

RECEIVED

MAR 23 2021

The Supreme Court of South Carolina
SOUTH CAROLINA SUPREME COURT

Edward Anthony, Petitioner,

v.

State of South Carolina, Respondent.

Appellate Case No. 2020-001570

ORDER

On December 20, 2020, the remittitur in the above matter was inadvertently sent to the clerk of court for Aiken county. Please immediately return the remittitur to the Clerk's office in the South Carolina Supreme Court so the Court of Appeals can issue the remittitur in this case.

FOR THE COURT

Brenda J. Shaly

By _____
CHIEF DEPUTY CLERK

Columbia, South Carolina
March 15, 2021

cc: Megan Harrigan Jameson, Esquire
Mr. Edward Anthony
The Honorable Robert J. Harte

Study sees injustice in SC's lower courts

Defendants not told of rights, study says

Is choice of paying a fine or doing jail time creating a debtors prison?

Beaufort woman cited for failing to appear at her trial — while she was in being held in county jail

BY TIM SMITH
tsmith@greenvillenews.com

Many defendants in South Carolina's lower courts are not advised of their constitutional rights, trials are held without any lawyer present in the courtroom and those found guilty are sometimes given the choice of paying a fine they cannot afford or going to jail, in effect creating a debtors prison, a national study of the state's magistrate and municipal courts has found.

The study, "Summary Injustice," by the American Civil Liberties Union and the National Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers, was issued Monday following observations

by attorneys in 27 lower courts in December 2014 and July 2015.

South Carolina has about 319 magistrates and about 200 municipal courts, called summary courts, that handle misdemeanor charges ranging from traffic violations to shoplifting and drug possession.

The report paints a bleak picture of what can happen to poor and unrepresented defendants in the state's lower courts, where often no lawyer is present, cases are sometimes prosecuted by police and thousands face criminal charges that can send them to jail for 30 days with a criminal record.

Among the report's other findings are that the courts often fail to inform defendants

of their right to counsel and refuse to provide counsel to the poor at all stages of the criminal process.

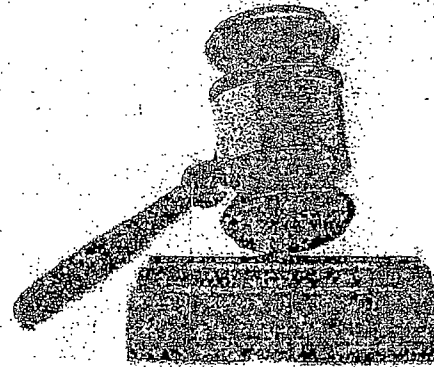
"When you go to a summary court in South Carolina, you find yourself in a judicial netherworld where the police officer who made the arrest acts as the prosecutor, the judge may not have a law degree, and there are no lawyers in sight," said Susan Dunn, legal director of the ACLU of South Carolina. "By operating as if the Sixth Amendment doesn't exist, these courts weigh the scales of justice so heavily against defendants that they often receive fines and jail time they don't deserve."

Magistrates and municipal judges are not required to hold law degrees in South Carolina. Newly appointed magistrates must have a four-year degree and both types of judges must undergo

training and certification exams. Magistrates who are not attorneys must observe 10 trials before handling one of their own.

Summary judges are provided with a manual that offers information about procedures, how the court system works and a defendant's rights. In fact, the state requires all magistrates and municipal judges to use a checklist when handling criminal cases. In those cases in which a jail sentence is likely, judges are required to inform defendants of their right

SEE COURTS, 7A



FILED Feb 2 2017

Robert J. White
Clerk & G.S.

Shirley J. ...
Deputy Clerk

Exhibit

1

NOV 28 2016



State of South Carolina
The Circuit Court of the Tenth Judicial Circuit

R. Lawton McIntosh
Judge

November 23, 2016

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100 South Main Street
Anderson, SC 29622-8002
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Ms. Julie Amanda Coleman
S.C. Attorney General's Office
P.O. Box 11549
Columbia, SC 29211

Re: State of South Carolina v. Edward Anthony
CA # 2014-GS-02-01000

Ms. Coleman,

Please find the enclosed letters received from Mr. Edward Anthony, inmate number 363714 located at Trenton Correctional Institute, 84 Greenhouse Road, Trenton, SC 29847. The case was tried in 2015. The enclosed was received by my office after November 15, 2016.

To the extent the enclosed would constitute post-trial motions, they would be untimely and I would have no jurisdiction to hear them. Out of an abundance of caution the filing may constitute an application for post-conviction relief, I am forwarding the same to the Attorney General's Office to take such steps as they see necessary and/or prudent. By copy of this letter, I am notifying Mr. Anthony of this communication as well as his former trial attorney and the assistant solicitor at the time.

With kindest regards, I remain yours truly,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "R. Lawton McIntosh", written over a circular stamp.

R. Lawton McIntosh, Judge
Tenth (10th) Judicial Circuit

Cc: Aiken County Clerk of Court
Cc: Mr. Edward Anthony
Cc: Mr. Jeffrey Alan Slocum, Jr.
Cc: Mr. M. Bradley McMillian

The Judge see his own error, and is asking Ms. Coleman the Assistant Attorney General what to do.
E. Adkins



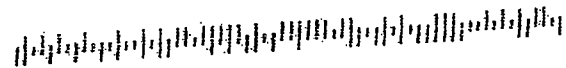
U.S. Department of Justice
Office of the Inspector General
510 Shotgun Road, Suite 200
Sunrise, Florida 33326

N METRO
GA 301
20 JUN '17
PM 4 L



Edward Anthony
1714 Apple Valley Drive
Augusta, Georgia 30906

30906-362214



Please next time I have to be in court
Mr. Boozer. Please call me a head of
time please. They are helping me and are
watching now.



U.S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D. C. 20535-0001

Mr. Edward Anthony, #363714
T.C.I.
84 Greenhouse Road
Trenton, SC 29847

Dear Mr. Anthony:

This letter is in response to the correspondence you mailed to the FBI in which you allege you were choked and tasered.

Please mail the specific details of your allegations to FBI's Columbia Field Office. That field office is located at 151 Westpark Boulevard, Columbia, SC 29210.

Sincerely yours,

Criminal Investigative Division

