

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
In The Court of Appeals
[In The Supreme Court]

APPEAL FROM THE FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT, RICHLAND COUNTY
Court Of Common Pleas

Jocelyn Newman, Circuit Court Judge

Case No. 2023-CP-40-02377
Appellate Case No. 2024-000922

RECEIVED

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SC Court of Appeals

The State of South Carolina Office of
Attorney General Alan Wilson,
Honorable Frank R. Addy,
Attorney Jacqueline Marie Pavlicek

Respondents,

v.

Anthony R. Taylor

Appellant.

[Initial] BRIEF OF APPELLANT ANTHONY R. TAYLOR

REQUEST ORAL ARGUMENT BEFORE THE COURT

Anthony Robert Taylor
1549 Lilly Avenue
Columbia, South Carolina 29204
(803) 463-7725
Appellant

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STATEMENT OF ISSUES ON APPEAL

1. HOW CAN THE LIBERTY SO MENTIONED AND SO RECOGNIZED UNDER THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA CONSTITUTION PROTECTION OF MINORITIES AGAINST THE INFRINGEMENT AND OPPRESSION FROM TYRANNOUS GOVERNMENT BE VIOLATED BY PAID COUNSEL/ATTORNEYS AND JUDGES OF THE FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT PRACTICING UNDER SECRET PROCEDURAL TACTICS BY IGNORING THEIR SWORN BINDING OATH AND DUTY AS ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS UNDER THE FLAG AND THE REPUBLIC FOR WHICH IT STANDS?.....5,6

2. HOW CAN IT BE LEGALLY ACCEPTED UNDER THE LAW OF SOUTH CAROLINA OR THIS JURISPRUDENCE, JUSTICES, COUNSELS/ATTORNEYS, AND LEGISLATORS WHO PARTICIPATE IN ACTS OF COLLUSION AND INFLUENCE TO FAIL TO EXECUTE THE DUTY THAT IS REQUIRED BY ONE POSITION, OFFICE OR LAW THAT RESULTS IN HARM AGAINST UNALIENABLE RIGHTS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION, THE FLAG AND THE REPUBLIC FOR WHICH IT STANDS?.....10

3. HOW CAN DEFENDANTS BE REMOVED FROM CASE WHEN THEY ARE INCLUDED WITHIN THE ET.AL WHEN EVIDENCE PROVES COUNSEL HAD KNOWLEDGE OF DOCUMENT AND PERSONAL SERVICE OF AFFIDAVIT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL ALAN WILSON AND JUDGE FRANK ADDY?10-12

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

The incident that led to this appeal took place on or about November 18, 2020, at 1326 Bush River Road in the parking lot of Walmart when three (3) uniform Columbia police officers (Officer (Dejha Canty), and two (2) male officers) without probable cause used excessive and abusive force against my consent causing injury and harm and placed me under arrest (see exhibit A (Summary Court Summons, Case#(S) 20200610345427 Columbia Police Department Trespassing/entering premises after warning or refusing to leave on request) . The Municipal Court dismissed charges on June 23, 2021. The Columbia Police Department denied and refused to file arrest warrants against the three (3) officers that were involved. The assigned Judge: Mangum, Jessical R., Disposition Judge: Bagby, Carlton Bruce. Columbia Police Department Administrative Investigation Affidavit [EC 2021-047] excessive or unnecessary force – unfounded, Lt. Jackson Sheard (Internal Affairs Professional Standards Division) (August 10, 2021) (see

exhibit E). Michael H. Montgomery (MHM @Montgomery Willard LLC); Jessica L. McMinn (Legal Assistant to Michael H. Montgomery) invalid Judgment, Appeal lack of \$150 filing fee denied. Jessical R. Mangum (Assigned Judge), Disposition Judge: Bagby, Carlton Bruce Case type: CR, Status: Disposed - filed date 11/30/2020) (see Exhibit C) Officer Dejha Canty (Columbia Police Department Officer involved in case #20200610345427 (June 23, 2021, 1:05P.M. Summary of Court Summons) (see Exhibit C)). Listed as Defendants, agents and employees (et.al) under the governmental agency are: The City of Columbia South Carolina, The State of South Carolina, Mayor Stephen Benjamin, the City of Columbia Police Department, Attorney General Alan Wilson, Judge Frank Addy, Jessical R. Mangum (Assigned Judge), Disposition Judge: Bagby, Carlton Bruce Case type: CR, Status: Disposed - filed date 11/30/2020) (see Exhibit C); Officer Dejha Canty (Columbia Police Department Officer involved in case #20200610345427 (June 23, 2021, 1:05P.M. Summary of Court Summons) see Exhibit C), Lt. Jackson Sheard (Internal Affairs Professional Standards Division) City of Columbia Police Department Administrative Investigation Affidavit [EC 2021-047] excessive or unnecessary force – unfounded, (August 10, 2021) (see exhibit E), Chief William H. Holbrook the city of Columbia Police Department.

Appellant refiled 2021-CP-40-05864, Counsel Jacqueline M. Pavlicek (SC 100556) (Post Office Box 667 Columbia South Carolina 29202 Tel. (803) 737-4242 JacquelineM.Pavlicek@ColumbnaSC.gov). On December 30, 2021, Attorney Jacqueline M. Pavlicek consolidated all other prior complaints, Taylor v. State, 2019, CP-40-00486 filed January 25, 2019. Appellant filed his first claim, Anthony Taylor v. Dan Johnson, et.al. 2004-CP-40-02819, arrested on or about December 17, 1991, individual property (money) confiscated and never returned. State Order dated May 13, 2005; appeal denied \$150 filing fee dated January 25, 2006. Appellant refiled (2019) Anthony Robert Taylor v. State of South Carolina et.al 2019-CP-40-00486; June 28, 2019; dismissed; Appellant refiled 2019 Anthony Robert Taylor v. State of South Carolina et.al 2020-CP-40-2482 two (2) priors against Defendant Office of Attorney General 1993 and 1996 form of reparation (92-65-40-1663), 1996 arrest (9665-40-10975) and 2020 arrest. Jacqueline M. Pavlicek

(SC100556), consolidation filed January 25, 2019. Taylor v. State, 2019- CP-40-02482 filed May 26, 2020 (2023-CP-40-02377), May 30, 2023, Re: Anthony Robert Taylor v. State of South Carolina Office of Attorney General and Alan Wilson, file No. 2236899, (Montgomery Willard LLC Michael H. Montgomery).

This court is bound by the Supreme law of the land's duty to obey the Constitutional provision of authority and cannot over-look these mistakes and errors by Judge Jocelyn Newman's unlawful and invalid judgement, which lack the required substantial facts of pleading as Appellant must meet, has created a violation of Appellant's right to liberty that cannot supersede, be taken away, ruled upon, or waived. Therefore, Judge Jocelyn Newman has overreached her legal authority and power over a minority private individual when her legal duty was to give fair remedies or take matter to the Article 3 Court of Civil Jury trial because there remains a genuine material fact that is still in dispute as this court must exercise its legal authority by ordering this matter be reversed. Appellant has made a choice, his choice, as a private individual to not consent to these invalidated unconstitutional acts that are in violation of the flag and the Republic Constitution for which it stands.

STANDARD OF REVIEW

Charges against Police:

South Carolina Code of Law 23-23-150.

1) Illegal acts police cannot do:

1. Police Officers cannot use excessive force on arrest or encounter.
2. Racially profile individual (34 U.S.C.§).
3. Violate civil rights.
4. Commit acts of police brutality.
5. Cannot falsely arrest you.

2) Violation unconstitutional:

- a) Police Officer must have probable cause or an arrest warrant to arrest a person otherwise it is a violation against an individual's civil right.

(1) Violations: 4th Amendment violation Article 10 South Carolina Constitution, Constitution, Article 7 of the Constitution, Article 9 of the Constitution.

The state constitutional authority has stretched beyond legal meaning to the point that it challenges the Separation of Power in South Carolina. The separation of power created a guard against collusion or the influence of collusion by having checks and balances for parts of governmental abuse. Among those abuses compromised by government is the unalienable rights of private individuals. All acts affected by collusion, or any influence of collusion are considered void (see case law Pellegrina food Prod. Co. v. Warren, 136 F. Supp. 2d, 391,407 (W. D. p. (2000)). Among those abuses compromised by government is the unalienable rights of private individuals. For that reason, this court is so bound by the Supreme law of the land's duty to obey the Constitutional provision of authority and cannot over-look these mistakes and errors by Judge Jocelyn Newman's unlawful and invalid judgement, which lack the required substantial facts of pleading as Appellant must meet, and has created a violation of Appellant's right to liberty that cannot supersede, be taken away, ruled upon, or waived.

As the United States Supreme Court made clear: *That all men decide for themselves whether they want to participate in the institution of man or not.* The United States Supreme Court confirmed this when they said, "*Every man is independent of all laws except those prescribed by nature.*" Cruden v. Neals, 2 N. C. 338, (May Term 1796). Sgt. C. D. Baily 20374 (Investigating Officer) (see Exhibit D) (June 24, 2021). Sherriff Leon Lott (was asked to have Affidavit of Service/Non-Service served on Mayor Benjamin, Chief Holbrook, and Lt. Sheard) (see Exhibit F, G) Date Entered: 09/01/2021, File No.:C202104012, Foreign Case #: 20200310345427 Sheard- Defendant, (P. Wilkes S# 1195 served document) Mayor Steven Benjamin, Chief William H. Holbrook (see Exhibit G). Attorney General Alan Wilson, Judge Frank Addy is represented by Michael H. Montgomery (MHM @Montgomery Willard LLC) (Attorney for Attorney

General Alan Wilson and Judge Frank Addy); Jessica L. McMinn (Legal Assistant to Michael H. Montgomery) Michael H. Montgomery sent a letter (see Exhibit B) stating that there is to be no contact with clients Attorney General Alan Wilson, Judge Frank Addy, who he is representing. Jacqueline Pavlicek (SC100556) (Office of City Attorney) Date entered: 5/9/23, File #: C202303408, Foreign # 2023CP4002377 (Affidavit of Service or Non-Service) Jacqueline M. Pavlicek (SC100556), consolidation filed January 25, 2019. Michael Montgomery (left the battlefield) first represented Attorney General Alan Wilson and Judge Frank Addy, and the State of South Carolina and now is represented by William Mike Hemlepp Jr., Esquire (Bar 64264) Senior Assistant City Attorney-Litigation Office of the City Attorney (Attorney for defendant Jacqueline M. Pavlicek) (see Exhibit H (letter)). Judge Jocelyn Newman was assigned to case Feb.16, 2024. Dismissed with prejudice May 16, 2024, Court of Common Pleas May 30, 2024, Civil Action No. 2023-CP40-02377 The State of South Carolina is named in case as defendant. (See Exhibit I 2023-CP40-02377) Dan Johnson (et.al) (Solicitor) individual property confiscated.

ARGUMENTS

- I. HOW DOES IT HAPPEN THAT THE LIBERTIES SO MENTIONED AND SO RECOGNIZED UNDER THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION PROTECTION FOR MINORITIES AGAINST THE INFRINGING AND THE OPPRESSION FROM TYRANNOUS GOVERNMENT BE IGNORED AND VIOLATED BY PAID ATTORNEYS/COUNSELS AND JUDGES OF THE FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT PRACTICING UNDER SECRET PROCEDURAL TACTICS ALL WHILE IGNORING THEIR SWORN AND BOUND OATH AND DUTY AS ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS UNDER THE FLAG AND THE REPUBLIC FOR WHICH IT STANDS?

How could the defendants counsel and Judge Jocelyn Newman ignore the Supreme Law of the land with this continued 12(b)(6) invalid procedural judgement that failed to introduce evidence of any legal or substantial facts, the basic requirement for both appellant and counsel in pleading an Affirmative defense?

In this case the United States Supreme Court and the Supreme Law of the land has spoken, *“that all fifty (50) states of the Union Court Systems are bound by the Supreme Law of the land- the Common Law.*

The record of the *United States Constitution*, §4, proves that the separation of power created a guard against collusion or influence of collusion able checks and balance of parts of government abuse. Among those abuses compromised by government is the unalienable rights of private individuals. The key element is the intentional and deliberate disregard and misuse of regular Civil Court process that is not justified by the underlying action and that these abusers (defendants, counsels, and judges) are interested only in accomplishing an improper purpose, like the proper object of process. See case law *Pellegrina food Prod. Co. v. Warren*, 136 F. Supp. 2d, 391,407 (W. D. p. (2000).

In this case, the records reflect the undermining and contempt for the Constitution by the Judiciary branch joined by the Executive and Legislative branch of government. It is apparent that the judiciary branch has attempted to alter our form of government by unlawful administrative acts of secret invalidated procedural law. They have attempted to establish a dictatorship of the Fifth Judicial Circuit Court over the minority private individual under democracy against the peace of the appellant under the flag and the Republic for which it stands. Let the record reflect that the legal professionals have, with few exceptions, conspired with the judge for this purpose. Also, in this case, Judge Jocelyn Newman along with counsel for the defendants are operating under these secret revised procedures illegally and unlawfully without any constraint and are getting away with it. The state constitutional authority has stretched beyond legal meaning to the point that it challenges the Separation of Power in South Carolina. (See transcript pages [Tp5 4-9,11-14, Tp6 5-25, Tp7 L1 17-25, Tp8 1-20, Tp9 11-25, T.10 1-25, Tp11 7-25 and, Tp12 1-17, Tp13 1-18, Tp15 1-3,15-25],Tp16 1-25, Tp17 5-6 L12-16, Tp18 1-25 and (See exhibit (A) newspaper clipping). These are basic principles of Administration and Constitutional law that an agency cannot exceed...it enables legislation. As the United Supreme Court made clear: *That all men decide for themselves whether they want to participate in the institution of man or not.* The United States Supreme Court confirmed this when they said, *“Every man is independent of all laws except those prescribed by nature.”* *Cruden v. Neals*; 2 N. C. 338, (May Term 1796).

II. DOES JURISPRUDENCE, JUSTICES, (PROFESSIONAL AND LEGISLATIVE), APPROVE THE PARTICIPATION OF THESE ACTS OF COLLUSION OR THE INFLUENCE OF COLLUSION, AS TO DENY THE CONSTITUTIONALLY RECOGNIZED AND GUARANTEED UNALIENABLE RIGHTS? THE CONSTITUTION IS STILL ACTIVE, LAWFUL AND ENFORCEABLE AND MUST BE UPHELD AND OBEYED BY THIS COURT OF APPEALS AND ALL THE LOWER COURTS.

In this case, the legal principles stand. All acts affected by collusion, or any influence of collusion are considered void. For that reason, Judge Jocelyn Newman has overreached her judicial duty by participating in this invalid judgement that must be reversed, and Appellant be granted rights and reliefs under law (*Article 6*). This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made pursuance thereof and all treaties made or shall be made, under the authority of the United States shall be the Supreme Law of the land.

Thereby, anything in the Constitution or Law of any state to the contrary notwithstanding (*United States Constitution Article 6 clause 2*). Here, the Constitution of the United States confirms and strengthens the principles that is essential to all Constitutions. A law unacceptable to the Constitution is void and the courts and other departments are bound by that instrument. *Marbury v. Madison*, 5 U. S. 137 (1803) *Article 4*, guaranteed all fifty (50) States of the Union a Republic Constitution. *Article 6* establishes the laws and treaties made in accordance; *clause 2* demands federal laws made pursuant is the Supreme law of the land. As so plainly mentioned, the framers, the founding fathers never gave Congress of the Federal United States of America Corporation direct rule over any private individual of any Union State. According to the intent of the framers, this legislative democracy is void in all states of the union. Under the *10th Amendment* when those powers that are delegated to it by the Constitution is violated, it is the responsibility of the courts to exercise the power of Judicial review to invalidate a statute for violating a provision of the Constitution (see T.p7,8,9 1-25). No matter what the federal or state government might wish to do they must stay within the boundaries of the Constitution.

In this case, statutory laws rely on the legislative process and does not allow for comparisons, but the judicial system is a combination of the common law, with statutory laws being applied where appropriate,

while requiring the court to adhere to precedent in determining case not government by statute. Judge Jocelyn Newman has made an error and made mistakes after two statutes under Uniform Commerce Code of Law (UCC) that she was operating under (see transcript pages [T. 17 1-25, T18 1-25, T. 22-23 1-25, 1-25]). In a secret jurisdiction, the rules are known only by the courts and paid licensed attorneys, thereby, denying Appellant that right to defend myself in my own person (see T. p [23-26 1-25.] (UCC)1-308; 1-103.6). Where a valid reservation of rights was made (UCC) 1-103.6, which says: *The code is complimentary to the Common Law, which remains in force except where displaced by the code.* A statute should be construed in harmony with the Common Law unless there is a clear legislative intent to do away with the Common Law. The code recognizes the Common Law. Here, in this case, Appellant made a sufficient, timely and explicit reservation of his unalienable rights pursuant to UCC 1-308, (see T. p 22 1-25), as stated Appellant exercise the right to insist that the statutes be construed in harmony with the Common Law. Judge Jocelyn Newman invalidated judgment must be reversed, and Appellant granted rights to appeal as a matter of facts and law.

All codes, rules, and regulations are unconstitutional and lacking due process, Rodrigues v. Ray Donovan, U. S. Department of Labor, 769 F. 2d 1344, 1348 (1985). A statute is not a law, Flouraoy v. First National Bank of Shreveport, 197 La, 10673, sold 244, 248. A code is not a law In Re Self v. Rhay Wn 2d 261 in fact, in law, a concurrent or joint resolution of legislatures is not law, Koenig v. Flynn, 258 N.Y. 292, 179 N.E. 705,707, Ward v. State, ex rel., Todd v. Yelle 7 Wash, 2d. 443, 110 P. 2d 162, 165. The Common Law is the real law of the land. The codes, rules, regulations, policies, and statutes not the law, Self v. Rhay 61 Wn (2d 261). They are the law of the government for internal regulation, not the law of man, in as a separate but equal station and a natural state, a sovereign foreign, with respect to the government. Furthermore, the law does not apply to Appellant, the private individual of the State of South Carolina, who is no longer effective by Article 4 loophole that deprives individual rights under the 14th Amendment Low Class Citizen, 15 U.S. Statute at large. Appellant, a private man, is not effective by public law, private law, or public policy, if private man does not harm another private man or property, for he is not statutory, but lawful. The

state cannot diminish the rights of the people, Hurtado v. People of the State of California, 110 U.S. 516, Davis v. Wechsler, 263 U.S. 22, 24. Where the rights secured by the Constitution get involved, there can be no rule making or legislation which abrogate them, Miranda v. Arizona, 384 U.S. 436, 491. No sanction or penalty impose exercise of Constitutional rights, Sherer v. Cullen, 481 F. 946, Maybury v. Madison, 5 U.S. 137 (1803), Rosenthal v. Unarco Indus. Inc. 278 S.C. 420, 422, 297, S.E. 2D 638, 640 (1982).

The uniform Commercial Code (UCC) has been adopted in whole or substantially by all states, (*see Blacks Law 6th Ed. pp. 1531*). All codes, rules, and regulations are for government authority only; not human/creators in accordance with God laws. Therefore, the Appellant does not consent to these unconstitutional acts and violations by Judge Jocelyn Newman refusing to obey her oath of duty to protect against collusion any influence of collusion upon the Appellant. Therefore, no person in this country is so high that he/she is above the law. No officer(s) 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 U.S. v. Lee, 106 U.S. 196, 220 1 S. Ct. 240, 261 L. Ed. 171 (1882). There is a general rule that a ministerial officer who acts wrongfully, although in good faith, is nevertheless liable in a civil action and cannot claim the immunity of the sovereign, Cooper v. O'Conner, 99F. 2d 133. Any judge that does not comply with his/her oath to the Constitution and engages and acts in violation of the Supreme Law of the land as did Judge Jocelyn Newman, is in violation and is in an act of treason, Cooper v. Aaron, 358 U.S./78 S. Ct. 1401 (1958). A judge must be acting with his/her jurisdiction as the subject matter and person to be entitled to immunity from a civil action for his/her acts, Davis v. Bullis, 51 Ariz. 220 75p. 2d 689 (1938). The courts are not bound by an officer's interpretation of the law under which he/she presumes to act, Hoffsomer v. Hayes, 98 Okla 32, 227 F. 417. Where there is no jurisdiction there can be no discretion for; for discretion is incidental to jurisdiction Piper v. Pearson, 2 Gray 120, cited in Bradley v. Fisher, 13 Wall, 335 20 L. Ed. 646 (1872).

The establishment doctrine is that this liberty may not be infringed with under the guise of protecting public

interest by legislative action Meyer v. Nebraska 262, U.S. 390, 399, 400. A state cannot exclude a person from the practice of law or any other occupation in a manner or for reason that contravene the due process clause of the 14th Amendment, Schware v. Board of Bar Examiners, 333, U. S. 232 (1957).

Here, Judge Jocelyn Newman failed to do her judiciary duty. In performing an unauthorized act reached overboard while participating in granting this invalid judgment which is contrary to the express law and intent of framers (founding fathers) upon the State. There can be no sanctions or penalty imposed upon one because of his/her exercise of unalienable rights of liberty, Sherar v. Cullen, 481 F. 2d 946 (1973). The practice of law cannot be licensed by any state, Schware v. Board of Bar Examiners United States Report, 353, U. S. The practice of law is an occupation of common rights, Sims v. Aherns, 271 S.W. 720(1925), (see Rosenthal v. Unarco Ind. Inc. 278 S.C. 420,422 297 S. E. 638 (1982), Russell v. City of Columbia, 305 S.C. 86, 406 S.E. 2d 338 (1991). The federal government, no matter what, can neither repeal nor modify the original Constitution. This power overrides the rest of government and determines how much power they have.

III. HOW CAN DEFENDANTS BE REMOVED FROM CASE WHEN THEY ARE INCLUDED WITHIN THE ET.AL WHEN EVIDENCE PROVES COUNSEL HAD KNOWLEDGE OF DOCUMENT AND PERSONAL SERVICE OF AFFIDAVIT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL ALAN WILSON AND JUDGE FRANK ADDY?

In commerce, *He who leaves the battlefield first, loses by default.* Let the record of transcript speak page (T.7 p. 17-25), counsels Michael H. Montgomery and Allen Bullard Esquire Jr., introduce misrepresentation and misconduct by misleading both Lower Common Pleas Court and The Court of South Carolina Appeals with bad faith evidence. They had knowledge that the affidavit existed but chose to leave the battlefield surrendering the action to Jacqueline Marie Pavlicek, who then consolidated all prior cases as counsel of record. William Mike Hemlepp Jr. Esquire became the only counsel of record on appeal to show cause for review by this court. The transcript (T. p7 17-25) proved Appellant did obey Rule 203 (b) (1) SCACR, 203 (d)(1)(B)(1), SCACR, Rule 262 (c) SCACR and Rule 260 (a) SCACR must be denied because it does not

apply to the Appellant where he served as the only counsel on record on appeal. As stated above, William Mike Hemlepp, Jr., Esquire, Michael H. Montgomery and Allen Mike Bullard Jr., Esquire chose to leave the battlefield, surrendering to Jacqueline M. Pavlicek after causing confusion and deception upon the court in bad faith to injure and harm Appellant's appeal by diluting the appeal with the removal of agents and agencies through misrepresentation. Bad faith and acts of misconduct should not be rewarded. Counsel's knowledge of documents (affidavit) and personal service of Attorney General Alan Wilson and Judge Frank Addy existed both Judge Frank Addy and the Attorney General Alan Wilson Affidavit of Service by way of Richland County Sheriff Department (*see Exhibit B, letter*). All counsel of record misrepresented (Counsel B. Allen Bullard, Esquire and Montgomery Willard, LLC of Columbia) this court with an evidence error when stated that they did not receive the sworn statement. In doing so, this exempted both Attorney General Alan Wilson, Judge Frank Addy, State of South Carolina, City of Columbia Attorney in the appeal. Montgomery Willard, LLC (Michael H. Montgomery) sent a letter to that fact (*see Exhibit B Letter of document September 24, 2024, S.C. Court of Appeals, T.7 17 16-25*). The appellant was refrained from having action taken. An un rebutted Affidavit stands as truth in commerce. In this case, South Carolina Appeals Court cannot overlook or just ignore the clear intent of the framers where it was the sole responsibility and obligation of the defendant Alan Wilson to issue their own Affidavit and speak on their own behalf (*see T7 16-25*). Appellant's Affidavit has been disregarded, overlooked and never was rebutted point in point as where the defendants have now left the battlefield first (*T8 1-25*) and have defaulted making both Alan Wilson and Judge Frank Addy a part of the appeal and liable (*T9-23 1-25*). Because the Affidavit remains un rebutted point in point, it stands as truth. Therefore, Judge Jocelyn Newman has overreached her judicial duties and authority in violation of appellant's unalienable rights of liberty guaranteed and recognized under both the South Carolina Constitution and the United States for America Constitution for the flag and the Republic for which it stands.

In this case, Judge Jocelyn Newman disregarded the Constitutional provision *Article 6, clause two (2)* and the power of Affidavit in Commerce *1-103-1-308*, cannot be overlooked or just ignored. This is a serious

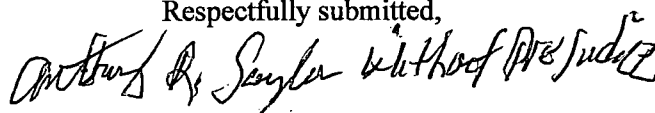
violation of plain language of law that no judge or court can rule against an individual's sworn Affidavit. The correction must be made by this court of South Carolina Appeals with an immediate reversal as a matter of facts and law (UCC§ 1-307 [Rev] Prima facie Evidence by Appellant third party documents.

CONCLUSION

For the reasons stated, this Court should reverse or deny the invalid judgement given by Judge Jocelyn Newman and must not overlook the errors made by her. Appellant has the right to a fair and impartial judgement. The legal demands and authority of power pursuant to the Constitutional principles of law and due to failure to reply to the Affidavit demands immediate relief in summons and complaints for injuries suffered. In addition, another relief under Rule 54 that this court deems fair and proper under the law.

November 8, 2024

Respectfully submitted,



Anthony Robert Taylor

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Appellant

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
IN THE COURT OF APPEALS

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NOV 08 2024

SC Court of Appeals

APPEAL FROM THE FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT, RICHLAND COUNTY
COURT OF COMMON PLEAS

Jocelyn Newman, Circuit Court Judge

Case No. 2023-CP-40-02377
Appellant Case No. 2024-000922

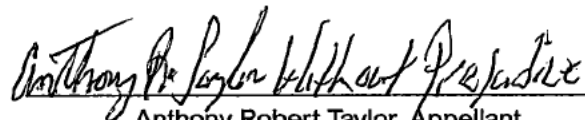
ANTHONY ROBERT TAYLOR, APPELLANT

V.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL ALAN WILSON, HONORABLE
FRANK R. ADDY, AND ATTORNEY JACQUELINE MARIE PAVLICEK, RESPONDENTS

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Anthony Robert Taylor, hereby certify that on November 8, 2024, a copy of the original Initial Brief was filed, and mailed via the United States Mail, Postage prepaid, and/or hand delivered to: Michael H. Montgomery, SC Bar No. 4034, Respondents Attorney General Alan Wilson, Honorable Frank Addy, Jr., Attorney Jacqueline M. Pavlicek c/o William M. Hemlepp, Jr. PO Box 667 Columbia, South Carolina 29202.



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November, ___ 2024

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SC Court of Appeals

Re: Anthony R. Taylor

v.

The State of South Carolina Office of Attorney General Alan Wilson, Honorable Frank R. Addy Jr., and Attorney Jacqueline Marie Pavlicek, Respondents

Appellate Case No. 2024#000922

Dear Clerk of Court:

Please find enclosed an original copy of the Appellant Initial Brief to be stamped, clocked, filed with oral argument request along with exhibits of evidence and the certificate of service to show that all parties have been served with documents of service. This is a regular means of communication by mail that exists throughout the State of South Carolina, and this is a proper circumstance of service by mail or hand delivery.

Respectfully,



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Cc file: 2024