

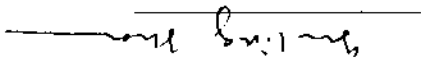
2006, (Id. at ¶101, A68; and C671-686), the trial judge still did not want the Dealer to lose a case, or pay attorney fees to plaintiff's counsel. The trial judge erred in entering the "final judgment order" adverse to plaintiff. Such a ruling is fundamentally wrong according to Littleton v. Berling, as the Dealer possessed or offered no admissible evidence whatsoever in its defense. And what plaintiff did was perfectly legal and justifiable under the First and the Fourteenth Amendment of the U. S. Constitution, as the Court holds "a litigant has a duty, independent of that his or her attorney, to follow the progress of the case and to take actions when counsel does not." Sakun v. Taffer, 268 Ill. App. 3d 343, 643 N. E. 2d 1271, 1276 (1st Dist. 1994).

CONCLUSION

Plaintiff prays the appellate court to confirm or declare the pertinent orders or parts of the orders entered by the trial court void or voidable, reverse or vacate the pertinent parts of the orders, and remand this case with directions to reinstate all counts of the complaint for further proceedings, or for such other and further relief as the Honorable Court may deem proper.

Date: 8/28/2007

Respectfully submitted.



Signature of Yuling Zhan

Yuling Zhan

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