

1994—Pub. L. 103-322 substituted “fined under this title” for “fined not more than \$2,000” after “escape, shall be” and for “fined not more than \$500” after “he shall be”.

CHANGE OF NAME

Words “magistrate judge” substituted for “magistrate” in text pursuant to section 321 of Pub. L. 101-650, set out as a note under section 631 of Title 28, Judiciary and Judicial Procedure. Previously, “magistrate” substituted for “commissioner” pursuant to Pub. L. 90-578. See chapter 43 (§631 et seq.) of Title 28.

§ 756. Internee of belligerent nation

Whoever, within the jurisdiction of the United States, aids or entices any person belonging to the armed forces of a belligerent nation or faction who is interned in the United States in accordance with the law of nations, to escape or attempt to escape from the jurisdiction of the United States or from the limits of internment prescribed, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

(June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 735; Pub. L. 103-322, title XXXIII, §330016(1)(H), Sept. 13, 1994, 108 Stat. 2147; Pub. L. 104-132, title VII, §705(a)(3), Apr. 24, 1996, 110 Stat. 1295.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Based on title 18, U.S.C., 1940 ed., §37 (June 15, 1917, ch. 30, title V, §7, 40 Stat. 223).

Section was divided. Remaining provisions relating to arrest appear in section 3058 of this title.

Minor changes in phraseology were made.

AMENDMENTS

1996—Pub. L. 104-132 substituted “five years” for “one year”.

1994—Pub. L. 103-322 substituted “fined under this title” for “fined not more than \$1,000”.

§ 757. Prisoners of war or enemy aliens

Whoever procures the escape of any prisoner of war held by the United States or any of its allies, or the escape of any person apprehended or interned as an enemy alien by the United States or any of its allies, or advises, connives at, aids, or assists in such escape, or aids, relieves, transports, harbors, conceals, shelters, protects, holds correspondence with, gives intelligence to, or otherwise assists any such prisoner of war or enemy alien, after his escape from custody, knowing him to be such prisoner of war or enemy alien, or attempts to commit or conspires to commit any of the above acts, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both.

The provisions of this section shall be in addition to and not in substitution for any other provision of law.

(June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 735; Pub. L. 103-322, title XXXIII, §330016(1)(L), Sept. 13, 1994, 108 Stat. 2147.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Based on title 18, U.S.C., 1940 ed., §97b (Apr. 30, 1945, ch. 103, 59 Stat. 101).

The second sentence of section 97b of title 18, U.S.C., 1940 ed., was made a separate paragraph.

AMENDMENTS

1994—Pub. L. 103-322 substituted “fined under this title” for “fined not more than \$10,000” in first par.

§ 758. High speed flight from immigration checkpoint

Whoever flees or evades a checkpoint operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, or any other Federal law enforcement agency, in a motor vehicle and flees Federal, State, or local law enforcement agents in excess of the legal speed limit shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

(Added Pub. L. 104-208, div. C, title I, §108(b)(1), Sept. 30, 1996, 110 Stat. 3009-557.)

ABOLITION OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE AND TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS

For abolition of Immigration and Naturalization Service, transfer of functions, and treatment of related references, see note set out under section 1551 of Title 8, Aliens and Nationality.

CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS

Section 108(a) of div. C of Pub. L. 104-208 provided that: “The Congress finds as follows:

“(1) Immigration checkpoints are an important component of the national strategy to prevent illegal immigration.

“(2) Individuals fleeing immigration checkpoints and leading law enforcement officials on high speed vehicle chases endanger law enforcement officers, innocent bystanders, and the fleeing individuals themselves.

“(3) The pursuit of suspects fleeing immigration checkpoints is complicated by overlapping jurisdiction among Federal, State, and local law enforcement officers.”

CHAPTER 37—ESPIONAGE AND CENSORSHIP

Sec.	
[791.	Repealed.]
792.	Harboring or concealing persons.
793.	Gathering, transmitting or losing defense information.
794.	Gathering or delivering defense information to aid foreign government.
795.	Photographing and sketching defense installations.
796.	Use of aircraft for photographing defense installations.
797.	Publication and sale of photographs of defense installations.
798.	Disclosure of classified information.
798A.	Temporary extension of section 794.
799.	Violation of regulations of National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

AMENDMENTS

1990—Pub. L. 101-647, title XXXV, §3519(b), Nov. 29, 1990, 104 Stat. 4923, redesignated item 798, “Temporary extension of section 794”, as 798A.

1961—Pub. L. 87-369, §2, Oct. 4, 1961, 75 Stat. 795, struck out item 791 “Scope of chapter”.

1958—Pub. L. 85-568, title III, §304(c)(2), July 29, 1958, 72 Stat. 434, added item 799.

1953—Act June 30, 1953, ch. 175, §3, 67 Stat. 133, added second item 798.

1951—Act Oct. 31, 1951, ch. 655, §23, 65 Stat. 719, added item 798.

[§ 791. Repealed. Pub. L. 87-369, § 1, Oct. 4, 1961, 75 Stat. 795]

Section, act June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 736, related to application of this chapter within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States, on the high seas, and within the United States.

§ 792. Harboring or concealing persons

Whoever harbors or conceals any person who he knows, or has reasonable grounds to believe