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NOTICE OF APPEAL IN A CIVIL CASE

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

In The Court of Appeals

APPEAL FROM CHARLESTON COUNTY

Court of Common Pleas

Doyet A. Early, Circuit Court Judge

Case No. 2003-CP-10- 4751

Daniel F Blanchard as personal representative for the
Charleston County School District (CSD) et al,

Respondents

v.

Mr. Wesley Edward Smith III,

Appellant

SUPPELMENT PLEADING WITH 20 DAY FOLLOW UP TO CURRENT CIVIL APPEAL
ACTION PENDING PER SUPPORT OF THE APPELLANT COURT RULES

The Court order in question for review was final. The order leaves a genuine issue of material fact, that it continually denies Mr. Wesley Edward Smith III of his civil liberties pertaining to due process. The order specifically states " FURTHER ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED that Plaintiff Wesley Smith's frivolous pleadings are hereby stricken and dismissed with prejudice, including the "Notice of Appeal" (Early, 2007, pg 10 para 4). Due to the oversight of the lower court to find the perceive error in law, my legal right, as entitled to by law, to raise such specific objections were also denied. A possibly could be that the statements were so articulately

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structured and legally designed, and each page verified by initials in the expressly written order. This act could cause a contradiction oversight left by the lower court, but not in the plain view sight of the appellate court and honorable men and women, whose rules, for which the reversal is relied upon and based on objectionable law argument and seeks judicial legal relief equitable remedy, relief from the state bonds men practice is in order. As supported, in accordance with the South Carolina Rules of Appellate Procedures (SCRCP) rule 203(b)(1) as expressly written and understood in the English language, under rule **203 (b) When and What to File**. The notice of appeal shall be filed with the clerk of the lower court and the clerk of the appellate court within ten (10) days after the notice of appeal is served. The notice filed with the appellate court shall be accompanied by the following:

- (i) Proof of service showing that the notice has been served on all respondents;
- (ii) A copy of the order(s) and judgment(s) to be challenged on appeal if they have been reduced to writing;

This Court close judicial discretion is required in this matter based on the law and inference being drawn upon finalization of the court order that seem to hinder and infringe upon the courts enforcement rules, rights, privileges and duties, most importantly.

Upon close inspection of the judicial oversight, this order, as perceived, and granted by persons in the State lower court, order was believed to be in violation of citizen civil liberties. It seems apparent, that by a certain design or for a state compelling reasoning not proffered, the order creates an anti citizen and anti social climate by attempting to pervert the fabric of the South Carolina Appellate Court rules, As such, legal rights are an entitlement and sometimes required to be invoked. This objection is support in accordance with 203 (b)(1). The person behind the submission of this order action gives reason to believe want to subvert the integrity of the courts,

from personnel acting under the rule of law but who seeks to convert, commit fraud upon the court, abuse of power, fraud (counterclaims for which the dissatisfied party seek relief, equitable remedy, recovery, declaratory judgment, direct verdict based on the rules, reinstatement, redress restoration, inter alia).

In the respondent defense, it has, and possibly will again, raise the assertion on an "Anti American" doctrine or law, of which the respondent actually believes that it is immune and blanketed the protection from the judicial civil repercussions (while mandating its on assessment of tort damages if found in violations) for which all violators are liable for violating the rules or infringing upon the private live and personal affairs of other citizens.

In summation, this court order on appeal, as perceived for which the objection is raised under rule 203(b)(1), and starch dissenting to the judge order which gives reason to believe, while leaving a genuine issue of fact. Not only the deprivation of the citizen Mr. Wesley Edward Smith III civil liberties but perceived violation to all the personnel, agencies and officials civil rights that have been adversely affected as well. State agencies, court personnel and elected officials are charged with the citizen care and are responsible to ensure that equal justice under the law is applied without barriers. Genuine issue leave inferences that if the Civil Rights enforcement agency are not allowed to perform its job functions in the mannerism in which is intended, do to the infiltration of the state agency and state courts by perpetrators that act, or pose as credible person, who practice on the law daily gives reasons to believe that a civil unrest and a climate of prejudices will continue. I Mr. Wesley Edward Smith III cannot rely on the hearsay of

the person that, harass, bully, come to my job an infringes on my performances and productivity while on duty, was allowed type "the order" and at the same time "practice on the law" while assisting with depriving on my civil liberties , as a credible source of reliability, only leaves room for uncertainties, to a reasonable person, for the state judicial arenas.

Professional care and understanding are the requirement for this outfit. Pearson are taught the practice "of" law which are done "at" schools or in institutions of higher learning. The application and enforcement "of" law are done "at" the Courts. reasons to believe its twisted a little in the legal realm for which close judicial discretion is required under the governing laws.

The appellate process is faced with a barrier in the form of the attached order. Fair submission of facts (substantiated evidence) are suppose to allow impartial reviewing of all case without being legally armed bared, or which having its duties encroached by violating actors, that are being presumed as acting under the same set of laws (hearsay) in the state judicial process. The rules are long established here in America which expressly written rules are understood in the English language. Court person and state erected agencies are te delegated persons who are obligated and have affirmed supporting the "strict compliance to" by the the State polices rules and procedures for governing by the rules without the subjections of personal deviations which devises, which create the unequally yoking of the judicial process as to be applied by the , as duly required to be performed.

The appellant seeks to leave to file with the supporting law memorandum, for which the also serves (amending) notice to leave to file with the court upon discovery that a violation gas occurred for which the amended complaint will accompany action for criminal gross misconduct

or contributory negligence, carelessness, recklessness for torturous misconduct A. motion for the extension of time maybe needed (judicial discretion required here) for the and Complaint to leave for Summary Judgment or directing verdict for the independent action in equity while proceeding In forma Pauperis, upon the investigating agency enforcement review Supplement to the Complaint with additional notices for a hearing, and Rely brief in support Affidavit, Motion to for allegedly being deprived legal civil right while sustaining personal injuries

January 21, 2015

Respectfully Submitted


Mr. Wesley Edward Smith III

ARGUMENT SUPPORT RULE MEMORANDUM UNDER RULE 203

NOTICE OF APPEAL

(a) Notice. A party intending to appeal must serve and file a notice of appeal and otherwise comply with these Rules. Service and filing are defined by Rule 262.

(b) Time for Service.

(1) Appeals From the Court of Common Pleas. A notice of appeal shall be served on all respondents within thirty (30) days after receipt of written notice of entry of the order or judgment. When a timely motion for judgment n.o.v. (Rule 50, SCRCP), motion to alter or amend the judgment (Rules 52 and 59, SCRCP), or a motion for a new trial (Rule 59, SCRCP) has been made, the time for appeal for all parties shall be stayed and shall run from receipt of written notice of entry of the order granting or denying such motion. When a form or other short order or judgment indicates that a more full and complete order or judgment is to follow, a party need not appeal until receipt of written notice of entry of the more complete order or judgment.

(c) Cross-Appeals. A respondent may institute a cross-appeal by serving a notice of appeal on all adverse parties, or in the case of an appeal from the administrative tribunal, by serving a notice of appeal on the agency, the administrative law court (if it has been involved in the case) and all parties of record, within five (5) days after receipt of appellant's notice of appeal, or within the time prescribed by Rule 203(b), whichever period last expires.

SECOND ARGUMENT SUPPORT RULE MEMORANDUM UNDER RULE 269

FRIVOLOUS APPEALS, PETITIONS, MOTIONS, OR RETURNS

Where an appeal, petition, motion or return is frivolous or taken solely for the purposes of delay, or is not in compliance with these Rules, the appellate court may upon its own motion or that of a party, after ten (10) days notice, impose upon offending attorneys or parties such sanctions as the circumstances of the case and discouragement of like conduct in the future may require. This Rule does not apply to any matters where counsel is required by law to pursue an appeal or petition for writ of certiorari even though the matter may be frivolous.

Amended by Order dated January 29, 2009, effective April 29, 2009, by Order of the same date.

**PROOF OF SERVICE
In The Court of Appeals**

Appeal from Charleston County
Court of Common Pleas

Doyet A. Early, Circuit Court Judge

Order dated: 29 November 2007

Charleston County School District et al, Respondent(s);
v.

Mr. Wesley Edward Smith III, Appellant,

PROOF OF SERVICE

I, Wesley Edward Smith III, certify that on January 21, 2015, submit's a supplement to the notice and motion to appeal the common pleas objections raised under rule 203(b)(1), this dissenting to the judge order in violation of the written appellate rules, with the supporting law memorandum, was sent by First Class Mail via United States Mail on all parties listed in this action to the following:

To: Mr. Daniel F. Blanchard, III ESQ
151 Meeting Street 4th Floor
Charleston, SC 29403

NOTICE TO PERSON OF INTEREST

Governor's Office of South Carolina
Governor Nikkie Haley
1205 Pendleton Street
Columbia, SC 29201

Mr. Ashley Able III, ESQ
One Liberty Square
55 Beattie Place Suite 800
Greenville, SC 29601

Ms. Cynthia D Blair, ESQ
220 Executive Center Dr
Suite 200
Columbia, SC 29201

January 21, 2015

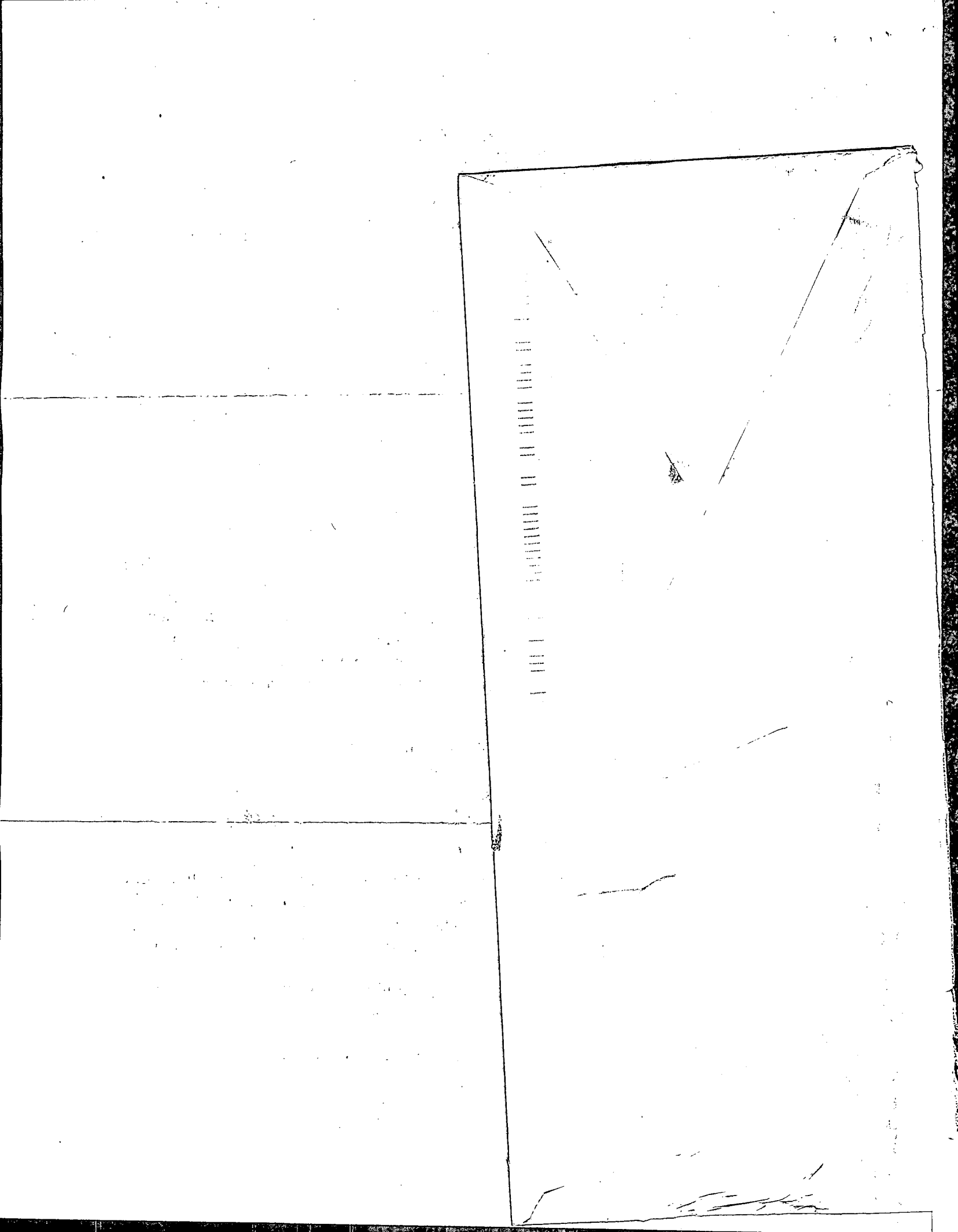
Respectfully Submitted


Mr. Wesley Edward Smith III

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Mr. Wesley Edward Smith, III
465 N. Nassau Street
Charleston, South Carolina

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