

Dear the Clerk of the Supreme Court
of South Carolina I ask that you'll
file these cases as well as this letter in
the courts thank you for your time and
for your assistance in ~~this~~ this matter

Sign Jeremy sweat #328997 BRCI Broad
River RD. Columbia, SC 29210

RECEIVED

APR 04 2016

S.C. SUPREME COURT

he heard the cassette tape and I said no then he said what if I don't believe you then I told him I would like him to give me a trial that's when the prosecutor Amy Lend stood up and ~~on~~ told the Judge that the ~~was~~ victim died in a car rek a few year before the PCR hearing and that's ~~was~~ when the ~~correctional~~ correctional official escorted me out of the court room when I left my attorney was still arguing my case and 4 weeks later I get a later stating that my case was dismissed.

I thank you for your time and I ask that you'll vacate my sentence because of the Under Ostera v. common wealth, Chatman v. Roberts and the remaining member of the Beatrice six and also Danny Hame with the Clenden County Police department with held evidence from me.

\$50,000 and then after I got a attorney
I went back for another bond hearing
and I was denied bond ~~and~~ being
that I'm from out of state claiming
that I was ~~an~~ filiet rest and then
3 days before the plead Mr. Devoe JR.

My attorney court appointed and paid
up under the table by my mother and
step father told me and my moth, step
father, and my sister that if I plead
I'd get 25 year with role elgeabeltie and
if I took it to trial I would get a life
sentence and then when I went before
the Judge I Pled not guilty and ~~this~~ that's
when my attorney pulled me to the side
and told me if I want to take the plead that
I had to plead guilty and 5 minutes later
I was back on the stand pleading guilty
if you look at my tranescarp you'll see
where Mr. Devoe ~~oklep~~ pulling me to the
side and telling me what to say and your
honor if your reading this and I hope you
are I didn't know about the caset tape
~~unto~~ my PCR hearing when I told the Judge
that I didn't do it Danny Hame played that
caset tape fro the judge to hear and then
the judge asked me if it was true and ~~Danny~~

Danny Hame and his partner coerced
~~my~~ me into confessing ~~my~~ Danny Hame
is a detitive for the Clandon Police ~~department~~
departpartment - Gang warden who arrested
me Danny Hame's partner who I don't know
his name showed me were my truck was
at on the way to speak with Mr. Hame
and let me let you know before I get
started that I asked to speak to an
attorney ~~the first~~ as soon as I got to
Mr. Danny Hame office or the inturagation
room or what ever the room was called
but back to the incident were Mr. Danny
Hame got the caset tape with my confession
after I told Mr. Danny Hame that I would
like to speak with an attorney I was sent
back to the county Jail the next day I was
brought back to speak to Mr. Hame and Mr.
Hame and his partner let me take a smoke
break and that were Mr. Hame started telling
if I confess that he'll let me go ~~and~~
~~what he wanted me to do~~ and ~~Mr. Hame~~ I didn't
get no attorney on to my mother and step
father drove up here from Louisiana they
even gave me a bond hearing with out a
attorney and the Judge set my bond at

○ ~~Ohio~~ Illinois: Exonerated sex offender
sues for wrongful conviction

Chatman v. Roberts, U.S.D.C. (N.D. Ill.),

Case No. 1:14-cv-02945

An Illinois man who was wrongfully convicted of a sex offense, and released from prison aft his supposed victim was discredited, has filed a federal lawsuit against the city of Chicago, the Chicago police department ~~ment~~ and other defendants as a result of his 2002 conviction for rape he did not commit.

○ In the meantime, Carl Chatman, 59, has had to defend himself against the faulty bookkeeping of Illinois' sex offender registry. Chatman was released from prison in 2013 thanks to the efforts of the Northwestern Law School's Center on Wrongful Convictions. The prosecution did not oppose his certificate of ~~innocence~~ innocence; in fact, the Cook County state's Attorney's office provided hard copies of Chatman's release documents to the Illinois Department of Corrections, and prison officials claimed they entered a "Court Order Discharge" into the state's criminal database though they failed to indicate the reason for the discharge.

○ As a result, Chatman's name continued to appear on the sex offender registry and he was later arrested for failure to register. "The whole thing

is kind of a mess, and it really ought to be cleaned up and fixed so this kind of thing doesn't happen," said Rob Warden, executive director of the center on wrongful convictions. "The government maintains the database. If they are going to maintain it and make it public, then they have an obligation to make sure that it is accurate," he ~~stated~~ stated. Warden went to the police station and Chatman was ~~released~~ released shortly thereafter after. Chatman's attorney, Russell Ainsworth, with the law firm of Loevy and Loevy, ~~dismissed~~ dismissed the state's claim that it was the responsibility of the defendant to ensure that his records had been ~~change~~ changed. "It is asinine to put the impetus on the exonerated ~~person~~ person that now that you have been ~~absolved~~ absolved of a crime, you have to absolve yourself from being on the sex offender registry," he noted. In Chatman's lawsuit, the mentally challenged, once homeless veteran alleges that police and the assistant state's attorney coerced him into confessing to the rape of a courtroom clerk. Further, the complaint contends, prosecutors withheld key evidence that would have cast doubt on the credibility of the alleged victim of the attack. "Carl Chatman spent 11 years in prison for a rape he did not commit," the

for the building's security." "After the purported rape victim made up the story of having been attacked in the Daley Center, the defendants proceeded to 'solve' the crime," the complaint continues. "Specifically, in their zeal to obtain a swift conviction in a high-profile case, the defendant Chicago Police officers took advantage of Mr. Chatman's mental instability and coerced him to falsely confess to a crime that never actually happened." Chatman, who previously had been diagnosed with schizophrenia and has a low

IQ, was arrested on the same day that the supposed victim, Susan Riggio, was attacked. Police "took advantage of his diminished capacity and mental vulnerabilities" to force ~~him~~ him to sign a false confession, and Cook County Judge Michael Teomin sentenced Chatman to the maximum 30 years in prison, calling the crime "an outrageous assault on a public employee," according to the Chicago Tribune. Prosecutors used Chatman's confession to secure his conviction even though security cameras never recorded him entering or leaving the Daley Center on the day of the attack and ~~no~~ No DNA

evidence such as semen, hair or any ~~other genetic material~~ other genetic material from Chatman, or anyone else for that matter was discovered on Riggio's person. In addition, Riggio claimed that she bit Chatman and urinated

on him and that he held a pair of scissors to her throat, but police never found any of her DNA on him or any finger prints on the scissors. As it turned out, the false accusations against Chatman were not the first brought by Riggio. "This marked the second time this same woman had fabricated rape charges in order to bring a legal action against a building security company for illicit financial gain," Chatman's lawsuit argues. "At the time, Defendant Riggio was also under severe financial pressures. She and her husband had been gambling heavily, and had experienced over \$500,000 in losses in the year 2000 alone. Defendant Riggio was also intent on divorcing her husband." As a result of these financial pressures, "Riggio concocted a plan to falsely claim that she had been raped inside the Daley Center, thereby enabling her to sue various entities responsible for the Daley Center's security," the complaint continues.

~~Defendant~~ Defendant Riggio had engaged in the exact same scheme 20 years earlier. In 1979, facing different financial pressures, defendant Riggio falsely claimed that she was raped inside a downtown office building in the early morning hours, before anyone else had arrived to work. Defendant Riggio then sued the building's management and received a cash settlement. Having succeeded in the 1970's with a bogus civil suit against a building manager based on a false accusation of rape, defendant Riggio decided to pull the same scam all over

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again. This time, Mr. Chatman was her victim." Even though Riggio started the chain of events, Chatman would not have been arrested and convicted except for the actions of the Chicago Police and prosecution, the suite contends. "The law enforcement defendants committed one or more of the following types of misconduct: coercing a false confession from Mr. Chatman; withholding material exculpatory evidence from Mr. Chatman; destroying exculpatory evidence from Mr. Chatman; and fabricating inculpatory evidence that was used to help convict Mr. Chatman." There is also a suspicion that Chatman was beaten by a controversial former ~~Chicago~~ Chicago Police detective, Kriston Kata, who was identified by a tipster as officer who "hit [Chatman] with such a blow that last time that the suspect groaned from sheer pain and doubled over grasping [sic] for air," according to an anonymous complaint filed by a police employee. "The complaint was initially submitted on May 27, 2002, by interdepartment mail and it was submitted to Internal Affairs to a specific name," Ainsworth told the Chicago Sun-Times. "It was buried and nothing happens until 2004 when Carl is convicted." Chatman was a very vulnerable individual with a low IQ and mental illness," Ainsworth added. "It very apparent to anyone who speaks to

him that his thought processing is different than ~~other~~ other people, and he was immediately placed in the acute psychiatric wing of the jail. The information in his confession came from the examining attorney and officers - it did not originate from him at all." According to Chatman's lawsuit, Riggio settled her civil action against the Daley Center's security company and Cook County for an undisclosed amount, with perjury because the statute of limitations has expired. The federal district court dismissed several of Chatman's claims in March 2015, and his lawsuit remains pending on the remaining claims. see *Chatman v. Roberts*, U.S.D.C. (N.D. Ill.), case No. 1:14-cv-02945.

○ Wrongfully convicted members of "Beatrice six"

Dean v. state, 208 Neb. 530, 849 N.W. 2d 138 (Neb. 2014) The remaining members of the Beatrice six are also pursuing a separate Federal civil rights lawsuit against the Gage County Sheriff's office for fabricating evidence and coercing confessions in the case. The suit went to a jury trial in 2014 but resulted in a mistrial; the case was appealed to the Eighth circuit, which on December 7, 2015 held the Beatrice six should be allowed to argue that the officials who helped

○ convict them had violated their rights. The court of Appeals reinstated the plaintiffs' civil conspiracy claims and claims against Gage county, and upheld the district court's order denying qualified immunity to the defendants. Based on the appellate ruling, a new trial will be scheduled on remand see Dean v. City of Gage, 807 F.3d 931 the city of Chicago Paid \$7,625,000 to settle a civil rights action brought by a former prisoner who was wrongfully convicted of rape exonerated by DNA evidence. Dean Cage was 27 years old when he was arrested for the November 1994 rape

○ of a 15 year old girl as she walked to school on a dark Chicago street. The victim, Loretta Lilinger, was attacked from behind and brutally raped orally and anally in a stirwell. After ~~the~~ treatment at ~~the~~

a hospital, she helped police create a composite sketch of a tall African American suspect. Following a tip, Zilinger was taken to Cage's place of employment and identified him as her attacker. After his arrest, police came to believe Cage was a serial rapist involved in up to eight area sexual assaults. He was acquitted in a second criminal case "when the DNA evidence from the rape kit excluded him as the rapist," his civil rights complaint stated. There was no physical evidence tying Cage to Zilinger's use of "unduly suggestive procedures to secure an identification of him by the rape victim," according to the law firm of Loeb, which represented Cage in his lawsuit. Detectives "manufactured evidence" that falsely implicated Cage, the complaint alleged. That included Chicago crime lab analysts who tested Zilinger's clothing and created a misleading report about the presence of biological evidence. Information on the alleged "anonymous tip" that implicated Cage, as well as all information received as a result of publication of the composite sketch, was destroyed by the police. Cage testified in his defense at his 1996 trial, maintaining his innocence. His fiancée provided an alibi, confirming that at the time the attack was reported to have taken place. Yet based upon on Zilinger's identification, the testimony of the police and the questionable crime lab

reports, Cage was convicted and sentenced to 40 years in prison. His appeals were denied, as were efforts to have DNA evidence tested at his family's expense. Finally, in 2006, the Cook County state Attorney's office agreed to allow DNA testing. The results exonerated Cage and the charges were dismissed; prior to his conviction Cage had no criminal record. Following his release in May 2008, he met and reconciled with Zilinger. The settlement of Cage's subsequent lawsuit resulted in a \$6,875,000 payment to Cage plus \$750,000 in attorney fees for Loevy and Loevy. Following the settlement, an agreed order of dismissal in the case was entered on January 23, 2015. see: Cage v. City of Chicago, U.S.D.C. (N.D. Ill.), case NO. 1:09-CV-03078.