§ 2382. Misprision of treason

Whoever, owing allegiance to the United States and having knowledge of the commission of any treason against them, conceals and does not, as soon as may be, disclose and make known the same to the President or to some judge of the United States, or to the governor or to some judge or justice of a particular State, is guilty of misprision of treason and shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned not more than seven years, or both. June 25, 1948, c. 645, 62 Stat. 807.

§ 1581. Peonage; obstructing enforcement 18 USC.

(a) Whoever holds or returns any person to a condition of peonage, or arrests any person with the intent of placing him in or returning him to a condition of peonage, shall be fined not more than $5,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

(b) Whoever obstructs, or attempts to obstruct, or in any way interferes with or prevents the enforcement of this section, shall be liable to the penalties prescribed in subsection (a). June 25, 1948, c. 645, 62 Stat. 772.

There is a method of building more and better roads than the method now used. We need not be compelled to pay twenty senven cents out of each dollar for a tax, when gasoline is selling for thirty three and one third cents a gallon. We must stop the Federal Reserve banks from buying ten thousand dollar Federal Reserve notes for one penny, It is unconstitutional to make us pay them $10,000.00 redemption money for the 1 penny which they have invested. It is a violation for them to charge interist on 1 penny as though they had $10,000.00 invested.

§ 7214. Offenses by officers and employees of the United States
26 USC.

(a) Unlawful acts of revenue officers or agents.—Any officer or employee of the United States acting in connection with any revenue law of the United States—

(1) who is guilty of any extortion or willful oppression under color of law; or

(2) who knowingly demands other or greater sums than are authorized by law, or receives any fee, compensation, or reward, except as by law prescribed, for the performance of any duty; or

(3) who with intent to defeat the application of any provision of this title fails to perform any of the duties of his office or employment; or

(4) who conspires or colludes with any other person to defraud the United States; or

(5) who knowingly makes opportunity for any person to defraud the United States; or

(6) who does or omits to do any act with intent to enable any other person to defraud the United States; or

(7) who makes or signs any fraudulent entry in any book, or makes or signs any fraudulent certificate, return, or statement; or

(8) who, having knowledge or information of the violation of any revenue law by any person, or of fraud committed by any person against the United States under any revenue law, fails to report, in writing, such knowledge or information to the Secretary or his delegate; or

(9) who demands, or accepts, or attempts to collect, directly or indirectly as payment or gift, or otherwise, any sum of money or other thing of value for the compromise, adjustment, or settlement of any charge or complaint for any violation or alleged violation of law, except as expressly authorized by law so to do;

shall be dismissed from office or discharged from employment and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than $10,000, or imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both. The court may in its discretion award out of the fine so imposed an amount, not in excess of one-half thereof, for the use of the informer, if any, who shall be ascertained by the judgment of the court. The court also shall render judgment against the said officer or employee for the amount of damages sustained in favor of the party injured, to be collected by execution.

12 USC, FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES

§ 411. Issuance to reserve banks; nature of obligation; redemption. Federal reserve notes, to be issued at the discretion of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for the purpose of making advances to Federal reserve banks through the Federal reserve agents as hereinafter set forth and for no other purpose, are hereby authorized. The said notes shall be obligations of the United States and shall be receivable by all national and member banks and Federal reserve banks and for all taxes, customs, and other public dues. They shall be redeemed in lawful money on demand at the Treasury Department of the United States, in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, or at any Federal Reserve bank. (Dec. 23, 1913, c. 6, § 16, 38 Stat. 265; Jan. 30, 1934, c. 6, § 2(b), (1), 48 Stat. 337; Aug. 23, 1935, c. 614, § 203 (a), 49 Stat. 704.)

§ 420. Control and direction of plates and dies by comptroller; expense of issue and retirement of notes paid by banks. The plates and dies to be procured by the Comptroller of the Currency for the printing of such circulating notes shall remain under his control and direction, and the expenses necessarily incurred in executing the laws relating to the procuring of such notes, and all other expenses incidental to their issue and retirement, shall be paid by the Federal reserve banks, and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System shall include in its estimate of expenses levied against the Federal reserve banks a sufficient amount to cover the expenses provided for in sections 411—422, inclusive, of this chapter. (Dec. 23, 1913, c. 6, § 16, 38 Stat. 267; Aug. 23, 1935, c. 614, § 203(a), 49 Stat. 704.)

§ 444. Issuance of circulating notes to reserve banks purchasing bonds. The Federal reserve banks purchasing such bonds shall be permitted to take out an amount of circulating notes equal to the par value of such bonds. (Dec. 23, 1913, c. 6, § 18, 38 Stat. 268.)

UNITED STATES CODE TITLE 12
FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

§ 531. Exemption from taxation. Federal reserve banks, including the capital stock and surplus therein and the income derived therefrom, shall be exempt from Federal, State, and local taxation, except taxes upon real estate. (Dec. 23, 1913, c. 6, § 7, 38 Stat. 258; Mar. 3, 1919, c. 101, § 1, 40 Stat. 1314.)