



Class #2

“About Lawful Obligations and Responsibility”

Sunday, April 14, 2013 / 1 p.m. — 3 p.m.

Blog Talk: *SentAsha's Civil Alert Rising Radio*

Chat Room OR Call In: 858 357-8450

Lawful Definitions for Review:

- 1. Secretary of State – In American law.** Title of the chief of the executive bureau of the United States called the “Department of State.” He is a member of the cabinet, and is charged with the general administration of the international and diplomatic affairs of the government. In many of the state governments there is an executive officer bearing the same title and exercising important functions,. **In English law.** The secretaries of state are cabinet ministers attending the sovereign for the receipt and dispatch of letters, grants, petitions, and many of the most important affairs of the kingdom, both foreign and domestic. There are five principal secretaries,- one for the home department, another for foreign affairs, a third for the colonies, a fourth for war, and a fifth for India. **Black’s Law Dictionary 4th Edition:**
- 2. Governor – n.** [OF. Gouverneur (F. gouverneur).] **1.** One who governs; a chief ruler or magistrate; specif.: **a** A person appointed to govern a province, town, fortress, prison, etc.; esp., the official representing the crown in a British dependency. **Abbr.** Gov. **b** The person elected as chief executive of a state in the United States. **Abbr.** Gov. **2.** A tutor. **3.** One who directs, or administers the affairs of a society, club, or the like. **4. Slang.** **a** One’s employers; chief. **b** One’s father or guardian. **5.** An automatic attachment to an engine, turbine, and the like, for controlling its speed. **Webster’s New Collegiate Dictionary 1961**

'5' Lawful Questions:

1. Name (2) things all public servants must have?
2. What is Indemnity?
3. Name (3) obligations of all public servants?
4. What is the People’s obligation & why? .
5. What must the People do if the public servant violates their position?

Supreme Court Case Laws for Review:

“Boyd v. U.S., 116 U.S. 616

“The court is to protect against any encroachment of Constitutionally secured liberties.”

United States v. Sandford, Fed. Case No.16, 221 (C.Ct.D.C. 1806) “In the early days of our Republic, ‘prosecutor’ was simply anyone who voluntarily went before the grand Jury with a complaint.”

US v Will, 449 US 200,216, 101 S Ct, 471, 66 LE2nd 392, 406 (1980) Cohens V Virginia, 19 US (6 Wheat) 264, 404, 5LEd 257 (1821) “When a judge acts where he or she does not have jurisdiction to act, the judge is engaged in an act or acts of treason.

Mattox v. U.S., 156 US 237, 243.

“We are bound to interpret the Constitution in the light of the law as it existed at the time it was adopted.”

S. Carolina v. U.S., 199 U.S. 437, 448 (1905).

“The Constitution is a written instrument. As such, its meaning does not alter. That which it meant when it was adopted, it means now.”

Concluding Lawful Perspective:

US v. Tallmadge 829 F2d 767: “... One who relies on a legal interpretation by a government official assumes the risk that it is in error...it has also been held or said that ‘the government could scarcely function if it were bound by its employees unauthorized representations’” **Goldberg v. Weinberger, 546 F2d 477.**

Next Class: “Mail Fraud”: Analyze Your Mail, Identify how much of it is Mail Fraud!

Hint: A Case Law Support:

18 USC § 876- Mailing threatening communications
(a) Whoever knowingly deposits in any post office or authorized depository for mail matter, to be sent or delivered by the Postal Service or knowingly causes to be delivered by the Postal Service according to the direction thereon, any communication, with or without a name or designating mark subscribed thereto, addressed to any other person, and containing any demand or request for ransom or reward for the release of any kidnapped person, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than twenty years, or both.