

My Self-Executing EMANCIPATION from the Guardian/Parental Controls and Authority by the Constitutionally Chartered CHURCH and STATE Corporations, as my Right of Age:

EMANCIPATE: To release; to set free, as to release a minor from parental control. See emancipation; emancipation of minor.

EMANCIPATION: Liberation from **slavery** or **bondage**; release of a minor from parental control. See emancipation of minor.

EMANCIPATION OF MINOR: The relinquishment by a **parent of control** and **authority** over his minor child, conferring on him the right to his earnings, and terminating the parent's legal duty to support the child. Swenson v Swenson (Mo App) 227 SW2d 103, 20 ALR2d 1409.

SELF-EXECUTING PROVISION: A provision of a constitution which is effective without legislation, no action by the legislature being required to put it in operation. 16 Am J2d Const L § 94.

RELIGIO SEQUITUR PATREM: The religion follows the father; that is, the child is deemed to adopt the religion of his father.

RELIGIOUS PARENT: A churches claim as a **religious guardian/parent** until the minor comes of Age to have free choice.

RELIGIOUS PURPOSE: The advancement of religion. The propagation of the faith. Maintaining religious worship. An association formed for the purpose of exercising some ecclesiastical control over its members, or prescribing some form of worship for them, or subjecting those of its members who fail to conform to its rules to ecclesiastical discipline, is formed for a "religious purpose." But a Young Men's Christian Association formed to promote growth in grace and Christian fellowship among its members, and aggressive Christian work, especially by and for young men, and to seek out and aid the worthy poor, is not formed for a "religious purpose." Hamsher v Hamsher, 132 Ill 273, 23 NE 1123.

RELINQUISHMENT: An abandonment; a yielding up of all claim to a thing. See release; renunciation.

AGE OF CHOICE: See **age of discretion**.

AGE OF CONSENT: An arbitrary age fixed by statute without reference to physical development, varying in American jurisdictions from ten to eighteen years, to denote the time of her life at which a female may consent to sexual intercourse. 44 Am J1st Rape § 19. The age which qualifies one to enter into a marriage contract. 35 Am J1st Mar § 16.

AGE OF DISCRETION: The age, usually fourteen, at which, under statute, a minor is **entitled to choose**, or at least be consulted in the selection of, **a guardian**. 25 Am J1st Guar § 28.

AGE OF ELECTION: Same as **age of discretion**.

AGE OF MAJORITY: The age, usually **twenty-one**, at which the disability of infancy terminates. 27 Am J1st Inf § 5.

RIGHT OF RE-ENTRY: See **re-entry for condition broken**.

RE-ENTRY FOR CONDITION BROKEN. The **interest** which **remains** in the grantor or his successors, or the successors of a testator, where an estate on condition subsequent has been created. 28 Am J2d Est §§ 188 et seq. Actually, a power of termination rather than a substantial estate. 28 Am J2d Est § 189.

RIGHTS OF PERSONS: In the broad sense, the equivalent of personal rights. In a technical sense, physical rights, such as the right to travel from place to place, to see, and to hear the manifestations of nature. Duffies v Duffies, 76 Wis 374, 45 NW 522.

LIBERTY: Absence of Servitude and Restraint.

RESTRAINT: Suppression, a holding back, a deprivation of liberty, by affirmative conduct. National Labor Relations Board v Grower-Shipper Vegetable Asso. (CA9 Cal) 122 F2d 368; Anno: 123 ALR 622; 83 L Ed 691. Reserve. Keeping one's emotions under control.

RESTRAINT OF TRADE: Combinations and practices interfering unreasonably with the normal production and supply of commodities by the suppression of competition therein, or by other means; an instrument of monopoly. 36 Am J1st Monop etc § 2. A contractual restriction upon the right of a person to engage in a trade, business, or profession. 36 Am J1st Monop etc §§ 50 et seq. Contracts, associations, and combinations which are only in partial and reasonable restraint of trade are generally regarded as valid. 36 Am J1st Monop etc § g.

DISABLING STATUTES: The statutes, also called the "**restraining statutes**" passed in the reign of Elizabeth which curbed the leasing of lands by the church and by eleemosynary corporations, and resulted in the turning over to Elizabeth of much valuable land by the prelates, for which she paid nothing. See 2 Bl Comm 320.

DEPOSIT FOR COLLECTION: A transaction wherein a customer delivers commercial paper to a bank and the bank undertakes as agent for the customer the duty of making the collection. 10 Am J2d Banks § 403.

DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION: An agency of the United States established for the purpose of insuring bank deposits by setting up a permanent insurance fund for that purpose and the payment of deposits upon the closing of any insured bank, **to preserve the solvency of insured banks**, and to keep open the channels of trade and commercial exchange. 10 Am J2d Banks § 427.

DEPOSITOR: **One who makes a DEPOSIT**, particularly one who makes a deposit in a bank whether on open account, special account, or at interest, the term including the holder of a certificate of deposit, but according to some definitions, not the holder of a cashier's check or certified check. Re Citizen's State Bank, 44 Idaho 33, 255 P 300 (statutory definition). A **Depositor is not the Owner of any specific money in the bank**. He is **simply the Owner of a Right and CREDIT** against the bank. Wright v Holmes, 100 Me 508, 62 A 507. But as used in bank guaranty laws, the word depositor should be taken in its commonly understood sense, and not so as to include creditors generally, who would not in common parlance, be regarded as depositors in a bank. Anno: 111 ALR 229.

DEPOSITORY: A storehouse; a place where money or valuable articles are put for safekeeping; a depositary; an **Official Custodian of monies or other property paid into Court** under order of court. 23 Am J2d Deposit In Ct § 4; a banking institution designated by the judge of a bankruptcy court as the place of deposit of the funds of estates in bankruptcy. 9 Am J2d Bankr § 1240.

DEPOSIT SLIP: A SLIP of paper containing entries made by the person making a bank deposit, showing his name, the amount of cash deposited, and a listing of the checks deposited by the name of the bank upon which drawn or the use of numbers representing the drawee bank, the amount of each character of items deposited, and the **Total Deposit**. The rules of the bank in respect of deposits are often printed on the slip. 11 Am J2d B & N § 341.

RECEIPT: The acceptance of property upon a delivery thereof. The acceptance of money offered by way of payment or gift. An acknowledgment in writing of the receipt of money. Glickman v Weston, 140 Or 117, 11 P2d 281, 12 P2d 1005. Written evidence of the discharge of an obligation. A mere Receipt for money does not import a promise, obligation, or liability and hence is not within the statute of limitations governing contracts, **BUT if it recites that the money received is to be applied to the account of the person from whom it was received**, it partakes of both a **Receipt** and a **Contract** and becomes **subject to the statute of limitations applicable to contracts**. 34 Am J1st Lim Ac § 85. See Interim Receipt; Trust Receipt; Warehouse Receipt.

INTERIM RECEIPT: In insurance parlance, a binder or contract of **temporary insurance**. 29 Am J Rev ed Ins § 205. See interim certificate.

INTERIM CERTIFICATE: A **Receipt** issued on a subscription for corporate stock or a purchase of bonds or other securities, to be held by the subscriber or purchaser until the securities purchased are ready for delivery, being in effect the **promise or obligation of the issuer to deliver the Securities when issued**. 11 Am J2d B & N § 28.

TRUST RECEIPT: A security transaction intended to aid in financing importers and retail dealers who do not have sufficient resources to finance the importation or purchase of merchandise, and who may be unable to acquire credit except through utilization as collateral of the merchandise imported or purchased. 53 Am J1st Tr Rec § 1. A comparatively modern instrument of security protecting a bank or finance company for money advanced or credit given for the purchase of goods by a dealer, the bank or finance company receiving title from the manufacturer and taking from the dealer a statement that he holds the goods in trust for the bank or finance company, it being contemplated by the transaction that the dealer will resell the goods and repay the bank or finance company, and that the ultimate buyer or consumer will obtain clear title. 47 Am J1st Sales § 838; 53 Am J1st Tr Rec § 2.

TRUST RECEIPTS ACT. One of the uniform statutes. **Repealed by the Commercial Code**. 15 Am 32d Com C § 6.

WAREHOUSE RECEIPT: A **Receipt** issued by a person engaged in the business of storing goods **For Hire**. **UCC § 1-201(45)**. In a more formal and elaborate character, a symbolic representation of the stored property itself; a document of title to goods. Uniform Sales Act § 76; 56 Am J1st Wareh § 29.

WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS ACT. One of the uniform laws, specifically **repealed by the Commercial Code**. 15 Am J2d Com C § 6.

RECEIVER: A **person** appointed to take custody of property in a receivership. A person appointed by the court to receive and preserve the property of fund in litigation, and receive its rents, issues, and profits, and apply or dispose of them at the direction of the court, sometimes having the additional duty of operating a business in order to maintain it as a going concern. 45 Am J1st Rec § 3. **Any Receiver** or an estate in bankruptcy. Bankruptcy Act § 1(31); 11 USC

§ 1(31). An instrumentality for intercepting and disseminating radio communications by sound or signal. An instrumentality for receiving telephonic communications.

RECEIVER'S CERTIFICATE: A certificate or evidence of indebtedness, issued under order of the court by a receiver in possession of property in payment for goods or services purchased or engaged by the receiver payable out of a particular fund in the receivership, and usually constituting a first lien on the property in the receivership. 45 Am J1st Rec § 366.

RECEIVING DEPOSITS WHILE INSOLVENT: The wrong, usually constituting a criminal offense, of a director or officer of a bank in permitting deposits to be made, knowing that the bank is insolvent. 10 Am J2d Banks §§ 198, 242 et seq.

RECEIVING VALUE THEREFOR: Receiving payment or reward, in some manner, for the particular and specific act of signing an instrument for the payment of money. *Gaspard v Lachney* (La App) 92 So2d 277.

FEDERAL AGENCIES AND INSTRUMENTALITIES. Agencies, boards, bureaus, commissions, institutions, and services of the United States Government. For particular agency, bureau, commission, service, or instrumentality, see the pertinent title or popular name, such as Bureau of Investigation; Civil Service Commission; Deposit Insurance Corporation; Housing and Home Finance Agency; Mediation and Conciliation Service; Power Commission, etc.

INSTRUMENTALITY. An agency, a Means of accomplishment. See **dangerous instrumentality**; **federal instrumentality**.

MEANS: Financial resources. An instrumentality for the accomplishment of a purpose. 16 Am J2d Consp § 7. See accidental means; available means.

AVAILABLE MEANS: A mercantile term for anything which is readily convertible to money, such as negotiable promissory notes and bills of exchange, stocks and bonds. *Brigham v Tillinghast*, 13 NY 215, 218, 219.

DEPOSITORS' GUARANTY FUND: A fund to which the banks of a state contribute according to the amount of their deposits, established for the protection of depositors, that is, to make the currency of checks secure and also to protect the depositors in respect of their deposits. 10 Am J2d Banks § 424.

PERMANENT INSURANCE FUND: A fund established pursuant to federal statute for insuring deposits in banks insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. 12 USC § 1821; 10 Am J2d Bks § 427. See **State Insurance Fund**.