

PRIVATE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Title 42 U.S.C. 1988

Congressional Statutory Acts Invoked

Judiciary Act of 1789, which is codified into the **United States attorney manual 3-2.110** and created the inferior courts under the Supreme Court, which congress never filled. [<http://www.justice.gov/usam/usam-3-2000-united-states-attorneys-ausas-special-assistants-and-agac>]

The Civil rights act of 1866, 14 Stat. 27, enacted April 9th, 1866 and referred to as **The Attorney General Act of the 39th Congress, Sess. 1, Ch 31 (1866), Chap. XXXL**, formally titled **An Act to Protect all Person(s) in the United States** in their Civil Rights, and furnish the means of their Vindication, April 9th, 1866; Public Law 104-317, Oct 19, 1996, 11- Stat. 3853; 93 stat 1284; Public Law 96-170, 96th Congress, Dec 09, 1979. Congress established the position of Private Attorney General, and so passed it into the Public Law to provide the People the same right as the Federal or State attorney General to bring suit in the name of the People when those whom hold Public Office such as Federal or State Attorney's General or County Prosecutors fail or refuse to protect the People's rights.

Administrative Procedure Act of 1946 (APA) under S. 7, 60 stat 237, and under **The United States code Title 5**, Government organizations and employees, where pursuant to **Administrative Procedure Act of 1946 (APA)**, under S.7, 60 stat 237, and under United States Code, Title 5, **GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION AND EMPLOYEES**. Pursuant to the APA of 1946, 60 stat 237, under S. 7, per Congressional decision, a private Citizen, non-lawyer / non-attorney has the right to act as counsel on behalf of a private Citizen in Court without having a law degree. This APA did come about because of the New Deal. This was to given the People as remedy against public agencies / departments that bring any and all allegations / claims against the People.

In the Constitution, and in the District of Columbia, enacted in the **Fourteenth Amendment, Section 4 Title 31 of the United States code and section 3729 of the District of Columbia**, laws enacted provide private parties the ability to collect and prosecute fraud. The Courts silence in and failure to respond in **Class v. NORTH CAROLINA**, Case No. 10 DOT 7047 (now known as 11 CVS 1559) and **Class V. Department of Transportation and Class v. North Carolina Highway Patrol**, and in CASE # 12 REV 05184 in the Office of Administrative Hearings in Raleigh North Carolina at STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS 6714 MAIL SERVICE CENTER, RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, 27699-6714.

These cases has established a case of misprision of felony, and is embedded into The United States Corporation Company formed in 1925 in Florida, where is established as a corporation for each and every state of all in D.C., with the department of transportation in North Carolina and having the same Instrument Corporation for each state, thus a misprision of felony is apparent in each State by virtue of each State utilizing a seemin apparent same corporation injected into each state.

http://li-public.fmcsa.dot.gov/LIVIEW/pkg_html.prc_proc_servers?cov_id=22&pv_vpath=LIV%20IEW&pv_web_user_type=P

