

## **The Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938..**

Judges, Attorneys, Peace Officers, ALL Law Enforcement, IRS Agents, Politicians, are FOREIGN AGENTS. 22 CFR

DOJ National Security Division Foreign Agents Registration Act FARA FAQ

What is FARA?

What is the purpose of FARA?

Are foreign governments the only foreign principals?

How does the Act work?

When does one register?

Does the Act limit an agent's lobbying and publishing informational materials (propaganda) for a foreign principal?

Are there criminal penalties for violating the Act?

Does everyone who serves a foreign principal have to register?

Is FARA the only statute relating to the registration of agents?

What is FARA?

FARA is short for the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, 22 U.S.C. § 611 et seq

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What is the purpose of FARA?

The purpose of FARA is to insure that the U.S. Government and the people of the United States are informed of the source of information (propaganda) and the identity of persons attempting to influence U.S. public opinion, policy, and laws. In 1938, FARA was Congress' response to the large number of German propaganda agents in the pre-WWII U.S..

Are foreign governments the only foreign principals?

No. The term also includes foreign political parties, a person or organization outside the United States, except U.S. citizens, and any entity organized under the laws of a foreign country or having its principal place of business in a foreign country.

## **Public Officers and Employees can all be fired by this statute**

### **63C Am.Jur.2d, Public Officers and Employees**

\* \*63C Am.Jur.2d, Public Officers and Employees, §247\* “As expressed otherwise, the powers delegated to a public officer are held in trust for the people and are to be exercised on behalf of the government or of all citizens who may need the intervention of the officer.

[1] Furthermore, the view has been expressed that all public officers, within whatever branch and whatever level of government, and whatever be their private vocations, are trustees of the people, and accordingly labor under every disability and prohibition imposed by law upon trustees relative to the making of personal financial gain from a discharge of their trusts.

[2] That is, a public officer occupies a fiduciary relationship to the political entity on whose behalf he or she serves.

[3] and owes a fiduciary duty to the public.

[4] It has been said that the fiduciary responsibilities of a public officer cannot be less than those of a private individual.

[5] Furthermore, it has been stated that any enterprise undertaken by the public official who tends to weaken public confidence and undermine the sense of security for individual rights is against public policy. Fraud in its elementary common law sense of deceit-and this is one of the meanings that fraud bears [483 U.S. 372] in the statute.

See *United States v. Dial*, 757 F.2d 163, 168 (7th Cir1985) includes the deliberate concealment of material information in a setting of fiduciary obligation. A public official is a fiduciary toward the public, including, in the case of a judge, the litigants who appear before him and if he deliberately conceals material information from them, he is guilty of fraud. *McNally v United States* 483 U.S. 350 (1987)

Folks,,,This covers the duties of public officers and employees..its right here at:

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