Federal Crime Reporting Statute

authorities the fact that a crime

has been committed.

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Federal Crime Reporting Statute

The federal offense of failure to disclose a felony, if coupled with some act concealing the felony, such as suppression of evidence, harboring or protecting the person performing the felony, intimidation or harming a witness, or any other act designed to conceal from

Title 18 U.S.C. § 4. Misprision of felony. Whoever, having knowledge of the actual commission of a felony cognizable by a court of the United States, conceals and does not as soon as possible make known the same to some judge or other person in civil or military authority under the United States, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than three years, or both.

A federal judge, or any other government official, is required as part of the judge's mandatory administrative duties, to receive any offer of information of a federal crime. If that judge blocks such report, that block is a felony under related obside the property of the property of the serious offense.

Upon receiving such information, the judge is then required to make it known to a government law enforcement body that is not themselves involved in the federal crime.

Misprision of a Felony

Misprision of a felony is the offense of failure to

Misprision of Felonies and National Disasters

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Misprision of a Felony

Misprision of a felony is the offense of failure to inform government authorities of a felony that a person knows about. A person commits the crime of misprision of a felony if that person:

- Knows of a federal crime that the person has witnessed or that has come to the person's attention, or failed to prevent.
- Fails to report it to a federal judge or other federal official (who is not thems4elves involved in the crime).

The common law misprision of felony doctrine has been put into statutory form. But it continues to be controlling in case of people in specific positions of authority or responsibility who fail to act when made known of a federal crime. This would apply, for instance, to federal judges, to Department of Justice employees, to members of Congress, and others. That doctrine has been codified in the federal crime reporting statute,

Repeated Misprision of Felony Crimes by America's "Leaders"

Overwhelming evidence exists at this site and in the related books of repeated misprision of felony crimes by people in key government positions. These include, for instance:

- Members of that had been repeatedly by present and former government agents and others of continuing federal crimes.
- s of the U.S. Department of Justice, and other government departments.
- Media people and media corporations.