



Class #4

“Mail Fraud” - Page 1

Sunday, July 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. Mail — As applied to the post-office, this term means the carriage of letters, whether applied to the bag into which they are put, the coach or vehicle by means of which they are transported, or any other means employed for their carriage and delivery by public authority. **Wynen v. Schappert, 6 Daly (N.Y.) 500.** It may also denote the letters of other matter so carried.

The term “mail,” as used in **Rev. St. U.S. Section 5469 (U.S. Comp. St. 1901, p. 3692)** relative to robbing the mails, may mean either the whole body of matter transported by the postal agents, or any letter or package forming a component part of it. **U.S. v. Inabnet (D.C.) 41 Fed. 130.**

Mail also denotes armor, as in the phrase a “coat of mail.”

In Scotch law. Rent; a rent or tribute. A tenant who pays a rent is called a “mailpayer,” “mailer,” or “mailman,” Skene.

-Mail matter. This term includes letters, packets, etc., received for transmission, and to be transmission, and to be transmitted by post to the person to whom such matter is directed. **U.S. v. Huggett (C. C.) 40 Fed. 641; U.S. v. Rapp (C.C.) 80 Fed. 820.**

2. Postmaster General - The **United States Postmaster General** is the chief executive officer of the United States Postal Service. The office, in one form or another, is older than both the United States Constitution and the United States Declaration of Independence. Benjamin Franklin was appointed by the Continental Congress as the first Postmaster General, serving slightly longer than 15 months.

Until 1971, the postmaster general was the head of the Post Office Department (or simply "Post Office" until the 1820s).^[2] From 1829 to 1971, he was a member of the President's Cabinet.

The Cabinet post of Postmaster General was often given to a new President's campaign manager or other key political supporter, and was considered something of a sinecure. The Postmaster General was in charge of the governing party's patronage, and was a powerful position which held much influence within the party. For example, James Farley used his position as Postmaster General during Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal administration to reward party loyalists within Congress who supported Roosevelt's initial "100 days" legislation with federal patronage for their states. Federal appointments, except for a small handful, were screened by Farley before the President could approve the appointments due to the patronage position of the Postmaster General.

In 1971, the Post Office Department was re-organized into the United States Postal Service, an independent agency of the executive branch. Thus, the Postmaster General is no longer a member of the Cabinet and is no longer in Presidential succession.

During the American Civil war, the Confederate States of America Post-office Department provided mail service for the Confederate States, headed by a Postmaster General, John Henninger Reagan.

The Postmaster General is second-highest paid U.S. government official, based on publicly available salary information, after the President of the United States

'5' Lawful Questions:

1. What is Mail Fraud?
 2. What is the fine for Mail Fraud?
 3. When mail is received what is the general form of the information?
 4. A valid stamp must be what?
 5. What does the red postage mark mean?
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United States Title Codes (USC) in Regards to:

**Frauds, Swindles,
Fictitious Names Schemes
and Next Class Info**

Supreme Court Case Laws for Review:

18 USC § 1341 - FRAUDS AND SWINDLES - Whoever, having devised or intending to devise any scheme or artifice to defraud, or for obtaining money or property by means of false or fraudulent pretenses, representations, or promises, or to sell, dispose of, loan, exchange, alter, give away, distribute, supply, or furnish or procure for unlawful use any counterfeit or spurious coin, obligation, security, or other article, or anything represented to be or intimated or held out to be such counterfeit or spurious article, for the purpose of executing such scheme or artifice or attempting so to do, places in any post office or authorized depository for mail matter, any matter or thing whatever to be sent or delivered by the Postal Service, or deposits or causes to be deposited any matter or thing whatever to be sent or delivered by any private or commercial interstate carrier, or takes or receives therefrom, any such matter or thing, or knowingly causes to be delivered by mail or such carrier according to the direction thereon, or at the place at which it is directed to be delivered by the person to whom it is addressed, any such matter or thing, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both. If the violation occurs in relation to, or involving any benefit authorized, transported, transmitted, transferred, disbursed, or paid in connection with, a presidentially declared major disaster or emergency (as those terms are defined in section 102 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (**42 U.S.C. 5122**)), or affects a financial institution, such person shall be fined not more than \$1,000,000 or imprisoned not more than 30 years, or both.

18 USC § 1342 - FICTITIOUS NAME OR ADDRESS - Whoever, for the purpose of conducting, promoting, or carrying on by means of the Postal Service, any scheme or device mentioned in section 1341 of this title or any other unlawful business, uses or assumes, or requests to be addressed by, any fictitious, false, or assumed title, name, or address or name other than his own proper name, or takes or receives from any post office or authorized depository of mail matter, any letter, postal card, package, or other mail matter addressed to any such fictitious, false, or assumed title, name, or address, or name other than his own proper name, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

18 USC § 1343 - FRAUD BY WIRE, RADIO, OR TELEVISION - Whoever, having devised or intending to devise any scheme or artifice to defraud, or for obtaining money or property by means of false or fraudulent pretenses, representations, or promises, transmits or causes to be transmitted by means of wire, radio, or television communication in interstate or foreign commerce, any writings, signs, signals, pictures, or sounds for the purpose of executing such scheme or artifice, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both. If the violation occurs in relation to, or involving any benefit authorized, transported, transmitted, transferred, disbursed, or paid in connection with, a presidentially declared major disaster or emergency (as those terms are defined in section 102 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (**42 U.S.C. 5122**)), or affects a financial institution, such person shall be fined not more than \$1,000,000 or imprisoned not more than 30 years, or both.

18 USC § 1346 - DEFINITION OF "SCHEME OR ARTIFICE TO DEFRAUD" - For the purposes of this chapter, the term "scheme or artifice to defraud" includes a scheme or artifice to deprive another of the intangible right of honest services.

Concluding Lawful Perspective:

18 USC § 112 - PROTECTION OF FOREIGN OFFICIALS, OFFICIAL GUESTS, AND INTERNATIONALLY PROTECTED PERSONS -

(a) Whoever assaults, strikes, wounds, imprisons, or offers violence to a foreign official, official guest, or internationally protected person or makes any other violent attack upon the person or liberty of such person, or, if likely to endanger his person or liberty, makes a violent attack upon his official premises, private accommodation, or means of transport or attempts to commit any of the foregoing shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than three years, or both. Whoever in the commission of any such act uses a deadly or dangerous weapon, or inflicts bodily injury, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both.

Next Class:

"Chapter 1 and Chapter 2 of Circle Seven Holy Koran

Hint: Spiritual Lawful Support: "Man is a thought of Allah; all thoughts of Allah are infinite; they are not measured up by time, for things that are concerned with time, begin and end."