



bail violates double jeopardy. See United States v. Lincoln, 956 F.2d 1465, 1473 (8th Cir. 1992); United States v. Thomas, 930 F.2d 12, 13-14 (8th Cir. 1991). Finally, Shulze challenges the sufficiency of the evidence to support his conviction for bartering stolen weapons. Contrary to Shulze's view, there is overpowering evidence that Shulze bartered stolen weapons for cocaine. See United States v. Koskela, 86 F.3d 122, 126 (8th Cir. 1996) (evidence against Shulze characterized as "overwhelming"). The court declines to consider the supplemental citations raised in Shulze's correspondence with his counsel. This matter is best presented in a motion under 28 U.S.C. § 2255. We thus affirm Shulze's convictions and sentence.

JOHN R. GIBSON, Circuit Judge, concurs in the result and in the judgment in this case.

A true copy.

Attest:

CLERK, U.S. COURT OF APPEALS, EIGHTH CIRCUIT.