

THE NEW AMERICAN LEGAL DICTIONARY

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Words and terms can mean so many different things to different people. U.S. Supreme Court Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes summed the matter up best in Towne v Eisner, 245 U.S. 418, 42 (1918) writing:

"A word is not a crystal, transparent and unchanged; it is the skin of a living thought, and may vary greatly in color and content, according to the circumstances and time in which it is used."²⁷

More recently, U.S. Supreme Court Justice Stephen Breyer wrote in FCC v NEXTWAVE Personal Communications, 537 U.S. 293 (2003) (emphasis added):

"That, the majority writes, is what the statute says. Just read it. End of the matter.

It is dangerous, however, in any actual case of interpretive difficulty to rely exclusively upon the literal meaning of a statute's words divorced from consideration of the statute's purpose. That is so for a linguistic reason. General terms as used on particular occasions often carry with them implied restrictions as to scope. "Tell all customers that . . ." does not refer to every customer of every business in the world. . . . "No vehicles in the park" does not refer to baby strollers or even to tanks used as part of a war memorial. . . .

. . . General terms should be so limited in their application as not to lead to injustice, oppression, **or an absurd consequence.**"²⁸

On the following pages, I present numerous words, terms and phrases. Many, but not all, are legal terms. I then provide suggested definitions for each word or phrase. Many, but not all of the suggested definitions lead to an "absurd consequence" as Justice Breyer would characterize the matter. But, the problem is that to the extent some of these definitions lead to "absurd" consequences there are at least one or more real-life cases, in which Courts or other prominent individuals have in substance defined the term precisely as stated herein.

Many of the terms presented have been substantively defined as a result of Conduct engaged in by Judges or government officials. Sometimes their immoral Conduct has supported the presented definition on so many occasions,

that the definition I present cannot even be considered "absurd," because it is the "norm." Regrettably, this has caused some of the definitions presented to become the true and correct definition, even though it is an immoral definition.

Numerous appellate opinions have recognized the difficulties associated with defining words. Most Courts at least try to give proper recognition to the circumstances involved in defining words. However, I am unaware of any appellate opinion, which properly recognizes that the legitimacy of any adopted definition is also largely dependent upon the Conduct engaged in by the Judges who define the word. It's the old adage of "do as I say, not as I do." But, if Judges don't hold themselves to the same moral standards they apply to others when defining words, the legitimacy of their definitions must be rejected.

In many regards it can fairly be stated that Judicial Speech is not necessarily independent of Judicial Conduct. Instead, the two are inextricably entwined with each other. Since Judicial Conduct often exemplifies the true meaning of words, Judicial Conduct can be considered as Judicial Speech itself. Not always, but sometimes.

Also, many of the definitions presented, although supported by a multitude of real-life cases and judicial opinions convey a message that is precisely opposite to how the average citizen would define the word. Whether you consider the presented definition to be the True meaning of the word, or whether you believe it to be Precisely Opposite to its True meaning depends on your individual point of view. So each reader must decide whether the definition presented is Always True, Sometimes True, or Never True. Everything in life is in large part a matter of one's perspective.

Lastly, some of the definitions presented are intended to be humorous, while others are just a pitiful indication of how our legal system has degenerated. In fact, the impact of judicial interpretation of words has caused some of the terms to mean absolutely nothing at all. This is because Judges have changed the definitions of certain words so often and so drastically, that the term can mean anything at all.

When words can mean anything, they mean nothing. When all is regulated, nothing is regulated.

Sect - (1) A small group of moral individuals with a strong belief in GOD who are treated like criminals by State governments due to their unique beliefs. (2) A group the general public should Pray for to be protected from aggressive illegal State action.

Religion - A large group of people with a strong belief in GOD, who assert in error that they are moral as a group and who are intolerant of the unique beliefs of others.

Priest - Synonymous with Rabbi. An individual with correct, but incomplete knowledge of the non-secular world who seeks to utilize such knowledge for the purpose of exercising power and control over the lives of others in the secular world.

Rabbi - See Priest.

National Defense - A state of affairs imposed by the government upon its citizenry for the purpose of depriving them of their constitutional rights.

Income Tax - A tax imposed disproportionately on poor people to the advantage of the wealthy.

Tried As An Adult - The labeling of Children as Adults in order to impose stricter penalties on them by law.

Unauthorized Practice of Law - The rendering of competent free legal advice to poor people by individuals possessing a greater degree of knowledge than licensed attorneys and State Bar officials.

Absolute Right - A right that may be exercised, but only if certain specific conditions exist. See Marrama v Citizens Bank of Massachusetts, 127 S. Ct. 1105 (2007)

Sex - Not a Blowjob according to the Federal District Court Judge who defined the term for Bill Clinton.

Settlement Negotiations - The process by which a Federal District Court Judge incarcerates an individual for wanting a trial in a civil suit. See Federal District Court Judge Richard Smoak's handling of the Joe Francis case.

McCarthyism - A 21st century political movement supported by State Bar Admissions Committees.

Irrational - The perspective of an individual who does not agree with a Judge on any issue.

Rational - The judge's perspective on any given issue.

U.S. Constitution - A historic document providing numerous privileges to certain selected citizens of the United States who earn a sufficient amount of money.

Rule of Law - The process whereby State and Federal judges substitute their personal preferences, predilections, biases and prejudices for written statutes and court rules.

Faith and Confidence in the Judiciary - Characteristics bestowed by the Judiciary upon itself for the purpose of instilling Fear in the general public.

Debtor Prison - A place where judges provide free lodging to non-custodial parents.

Contempt of Court - A showing of respect for the written law rather than a Judge's personal irrational prejudices.

Reprimand - A compliment given by a Judge to a litigant or attorney who has a strong sense of justice.

Motion for Judicial Disqualification - Synonymous with "buying a lottery ticket." But hey, somebody's gotta win.

Court Rules of Procedure - A set of rules designed to create an uneven playing field in the courtroom. Also see, "Liberal Rules of Construction" - the nullification of court rules of procedure for local licensed attorneys.

Right of Appeal - A privilege granted by discretion of an appellate court.

Good Moral Character Assessment - The process by which State Bars ensure that licensed attorneys are immoral.

Bankruptcy Act of 2005 - A Federal statute designed to ensure that credit card companies are paid late charges and over-limit fees by poor people.

Attorney Debt Collector - An individual licensed to commit violations of the law who is supported by unfair rulings of State court judges in order to collect late charges and over-limit fees for credit card companies from poor people.

Court Order - A legal document containing requirements, which litigants should give consideration to complying with.

Appellate Review - The process of affirming trial court judgments.

Trial Court Judge - An individual lacking knowledge of the written law who decides legal issues.

State Supreme Court Justice - A good politician.

Attorney - An individual who compromises moral principles and inflicts harm upon people to make money.

Pro Se Litigant - An individual who will lose a litigation because the Judge doesn't want the ignorance of licensed attorneys exposed.

Judicial Corruption - A legalized process allowing Judges to commit criminal acts with impunity so long as they maintain their personal friendships with other Judges.

DUI - The process of destroying the life of a person who has harmed no one for drinking one small glass of wine. See District of Columbia blood alcohol level of anything above ZERO.

MADD - A group of individuals suffering from cognitive disability and mental impairment, who are nevertheless legally entitled to drive motor vehicles. The name speaks for itself.

Newspaper - A publication that controls the judiciary branch of government and renders rulings on legal issues, which Courts comply with.

Rules of Criminal Procedure - A set of rules designed to nullify constitutional privileges.

Rules of Discovery - A set of rules designed to effectuate the transfer of financial assets from the general public to lawyers.

Fair and Impartial Trial - A trial that proves a person is guilty.

Gag Order - A Court Order signed by a Judge for the multiple purposes of protecting government interests, protecting the political standing of the Court and ensuring that injustice is kept secret.

Balancing the Interests - The process whereby the interests are weighted in favor of the government to the detriment of the citizenry.

Sovereign - Also known as "the people." A group without any power or authority.

Hearing Date or Trial Date - A time specifically set aside by the Court designed to ensure that no legal issues are heard, but the attorneys get paid for doing nothing.

Legal Rights - A set of Privileges to be provided to certain selected litigants at the discretion of the Court.

Dispassionate Trial Court Judge - Sociopath.

Public Defender - An individual who provides assistance to the Prosecuting Attorney.

Prosecutor - An individual sworn to apply the law equally to everyone except for his friends and other people that he likes.

Statute - A legislative enactment granting Judges the power to make laws, but only regarding the particular issue addressed. The term "particular" is to be construed liberally.

Equal Protection Clause - A propaganda component of the U.S. Constitution. Serves a minimal purpose in the modern world.

Due Process Clause - The part of the 14th amendment granting Judges the power to apply the law in an arbitrary manner.

Cruel and Unusual Punishment - A phrase contained within the Former 8th Amendment to the Constitution. Effectively repealed by the U.S. Supreme Court in Bell v Wolfish, 441 U.S. 520 (1979).

Nazi - A term describing individuals who work for Child Protective Services or Prosecutors in certain States. See State of Oregon taking of Christine children. Also see Oregon Diane Downs case. Prosecutor forces her young daughter to live with him during case to control child's testimony.

First Amendment - One of the most important provisions in the Bill of Privileges to the U.S. Constitution, this amendment grants any individual who supports the Judiciary the privilege to speak their mind freely.

Fourth Amendment - An administrative provision in the U.S. Constitution designed to ensure that the homes of all citizens may be searched freely.

Right to Remain Silent - The freedom of every individual to decide whether they prefer to confess or be beaten up.

U.S. Supreme Court Opinion - An opinion deciding a legal issue on a nationwide basis with the understanding that it may be ignored by State Supreme Court Justices.

Justice System - Definition Unknown.

Ruling by Case Precedent - The process whereby judges select those cases, which support their personal preferences in rendering a decision.

Judicial Discretion - The ability of a judge to decide an issue based upon the law or their personal preference. Thus, if they choose the law it is because such is their personal preference anyway.

Child Kidnapping - A State funded legalized process whereby State officials kidnap helpless children from their loving parents by force.

Child Protective Agency - A State agency vested with legal authority to kidnap and inflict harm upon children.

Charitable Association for Patient Transport - The government agency vested with authority by Adolf Hitler in WWII to transfer patients from State hospitals so they could be euthanized. See Ingo Muller's book, Hitler's Justice, "The Euthanasia Program" page 127.

Protecting Your Children - An Illegal act whereby loving parents attempt to stop State officials from kidnapping their children.

Child - (1) An individual over 19 years of age with divorced parents who is legally entitled to have their noncustodial parent pay for their beer each weekend. See Crocker v Crocker, 332 Or. 42 (2001). (2) Someone who does not exist, but who is advertised to exist. See U.S. v Williams, 128 S. Ct. 1830 (2008).

Adult - A 12 year old individual who a Prosecutor seeks to put in prison for the remainder of their life.

Respect for the Law - The conformance of one's conduct to a Judge's personal views and prejudices out of Fear.

Prejudicial to the Administration of Justice - Highly moral conduct engaged in by an attorney that is detrimental to the accumulation of judicial power and which harms financial interests of other attorneys in a given State.

Obstruction of Justice - A misguided attempt by an individual to exercise Constitutional Privileges based on the mistaken belief they are Legal Rights.

Waterboarding - A form of Torture, but only if done to a U.S. government official.

F.B.I. - Freaking Bureaucratic Imbeciles

Disbarment - The highest honor that can be bestowed upon an Attorney. Also see "Resume Builder." Functions as an affirmation of high morality.

Marbury v Madison - A seminal U.S. Supreme Court case firmly establishing the legal doctrine that a Judge will be more successful in his own professional career if he decides cases he is personally involved with.

Dred Scott Decision - The successful implementation of the Civil War by the U.S. Supreme Court.

FISA - A congressional enactment designed to supplement Presidential power. The Act requires the President to violate it, in order to fulfill its legislative purpose.

State Bar Disciplinary Counsel - An individual entrusted by the State Bar to foster financial interests of all attorneys in a given State. Also charged with the duty of circumventing Constitutional Privileges in furtherance of State Bar interests.

State Bar Admissions Committee - A group of people nobody really likes.

"No Nonsense" Trial Court Judge - Asshole.

Freedom of Religion Clause - The freedom provided to all U.S. citizens to believe in any mainstream religion.

Freedom of Association - The freedom provided to all U.S. citizens to participate in the licensing process required for association. Said licenses to be granted based on discretion.

Right to Vote - A privilege granted to certain selected citizens.

U.S. Incarceration Rate - Best in the world.

U.S. Prison - A place where many fine people meet and live with each other.

Criminal Conviction - An official judicial determination that there is a possibility a person committed a crime.

Prison Conditions - Torture, Yes. Punishment, No. See Bell v Wolfish, supra.

Probation and Rehabilitation - The process of breaking one's will and spirit.

Third Conviction - Actually means "Fourth Conviction." See Oregon v Rodriguez, CA126339 (2007). Discussed in separate chapter of this book.

Oregon - A foreign country that may one day become a U.S. State. Oregon is known for its beautiful landscape, corrupt judges, scenic rivers, corrupt judges, majestic mountains, corrupt judges, good citizens, corrupt judges, ocean views, corrupt judges, metropolitan beauty, corrupt judges, and fine restaurants. Oregon also has corrupt judges.

Oregon State Bar Professional Liability Fund (PLF) - A clandestine organization firmly in control of the government of Oregon including its "Puppet" judiciary and "Puppet" State legislature. See also "Corleone Family."

Violating the Public's Trust - An illegal and immoral act that may be committed by a State Bar with impunity. See Oregon State Bar Letter of Apology to General Public - PLF.

Oregon State Bar Admissions Committee Moral Character Assessment - A Committee included within a State Bar, which confessed in writing to having "Violated the Public's Trust" that assesses the moral character of State Bar Applicants. Also see, "Amusing Little Concept" and "State Supreme Court with a Good Sense of Humor." See PLF essay in original publication of this book pages 649 - 688.

Illinois Supreme Court - A group of people who assist each other in funding their retirement plans by suing citizens who exercise Free Speech rights for personal financial damages. See Justice Robert Thomas Defamation Lawsuit Against Chronicle Newspaper (Discussed herein in separate chapter).

Nebraska Supreme Court - The highest Court in the nation vested with specific legal authority to misrepresent U.S. Supreme Court opinions. See In Re Application of Converse, 258 Neb. 159 (1999) Discussed on Pages 422-425 of first part of this book.

Frivolous Motion - A legal document based soundly upon case precedent and written law that jeopardizes the financial interests of attorneys or the political standing of a judge.

Meritworthy Defense - A defense that is worthless to the litigant and which involves no risk to the attorney who presents it.

Jeffersonian Judge - A Judge who applies rules of strict construction or implied construction of statutory terms to a legal issue depending upon which best serves his immediate purpose.

Schwartz v State Bar of New Mexico - A seminal U.S. Supreme Court opinion dealing with the licensing of attorneys, which has been interpreted in modern times by State Bars and Courts to stand for the premise that the term "Rational" means "Insane."

Bill Clinton - A former U.S. President whose greatest accomplishment was demonstrating that you can have more fun in life after you're Disbarred as an attorney.

George Bush - A former U.S. President whose greatest accomplishment was establishing the doctrine that citizens may have a moral obligation to violate the written law. His doctrine establishing such was given the judicial seal of approval by the Sixth and Ninth Circuit Courts of Appeal. See FISA.

Law - A legislative advisory enactment that citizens should give consideration to complying with in the same manner as members of the Judiciary, but which is secondary in importance to personal moral principles of both the citizen and the Judge alike.

Governor - An elected official who pays prostitutes for sex. See former New York Governor Spitzer.

U.S. Senator - An elected official who pays prostitutes for sex. See Louisiana Senator.

Congressman - An elected official who solicits sex from male pages, but without being required to pay for such. Aspires to be a Governor or Senator notwithstanding the added cost involved.

Opposing Counsel - Your lawyer's friend.

Justice is Blind - The legal doctrine that the Judge's decision will be based on how you look and how you generally appear to the Court.

Jury - A group of people who render the verdict that the trial court Judge guides them towards based on his evidentiary rulings.

Harmless Error Doctrine - The doctrine that critically important erroneous decisions of a Trial Court Judge, which specifically cause a Defendant to be convicted of a crime they did not commit, should be ignored by an Appellate Court upon review.

Ineffective Assistance of Counsel - The accepted Judicial standard of legal representation, which an Attorney is required to provide to a criminal defendant.

Self-Discovery - The process of discovering the essence of who you are and your purpose in life. Can only be accomplished successfully with the assistance of family, friends and enemies.

Faith - Belief that can only be clarified by Mathematics.

Mathematics - Logical truth that can only be proven by Faith.

Criminal Defendant - A dead man.