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## DEFINITIONS

**Act, n. defined** Denotes external manifestation of actor's will Restatement, Second, Torts § 2. Expression of will or purpose, carrying idea of performance; primarily that which is done or doing; exercise of power, or effect of which power exerted is cause; a performance; a deed. In its most general sense, this noun signifies something done voluntarily by a person; the exercise of an individual's power; an effect produced in the external world by an exercise of the power of a person objectively, prompted by intention, and proximately caused by a motion of the will.

In a more technical sense, it means something done voluntarily by a person, and of such a nature that certain legal consequences attach to it. Thus a grantor acknowledges the conveyance to be his "act and deed," the terms being synonymous. It may denote something done by an individual, as a private citizen, or as an officer; or by a body of men, as a legislature, a council, or a court of justice; including not merely physical acts, but also decrees, edicts, laws, judgments, resolves, awards, and determinations.

Some general laws made by the Congress of the United States are styled joint resolutions, and these have the same force and effect as those styled acts.

Acts under private signature are those which have been made by private individuals under their hands. Black's Law Dictionary Sixth Edition (page 25)

Private acts defined: are those made by private persons as registers in relation to their receipts and expenditures, schedules, acquittances, and the like. Black's Law Dictionary Sixth Edition (page 26)

**Right of Privacy defined:** The right to be let alone; the right of a person to be free from unwarranted publicity; and right to live without unwarranted interference by the public in matters with which the public is not necessarily concerned. Term "right of privacy" is generic term encompassing various rights recognized to be inherent in concept of ordered liberty, and such right prevents governmental interference in intimate personal relationships or activities, freedoms of individual to make fundamental choices involving himself, his family, and his relationship with others. *Industrial Foundation of the South v. Texas Indus. Acc. Bd.*, Tex., 540 S.W.2d 668, 679. The right of an individual (or corporation) to withhold himself and his property from public scrutiny, if he so chooses.

It is said to exist only so far as its assertion is consistent with law or public policy, and in a proper case equity will interfere, if there is no remedy at law, to prevent an injury threatened by the invasion of, or infringement upon, this right from motives of curiosity, gain or malice. *Federal Trade Commission v. American Tobacco Co.*, 264 U.S. 298, 44 S.Ct. 336, 68 L.Ed. 696. While there is no right of privacy found in any specific guarantees of the Constitution, the Supreme Court has recognized that zones of privacy may be created by more specific constitutional guarantees and thereby impose limits upon governmental power. *Paul v. Davis*, 424 U.S. 693, 712, 96 S.Ct. 1155, 1166, 47 L.Ed.2d 405; *Whalen v. Roe*, 429 U.S. 589, 97 S.Ct. 869, 51 L.Ed.2d 64. See also Warren and Brandeis, *The Right to Privacy*, 4 Harv.L.Rev. 193.

Tort actions for invasion of privacy fall into four general classes: Appropriation, consisting of appropriation, for the defendant's benefit or advantage, of the plaintiff's name or likeness, *Carlisle v. Fawcett Publications*, 201 Cal.App.2d 733, 20 Cal.Rptr. 405; Intrusion, consisting of intrusion upon the plaintiff's solitude or seclusion, as by invading his home (*Ford Motor Co. v. Williams*, 108 Ga.App. 21, 132 S.E.2d 206), eaves-dropping (*LaCrone v. Ohio Bell Tel. Co.*, 114 Ohio App. 299, 182 N.E.2d 15, 19 O.O.2d 236); as well as persistent and unwanted telephone calls (*Housh v. Peth*, 165 Ohio St. 35, 133 N.E.2d 340, 59 O.O. 60); Public disclosure of private facts, consisting of a cause of action in publicity, of a highly objectionable kind, given to private information about the plaintiff, even though it is true and no action would lie for defamation, *Melvin v. Reid*, 112 Cal.App. 285, 297 P. 91; False light in the public eye, consisting of publicity which places the plaintiff in a false light in the public eye, *Norman v. City of Las Vegas*, 64 Nev. 38, 177 P.2d 442.

"Every contract on a negotiable instrument is incomplete and revocable until delivery of the instrument for the purpose of giving effect thereto. As between immediate parties, and as regards a remote party other than holder in due course, the delivery, in order to be effectual, must be made either by or under the authority of

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the party making, drawing, accepting, or indorsing, as the case may be; and, in such case, the delivery may be shown to have been conditional, or for a special purpose only, and not for the purpose of transferring the property in the instrument. But where the instrument is in the hands of a holder in due course, a valid delivery thereof by all parties prior to him, so as to make them liable to him, is conclusively presumed until the contrary is proved." I hereby revoke all defective contracts not authorized, authenticated, executed, signed, sealed and delivered.

Whereas pursuant to; Supreme Court Annotated Statute" The state citizen is immune from any and all government attacks and procedure. see, Dred Scott vs. Sanford. 60 U.S. (19 How.) 393 or as the Supreme Court has stated clearly, "...every man is independent of all laws, except those prescribed by nature. He is not bound by any institutions formed by his fellowmen without his consent." CRUDEN vs. NEALE, 2 N.C. 338 2 S.E. 70

Whereas pursuant to; Supreme Court Annotated Statute; "The law requires proof of jurisdiction to appear on the record of the administrative agency and all administrative proceedings." Hagans v. Lavine, 415 U. S. 533

Whereas pursuant to; Supreme Court Annotated Statute When a Citizen challenges the acts of a federal or state official as being illegal, that official cannot just simply avoid liability based upon the fact that he is a public official. In United States v. Lee, 106 U.S. 196, 220, 221, 1 S.Ct. 240, 261, the United States claimed title to Arlington, Lee's estate via a tax sale some years earlier, held to be void by the Court. In so voiding the title of the United States, the Court declared:

"No man in this country is so high that he is above the law. No officer of the law may set that law at defiance with impunity. All the officers of the government, from the highest to the lowest, are creatures of the law and are bound to obey it. It is the only supreme power in our system of government, and every man who by accepting office participates in its functions is only the more strongly bound to submit to that supremacy, and to observe the limitations which it imposes upon the exercise of the authority which it gives.

"Shall it be said... that the courts cannot give remedy when the citizen has been deprived of his property by force, his estate seized and converted to the use of the government without any lawful authority, without any process of law, and without any compensation, because the president has ordered it and his officers are in possession? If such be the law of this country, it sanctions a tyranny which has no existence in the monarchies of Europe, nor in any other government which has a just claim to well-regulated liberty and the protection of personal rights."

Whereas pursuant to section 15 Duties: the Attorney General shall be the legal officer of the State, and shall have the duties and powers that may be prescribed by law. (Source: Illinois Constitution.)  
As mandated by Illinois state law please see Illinois Compiled Statutes General Provisions State Records Act.

## Illinois Compiled Statutes GENERAL PROVISIONS State Records Act.

Whereas pursuant to: Sec. 3. Records as property of State. (a) All records created or received by or under the authority of or coming into the custody, control, or possession of public officials of this State in the course of their public duties are the property of the State. These records may not be mutilated, destroyed, transferred, removed, or otherwise damaged or disposed of, in whole or in part, except as provided by law. Any person shall have the right of access to any public records, unless access to the records is otherwise limited or prohibited by law.

Whereas pursuant to: Sec. 11. Violation. All records made or received by or under the authority of or coming into the custody, control or possession of public officials of this State in the course of their public duties are the property of the State and shall not be mutilated, destroyed, transferred, removed or otherwise damaged or disposed of, in whole or in part except as provided by law. Any person who knowingly and without lawful authority alters, destroys, defaces, removes, or conceals any public record commits a Class 4 felony. (Source: P.A. 92-866, eff. 1-3-03.)

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Whereas pursuant to: Sec. 13. Whenever the condition of the bond of any public officer is violated, action may be instituted on the bond, and prosecuted to final judgment against the officer, and any or all of the sureties, or against one or more of them, jointly and severally, without first establishing the liability of the principal by obtaining judgment against him or her alone. (Source: P.A. 89-364, eff. 8-18-95.)

Whereas pursuant to; Sec. 20. Bond: Civil officers of the Executive Branch may be required by law to give reasonable bond or other security for the faithful performance of their duties. If any officer is in default of such a requirement, his office shall be deemed vacant. (Source: Illinois Constitution.)

Whereas pursuant to; Sec. 9. All attorneys and counselors at law, judges, clerks and sheriffs, and all other officers of the several courts within this state, shall be liable to be arrested and held to bail, and shall be subject to the same legal process, and may in all respects be prosecuted and proceeded against in the same courts and in the same manner as other persons are, any law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided, nevertheless, said judges, counselors or attorneys, clerks, sheriffs and other officers of said courts, shall be privileged from arrest while attending courts, and whilst going to and returning from court. (Source: R.S. 1874, p. 169.)

Whereas pursuant to, Sec. 1. It shall be unlawful for a corporation to practice law or appear as an attorney at law for any reason in any court in this state or before any judicial body, or to make it a business to practice as an attorney at law for any person in any said courts or to hold itself out to the public as being entitled to practice law or to render or furnish legal services or advice or to furnish attorneys or counsel or to render legal services of any kind in actions or proceedings of any nature or in any other way or manner to assume to be entitled to practice law, or to assume, use and advertise the title of lawyers or attorney, attorney at law, or equivalent terms in any language in such manner as to convey the impression that it is entitled to practice law, or to furnish legal advice, furnish attorneys or counsel, or to advertise that either alone or together with, or by or through, any person, whether a duly and regularly admitted attorney at law or not, it has, owns, conducts or maintains a law office or an office for the practice of law or for furnishing legal advice, services or counsel. (Source: Laws 1917, p. 309.)

Whereas pursuant to; Sec. 8 Court records. The papers, entries and records of courts may be proved by a copy thereof certified under the signature of the clerk having the custody thereof, and the seal of the court, or by the judge of the court if there is no clerk. (Source: P.A. 831 707.)

## Clearfield Doctrine

"Governments descend to the level of a mere private corporation, and take on the characteristics of a mere private citizen...where private corporate commercial paper [Federal Reserve Notes] and securities [checks] is concerned. ... For purposes of suit, such corporations and individuals are regarded as entities entirely separate from government." - Clearfield Trust Co. v. United States 318 U.S. 363-37 (1942)

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. — That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, Declaration of Independence formally adopted by the Continental Congress on July 4, 1776, announced the intention of the 13 American colonies to break with Great Britain.

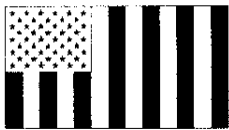
Whereas pursuant to Supreme Court Annotated statute: Statements of counsel, in their briefs or their arguments are not facts before the court and are therefore insufficient for a motion to dismiss or for summary judgment, *Trinsey v. Pagliaro*, D.C. Pa. 1964, 229 F. Supp. 647.

## NOTICE

Public acts defined: are those which have a public authority, and which have been made before public officers, are authorized by a public seal, have been made public by the authority of a magistrate, or which have been extracted and been properly authenticated from public records. *Black's Law Dictionary Sixth Edition (page 26)*



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STATE OF ILLINOIS )  
 ) SS  
COUNTY OF COOK ) AFFIDAVIT OF SERVICE

I, Margarita Amaro, the undersign, a notary Public in and for said County, in the State aforesaid do hereby certify, verify, state, and declares that on the 17 day of January, 2013, he served and executed the within notice therein, as follows:\*(1) By depositing same in the United States mail addressed by registered mail, with request for return of receipt from the addressee.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17 day of January 2013 A.D.



Margarita Amaro Notary Public Seal:

Acknowledgement

STATE OF ILLINOIS )  
 ) SS  
COUNTY OF COOK )

I, Margarita Amaro, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for said County, in the State aforesaid, DO HEREBY CERTIFY that John Mc... Personally known to me to be the same person whose name is subscribed to the foregoing instrument, appeared before me this day in person, and acknowledged that he/she signed, sealed and delivered the said instrument as his/her free will, voluntary act and deed to make, execute, seal, acknowledge and deliver for the uses and purposes therein set forth.

Given in testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal of office this

17 day of January, 2013 A.D.

Commission expires 12/21 2013

Margarita Amaro  
Notary Republic Signature  
Federal Witness  
(Personalized Seal)



Jurat

### 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: *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 "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, "Conspiracy Against Rights" "Obstruction of Justice"; and "False Statements." Fraud and False Statements, Statements or entries generally; Except as otherwise provided in this section, whoever, in any matter within the jurisdiction of the executive, legislative, or judicial branch of the Government of the United States, knowingly and willfully - (1) falsifies, conceals, or covers up by any trick, scheme, or device a material fact; (2) makes any materially false, fictitious, or fraudulent statement or representation; or (3) makes or uses any false writing or document knowing the same to contain any materially false, fictitious, or fraudulent statement or entry. 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.

Whereas pursuant to: Article IV Section 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof. Guaranteed by The United States of America Constitution.