or engraving therefor; or

Whoever makes or prints, or knowingly uses or sells, or possesses with intent to use or sell, any such forged or counterfeited postage stamp, stamped envelope, postal card, die, plate, or engraving; or

Whoever makes, or knowingly uses or sells, or possesses with intent to use or sell, any paper bearing the watermark of any stamped envelope, or postal card, or any fraudulent imitation thereof; or

Whoever makes or prints, or authorizes to be made or printed, any postage stamp, stamped envelope, or postal card, of the kind authorized and provided by the Post Office Department, without the special authority and direction of said department; or

Whoever after such postage stamp, stamped envelope, or postal card has been printed, with intent to defraud, delivers the same to any person not authorized by an instrument in writing, duly executed under the hand of the Postmaster General and the seal of the Post Office Department, to receive it—

Shall be fined not more than \$500 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both. (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 713.)

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Reviser's Note.—Based on title 18, U. S. C., 1940 ed., § 348 (Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 321, § 219, 35 Stat. 1132).

Reference to persons causing or procuring was omitted as unnecessary in view of definition of "principal" in section 2 of this title.

Minor changes of phraseology were made.

§ 502. Postage and revenue stamps of foreign governments.

Whoever forges, or counterfeits, or knowingly utters or uses any forged or counterfeit postage stamp or revenue stamp of any foreign government, shall be fined not more than \$500 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both. (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 713.)

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Reviser's Note.—Based on title 18, U. S. C., 1940 ed., § 349 (Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 321, § 220, 35 Stat. 1132; May 26, 1926, ch. 396, 44 Stat. 658).

A paragraph defining "foreign government" was combined with other like provisions to form section 11 of this title. A proviso against repeal, "Provided, however, That nothing in this section shall be held to repeal or modify section 350 of this title [now section 504 of this title]," was deleted as unnecessary since that section by express reference to this one makes it clear that these sections are in pari materia.

Minor changes in phraseology were also made.

CANAL ZONE

Applicability of section to Canal Zone, see section 14 of this title.

CROSS REFERENCES

Jurisdiction of offenses, see section 3241 of this title.

Philatelic reproductions permitted, see section 504 of this title.

§ 503. Postmarking stamps.

Whoever forges or counterfeits any postmarking stamp, or impression thereof with intent to make it appear that such impression is a genuine postmark, or makes or knowingly uses or sells, or possesses with intent to use or sell, any forged or counterfeited postmarking stamp, die, plate, or engraving, or such impression thereof, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both. (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 713.)

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Reviser's Note.—Based on title 18, U. S. C., 1940 ed., § 349a (Aug. 26, 1936, ch. 692, 49 Stat. 866).

Minor changes in phraseology were made.

§ 504. Printing and filming of United States and foreign obligations and securities.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, the following are permitted:

(1) the printing, publishing, or importation, or the making or importation of the necessary plates for such printing or publishing, of black and white illustrations of postage and revenue stamps and other obligations and securities of the United States, and postage and revenue stamps, notes, bonds, and other obligations or securities of any foreign government, bank, or corporation for philatelic, numismatic, educational, historical, or newsworthy purposes in articles, books, journals, newspapers, or albums (but not for advertising purposes, except illustrations of stamps and paper money in philatelic or numismatic advertising of legitimate numismatists and dealers in stamps or publishers of or dealers in philatelic or numismatic articles, books, journals, newspapers, or albums). Such illustrations, except those of stamps, shall be of a size less than three-fourths or more than one and one-half, in linear dimensions, of each part of such obligation or security. The negatives and plates used in making the illustrations shall be destroyed after their final use for the purpose for which they were made.

(2) the making or importation, but not for advertising purposes except philatelic advertising, of motion-picture films, microfilms, or slides, for projection upon a screen or for use in telecasting, of postage and revenue stamps and other obligations and securities of the United States, and postage and revenue stamps, notes, bonds, and other obligations or securities of any foreign government, bank, or corporation. No prints or other reproductions shall be made from such films or slides, except for the purposes of paragraph (1), without the permission of the Secretary of the Treasury.

(June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 713; Sept. 2, 1958, Pub. L. 85-921, § 1, 72 Stat. 1771.)

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Reviser's Note.—Based on title 18, U. S. C., 1940 ed., § 350 (Mar. 3, 1928, ch. 218, 42 Stat. 1437; Jan. 27, 1938, ch. 10, § 2, 52 Stat. 6).

Minor changes in phraseology were made.

AMENDMENTS

1958—Pub. L. 85-921 amended section generally to permit black and white illustrations of revenue stamps of the United States for philatelic and numismatic purposes, to permit black and white illustrations of United States and foreign paper money and other obligations and securities for educational, historical, and newsworthy purposes, and to permit motion picture films, microfilms, and slides of United States and foreign postage and revenue stamps, paper money, and other obligations and securities, except films in connection with advertising.

§ 505. Seals of courts; signatures of judges or court officers.

Whoever forges the signature of any judge, register, or other officer of any court of the United States, or of any Territory thereof, or forges or counterfeits the seal of any such court, or knowingly concurs in using any such forged or counterfeit signature or seal, for the purpose of authenticating any proceeding or document, or tenders in evidence any such proceeding or document with a false or counterfeit signature of any such judge, register, or other officer, or a false or counterfeit seal of the court, subscribed or attached thereto, knowing such signature or seal to be false or counterfeit, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both. (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 63 Stat. 714.)

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Reviser's Note.—Based on title 18, U. S. C., 1940 ed., § 296 (Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 321, § 190, 35 Stat. 1112).

Mandatory punishment provision was rephrased in the alternative. See reviser's note under section 201 of this title.

Minor changes of phraseology were made.

§ 506. Seals of departments or agencies.

Whoever falsely makes, forges, counterfeits, mutilates, or alters the seal of any department or agency of the United States; or

Whoever knowingly uses, affixes, or impresses any such fraudulently made, forged, counterfeited, mutilated, or altered seal to or upon any certificate, instrument, commission, document, or paper, of any description; or

Whoever, with fraudulent intent, possesses any such seal, knowing the same to have been so falsely made, forged, counterfeited, mutilated, or altered—

Shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both. (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 714.)

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Reviser's Note.—Based on title 18, U. S. C., 1940 ed., § 131 (June 15, 1917, ch. 30, title X, § 2, 40 Stat. 228).

Reference to persons causing, procuring, aiding or assisting was omitted as unnecessary as such persons are made principals by section 2 of this title.

In view of definitions of department and agency in section 6 of this title, words "department or agency" in first paragraph were substituted for "executive department, or any bureau, commission, or office".

Provision for 10 years' imprisonment was reduced to 5 years to conform to punishment provision in section 505 of this title, covering an offense of like gravity.

Minor changes in phraseology were also made.

CANAL ZONE

Applicability of section to Canal Zone, see section 14 of this title.

CROSS REFERENCES

Government seals wrongfully used and instruments wrongfully sealed, see section 1017 of this title.

Jurisdiction of offenses, see section 3241 of this title.

Letters, writings, etc., in violation of this section as nonmailable, see section 1717 of this title.

§ 507. Ship's papers.

Whoever falsely makes, forges, counterfeits, or alters any instrument in imitation of or purporting to be, an abstract or official copy or certificate of the recording, registry, or enrollment of any vessel, in the office of any collector of the customs, or a license to any vessel for carrying on the coasting trade or fisheries of the United States, or a certificate of ownership, pass, or clearance, granted for any vessel, under the authority of the United States, or a permit, debenture, or other official document granted by any collector or other officer of the customs by virtue of his office; or

Whoever utters, publishes, or passes, or attempts to utter, publish, or pass, as true, any such false, forged, counterfeited, or falsely altered instrument, abstract, official copy, certificate, license, pass, clearance, permit, debenture, or other official document herein specified, knowing the same to be false, forged, counterfeited, or falsely altered, with an intent to defraud—

Shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than three years, or both. (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 714.)

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Reviser's Note.—Based on title 18, U. S. C., 1940 ed., § 129 (Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 321, § 72, 35 Stat. 1101).

The words "passport" and "sea letter" were omitted as obsolete, in view of the Presidential proclamation of April 10, 1815, discontinuing the use of such passports and sea letters.

Mandatory punishment provisions were rephrased in the alternative. See reviser's note under section 201 of this title.

Minor changes of phraseology were made.

CROSS REFERENCES

Certificate, license or document issued to vessels, officers or seamen, counterfeiting or forging, see section 2197 of this title.

Provisions relating to recording, registry or enrollment of vessels, etc., see Title 46, Shipping.

§ 508. Transportation requests of Government.

Whoever falsely makes, forges, or counterfeits in whole or in part, any form or request in similitude of the form or request provided by the Government

for requesting a common carrier to furnish transportation on account of the United States or any department or agency thereof, or knowingly alters any form or request provided by the Government for requesting a common carrier to furnish transportation on account of the United States or any department or agency thereof; or

Whoever knowingly passes, utters, publishes, or sells, or attempts to pass, utter, publish, or sell, any such false, forged, counterfeited, or altered form or request—

Shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both. (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 715.)

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Reviser's Note.—Based on title 18, U. S. C., 1940 ed., § 146 (Dec. 11, 1928, ch. 2, § 1, 44 Stat. 917).

References to persons causing, procuring, aiding or assisting were omitted as unnecessary as such persons are made principals by section 2 of this title.

Also, in first paragraph, word "agency" was substituted for "branch", in view of definitions of department and agency in section 6 of this title.

Words "upon conviction" in last paragraph were omitted as surplusage since punishment cannot be imposed until a conviction is secured.

Minor changes of phraseology were also made.

CROSS REFERENCES

Secret Service, detection, arrest and delivery into custody of any person violating this section, see section 3050 of this title.

§ 509. Possessing and making plates or stones for Government transportation requests.

Whoever, except by lawful authority, controls, holds or possesses any plate, stone, or other thing, or any part thereof, from which has been printed or may be printed any form or request for Government transportation, or uses such plate, stone, or other thing, or knowingly permits or suffers the same to be used in making any such form or request or any part of such a form or request; or

Whoever makes or engraves any plate, stone, or thing, in the likeness of any plate, stone, or thing designated for the printing of the genuine issues of the form or request for Government transportation; or

Whoever prints, photographs, or in any other manner makes, executes, or sells any engraving, photograph, print, or impression in the likeness of any genuine form or request for Government transportation, or any part thereof; or

Whoever brings into the United States or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, any plate, stone, or other thing, or engraving, photograph, print, or other impression of the form or request for Government transportation—

Shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both. (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 715.)

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Reviser's Note.—Based on title 18, U. S. C., 1940 ed., § 147 (Dec. 11, 1928, ch. 2, § 2, 44 Stat. 918).

References to persons causing, procuring, aiding or assisting were omitted as unnecessary as such persons are made principals by section 2 of this title.

Words "upon conviction" in last paragraph were omitted as surplusage since punishment cannot be imposed until a conviction is secured.

Minor changes of phraseology were also made.

CROSS REFERENCES

Secret Service, detection, arrest and delivery into custody of any person violating this section, see section 3056 of this title.

Chapter 27.—CUSTOMS

Sec.

- 541. Entry of goods falsely classified.
- 542. Entry of goods by means of false statements.
- 543. Entry of goods for less than legal duty.
- 544. Relanding of goods.
- 545. Smuggling goods into the United States.
- 546. Smuggling goods into foreign countries.
- 547. Depositing goods in buildings on boundaries.
- 548. Removing or repacking goods in warehouses.
- 549. Removing goods from customs custody; breaking seals.
- 550. False claim for refund of duties.
- 551. Concealing or destroying invoices or other papers.
- 552. Officers aiding importation of obscene or treasonous books and articles.

CROSS REFERENCES

Bribery of customs officers, offer and acceptance, see sections 212 and 213 of this title.

Forfeitures; penalty for aiding unlawful importation, see section 483 of Title 19, Customs Duties.

Label of vessels and vehicles, see section 1594 of Title 19, Customs Duties.

Search of vehicles and persons, see section 482 of Title 19, Customs Duties.

Searches and seizures, see section 1595 of Title 19, Customs Duties.

§ 541. Entry of goods falsely classified.

Whoever knowingly effects any entry of goods, wares, or merchandise, at less than the true weight or measure thereof, or upon a false classification as to quality or value, or by the payment of less than the amount of duty legally due, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both. (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 715.)

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Reviser's Note.—Based on title 18, U. S. C., 1940 ed., § 126 (Mar. 4, 1900, ch. 321, § 60, 35 Stat. 1101).

Reference to persons aiding, contained in words "or aid in effecting," was omitted as unnecessary as such persons are made principals by section 2 of this title.

Changes were made in phraseology.

CROSS REFERENCES

Label of vessels and vehicles, see section 1594 of Title 19, Customs Duties.

§ 542. Entry of goods by means of false statements.

Whoever enters or introduces, or attempts to enter or introduce, into the commerce of the United States any imported merchandise by means of any fraudulent or false invoice, declaration, affidavit, letter, paper, or by means of any false statement, written or verbal, or by means of any false or fraudulent practice or appliance, or makes any false statement in any declaration without reasonable cause to believe the truth of such statement, or procures the making of any such false statement as to any matter material thereto without reasonable cause to believe the truth of such statement, whether or not the United States shall or may be deprived of any lawful duties; or

Whoever is guilty of any willful act or omission whereby the United States shall or may be deprived of any lawful duties accruing upon merchandise embraced or referred to in such invoice, declaration, affidavit, letter, paper, or statement, or affected by such act or omission—

Shall be fined for each offense not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to relieve imported merchandise from forfeiture under other provisions of law.

The term "commerce of the United States", as used in this section, shall not include commerce with the Philippine Islands, Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Wake Island, Midway Islands, Kingman Reef, Johnston Island, or Guam. (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 715; June 30, 1955, ch. 258, § 2 (c), 69 Stat. 242.)

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Reviser's Note.—Based on section 1591 of title 19, U. S. C., 1940 ed., Customs Duties (June 17, 1930, ch. 497, title IV, § 591, 46 Stat. 750; Aug. 5, 1935, ch. 438, title III, § 304 (a), 49 Stat. 527).

The reference in the first paragraph to persons aiding, contained in the phrase "or aids," was omitted as unnecessary as such persons are made principals by section 2 of this title.

Words "upon conviction" before "be fined" were omitted as surplusage since punishment cannot be imposed until conviction is secured.

Enumeration of persons at beginning of section and provision preserving forfeitures where authorized by law were omitted as surplusage.

The fourth paragraph was added to the revised section to make clear the intent of Congress that forfeiture is an additional consequence independent of the criminal punishment.

The final paragraph was added to conform with section 1709 of title 19, U. S. C., 1940 ed.

Changes in phraseology were also made.

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Philippine Islands, referred to in the text, are now independent and known as the Republic of the Philippines. See section 1594 of Title 22, Foreign Relations and Intercourse and 1946 Proc. No. 2895, set out as a note under that section.

AMENDMENTS

1955—Act June 30, 1955, amended section by inserting "Johnston Island".

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1955 AMENDMENT

Amendment of section by act June 30, 1955, as effective July 1, 1955, see note under section 1001 of Title 19, Customs Duties.

CROSS REFERENCES

Counterfeit writings in connection with customs matters, see section 496 of this title.

False shipping manifest or lack of manifest in connection with importation of goods, penalties, see section 1584 of Title 19, Customs Duties.

Forfeiture of property imported into the United States, which is the subject of any contract, combination or conspiracy mentioned in section 8 of Title 15, Commerce and Trade, see section 11 of that title.

Forgery of writings in connection with customs matters, see section 496 of this title.

Narcotic drugs—

Seizure and forfeiture in connection with violation of revenue laws, see sections 4706, 4733 and 4745 of Title 26, Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

Seizure and forfeiture where found on vessel and not shown on manifest or landed from vessel without permit; other penalties, see section 184 of Title 21, Food and Drugs.

Penalty against goods, see section 1592 of Title 19, Customs Duties.

§ 543. Entry of goods for less than legal duty.

Whoever, being an officer of the revenue, knowingly admits to entry, any goods, wares, or merchandise, upon payment of less than the amount of duty legally due, shall be fined not more than \$5,000