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S.C. SUPREME COURT

Stanley Golson, 200479
386-REDEMPTION WAY
McCormick Correctional Inst.
McCormick, SC 29899

CASE No:
APPELLATE 2019-001158
LOWER COURT CASE No:
2014-CP-32-03970

July 25th, 2019

EXPLANATION RULE 243(C) SCACR

RE: Stanley Golson v. STATE

DEAR MR SHEAROUSE:

ENCLOSED IS EXPLANATION RULE 243 (C) SCACR
AND EXHIBITS AND EVIDENCE FOR THIS CASE.

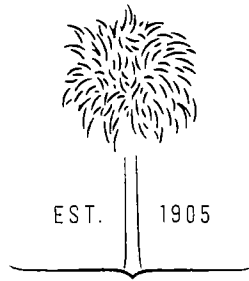
BOTH PRIORS AND PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS ARE NON-VIOLENT.
AND, NEITHER HAS BEEN AFFIXED WITH THE GREAT SEAL,
OF SOUTH CAROLINA. 1993 ACT No. 184 AND 1995 ACT No. 7

PLEASE PROVIDE ME WITH COPIES OF THIS EXPLANATION
RULE 243 (C) SCACR, AND ALL CONTENTS.

SINCERELY,

Stanley Golson

cc: MEdody JANE BROWN, ESQUIRE



SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF
ARCHIVES & HISTORY

13 February 2018

Mr. Stanley Golson #200479
McCormick Correctional Institution
386 Redemption Way
McCormick, SC 29899

Dear Mr. Golson:

Our agency has the original copies of acts passed by the South Carolina General Assembly for the period 1692-2004.

I checked the following acts that you requested and found that each act has a visible impression of the Great Seal: 1984 Act No. 504; 1987 Act No. 128; 1990 Act No. 579; 1990 Act No. 604; 1993 Act No. 58; and 1995 Act No. 83.

~~I checked the following acts that you requested and found that each act does not have a visible impression of the Great Seal: 1993 Act No. 184 and 1995 Act No. 7.~~

For access to the original copies of the acts passed by the South Carolina General Assembly for the period 2005 to the present please contact the Secretary of State's Office.

Sincerely,

Steven D. Tuttle
Deputy Director
Archives & Records Management

STATE of SOUTH CAROLINA
COUNTY of VERNIXTON.

IN THE COURT of COMMON PLEAS
FOR THE ELEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

STANLEY GOLSON, # 200479
APPELLANT.

CASE No.: APPELLATE 2019-001158

LOWER COURT Case No. 2014-LP-32-03970

EXPLANATION: RULE 243(C) SCACR

v.

STATE of SOUTH CAROLINA,
RESPONDENT.

THIS MATTER COMES BEFORE THIS COURT BY WAY OF AN APPLICATION FOR POST-CONVICTION RELIEF FILED BY STANLEY GOLSON (APPELLANT) ON OCTOBER 30, 2018. RESPONDENT MADE ITS RETURN AND MOTION TO DISMISS ON OR ABOUT SEPTEMBER 23RD, 2015, REQUESTING THE APPLICATION BE SUMMARILY DISMISSED.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

THESE INCIDENT OF 1992, WHICH WAS FALSE CHARGES, A MALL AND VOID CONVICTIONS AND STILL TODAY INVALID AND VOID, THERE NON-VIOLENT AND PAROLE OFFENSE'S, WHICH WAS VACATED NOVEMBER 6TH 1996, AT A PCR HEARING. THERE APPLICANTS PRIOR CONVICTIONS, IN WHICH HE SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO HAVE A FULL EVIDENTIARY HEARING TO DETERMINE WHETHER HE HAS BEEN PREJUDICED. CODE 1976, § 17-27-10 ET SEQ.

THE PRIOR CONVICTIONS OF 1992, SHOULD NOT HAVE BEEN USED IN 1993 ON GUILTY PLEA, SEE EXHIBITS AND EVIDENCE. AND [SHOULD NOT] HAVE BEEN USED FOR ENHANCEMENT IN 2007.

THE UNHOLY TRINITY.

MOST OF YOU THAT HANDLE DRUG CASE ARE OFTEN CONFRONTED BY THREE CHARGES ARISING OUT OF ONE INCIDENT. USUALLY A CLIENT WILL BE CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY, DISTRIBUTION OR POSSESSION WITH INTENT, ETC. THE LEGISLATURE AT ONE TIME SPECIFIED THAT THE RELATED PROXIMITY CHARGES WERE "A SEPARATE CRIMINAL OFFENSE" SEE, S.C. CODE ANN. § 44-53-445 (Supp. 1992).

HOWEVER, EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 1994 THE LEGISLATURE DELETED THE PHRASE "IT IS A SEPARATE CRIMINAL OFFENSE" FROM THE CODE SECTION SPECIFYING THE PROXIMITY CHARGES. SEE, SC CODE ANN. § 44-53-445 (Supp. 1994).

NO'S 1-7 ON THE FACE OF THE LIFE WITHOUT PAROLE NOTICE, OR USED, AND [SHOULD NOT] HAVE BEEN USED FOR ENHANCEMENT.

THEY HAVE NOT BEEN ENACTED INTO LAW, IN THIS STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. THE "GREAT SEAL" OF THE STATE (MUST) BE ATTACHED TO AN ACT BEFORE IT CAN BECOME EFFECTIVE, 1974-75

Op. Atty. Gen. 4013, pg. 85.

IA, VIOLATION OF ART. III, § 18, IS [MANDATORY] AND [MUST] BE OBEYED.

THIS ACT VIOLATES APPLICANT DUE PROCESS RIGHTS OF VAWIS, IN VIOLATION OF ALL THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS THAT GUARANTEED TO HIM. WHICH INVALIDATES HIS SENTENCE AND CONVICTION.

FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW.

THE FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW SHOULD BE REVERSED. PURSUANT TO SC CODE OF RULES, 17-27-80, THE ORDER [IS NOT] SPECIFIC AND COMPLETE ON EVERY ISSUE RAISED.

1. ISSUES NOT ADDRESS, I. INEFFECTIVE ASSISTANCE OF COUNSEL [TRIAL COUNSEL];
2. INEFFECTIVE ASSISTANCE OF [DIRECT APPEAL]; S.I. COURT LACKED JURISDICTION.
7. FRAUD UPON THE COURT, BY OFFICERS OF THE COURT; [AND]
8. PROSECUTOR MIS CONDUCT.

THERE'S ARE OTHER ISSUES NOT INCLUDED ARE RULE UPON. THESE ISSUE ARE FILE WITH THE CLERKS OFFICE, IN VERMILION COUNTY CLERKS OFFICE.

1. FILE DATE NOVEMBER 14TH 2018, MOTION FOR IMMEDIATELY RELEASE.
2. FILE DATE NOVEMBER 14TH 2018, MOTION FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE "DOUBLE JEOPARDY"
3. FILE DATE OCTOBER 19TH 2018, 3RD PRIOR CONVICTIONS McDUFFE V. STATE.
4. MEMORANDUM OF LAW, MAILED TO CLERK OFFICE, ATTORNEY GENERAL OFFICE.
5. EXHIBITS AND EVIDENCE, [WAS NOT] CONSIDER IN THE DECISION.
6. AMENDMENT AND "ARGUMENT" CONCERNING GUYTON SEAL, AND 28 U.S.C.A. 1738 SHOULD BE CONSIDER.
7. EXHIBITS - 2018-CP-32-01960 FILED DATE - 2018 DEC 27, [WAS NOT] CONSIDER. AND SHOULD BE CONSIDER.
8. MOTION FOR HEARING - 2018-CP-32-01960, FILED 2019 JAN 29 [WAS NOT CONSIDER].
9. ALSO, ANY OTHER ISSUE AND ARGUMENTS, THAT APPLIES TO THIS CASE THAT [WAS NOT] RULE UPON. THATS ON FILE AT CLERKS OFFICE.

"ORDERS OF DISMISSAL FROM PCR ACTIONS SHOULD BE SPECIFIC AND COMPLETE ON EVERY ISSUE RAISED."

SEE Mc CULLOUGH V. STATE, 320 S.C. 270, 464 SE.2d 340 (1995).

(Admonishing all those involved in PCR matters to be meticulous

in preparing and rendering proposed orders so that the final

order sets forth the required findings and reasons for those

findings); Mc CRAY V. STATE, 305 S.C. 329, 408 SE.2d 241 (1991)

(Order denying relief reversed and remanded for new hearings

where PCR judge failed to make specific findings of fact on

each allegation raised); PRUITT V. STATE, 310 S.C. 254, 423 SE.2d 127

(1992) (Counsel preparing proposed orders should be meticulous

in doing so, opposing counsel should call any omission to the

attention of the PCR judge prior to issuance of the order,

and the PCR judge should carefully review the order prior to

signing it); See also BRYSON V. STATE, 328 S.C. 236, 493 SE.2d 500

(1997) (another case remanded for specific findings of fact and

conclusions of law - no indication if post-trial motion made);

but see MARLAR V. STATE, 375 S.C. 407, 653 S.E. 2d 266 (2007)

(again admonishing that counsel should be meticulous in preparing

and rendering written orders, but reversing the court of appeals

decision to remand for specific findings of fact).

Statute of Limitations.

THIS APPLICATION SHOULD NOT BE SUBJECT TO STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS, THE SOUTH CAROLINA CODE ANN. § 17-27-10 TO 160 (S.C. 2014).

SECTION - 17-27-45 (A). DOES NOT APPLY TO THIS APPLICATION.

BECAUSE THE 1995 ACT NO. 7 [K/AS/OT] ENACTED INTO LAW HERE IN SOUTH CAROLINA, [NEVER] WAS AFFIXED WITH THE GREAT SEAL, IN VIOLATION OF ARTICLE III, SECTION 18.

SEE, EXHIBITS AND EVIDENCE, WHICH IS ATTACHED TO CASE AT HAND, 2014-CP-32-03970

[198417] RESPONDENT STATES APPLICATION WAS NOT FILED UNTIL JUNE 8, 2018, WELL BEYOND THE STATUTORY PERIODS. EIGHTEEN YEARS AND FOURTEEN YEARS BEYOND THE STATUTORY PERIODS FOR THE 1993 CHARGES AND 2002 CHARGES.

THIS COURT [SHOULD NOT] DISMISS THIS APPLICATION AS BARRE BY STATUTE OF LIMITATION. FOR THESE'S REASON'S.

- 1.) THE CONVICTIONS ARE IN VIOLATION OF APPLICANTS CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS, WHICH SHOULD "NEVER" BE VIOLATED.
- 2.) BOTH PRIOR CONVICTIONS OR VOED, HAVING NO LEGAL FORCE, UNENFORCEABLE.
- 3.) BOTH PRIORS OR [NON-VIOLENT] THE NO'S 1-8 ON FACE OF LIFE WITHOUT PAROLE NOTICE.
- 4.) THE INDICTMENTS ARE [VOID], BOTH SETS OF PRIORS USED FOR ENHANCEMENT.

5.) THE JUDGMENTS OF BOTH PRIORS OF LAWYER PLEAS, UNCONSTITUTIONALLY
INVALID. Mc DUFFIE U. STATE, CASE 15, S.C. 211 S.E.2d. 595

6.) THE CHARGES OF BOTH PRIORS CONVICTIONS OR [VOID] BECAUSE THE LAW IS IN
VIOLATION OF ARTICLE III, SECTION, 18. OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONSTITUTION.
THE GREAT SEAL, NOT AFFIXED, TO STATUTE AND LAWS.
1993 ACT No. 184 AND 1995 ACT No. 7.

7.) THERE'S NO STATUTE OF VEMITATION FOR AN ACTION BROUGHT PURSUANT
TO FED. R. CIV. P. 60 (d) (3).

8.) THIS IS [FRAUD] THEREFORE, THERE IS NO STATUTE OF VEMITATIONS FOR
DROPPING A [FRAUD] UPON THE COURT CLAIM.

9.) THIS COURT SHOULD RUBE BOTH PRIOR CONVICTIONS ARE UNCONSTITUTIONALLY
VOID.

ALL COURTS HAVE THE INHERENT EQUITABLE POWER TO VACATE A JUDGMENT
THAT HAS BEEN OBTAINED THROUGH THE COMMISSION OF FRAUD UPON THE
COURT. TITLE 28 U.S.C. § 1655

"THE COURT MAY ASSERT THIS POWER SUA SPONTE"

UNITED STATES V. GUCK, 281 F.3d 1336, 1342 (10TH Cir. 2002).

IN ANY CASE WHICH HAS HAD FRAUD INVOLVED CAN BE REOPENED AT ANYTIME,
BECAUSE THERE IS NOT A STATUTE OF VEMITATION ON FRAUD.

PEOPLE V. LAJIC, 88 ILC App 3d 477, 410 NE. 2d 626 (1980).
Bullock V. U.S., 763 F. 2d 1115, 1121 (10th Cir. 1985).

THE CONSTITUTION IS THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE SPEAKING IN THEIR SOVEREIGN CAPACITY, AND IT "MUST" BE HEEDED; WHEN THE CONSTITUTION SPEAKS WITH REFERENCE TO A PARTICULAR MATTER.

IT "MUST" BE GIVEN EFFECT AS PARAMOUNT LAW OF LAND. PEOPLE V. PARKS, 58 Cal. 624

THE PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION "MUST" BE GIVEN EFFECT EVEN IF IN DOING SO A STATUTE IS HELD TO BE INOPERATIVE.
STATE EX. REL. WEST V. BUTLER, 70 Fla. 102, 69 So. 771

THE CONSTITUTION WAS MADE NOT TO ACT UPON THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT ALONE, BUT UPON EVERY DEPARTMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT.
WAY V. HELLER, 16 Ohio 105

THE OFFICERS OF THE LAW, IN THE EXECUTION OF PROCESS, ARE OBLIGED TO KNOW THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE LAW, AND IF THEY MISTAKE THEM, WHETHER IGNORANCE OR DESIGN, AND ANYONE IS HARMED BY THEIR ERROR. THEY "MUST" RESPOND IN DAMAGES.

ROSTER V. MARSHAL, (UNITED STATES USE OF ROGERS V. CONKLIN) 1 WALL. (US 644, 17 V. ED. 714 (EMPHASIS ADDED))

SUCCESSIVE.

THIS APPLICATION [IS NOT] SUCCESSIVE. THIS APPLICATION WAS FILE UPON NEWLY DISCOVERED EVIDENCE, APPLICANT WAS INFORMED THAT OVER ONE HUNDRED [100] LAWS WAS MISSING THE GREAT SEAL OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE GREAT SEAL [WAS NOT] AFFIXED AND THAT THEY [DO NOT] HAVE A VISIBLE IMPRESSION OF THE GREAT SEAL: 1993 ACT No. 184 AND 1995 ACT No. 7

THE OTHER ARGUMENTS OR CONSTITUTIONAL VIOLATIONS OF MY DUE PROCESS RIGHTS THAT GUARANTEED TO ME, AND JURISDICTION ISSUES WHICH CAN BE RAISED, REOPENED, AND LITIGATED AT ANYTIME. AND, FRAUD UPON THE COURT BY OFFICERS OF THE COURT. IN WHICH IS NO TIME FRAME. FEDERAL RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE 60 (d). (3).

"THE SOUTH CAROLINA ATTORNEY GENERAL OFFICE, IS WAGING AGAINST THE CONSTITUTION, AND THERE ACTING WITH JURISDICTION, THERE BY BEING IN TREASON TO THE CONSTITUTION."

THIS APPLICATION SHOULD NOT BE DISMISSED AS SUCCESSIVE. APPLICANT SHOULD BE GRANTED, A HEARING AND RELIEF.

RES JUDICATA.

RES JUDICATA [DOES NOT] APPLY IN THIS CASE AT HAND. BECAUSE THE RULING IS IN VIOLATION OF THE APPELLANT'S CONSTITUTIONAL AND DUE PROCESS RIGHTS, THATS GUARANTEED BY THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONSTITUTION AND THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION.

WHICH "MUST" BE GIVEN EFFECT AS PARAMOUNT LAW OF LAND.

THE CONSTITUTION IS THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE SPEAKING IN THEIR SOVEREIGN CAPACITY, AND IT "MUST" BE HEEDED; WHEN THE CONSTITUTION SPEAKS WITH REFERENCE TO A PARTICULAR MATTER.

THE STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL OFFICE, AND ATTORNEY OR OFFICERS OF THE COURT HAS CONSPIRED AND VIOLATED ALL CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS TO GUARANTEED TO APPELLANT.

BY NOT SUFFICIENTLY ADDRESSING ALL THE ISSUES RAISED, IN 1993, 1999, 2014, AND 2018 PCR APPLICATIONS. REVERED THE ORDERS OF DISMISSAL. THERE ARE OF THE APPELLANT'S CONSTITUTIONAL DUE PROCESS RIGHTS. McCullough V. STATE, 464 SE2d 340 (1995).

SUFFICIENCY OF ORDER. A HEARING SHOULD BE HELD FOR CLARIFICATION. McCray V. STATE, 408 SE2d 241 (1991).

Pruitt V. STATE, 423 SE2d 127 (1992). Bryson V. STATE, 493 SE2d 500 (1997).

MARLAN V. STATE, 375 SC. 407, 653 SE 2d. 266 (2007).

THE SOUTH CAROLINA ATTORNEY GENERAL OFFICE SHOULD STOP
[WARNING] ABOUT THE CONSTITUTION, MOTION FOR HEARING FOR
CLARIFICATION. SCRPC RULE 59(e) MOTION.
SCLV 17-27-80.

WHERE RIGHTS SECURED BY THE CONSTITUTION ARE INVOLVED,
THERE CAN BE NO RULEMAKING OF LEGISLATION WHICH
WOULD ABROGATE THEM.

MIRANDA V. ARIZONA

ART. I § 13

PROVISIONS OF CONSTITUTION MANDATORY.

IT IS THE DUTY OF ALL OFFICIALS, WHETHER LEGISLATIVE,
JUDICIAL, EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, OR MINISTERIAL,
TO SO PERFORM EVERY OFFICIAL ACT AS NOT TO VIOLATE
CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS.

MONTGOMERY V. STATE, 55 FLA. 45 SO. 879.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
COUNTY OF VERMILION.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
11TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

STANLEY BOLSON, 200479

NEWLY DISCOVERED EVIDENCE.

v.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
RESPONDENT.

" ARGUMENT "

PURSUANT TO 28 U.S.C.A. 1738

1738. STATE AND TERRITORIAL STATUTES AND JUDICIAL
PROCEEDINGS; FULL FAITH AND CREDIT.

" THE GREAT SEAL "

THE RECORDS AND JUDICIAL PROCEEDING OF ANY COURT OF ANY
SUCH STATE, TERRITORY OR POSSESSION, OR COPIES THEREOF, SHALL
BE PROVED OR ADMITTED IN OTHER COURTS WITHIN THE
UNITED STATES AND ITS TERRITORIES AND POSSESSION BY
THE ATTESTATION OF THE CLERK AND SEAL OF THE COURT
ANNEXED, IF A SEAL EXISTS, TOGETHER WITH A CERTIFICATE
OF A JUDGE OF THE COURT THAT THE SAID ATTESTATION IN PROPER
FORM.

1738. STATE AND TERRITORIAL STATUTES AND JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS; FULL FAITH AND CREDIT.

THE ACTS OF THE LEGISLATURE OF ANY STATE, TERRITORY, OR POSSESSION OF THE UNITED STATES, OR COPIES THEREOF, SHALL BE AUTHENTICATED BY AFFIXING THE SEAL OF SUCH STATE, TERRITORY OR POSSESSION THEREON.

THE RECORDS AND JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS OF ANY COURT OF ANY SUCH STATE, TERRITORY OR POSSESSION, OR COPIES THEREOF, SHALL BE PROVED OR ADMITTED IN OTHER COURTS WITHIN THE UNITED STATES AND ITS TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS BY THE ATTESTATION OF THE CLERK AND SEAL OF THE COURT ANNEXED, IF A SEAL EXISTS, TOGETHER WITH A CERTIFICATE OF A JUDGE OF THE COURT THAT THE SAID ATTESTATION IS IN PROPER FORM.

SUCH ACTS, RECORDS AND JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS OR COPIES THEREOF, SO AUTHENTICATED SHALL HAVE THE SAME FULL FAITH AND CREDIT IN EVERY COURT WITHIN THE UNITED STATES AND TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS AS THEY HAVE BY LAW OR USAGE IN THE COURTS OF SUCH STATE, TERRITORY OR POSSESSIONS FROM WHICH THEY ARE TAKEN.

NEWLY DISCOVERED EVIDENCE.

THE STATE THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OFFICER SAY'S
THE APPELLANT EVIDENCE IS WITHOUT MERIT.

THIS IS FALSE INFORMATION AND PERJURY. BECAUSE
SOUTH CAROLINA VARI'S AND SOUTH CAROLINA CONSTITUTION
STATES, NO BILL SHALL HAVE THE FORCE OF LAW UNLESS
IT HAS THE GREAT SEAL OF SOUTH CAROLINA AFFIXED TO
IT. ART III, § 18

A LETTER FROM SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES
HISTORY, FROM MR STEVEN D. TUTTLE, DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF
ARCHIVES AND RECORDS MANAGEMENT.

ART. III, § 18 OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONSTITUTION (1895)

STATE'S [N]O BILL OR JOINT RESOLUTIONS SHALL HAVE THE FORCE
OF LAW UNLESS IT SHALL HAVE BEEN READ THREE TIMES AND ON
THREE SEVERAL DAYS IN EACH HOUSE, HAS HAD THE GREAT SEAL
OF THE STATE AFFIXED TO IT.

THE OFFICER OF THIS COURT, HAS COMMITTED
FRAUD AGAINST THE STATE, AND MIS CONDUCT IN OFFICE.

"THE LAW IS CLEAR, THERE IS NO DOUBT, ART. III, § 18,
ARE MANDATORY AND MUST BE FOLLOWED."

THE FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW
OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL MADE, FROM THE OFFICERS OF
COURT.

THESE ARGUMENTS ARE FRIVOLOUS AND IT'S OBSTRUCTION
OF JUSTICE.

KNOWINGLY WHAT THE CONSTITUTION STATES, BUT STILL
WAR'S AGAINST IT. IT'S TREASON.

WHICH MAKES SENTENCE AND CONVICTION UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

THIS CONVICTION "MUST" BE HELD ERRONEOUS.

"THE CONSTITUTION [MUST] ALWAYS BE ENFORCED
AND OBEYED..."

THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT ART III, § 18 REQUIREMENT
FOR AUTHENTICATIONS OF STATUTES CANNOT BE IGNORED.

Op. SC. ATTY GEN., 2003 K/L 20143494

APRIL 1st, 2003

SUBSTANTIAL COMPLIANCE AND COERCION
[DOE'S NOT] APPLY TO APPLICANT CASE.

BECAUSE THERE IS A TIME FRAME TO CURE.

SEE; GENERAL ASSEMBLY LEGISLATURE ENACTMENTS.

SOUTH CAROLINA CODE OF LAWS § 2-9-240. WITHIN STATE'S
NO CORRECTIONS SHALL BE MADE AFTER FIFTEEN (15) DAYS.
NO ACT OR JOINT RESOLUTIONS VOTED IN THE SECRETARY
OF STATES OFFICE OVER FIFTEEN (15) DAYS SHALL BE
CORRECTED AS HEREIN - ABOVE PROVIDED FOR THIS ARTICLE.

WALCHORN HAD ADMITTED IN 1856 THAT AN
UNCONSTITUTIONAL ACT, IS NOT LAW.

THE CONSTITUTION IS A [SWORD] AND A
[SHIELD] TO [PROTECT] PEOPLE

"THE SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND"

WITH RESPECT TO ART. III, § 18, SOUTH CAROLINA OFFICER'S
HAS CONSISTENTLY RECOGNIZED THAT THE GREAT SEAL.

WE AGREE WITH THOSE OPINIONS, CONCLUDING THAT ART. III, § 18 IS MANDATORY AND MUST BE OBEYED. AS FAR AS WE CAN DETERMINE, IT HAS LONG BEEN THE CONSTITUTIONAL DUTY OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO ATTACH THE GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE TO AN ACT UPON ITS PASSAGE. FOR EXAMPLE, IN STATE EX REL. COVEMAN V. BERKES, 181 SC. 10, 186 SE. 625, 629 (1936)

IN STATE V. HAGOOD, 13 SC. 46, 68 (1879).

[T]HE ACT IS FOUND AMONG THE ARCHIVES IN THE OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE WITH OTHER PUBLIC ACTS PASSED AT THE LAST SESSION, SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE AND THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, APPROVED AND SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR, AND HAVING ATTACHED THE GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE.

(EMPHASIS ADDED). INDEED, AS LONG AGO AS 1802, IN MOUNCE V. INGRAM, 35 C. V. 55 (1802), IT WAS OBSERVED THAT "[T]HE SECRETARY OF STATE HAS CUSTODY OF THE GREAT SEAL..."

THUS, IT IS TODAY, AND LONG HAS BEEN THE MANDATORY DUTY PURSUANT TO ART. III, § 18 FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO AFFIX THE GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE UPON AN ACT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY UPON RECEIPT OF IT IN HIS OFFICE. SUCH DUTY CANNOT BE AVOIDED OR IGNORED.

"THE SEAL OF THE STATE IS OF ITSELF THE HIGHEST TEST OF AUTHENTICITY AND SERVES WITHOUT OTHER PROOF TO AUTHENTICATE A COPY OF AN ACT TO BE ADMITTED IN EVIDENCE."

THE SECRETARY OF STATE HAS [FAILED] TO AFFIX THE GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE UPON A NUMBER OF ACTS. 1993 ACT NO. 184 AND 1995 ACT NO. 7

"THE JUDGE DUTY IS TO DECLARE THESE ACTS UNCONSTITUTIONAL"

IT IS ANTICIPATED THAT THE ENTIRE FORMALITY PROCESS OCCUR "IMMEDIATELY" UPON PASSAGE OF A BILL OR JOINT RESOLUTIONS. THE CONSTITUTIONAL DUTY OF AFFIXING THE GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE SHOULD BE CARRIED OUT BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE "IMMEDIATELY" UPON RECEIPT OF AN ACT.

IT IS OUR UNDERSTANDING THAT THE SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE FILES, STAMPS AND ENTERS INTO A DATABASE. AN ACT UPON RECEIPT. NEVER THE LESS, THE CONSTITUTION REQUIRES AFFIXING THE GREAT SEAL TO THE ACT AND THIS DUTY IS MANDATORY.

"IN OTHER CONTEXTS, OUR SUPREME COURT HAS CHARACTERIZED THE STATUTORY DUTIES OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE A MANDATORY AND MINISTERIAL."

SEE, FEDERAL RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE, RULE 44. Proof of Official Record; FOREIGN LAW.

(A) AUTHENTICATION.

AND, STATE RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE, RULE 44. Proof of Official Record.

(A) AUTHENTICATION.

A SEPARATE PROVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION, ART. I, § 13 DEEMS [ALL] PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION TO BE MANDATORY.

"THE CONSTITUTION MUST ALWAYS BE ENFORCED AND OBEYED."
THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT ART. III, § 18 REQUIREMENTS FOR
AUTHENTICATION OF STATUTES CANNOT BE IGNORED.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, THE RESPONDENTS HAD FIFTEEN (15)
DAYS FOR CORRECTIONS. IN YEAR 1993, AND 1995.

SUBSTANTIAL COMPLIANCE OR CODIFICATION [DOES NOT]
APPLY TO GOLSON CASE.

BECAUSE THERE IS A TIME FRAME TO CURE.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS.

SOUTH CAROLINA CODE OF LAWS § 2-7-240, STATES.

NO CORRECTION SHALL BE MADE AFTER FIFTEEN (15) DAYS
NO ACT OR JOINT RESOLUTION LODGED IN THE SECRETARY
OF STATES OFFICE OVER FIFTEEN (15) DAYS SHALL BE CORRECTED
AS HERETOFORE PROVIDED FOR THIS ARTICLE.

THIS CONVICTION [MUST] BE HELD ERRONEOUS.

BRIEFLY, THIS IS FRAUD UPON THE COURT BY THE SOLATOR'S OFFICE. FRAUD HAS BEEN COMMITTED AGAINST THE COURT.

THERE'S NO STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS, IF APPLICANT ALLEGES THAT A FRAUD WAS COMMITTED AGAINST THE COURT, THERE'S NO SUCH BAR. FED. R. CIV. P. 60 (d) (3) STATES: THIS RULE DOES NOT LIMIT A COURT'S POWER TO . . . SET ASIDE A JUDGEMENT FOR FRAUD ON THE COURT.

THE RULES SHOULD BE SUA SPONTE.

THERE IS NO STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS FOR BRINGING A FRAUD UPON THE COURT CLAIM.

REGARDLESS OF THE PASSAGE OF TIME.

SEE, PEOPLE V. ZAJAC, 88 Ill. App. 3d 477, 410 N.E. 2d 626 (1980).

ZURICH N. AM. V. MATHER SERV., 426 F.3d 1281, 1291 (10th Cir. 2005)

387 F.2d 689, 691 (7th Cir. 1968).

FAILURE TO STATE A CLAIM.

Applicant Claim [Should Not] Be Dismissed, and [Has Not] Fail to State Claim.

Pursuant to the Act, an Applicant may commence a post-conviction relief action on the following grounds:

1. This applies to Applicant and a Constitutional Violation State and Federal Constitution.
2. This applies to Applicant and a Constitutional Violation State and Federal Constitution.
3. The prior convictions exceeds the maximum authorized by law.
4. No change of custody on No's 1-7 incident, there non-venient, and void conviction.
5. No's applies to Applicant.
6. There's no statute of limitations for an action brought pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 60(d)(3). Fraud upon the Court.

In any case which has had fraud involved can be reopened at anytime, because there is not a statute of limitations on fraud.

KEANER V. C.I. R., 387 F.3d 689 (1968). "A decision produced by fraud upon the court is not in essence a decision at all, and never becomes final." fraud upon the court makes void the orders and judgments of that court and vitiates the entire proceeding.

There is clear and convincing evidence.

STATE V. BECK, 286 SE 2d 234 (K. VA. 1981).

STATE V. MILLER, 400 SE 297 (K. VA. 1990).

STATE V. KEVNER, 808 SE 2d 867 (K. VA. 2017).

THE LIFE WITHOUT PAROLE NOTICE SHOULD NOT HAVE [NEVER] BEEN SERVED ON THE APPLICANT. HIS PRIORS ARE NOT CRIMES OF VIOLENCE.

SUBJECT MATTER JURISDICTION.

APPLICANT MAY CHALLENGE SUBJECT MATTER JURISDICTION AT ANY TIME. APPLICANT IS NOT A THIRD OFFENDER UNDER THE REDEEMER STATUTE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, SECTION - 17-25-45. LIFE SENTENCE FOR PERSON CONVICTED FOR CERTAIN CRIMES.

WITHOUT JURISDICTION, COURT CANNOT PROCEED AT ALL IN ANY CASE. JURISDICTION IS [POWER] TO DECLARE LAW, AND WHEN IT CEASES TO EXIST, THE ONLY FUNCTION REMAINING TO COURT IS THAT OF ANNOUNCING THE FACT, AND RULE, SUA SPONTE.

"SUBJECT MATTER JURISDICTION CANNOT BE CURED"
AND, IF COURT DOES NOT HAVE JURISDICTION, IT DOES
NOT HAVE POWER TO PRESIDE OVER CASE.

IF THIS COURT DOES NOT HAVE JURISDICTION, IT DOES NOT
HAVE THE POWER TO PRESIDE OVER THIS CASE.

BAKER V. SIEMENS ENERGY AUTOMATION, INC.
CITE AS 820 F. Supp. 1058 (S.D. OHIO 1993).

HOFFMAN V. BLASKI, 80 S.Ct. 1084

"IT'S NOT DIAGNOSE IN THE STATUTE, 17-25-45
SOUTH CAROLINA LAWS."

THERE'S NOTHING IN STATUTE, 17-25-45, WHICH STATES
THE APPLICANT COULD HAVE RECEIVED LIFE WITHOUT PAROLE,
FOR HIS THIRD OFFENSE, FOR DISTRIBUTION OF CRACK COCAINE, IN
THE AMOUNT OF 0.17 GRAMS, THAT THE APPLICANT COULD HAVE
RECEIVED, LIFE WITHOUT PAROLE.

A HEARING SHOULD BE GRANTED, PURSUANT TO

Mc Duffie V. STATE, 277 S.E.2d. 595

CRIMINAL LAW - 998 (19)

AND SHOULD NOT BECOME FINAL.

INEFFECTIVE ASSISTANCE OF POST-CONVICTION RELIEF COUNSEL.

APPLICANT PCR ATTORNEY FOR HIS CASE 2010-CP-32-05755 ON SEVERAL DIFFERENT REASONS, APPLICANT TRIAL COUNSEL WAS INEFFECTIVE, IN APRIL 07, APPLICANT'S DIRECT APPEAL COUNSEL WAS ALSO INEFFECTIVE, APPLICANT'S TRIAL COUNSEL WAS HIS DIRECT APPEAL COUNSEL, TO TRY AND COVER UP HIS TRIAL ERRORS, AND ELIZABETH FRANKLIN YEST, WAS ALSO APPLICANT'S DIRECT APPEAL COUNSEL.

SEE, NOTICE OF MOTION AND MOTION FOR RETHEARING PURSUANT TO 59(A) AND 59(E.)

FILED DATE, 2014-4 A 11:13

WILKIN IS PUBLIC RECORDS. CLERK OF COURTS RECORDS.

JAC WILKIN PCR ATTORNEY, CHARLES T. SYLVESTER III SHOULD HAVE FILED A 59(E) ONCE HE SAW THAT THE ORDER [DID NOT] ADDRESS ALL ISSUES, FILED AND ARGUED AT PCR HEARING.

SEE: McCray V. STATE, 408 SE 2d 241 (SC. 1991).
PRUITT V. STATE, 423 SE 2d 127 (SC. 1992).

APPLICANT SHOULD BE GRANT HEARING, AND SHOULD NOT BE COME FERAL.

CONCLUSION.

APPLICANT'S PRIOR AND CURRENT CHARGE HAS NOT BEEN ENACTED INTO LAW HERE IN SOUTH CAROLINA. THIS ISSUE OF THE GREAT SEAL, NEEDS TO BE RESOLVED ON THE RECORD BEFORE A HEARING, WHERE OUR COURTS CAN ADDRESS IT DIRECTLY, APPLICANT SHOULD BE GRANTED, A HEARING AND RELIEF.

APPLICANT'S SENTENCE AND CONVICTIONS CAN [NEVER] BECOME FINAL, BECAUSE OF THE FRAUD THAT WAS PERPETRATED IN HIS CASE.

THESE ARE THE REASONS, INSIDE THE EXPLANATION RULE 243(C) WITH SUCH PROTECTION [SHOULD NOT] BE IMPOSED ON FUTURE FILINGS.

APPLICANT'S SENTENCE SHOULD BE VACATED, AND HE BE RELEASED.

July, 2019

McComack

South Carolina

MR STANLEY GOLSON, PRO-SE

386 - REDEEMED WAY

McCORMACK CORRECTIONAL INST.

McCormack, South Carolina, 29899