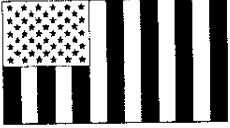


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1019057025

Doc#: 1019057025 Fee: \$60.00
Eugene "Gene" Moore RHSP Fee: \$10.00
Cook County Recorder of Deeds
Date: 07/09/2010 03:30 PM Pg: 1 of 13

Registered Surety Bond Number: **RA 446 485 655 US**

Issued By: **Mark-E**, family of **Laskowski™®©**,
a sovereign elector,
only in my capacity as beneficiary
to the Original Jurisdiction
In care of; 5N758 Rochefort Lane
Wayne, is on the real Illinois land
Non-domestic, zip code exempt (DMM 122.32)

Issued on Behalf of: **Mark-E**, family of **Laskowski**,
In care of; 5N758 Rochefort Lane
Wayne, is on the real Illinois land
Non-domestic, zip code exempt (DMM 122.32)
The United States of America
A REPUBLIC UNDER GOD
REGISTERED MAIL # RE 526 853 591 US

Re: Case/Account No. [10 CH 20162] or any and all such Case/Account No.'s

NOTICE, AFFIDAVIT LAND PATENTS, EJECTMENT, AND ESTOPPEL

Be it known to all courts, governments, and other parties, that I, Me, My, Myself, Paramount Title Holder (owner) Freeman on the land UnRepresented Non-Party All Rights Reserved UCC 1-308, with an Address Correction In care of, **Mark: Laskowski®© 5N758 Rochefort Lane, Wayne, Non-Domestic is on real Illinois land**, herein "Settlor," **Affirmation** testify to the facts written testimony of the facts witness statement of the facts **Declaration** To declare **Speak the Truth "My word is My Bond"** Cannot swear or make an oath (Matthew 5:33-37, James 5:12) "...by these Presents" "...being of sound mind, over the age of 21 years, competent, and having first hand knowledge of the facts stated herein, do hereby tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth and herein say, saith, declare, proclaim, and claim as follows:..." I am secured party, superior claimant, holder in due course, and principal creditor (Bailor) having a registered priority lien hold interest to all property held in the name of **MARK LASKOWSKI™®© DEBTOR (Bailee)**, organization #359-58-8909, (a non-registered corporation, fictitious entity, and I deny it's existence) and have **PREPAID EXEMPT** (from lien and levy) status as evidenced by UCC-1 Financing Statement **filed with Dupage County Recorder of Deeds document #R2008-171650 / U2008-000959** as the

Mark family of Laskowski®© Sovereign Elector Sui Juris Copy Claim
Mark Laskowski Seal
UCC 1-308 ("without prejudice") All Rights Reserved

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testimony of the Secretary of State Illinois, flying under the American Peace Flag, being duly affirmed, deposes and says under penalty of perjury unlimited liability am not party to ANY action/matter, Not a U.S. Statutory (PERSON) Citizen and have Not Authorized Power Of Attorney. I do not Consent. "I do not **accept**" "I take **exception**" to that...any Un-Authorized use of my Account.

Take notice that I also revoke, cancel, and make void ab initio all power(s) of attorney, in fact, in presumption, or otherwise, signed either by me or anyone else, claiming to act on my behalf, with or without my prior written consent, as such power of attorney pertains to me or any property owned by me, by, but not limited to, any and all quasi/colorable, public, governmental entities or corporations on the grounds of constructive fraud, concealment, and nondisclosure of pertinent facts. According to State v. Thomas money was property but Federal Reserve notes are only a claim on property and, Federal Reserve notes shall be redeemed in lawful money on demand--not legal tender. See: State v. Thomas,

I Have Not and Do Not Consent to any usurpation ultra vires. Any attempts of unlawful, deceitful, predatory, coercion to invoke dedi et concessi, ("have given and granted."), an action from I, Me, My, Myself for my conveyance and rights are Nugatory and Void Ab Initio. As a freeholder on this Land, any dispossession, from a Disseisin act, by force and/or fraud, is a violation of my common law rights and is classified as a Collateral Attack and Inland Piracy against this private sovereign and he/she will be held personally accountable by way of piercing of the corporate veil as a Disseisor and Predator. This land was originally granted by way of land patent grant and is transferred lawfully by way of seisin feoffment and was conveyed from original grantor as a **GRANT, BARGAIN, AND SELL**, freed from encumbrances done or suffered by him, and for quiet enjoyment as against all his acts. A covenant that the grantor has not done any acts nor created any, encumbrance, by which the estate may be defeated. I, Me, My, Myself am the Superior, Paramount, Perfected Title Holder In Due Course which is unassailable.

I, **Mark-E: Laskowski**©, am a natural, freeman, freeborn, sovereign, without subjects. I am neither subject to any entity anywhere, nor is any entity subject to me. I neither dominate anyone, nor am I dominated.

Land Patent recorded as Document # 1019057030 Cook County Recorder of Deeds. (see attached copy)

(735 ILCS 5/8-1208) (from Ch. 110, par. 8-1208)

Sec. 8-1208. Official certificate - Land office. The official certificate of any register or receiver of any land office of the United States, to any fact or matter on record in his or her office, shall be received in evidence in any court in this State, and shall be competent to prove the fact so certified. The certificate of any such register, of the entry or purchase of any tract of land within his or her district, shall be deemed and taken to be evidence of title in the party who made such entry or purchase, **or his or her legatees, heirs or assigns, and shall enable such party, his or her legatees, heirs or assigns, to recover**

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or protect the possession of the land described in such certificate, in any action of ejectment or forcible entry and detainer, unless a better legal and paramount title be exhibited for the same. The signature of such register or receiver may be proved by a certificate of the Secretary of State, under his or her seal, that such signature is genuine. (Source: P.A. 83-707.)

(735 ILCS 5/8-1209) (from Ch. 110, par. 8-1209)

Sec. 8-1209. Patents for land. A patent for land shall be deemed and considered a better legal and paramount title in the patentee, his or her legatees, heirs or assigns, than the official certificate of any register of a land office of the United States, of the entry or purchase of the same land. (Source: P.A. 83-707.)

The federal courts have made it quite clear, "The patent alone passes land from the United States to the grantee and nothing passes a perfect title to public lands but a patent." Wilcox v. Jackson, 10 L.Ed. 264. The United States Supreme Court has also ruled, "State statutes that give less authoritative ownership of title than the patent cannot even be brought into federal court" Langdon v. Sherwood, 124 U.S. 74, 81 (1887). Which ruling followed a long chain of case law with rulings like this;

The Supreme Court at Hooper et. al v. Scheimer, 64 U.S. 235 (1859) wrote:
I affirm that a patent is unimpeachable at law, except, perhaps, when it appears on its own face to be void; and the authorities on this point are so uniform and unbroken in the courts, federal and state, that little else will be necessary beyond a reference to them. ... Once perfect on its face [a patent] is not to be avoided, in a trial at law, by anything save an elder patent. It is not to be affected by evidence of circumstances, which might show that the impeaching party might prevail in a court of equity. A patent is evidence, in a court of law, of the regularity of all previous steps to it, and no facts behind it can be investigated. A patent cannot be collaterally avoided at law, even for fraud. A patent, being superior title, must of course, prevail over colors of title; nor is it proper for any state legislation to give such titles, which are only equitable in nature with a recognized legal status in equity courts, precedence over the legal title in a court of law.

Any attempt for unlawful detention by way of ejectment is a premeditated crime by way of Seditious Willful Wanton Acts of Economic Treason. Your actions and defense for ouster and/or injury have no merits, is not based on Common Law, is not Positive Law, has no Substantive Evidence as a Preponderance of Evidence, is Fraud on the Court, is Trespass, Trespass to Try Title, Trespass to Land, and Criminal Trespass. So be it warned that all intruders pondering intrusion and/or trespass are entering on my land without right of possession. Use of Color of Title or Wild Deed issued by any De Facto office such as a Sheriff is prohibited by law and will be considered collusion to commit fraud. All bilinguis colors of words and law are also prohibited. You are hereby given notice: Failure to, within three business days of receipt, respond to, request additional time for responding for, or refute my Registered Surety Bond, point for point, is a default, and the adverse party is collaterally estopped from any further adversarial actions against Mark, family of Laskowski®©, and for good cause not limited to the laws of collateral

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estoppel, coercion, fraud and want of jurisdiction of the subject-matter, **Mark**, family of **Laskowski**, a sovereign elector, orders that the cause(s) be vacated and dismissed, and that the accounts be immediately discharged with prejudice. It is hereby made plain and clear that the said failure of response or rebuttal, under penalties of perjury, clearly defines the adverse party's assent to my Registered Surety Bond, and that a fault exists creating fraud through material misrepresentation that vitiates all forms, contracts, testimony, agreements, etc., both expressed or implied, from the beginning, of which the adverse party is relying on, and there is no longer permission by consent or assent for any demand of payment being ordered or levied against **Mark**, family of **Laskowski**. **Mark**, family of **Laskowski**, a sovereign elector, further orders that the record of the cause(s) be expunged. Failure to comply with the foregoing Registered Surety Bond, within three business days of receipt, will negate the adverse party's remedies.

Any third-parties serving on the cause(s) will be liable for civil and criminal prosecution. any past, present or future attempts on the property described by the meets and bounds of said land patent and also known as:

In care of; **9643 South Harvard**
Chicago, Non-Domestic is on real Illinois land,
zip code exempt (DMM 122.32), The United States of America

and against the real sovereign man, **Mark-E: Laskowski®©** or further attempts of such acts will entitle **I, Me, My, Myself, bounty, bounty title and bailment of your public and personal assets as a relief and remedy of Tort. Criminal charges will also be issued against all violators.**

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Memorandum of Law

1. In case of ejectment, where the question is who has the legal title, the patent of the government is unassailable. *Sanford v Sanford*, 139 US 642.
2. The transfer of legal title (patent) to public domain gives the transferee the right to possess and enjoy the land transferred. *Gibson v Chouteau*, 80 US 92.
3. A patent for land is the highest evidence of title and is conclusive as against the government and all claiming under junior patents or titles. *United States v Stone*, 2 US 525.
4. The presumption being that it (patent) is valid and passes the legal title. *Minter v Crommelin*, 18 US 87.
5. Estoppel has been sustained as against a municipal corporation (county), *Beadle v Smyser*, 209 US 393.
6. A court of law will not uphold or enforce an equitable title to land as a defense to an action of ejectment. *Johnson v. Christian*, 128 US 374, *Doe v Aiken*, 31 F. 393.
7. When congress has prescribed the conditions upon which portions of the public domain may be alienated (to convey, to transfer), and has provided that upon the fulfillment of the conditions the United States shall issue a patent to the purchaser, then such land is not taxable by a state. *Sargent v Herrick & Stevens*, 221 US 404, *Northern P.R. CO. v Trail County*, 115 US 600.
8. The patent alone passes land from the United States to the grantee and nothing passes a perfect title to public lands but a patent. *Wilcox v Jackson*, 13 Peter (US) 498.
9. Patents and other evidences of title from the United States government are not controlled by state recording laws and shall be effective, as against subsequent purchasers, only from the time of their record in the county. *Lomax v Pickering*, 173 US 26.
10. In federal courts the patent is held to be the foundation of title at law. *Fenn v Holmes*, 21 Howard 481.
11. Congress has the sole power to declare the dignity and effect of titles emanating from the United States and the whole legislation of the government, in reference to the public lands, declare the patent to be the superior and conclusive evidence of the legal title. Until it issues, the fee is in the Government, which by the patent passes to the grantee, and he is entitled to enforce the possession in ejectment. *Bagnell v Broderick*. 13 Peter (US) 450.

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12. In ejectment the legal title must prevail, and a patent of the United States to public lands pass that title: it can not be assailed collaterally on the ground that false and perjured testimony was used to secure it. *Steel v St. Louis Smelting and Refining Co.*, 106 US 417.
13. A patent certificate, or patent issued, or confirmation made to an original grantee or his legal representatives of the grantee or assignee by contract, as well as by law. *Hogan v Pace*, 69 US 605.
14. In federal courts, the rule that ejectment cannot be maintained on a mere equitable title is strictly enforced, so that ejectment cannot be maintained on a mere entry made with a register and receiver, but only on the patent, since the certificates of the officers of the land department vest in the locator only equitable title. This rule prevails in the federal courts even when the statute of the state in which the suit is brought provides that a receipt from the local land office is sufficient proof of title to support the action. *Langdon v Sherwood*, 124 U.S. 74, *Carter v Ruddy*, 166 US 493.
15. The plaintiff in ejectment must in all cases prove the legal title to the premises in himself, at the time of the demise laid in the declaration, and evidence of an equitable title will not be sufficient for a recovery. The practice of allowing ejectment to be maintained in state courts upon equitable titles cannot effect the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States. *Fenn v Holmes*, 21 Howard 41.
16. Under USCA Constitution, Article 4, section 3, clause 2, Congress, in exercise of its discretion in disposal of public lands, had power, by this section, to restrict alienation of homestead lands after conveyance by United states in fee simple, by providing no, such lands shall become liable to satisfaction of debts contracted prior to issuance of patent. *Ruddy v Rossi*, (1918) 248 US 104.
17. Patents are tied to the Bible, in Genesis 47 by way of the word assigned in italicized print. Also note in later verses the beginning of sharecropping, BC 1701.
18. The right to the ownership of property and to contract with respect of its use is unalienable. *Golding v Schubac*, 93 U.S. 32; *Saville v Corless*, 46 U.S. 495.
19. Parties in possession of real property have the right to stand on their possessions until compelled to yield to the rule title determined by trial by jury. 47 Am. Jur. 2d 45.20. Giving a note does not constitute payment. *Echart v Commissioners*, I.R.S. 42 F2d 158; 283 U.S. 140.
21. Actual or threatened exercise of power over the property of another is coercion and duress which will render the payment involuntary. *Cleveland v Richardson*, 132 US 318.
22. Property value means the price the property will command in the market, or its equivalent in lawful money. *People v Hines*, 89 P. 858. 5 Cal. App. 122

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23. Neither a town nor its officers have any right to appropriate or interfere with private property. *Mitchell v City of Rockland*, 46 Me. 496.
24. A state may provide for the collection of taxes in gold and silver only, *State Treasurer v Wright*, 28 ILL. 509; *Whitaker v Haley*, 2 Ore. 128.
25. Taxes lawfully assessed, are collectible by agents in money and notes, cannot be accepted in payment. *Town of Frankfort v Waldo*, 128 Me. 1.
26. There must be strict compliance with statutory requirements to divest property owners of their property titles for non payment of taxes. *McCarthy v Greenlawn Cem.*, 168 Me. 383 (1962).
27. At common law there was no tax lien. *Cassidy v Aroostook*, 134 Me. 341 (1936).
28. A tax on real estate to one not the owner is not valid. *Barker v Blake*, 36 Me. 433 (1853).→

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PROCEDURE TO FOLLOW IN THE ENFORCEMENT OF A UNITED STATES LAND PATENT OR LAND GRANT

Instructions for the Sheriff, Judge, County, Attorney (and receivers) of your property. All concerned parties are hereby presented with a copy of the Certified Land Patent and declaration of Land Patent.

1. The Land Patent, issued by the Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior, of the United States Government; is the highest and best Title at Law. The holder of a Declaration of Land Patent, as an Assign, is the absolute owner of the property as described on that Patent. No court in the United States can change a Declaration of Land Patent, without the express permission of the holder of that patent. A Declaration of Land Patent being the highest Title at Law is superior to any other type of deed. Included, in this in a "Warranty Deed" and "Sheriff's Deed". Once a Declaration of Land Patent is in place and duly recorded it cannot be removed.
2. The only authority responsible to the holder of a Declaration of Land Patent is the United States Government. A Patent cannot be violated or transferred without the permission of the Assign. Enforcement of a Patent must come from the United States Government.
3. Should a Declaration of Land Patent be violated. It is the responsibility of the Assign's to file charges with the Justice Department of the United States Government. Specifically, the Attorney General. Criminal Trespass Charges, Civil Charges and Charges for Fraud should be included in your statement of Charges. These being in violation of a United States (Federal) patent.
4. The Sheriff should be notified before the sale, but near the time the sale is to start, he must notify each and every bidder of the following:
 - A. The Declaration of Land Patent is the Highest and Best Title at Law.
 - B. Once this sale is complete; the property can never be resold.
 - C. A Warranty Deed can never be drafted on this property. The buyer or successful bidder of the property will not be able to borrow or get a mortgage against the land.
 - D. Title insurance cannot be obtained for this property.
 - E. The Declaration of Land Patent "CLOUDS" title to the land forever.
 - F. The successful bidder of the property will not get possession of the property.
 - G. The Declaration of Land Patent stops ejectment.

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H. A "Sheriff's Deed" or other type of document transfer shall be proof of fraud. The notification that a Patent exists shall be sufficient for charges.

I. Criminal Trespass, Civil and charges for Fraud will be filed against the successful bidder and all those who took a part in the forced transfer of the property. The notification that a Patent existed shall be sufficient for the charges stated.

J, Any and all color of titles (type) of "Deed of Transfer" or "Sheriff's Deed", will suffice as Proof of the charges stated, and will be necessary for the Attorney General.

K. Mortgage or lending institutions may bid the existing mortgage or lien. The transfer of the property to a second person or persons in the form of that stated above is what will be necessary to obtain. Bidding of mortgage or lien is not sufficient and cannot cancel a Declaration of Land Patent. While a "No Bid" is better - for a lending concern to bid the existing lien is a formality and is not powerful enough to overcome a Patent.

L. The holder of a land patent, which has been certified. The filing of a Declaration of Land Patent shall present to the holder all of the rights and privileges forever. This is stated on the front of the Certified copy of the Land Patent, which was obtained through the Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior of the United States of America.→

The general misconception is that any statute passed by legislators bearing the appearance of law constitutes the law of the land. The U.S. Constitution is the supreme law of the land, and any statute, to be valid, must be in agreement.

It is impossible for a law which violates the Constitution to be valid.

This is succinctly stated as follows: "All laws which are repugnant to the Constitution are null and void." *Marbury v. Madison*, 5 US (2 Cranch) 137, 174, 176, (1803)

"Where rights secured by the Constitution are involved, there can be no rule making or legislation which would abrogate them." *Miranda v. Arizona*, 384 US 436, p. 491

"An unconstitutional act is not law; it confers no right; it imposes no duties; affords no protection; it creates no office; it is in legal contemplation, as inoperative as though it had never been passed." *Norton v. Shelby County*, 118 US 425, p. 442

The general rule is that an unconstitutional statute, though having the form and name of law, is in reality no law, but is wholly void, and ineffective for any purpose; since unconstitutionality dates from the time of its enactment, and not merely from the date of the decision so branding it.

"No one is bound to obey an unconstitutional law and no courts are bound to enforce it."
16 Am Jur 2d, Sec. 177, late 2d, Sec. 256

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"Explicit Reservation of All Right"

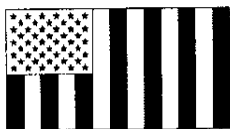
My use of "Without Prejudice, U.C.C. 1-207/308," and/or "Under Duress," above my signature on this and all other documents, indicates that I have exercised the reservation of my rights provided in the Uniform Commercial Code in Book 1, at Section 1-207/308. Whereby I may reserve my Common Law Right not to be compelled to perform under any Contract or Agreement, that I have not entered into knowingly, voluntarily, or intentionally. And, that reservation serves NOTICE upon all Administrative Agencies of Government, Nationally, State, and Local, that I do not, and will not, accept the liability associated with the "Compelled Benefit" of any unrevealed Commercial Agent.

Without Prejudice U.C.C. 1-207/308

FURTHER AFFIANT SAITH NOT.

Notice to the agent is notice to the principal. Notice to all agents of the State of Illinois and all subdivisions thereof is made by the filing of this document with the Cook County Recorder, Illinois.

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MEMORANDUM OF LAW IN SUPPORT OF DOCTRINE OF ESTOPPELS (ESTOPPEL IN PAIS)

1. "The ancient rules of the common law in relation to estoppels in pais have been relaxed, and the tendency of modern decisions is to take a broader view of the purpose to be accomplished by them, and they are now applied so as to reach the case of a party, whose conduct is purposely fraudulent or will effect an unjust result. It must be conceded that courts of justice, in their power to do so, should not allow a party who, by act or admission, has induced another with whom he was contracting to pursue a line of conduct injurious to his interests, to deny the act or retract the admission in case of apprehended loss. Sound policy requires that the person who proceeds on faith of an act or admission of this character should be protected by estopping the party who has brought about this state of things from alleging anything in opposition to the natural consequences of his own course of action. It is, accordingly, established doctrine that whenever an act is done or statement made by a party, which cannot be contradicted without fraud on his part and injury to others, whose conduct has been influenced by the act or admission, the character of an estoppel will attach to what otherwise would be mere matter of evidence. Why should not this principle of estoppel, on every reason of justice and good faith, be applied to the covenant on which this action is founded." DAIR v. UNITED STATES, 83 U.S. 1 (1872) (emphasis added).

2. "[E]stoppel arises...when a misrepresentation has prejudiced another who has relied upon it." DETRICK v. GREANEY, 309 U.S. 190 (1940).

3. "*Estoppel in Pais*. The doctrine by which a person may be precluded by his act or conduct, or silence when it is his duty to speak, from asserting a right which he otherwise would have had. Mitchell v. McIntee, 15 Or.App. 85, 514 P.2d 1357, 1359. The doctrine rests upon the principle that when a person by his acts causes another to change his condition to his detriment, person performing such acts is precluded from asserting a right which he otherwise might have had. Peplinsky v. Campbell, 37 Wash.2d 857, 226 P.2d 211, 213." Black's Law Dictionary, 6th Ed., pg. 551, (1990).

4. "In pais, estoppel. An estoppel not arising from deed or record or written contract... Elements or fundamentals of "estoppel in pais" include admission, statement, or act inconsistent with claim afterwards asserted, National Match Co. v. Empire Storage & Ice Co., 227 Mo.App. 1115, 58 S.W.2d 797...

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LEGAL NOTICE

The Certifying Notary is an independent contractor and not a party to the claim. In fact the Certifying Notary is a Federal Witness pursuant to: **TITLE 18 , PART I , CHAPTER 73 , Sec. 1512. Tampering with a witness, victim, or an informant. (b)** Whoever knowingly uses intimidation or physical force, threatens, or corruptly persuades another person, or attempts to do so, or engages in misleading conduct toward another person, with intent to - (1) influence, delay, or prevent the testimony of any person in an official proceeding; (2) cause or induce any person to - (A) withhold testimony, or withhold a record, document, or other object, from an official proceeding; (B) alter, destroy, mutilate, or conceal an object with intent to impair the object's integrity or availability for use in an official proceeding; (C) evade legal process summoning that person to appear as a witness, or to produce a record, document, or other object, in an official proceeding; or (D) be absent from an official proceeding to which such person has been summoned by legal process; or (3) hinder, delay, or prevent the communication to a law enforcement officer or judge of the United States of information relating to the commission or possible commission of a Federal offense or a violation of conditions of probation, parole, or release pending judicial proceedings; shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both. The Certifying Notary also performs the functions of a quasi-Postal Inspector under the Homeland Security Act by being compelled to report any violations of the U.S. Postal regulations as an Officer of The Executive Department.* Intimidating a Notary Public under color of law is a violation of **Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 242, titled "Deprivation of Rights Under Color of Law,"** which primarily governs police misconduct investigations. This statute makes it a crime for any person acting under the color of law to willfully deprive any individual residing in the United States those rights protected by the Constitution and U.S. laws. Other related federal statutes include Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 241, "Conspiracy Against Rights"; Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 1512, "Obstruction of Justice"; and Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 1001, "False Statements." Title 18, U.S. Code Section 1010 "Department of Housing and Urban Development and Federal Housing Administration transactions" Federal statutes generally restrict color of law investigations to official actions taken by police officers, federal agents, sheriff's deputies, correctional officers, and other public safety officials. However, off-duty officers who assert their official status also may face prosecution. In rare cases, the actions of security guards, private citizens, judges, defense attorneys, and prosecutors who willfully participate with federal, state, or local law enforcement officials in the commission of color of law violations fall within the purview of the federal statutes.

*Postal Inspectors are federal law enforcement officers with investigative jurisdiction in all criminal matters involving the integrity of the mail and the security of the U.S. Postal Service. U.S. Postal Inspection Service, Security Investigations Service Center, 225 N Humphreys Blvd., 4th Floor, Memphis, TN 38161-0001.

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ORDER NO.: 1301 - 000268890
ESCROW NO.: 1301 - 000268890

STREET ADDRESS: 9643 S. HARVARD
CITY: CHICAGO

ZIP CODE: 60628

COUNTY: COOK

LEGAL DESCRIPTION:

LOT 16 IN BLOCK 17 IN FREDERICK H. BARTLETT'S UNIVERSITY HIGHLANDS, BEING A SUBDIVISION OF THE NORTHEAST 1/4 OF SECTION 9, TOWNSHIP 37 NORTH, RANGE 14, EAST OF THE THIRD PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN, IN COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS

Property of Cook County Clerk's Office