

THE SOUTH CAROLINA COURT OF APPEALS

First Citizens Bank and Trust Company, Inc.

Respondent,

v.

CORNELIUS J. BECK, JR et, al

Of whom CORNELIUS J. BECK is the Appellant.

Appellate Case No. 2016-000329

RECEIVED
SEP 12 2016
SC Court of Appeals

The Honorable Ralph Stroman

Georgetown, Horry County

Trial Court Case No. 2014CP2200685, 2014cp2604835

MANDATORY JUDICIAL NOTICE OF INDIGENOUS STANDING

Please take Judicial Notice that I, Cornelius Johnathan Beck, Jr. is giving notice of Indigenous Standing protected by International Law and is no longer the DEBTOR.

Please see Attached Form SF-181 and attachments.



Cornelius Johnathan Beck, Jr. – UCC 1-308
34 Evergreen Lane
Pawley's Island, SC 29585

9/11/2016

Date

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

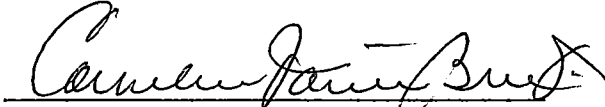
I, Cornelius Johnathan Beck, Jr. certify that I am of such age and discretion to be competent to serve papers.

That on the 11th day of September, 2016, I have served a copy of the documents listed below, by Certified Mail, sent to each of the following persons at the locations stated below, which is the last known location, and by depositing said envelope and contents in the U.S Mail.

Documents: MANDATORY JUDICIAL NOTICE OF INDIGENOUS STANDING

Party(ies) Served:

ATTORNEY FOR PLAINTIFF
Robert A. Kerr, Jr.
78 Wentworth Street
Charleston, SC 29401


Cornelius Johnathan Beck, Jr. – UCC 1-308
34 Evergreen Lane
Pawley's Island, SC 29585

9/11/2016
Date

U.S. Office of Personnel Management Guide to Personnel Data Standards	ETHNICITY AND RACE IDENTIFICATION (Please read the Privacy Act Statement and instructions before completing form.)	
Name (Last, First, Middle Initial) Beck Jr., Cornelius Johnathan	Social Security Number 247-96-6199	Birthdate (Month and Year) 09/1952
Agency Use Only		
<p>Privacy Act Statement</p> <p>Ethnicity and race information is requested under the authority of 42 U.S.C. Section 2000e-16 and in compliance with the Office of Management and Budget's 1997 Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity. Providing this information is voluntary and has no impact on your employment status, but in the instance of missing information, your employing agency will attempt to identify your race and ethnicity by visual observation.</p> <p>This information is used as necessary to plan for equal employment opportunity throughout the Federal government. It is also used by the U. S. Office of Personnel Management or employing agency maintaining the records to locate individuals for personnel research or survey response and in the production of summary descriptive statistics and analytical studies in support of the function for which the records are collected and maintained, or for related workforce studies.</p> <p>Social Security Number (SSN) is requested under the authority of Executive Order 9397, which requires SSN be used for the purpose of uniform, orderly administration of personnel records. Providing this information is voluntary and failure to do so will have no effect on your employment status. If SSN is not provided, however, other agency sources may be used to obtain it.</p>		
<p>Specific Instructions: The two questions below are designed to identify your ethnicity and race. Regardless of your answer to question 1, go to question 2.</p>		
<p>Question 1. Are You Hispanic or Latino? (A person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p>		
<p>Question 2. Please select the racial category or categories with which you most closely identify by placing an "X" in the appropriate box. Check as many as apply.</p>		
RACIAL CATEGORY (Check as many as apply)	DEFINITION OF CATEGORY	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> American Indian or Alaska Native	A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America), and who maintains tribal affiliation or community attachment.	
<input type="checkbox"/> Asian	A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent including, for example, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam.	
<input type="checkbox"/> Black or African American	A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa.	
<input type="checkbox"/> Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands.	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> White	A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa.	

Standard Form 181
Revised August 2005
Previous editions not usable

42 U.S.C. Section 2000e-16

NSN 7540-01-099-3446

H. Res. 194

In the House of Representatives, U. S.,

July 29, 2008.

Whereas millions of Africans and their descendants were enslaved in the United States and the 13 American colonies from 1619 through 1865;

Whereas slavery in America resembled no other form of involuntary servitude known in history, as Africans were captured and sold at auction like inanimate objects or animals;

Whereas Africans forced into slavery were brutalized, humiliated, dehumanized, and subjected to the indignity of being stripped of their names and heritage;

Whereas enslaved families were torn apart after having been sold separately from one another;

Whereas the system of slavery and the visceral racism against persons of African descent upon which it depended became entrenched in the Nation's social fabric;

Whereas slavery was not officially abolished until the passage of the 13th Amendment to the United States Constitution in 1865 after the end of the Civil War;

Whereas after emancipation from 246 years of slavery, African-Americans soon saw the fleeting political, social, and economic gains they made during Reconstruction eviscerated by virulent racism, lynchings, disenfranchisement, Black Codes, and racial segregation laws that imposed a rigid system of officially sanctioned racial segregation in virtually all areas of life;

Whereas the system of de jure racial segregation known as "Jim Crow," which arose in certain parts of the Nation following the Civil War to create separate and unequal societies for whites and African-Americans, was a direct result of the racism against persons of African descent engendered by slavery;

Whereas a century after the official end of slavery in America, Federal action was required during the 1960s to eliminate the de jure and de facto system of Jim Crow throughout parts of the Nation, though its vestiges still linger to this day;

Whereas African-Americans continue to suffer from the complex interplay between slavery and Jim Crow—long after both systems were formally abolished—through enormous damage and loss, both tangible and intangible, including the loss of human dignity, the frustration of careers and professional lives, and the long-term loss of income and opportunity;

Whereas the story of the enslavement and de jure segregation of African-Americans and the dehumanizing atrocities committed against them should not be purged from or minimized in the telling of American history;

Whereas on July 8, 2003, during a trip to Goree Island, Senegal, a former slave port, President George W. Bush acknowledged slavery's continuing legacy in American life and the need to confront that legacy when he stated that slavery "was . . . one of the greatest crimes of history . . .

The racial bigotry fed by slavery did not end with slavery or with segregation. And many of the issues that still trouble America have roots in the bitter experience of other times. But however long the journey, our destiny is set: liberty and justice for all.";

Whereas President Bill Clinton also acknowledged the deep-seated problems caused by the continuing legacy of racism against African-Americans that began with slavery when he initiated a national dialogue about race;

Whereas a genuine apology is an important and necessary first step in the process of racial reconciliation;

Whereas an apology for centuries of brutal dehumanization and injustices cannot erase the past, but confession of the wrongs committed can speed racial healing and reconciliation and help Americans confront the ghosts of their past;

Whereas the legislature of the Commonwealth of Virginia has recently taken the lead in adopting a resolution officially expressing appropriate remorse for slavery and other State legislatures have adopted or are considering similar resolutions; and

Whereas it is important for this country, which legally recognized slavery through its Constitution and its laws, to make a formal apology for slavery and for its successor, Jim Crow, so that it can move forward and seek reconciliation, justice, and harmony for all of its citizens: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) acknowledges that slavery is incompatible with the basic founding principles recognized in the Declaration of Independence that all men are created equal;

(2) acknowledges the fundamental injustice, cruelty, brutality, and inhumanity of slavery and Jim Crow;

(3) apologizes to African Americans on behalf of the people of the United States, for the wrongs committed against them and their ancestors who suffered under slavery and Jim Crow; and

(4) expresses its commitment to rectify the lingering consequences of the misdeeds committed against African Americans under slavery and Jim Crow and to stop the occurrence of human rights violations in the future.

Attest:

Clerk.

A marriage certificate from 1940. Note that "mixed" is handwritten below the typed designation "Indian."

CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE
COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA

CITY OF Amherst
COUNTY OF _____

FULL NAME OF GROOM Houston Robert Beverly Clerk's No. 144

FULL NAME OF BRIDE ~~XXXXXXXX~~ Lee Anna Clark

GROOM			BRIDE		
AGE	RACE	SINGLE, WIDOWED, OR DIVORCED	AGE	RACE	SINGLE, WIDOWED, OR DIVORCED
37	Indian	Single	21	Indian <i>mixed</i>	Single
		NO. TIMES PREV. MARRIED			NO. TIMES PREV. MARRIED
		None			None

Signature of Groom: _____
Signature of Bride: _____
MARRIAGE: Lee Anna Clark

Implementation and consequences: 1924–1979

The combined effect of these two laws adversely affected the continuity of Virginia's American Indian tribes. **The Racial Integrity Act called for only two racial categories to be recorded on birth certificates, rather than the traditional six: "white" and "colored" (which now included Indian and all discernible mixed race persons.)**^[15] **The effects were quickly seen. In 1930, the US Census for Virginia recorded 779 Indians; by 1940, that number had been reduced to 198. In effect, Indians were being erased as a group from official records.**^[4]

Indians reclassified as colored

As registrar, Plecker directed the reclassification of nearly all Virginia Indians as *colored* on their birth and marriage certificates, because he was convinced that most Indians had African heritage and were trying to "pass" as Indian to evade segregation. **Consequently, two or three generations of Virginia Indians had their ethnic identity altered on these public documents.** Fiske reported that Plecker's tampering with the vital records of the Virginia Indian tribes made it impossible for descendants of six of the eight tribes recognized by the state to gain federal recognition, because they could no longer prove their American Indian ancestry by documented historical continuity.¹

Plecker intimidated mid-wives, wrote threatening pamphlets, editorialized in newspapers, and trained an entire generation of county clerks and health service workers in his methods. When all else failed, he simply changed records to suit his prejudices, striking out the designation "Indian" and replacing it with "Negro" or "colored" or "mulatto"--or writing notations on the back.