

ANTHONY TROY WILLIAMS on 1/10/2020 9:07:16 AM wrote

1-9-20

Dear Rosy,

I received the info about the anonymous person and their misconception of what a Private Attorney General (PAG) is and why most people who think they know and understand what a PAG is really do not. First of all, getting information about what a PAG is from an attorney is asinine because PAG's are a threat to fraud of being a so-called licensed attorney when every attorney knows damn well that they don't have a license to practice law and I prove this point at my trial in Florida when I made the Florida Bar manager Jacquelyn Plasner Needleman admit on the stand that no attorney has any document that says they have a license to practice law neither do they have any licensing from any state agency as all other professions do. Remember I had you to write the Hawaii Bar and they sent you a letter confirming that attorneys don't have licenses filed and that they are not a state agency but a 501(c)(3) professional organization or in other words a private corporation like McDonalds.

Second, 42 USC 1988 is the statute that one acting as a PAG can recover attorneys fees for the protection of rights of the people. It is obvious this person does not understand what a PAG is and who can be a PAG. The PAG is a title and position that is conferred upon any citizen who litigate an issue or issues which is in the interest of the public. This is what I have done and continue to do. Nothing I have been doing has been just for my benefit. Everything that I have done has been for the benefit of the public and therefore this is WHY I am referred to as a PRIVATE ATTORNEY GENERAL. To show that whoever made these statements don't really know what they are talking about I will provide you with U.S. Supreme Court rulings regarding what a PAG is and what a PAG does.

1. Newman v. Piggie Park Enterprises, Inc. 390 US 400, 402, 19 L Ed 2d 1263, 88 S Ct. 964

"A suit brough under the public accommodations part of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 USC 2000a et seq) is private in form only; if the plaintiff cannot recover damages, and if he obtains an injunction, he does so not for himself alone but also as a PRIVATE ATTORNEY GENERAL, vindicating a policy that Congress considered of the highest priority."

2. West Virginia University Hospitals, Inc. v. Casey, 499 US 83, 113 L Ed 2d 68, 111 S Ct 1138 (1991)

"Unlike the previously applied PRIVATE ATTORNEY GENERAL doctrine, the attorney's fees provision of 42 USCS 1988 does not limit civil rights plaintiffs to recovering such fees only if (1) private enforcement is necessary to defend important rights benefiting large numbers of people, and (2) cost barriers might otherwise preclude private suits; thus, in a lawsuit by a corporation operating a hospital in one state,

which lawsuit successfully sought to invalidate on federal statutory and constitutional grounds a neighboring state's new medical reimbursement schedules for services provided by the hospital to residents of the latter state, there is no question as to the propriety of shifting the corporations attorney's fees to the defendant state officials under 1988, even though it is highly doubtful that such fees could have been awarded under previous equitable theories."

3. *Trafficante v. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company*, 409 US 205, 34 L Ed 2d 415, 93 S Ct 364 (1972)

"Since HUD has no enforcement powers and since the enormity of the task of assuring fair housing makes the role of the Attorney General in the matter minimal, the main generating force must be private suits in which, the Solicitor General says, the complainants act not only on their own behalf but as 'PRIVATE ATTORNEYS GENERAL' in vindicating a policy that Congress considered to be of the highest priority. The role of PRIVATE ATTORNEYS GENERAL is not uncommon in modern legislative programs. See *Newman v. Piggie Park Enterprises*, supra."

4. *Flast v. Cohen*, 392 US 83, 20 L Ed 2d 947, 88 S Ct 1942 (1968)

"The States have experimented with taxpayers' suits and with only two exceptions now allow them. A few state decisions are frankly based on the theory that a taxpayer is a PRIVATE ATTORNEY GENERAL seeking to vindicate the public interest. Taxpayers can be vigilant PRIVATE ATTORNEYS GENERAL. Their stake in the outcome of litigation may be de minimis by financial standards, yet very great when measured by a particular constitutional mandate. This and other federal courts have repeatedly held that individual litigants, acting as PRIVATE ATTORNEYS GENERAL, may have standing as 'representatives of the public interest.'" *Scripps-Howard Radio v. Comm'n*, 316 US 4, 14, 86 L Ed 1229, 1237, 62 S Ct 875. See also *Commission v. Sanders Radio Station*, 309 US 470, 477, 84 L Ed 869, 875, 60 S Ct 693; *Associated Industries v. Ickes*, 134 F. 2d 694

5. *Associated Industries of New York State v. Ickes*, 134 F. 2d 694; 1943 U.S. App. Lexis 3668 (1943)

"Congress can constitutionally enact a statute conferring on any NON-OFFICIAL PERSON, or on a designated GROUP OF NON-OFFICIAL PERSONS, authority to bring a suit to prevent action by an office in violation of his statutory powers; for then, in like manner, there is an actual controversy, and there is nothing constitutionally prohibiting Congress from empowering ANY PERSON, OFFICIAL or NOT, to institute a proceeding involving such a controversy, even if the sole purpose is to vindicate the public interest. Such persons, so authorized, are, so to speak, PRIVATE ATTORNEY GENERALS."

6. *Data Processing Service v. Camp*, 397 US 150, 25 L Ed 2d 184, 90 S Ct 827 (1970)

"Certainly he who is likely to be financially injured may be a reliable PRIVATE ATTORNEY GENERAL to litigate the issues of the public interest in the present case."

7. Holmes v. Securities Investor Protection Corporation et al, 503 US 258, 117 L Ed 2d 532, 112 S Ct 1311 (1992)

"By including a private right action in RICO, Congress intended to bring 'the pressure of PRIVATE ATTORNEYS GENERAL' on a serious national problem for which public prosecutorial resources [were] deemed inadequate."

8. Mitsubishi Motors v. Soler Chrysler-Plymouth, 473 US 614, 87 L Ed 444, 105 S Ct. 3346 (1985)

In a landmark opinion for the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, Judge Feinburg wrote:

"A claim under the antitrust laws is not merely a private matter. The Sherman Act is designed to promote the national interest in a competitive economy; thus, the plaintiff asserting his rights under the Act has been likened to a PRIVATE ATTORNEY GENERAL who protects the public's interest" 723 F. 2d, at 168, quoting American Safety, 391 F. 2d, at 826.. The interest is wide and effective enforcement has thus, for almost a century, been vindicated by enlisting the assistance of 'PRIVATE ATTORNEYS GENERAL'; we have always attached special importance to their role because [e]very violation of the antitrust laws is a blow to the free-enterprise system envisaged by Congress. Hawaii v. Standard Oil Co., 405 US 251, 262, 31 L Ed 2d 184, 92 S Ct 885 (1972)

Now a PAG does not mean that it is an attorney at law but ANYONE who litigates an issue that is in the interest of the public is a PRIVATE ATTORNEY GENERAL. This is WHY when Honolulu Fire Department and the FBI Headquarters in Washington, D.C. wrote to me they addressed me as PRIVATE ATTORNEY GENERAL. You should have a copy of those letters that was sent to me by them that addresses me as a PAG and you can scan it and send it to anyone that MISUNDERSTANDS what a PAG is and that YES I AM A PRIVATE ATTORNEY GENERAL and I don't need an attorney, judge or anyone for that matter to co-sign whether I am or not. People who think like that are slaves and have a slave mentality and do not know how to think for themselves neither have they done an adequate or sufficient amount of research to KNOW what a TRUE PAG is.

So in the future when you get someone who make idiotic statements about me not knowing what a PAG is and that I'm not a PAG, please just send them a copy of this letter that I'm writing to you so that they can stop being an idiot and educate themselves with an understanding instead of being a slave and believing what these pettifogger attorneys tell them.

Yours Truly,

Anthony Williams

Certified and Bonifide

Private Attorney General