RECEIVED

Sep 08 2021

S.C. SUPREME COURT

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
IN THE SUPREME COURT

On Petition for Writ of Certiorari to Charleston County
Court Of Common Pleas
The Honorable Bentley Price, Post-Conviction Relief Judge
The Honorable Roger M. Young, Sr., Trial Judge

Appellate Case No. 2021-000089

JOSEPH T. ROWLAND, #290065, RESPONDENT,

v.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, PETITIONER.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPENDIX

KATHRINE H. HUDGINS
S.C. Commission on Indigent Defense
1330 Lady St., Ste.401
Columbia, SC 29201
(803) 734-1343

ATTORNEY FOR RESPONDENT

ALAN WILSON
Attorney General

SAMANTHA J. WEIDAUER
Assistant Attorney General
Office of the Attorney General
Post Office Box 11549
Columbia, SC 29211
(803) 734-3737

ATTORNEYS FOR PETITIONER

INDEX

PRO SE AMENDED POST-CONVICTION RELIEF APPLICATION 1

AMENDED POST-CONVICTION RELIEF APPLICATION 328

PRELIMINARY HEARING TRANSCRIPT 331

LAWRENCE L CRAWFORD AKA
JOSEPH GABRIEL JAHMAH T. TISHBITE
#300839 EDISTO B-17
LIEBER C.I. P.O BOX 205
RIDGEVILLE, SC 29472

IN RE CASE 2018-CP-40-4545

TO: THE CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE ET AL;

I AM GIVING THE COURT AND PARTIES NOTICE BY THE DOCUMENT AND ITS ATTACHMENTS SUBMITTED HERE

that I seek to intervene in the Joseph Rowland Rev. Please file the (12) page lead document and its attachments in case 2018-CA-10-4545 immediately.

Thank you.

Respectfully,
Tajh Tajh Al Mahdi

May 8, 2019

2 of 2

State of South Carolina
The County of Charleston

Court of Common Pleas
13th Judicial Circuit

Lawrence L Crawford
aka Jonah Gabriel
Jahtah T. Tishbite
et al
petitioner(s)

Case
2018-CP-10-4545

vs.

Affidavit of
Service

State of South Carolina
et al.
Respondent

FILED
2019 MAY 17 AM 9:05
JULIE J. ARMSTRONG
CLERK OF COURT
BY _____

I, Jahtah Al mahdi, do hereby
1 of 2

certify, that I have mailed a copy of my Affidavit of Facts Giving Judicial Notice; motion to Intervene; motion for a pick up order and motion to motions therefor on the Cuyahoga Commons Pleas Court and all involved parties by US mail postage prepaid by placing it in the institution mail box on May 7, 2019.

Respectfully,

Jahrah Al Mahdi

May 7, 2019

2 of 2

State of South Carolina
The County of Charleston

COURT of Common Pleas
13th Judicial Circuit

Lawrence L Crawford
aka Jonah Gabriel
Jahtah T. Tishbite
et al.
petitioner(s)

vs.

State of South Carolina
et al.
Respondents

FILED
2019 MAY 17 AM 9:05
JULIE J. ARMSTRONG
CLERK OF COURT
BY

CASE
2018-CP-10-4545
2018-CP-10-4545

Affidavit of Facts
Giving Judicial
notice ; motion to
Intervene ; motion
for a Pick up
order and motion
to motion Therefor

To: The Charleston County Court of Common Pleas et al.;

Where the court and parties will find:

(1) Exhibits, "Judge Lee #s 1-4".

(2) Exhibit, "1804".

The petitioner gives the court and parties judicial notice. Default and collateral estopped emerges from case 2013-CP-400-0084 via non party collateral estopped where the SC Attorney General is among the various parties who are subject

to the claims of default and collateral estoppel. I am the source of many issues filed in this case and I am officially motioning to intervene to protect my acquired interest and to establish my claims of default and collateral estopped which legally attach as protections pursuant to Joseph Todd Rowland as a non party to case 2013-CP-400-0084.

Joseph Todd Rowland has been designated by the Foreign Sovereign Crown as acting Attorney General by the Sole Corporation to the (4) Global Thrones of The Reestablished

Global Theocratic state. many of these are my legal issues where by the default and claims of collateral estopped emerging from case 2018-cp-400-0084 out of Richland county. I legally bind all parties without their consent by the supremacy clause and the king-khalifah is decree who as a member of the sole corporation of the Global Theocratic state.

This cannot be deemed hybrid defense because I am acting independently to protect my required interest and I am not represented by legal counsel. The interruption

must be permitted by DUE PROCESS law or the proceedings UNDER CASE 2018-CP-10-415 becomes Unconstitutional and void..

I give all parties notice. As Chief Justice of the Global Theocratic State to which there is no separation of powers. I am officially invoking all superseding fiduciary Attorney, Judicial and legislative powers of the Global Theocratic State, Foreign Sovereign CROWN and COURT as it pertains to the (4) Global Thrones of Africa, its diaspora, Christianity, Judaism and Islam. DUE to this I

motion to intervene in case 2018-CP-10-
4545 which is timely. Timelines are
applied less strictly with respect to
intervention as a right. I am fiduciary
heir, king, khaliphah, high Priest and Imam
of the sole corporation via the default
and claims of collateral estopped that
emerges from case 2018-CP-400-0084.
A motion to intervene is timely if
it is filed promptly after a person
obtains actual or constructive
notice that a pending case threatens
to jeopardize his rights. Knowledge
of a measurable risk to one's
rights is enough to intervene. The
petitioner did not discover the

10

sending of the amended PCR application to Rowland's Attorney until the week of May 6, 2019. This I motion to intervene to protect my required interest Jessellar v Jellwick plantation Jarragon LLC, 2018 WL 5830944 (SC App 2018); Acme Worldwide Enterprises, Inc v United States, 137 Fed Cl 469 (Fed Cl Ct 2018); Uptown Properties management, Inc v Wheaton Van Lines, Inc, 271 F3d 164 (4th Cir 2001); Harrington v Allen London Ltd, 404 SC 337, 745 SE2d 90 (SC App 2013).

I motion for a pick up order and that no proceedings in this case move forward unless the respondent

can demonstrate that they timely filed to defeat the attached Affidavits of default and voiding of jurisdiction. The criterion established which would permit a person to intervene are: (1) whether the person is timely filing promptly once he has actual or constructive notice (I did not receive notice of the amended RCR attempted to be filed until May 6, 2019); (2) the existence of an interest. (I am fiduciary. The issues are mine and Res Judicata and or collateral estoppel emerges from case 2013-CP-400-0084); (3) a realistic threat to that interest by pending action

which will impede his ability to protect that interest. (3) there is a threat of conflicting judgment being made on the issues of concern where collateral estoppel attaches); (4) the lack of adequate representation of its position by any existing party. There is not a party to represent my fiduciary duty and protect my rights of collateral estoppel especially since there is no hybrid defense and Rowland has counsel). By such I meet the criterion and my right to intervene is established and a pick up order must be issued to transport me to the court for any

scheduled hearing which I seek by DUE PROCESS law or this case becomes Unconstitutional and your jurisdiction is made void, Commonwealth v United States Dept. of Health and Human Services, 289 F.Supp.3d 259 (D Mass 2018); In re Financial Oversight and Management Board of Puerto Rico, 301 F.Supp3d 306 (D Puerto Rico 2017); University Wireless, LLC v Town of Boxford, 2016 WL 4004357 (D Mass 2016); Sharp Farms v Speaks, 917 F3d 276 (4th Cir 2019).

Respectfully,
Jahtah Al Mahdi

May 7, 2019

12/12

Exhibit

" Judge Lee #1 "

2

Julius W. McKay, II
Mark D. Cauthen
Daniel R. Settana, Jr.
M. Stephen Stubley
Janet Brooks Holmes
Peter P. Leventis

Kelli L. Sullivan*
Erin Farrell Farthing
Temus C. Miles, Jr.
David M. Bornemann
Brandon P. Jones
James E. L. Fickling

Law Offices
McKAY, CAUTHEN, SETTANA & STUBLEY, P.A.

P.O. Box 7217
Columbia, South Carolina 29202-7217

1303 Blanding Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Douglas McKay, Jr.
(1917-2008)

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(803) 256-4645
Fax
(803) 765-1839
E-Mail
mms@mckayfirm.com
Web
www.mckayfirm.com

*S.C. Certified Mediator

June 17, 2014

Via Hand Delivery:
The Honorable L. Casey Manning
Chief Administrative Judge
Fifth Judicial Circuit
1201 Main St., Room 124
P.O. Box 192
Columbia, SC 29202-0192

Re: Anthony Cook v. Attorney General's Office et al.
Dominic Gallman v. Warden McKie, et al.
Case No: 13-CP-40-00084, 13-CP-40-02294
Claim Nos: 92579, 93510
Our File No: 9-384

Dear Judge Manning:

Thank you for speaking with me this morning regarding my request for continuance in this case. I represent SCDC and the Attorney General's Office in cases 2013-CP-40-2294 (which was #4 on the trial roster for the week of June 23, 2014), as well as the companion case -0084. We have several motions pending in both of these cases, each of which have repeatedly been continued at the request of Plaintiffs.

As I mentioned in our conversation this morning, you have previously recused yourself in these cases involving inmate Lawrence Crawford, a/k/a Jah Jah Tishbite, King of the North. He has named a litany of defendants and members of the judiciary, including yourself, in various complaints around the country. As part of our request for a continuance, we also respectfully requested that these cases be consolidated and placed on the Complex Case Roster. For the sake of judicial expediency, we believe that a singular Judge hearing all further matters in these cases would provide much needed continuity and clarity.

Thank you again for agreeing to take care of our request for a continuance in this matter. I have enclosed a proposed order for your signature, should it meet your approval. If I can provide anything further to the court, please let me know.

Sincerely,

Meghan Hall

1 of 20

Meghan Hazelwood Hall

cc: Anthony Cook #115157
Lawrence L. Crawford, #300839
Dominic Gallman #234627
Aerialle J. Crawford
Quinta D. Lee
Paul Gunter (via hand delivery)
Kristy Kohl (via hand delivery)

2 of 20

Meghan Hall

From: Manning, L. Casey Law Clerk (Eve Goodstein) <CManningLC@sccourts.org>
Sent: Thursday, June 19, 2014 4:07 PM
To: Meghan Hall
Cc: Paul Gunter (GUNTERP@rcgov.us); kohlk@rcgov.us
Subject: RE: Gallman v. SCAG; C/A No. 2013-CP-40-2294

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

Meghan,

Judge Manning has signed your proposed order in this case.

Thank you,
Eve

From: Meghan Hall [mailto:mhall@mckayfirm.com]
Sent: Friday, June 13, 2014 12:26 PM
To: Manning, L. Casey Law Clerk (Eve Goodstein)
Cc: Paul Gunter (GUNTERP@rcgov.us); kohlk@rcgov.us; Manning, L. Casey Secretary (Ada H. James)
Subject: FW: Gallman v. SCAG; C/A No. 2013-CP-40-2294

Dear Eve,

I am following up again regarding our request for a continuance in the above-referenced matter. This case is presently #4 on the trial roster for the week of June 23, 2014. I failed to mention in my previous email that Judge Manning previously recused himself of matters involving one of the Plaintiffs in this case, inmate Lawrence Crawford, a/k/a Jah Jah Tishbite, as the Plaintiff claimed to have added him as a Defendant to another lawsuit. As such, we would seek a continuance on that additional ground, as well as the others I previously enumerated in my letters and emails to the Court. Finally, I am the associate handling this case, and I am scheduled to be out of town the week of June 23, 2014. I did not seek protection because this case was not ready for trial, and there are many outstanding motions in both 2013-CP-40-2994 and -0084, which require hearings before this case can be tried. We would respectfully request a continuance in this matter, and ask that these cases be consolidated and placed on the Complex Case Roster.

If I can provide any additional information to the court, or set up a status hearing, please let me know. I look forward to hearing from you at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,
Meghan Hall

Meghan Hazelwood Hall, Esq.
McKay, Cauthen, Settana & Stubley, PA
1303 Blanding Street (29201)
P.O. Drawer 7217
Columbia, SC 29202-7217
803-256-4645 ext. 132
803-765-1839 (fax)
mhall@mckayfirm.com

3 of 20

STATE OF
SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTICE OF MOTION SCHEDULING

February 11, 2014

Motion "MMFDEF - Affidavit of Facts Seeking to File Objections to Counsel Sub" for Case: 2013CP4002294 - Dominic #234627 Gallman , plaintiff, et al vs Warden McKie , defendant, et al has been added to the following Motions Roster:

648 - MOTION ROSTER MARCH 6, 2014 COURTROOM

This hearing of this motion has been scheduled for 3/6/2014 at 2:00 PM.

The above referenced case is scheduled for a Motion Hearing before Judge Eugene C. Griffith, Jr. The Plaintiff's Attorney is to notify the Defendant in writing of the time and date of all Default and Damages Hearings. All requests for continuances must be in writing with a $25.00 filing fee and received by the Chief Administrative Judge prior to the hearing. A request for a continuance does not guarantee that a case will be continued. Please notify the Court in writing if the Motions are resolved prior to the hearing. Please file any briefs or memorandum the Wednesday before the week of the hearing. ALL ATTORNEYS MUST SEND A PROPOSED ORDER OR MEMORANDUM OF LAW BY Wednesday, February 26, 2014 FOR THE MOTION HEARING THAT IS BEING HEARD ON HARD COPY AND DISK: OR IT CAN BE SENT BY EMAIL TO EGriffithLC@sccourts.org.

Mail Notice To:	Court Info:
Lawrence L. # 300839 Crawford Lieber Correctional Inst. Po Box 205 Ridgeville, SC 29472	Richland County Common Pleas Richland County Judicial Center 1701 Main Street Columbia, SC 29201-9201

Judge L. Casey Manning
Chief Adminstrative Judge
Fifth Judicial Circuit

4 of 20

STATE OF
SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTICE OF MOTION SCHEDULING

Exhibit Benjamin No. 2

March 20, 2014

Motion "MMSTAY - Affidavit of Facts Seeking to File Objection to Defendants'" for Case: 2013CP4000084 - Anthony #115157 Cook , plaintiff, et al vs CPL Bouch , defendant, et al has been added to the following Motions Roster:

668 - MOTION ROSTER APRIL 3, 2014 COURTROOM 3-B

This hearing of this motion has been scheduled for 4/3/2014 at 9:30 AM.

The above referenced case is scheduled for a Motion Hearing before Judge Alison R. Lee. The Plaintiff's Attorney is to notify the Defendant in writing of the time and date of all Default and Damages Hearings. All requests for continuances must be in writing with a $25.00 filing fee and received by the Chief Administrative Judge prior to the hearing. A request for a continuance does not guarantee that a case will be continued. Please notify the Court in writing if the Motions are resolved prior to the hearing. Please file any briefs or memorandum the Wednesday before the week of the hearing. ALL ATTORNEYS MUST SEND A PROPOSED ORDER OR MEMORANDUM OF LAW BY Wednesday, March 26, 2014 FOR THE MOTION HEARING THAT IS BEING HEARD ON HARD COPY AND DISK: OR IT CAN BE SENT BY EMAIL TO ALeeLC@sccourts.org.

Mail Notice To:	Court Info:
Anthony #115157 Cook Lieber Correctional Instution P O Box 205 Ridgeville, SC 29472	Richland County Common Pleas Richland County Judicial Center 1701 Main Street Columbia, SC 29201-9201

Judge James R. Barber III
Chief Adminstrative Judge
Fifth Judicial Circuit

RICHLAND COUNTY
FILED
MAR 26 2014
C.C.P. & G.S.

5 of 20

Julius W. McKay, II
Mark D. Cauthen
Daniel R. Settana, Jr.
M. Stephen Stubley
Janet Brooks Holmes
Peter P. Leventis, IV
Kelli L. Sullivan*

Tomus C. Miles, Jr.
David M. Bornemann
Brandon P. Jones
James E. L. Fickling+
Richard E. Marsh, III
Meghan H. Hall

Law Offices
McKay, Cauthen, Settana & Stubley, P.A.

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mms@mckayfirm.com
Web
www.mckayfirm.com

*S.C. Certified Mediator
+ Also licensed in N.C.

September 29, 2014

Via Hand Delivery:
The Honorable DeAndrea G. Benjamin
1201 Main Street
P.O. Box 192
Columbia, SC 29202-0192

Re: Anthony Cook v. Attorney General's Office et al.
Dominic Gallman v. Warden McKie, et al.
Case No: 13-CP-40-02294
Claim Nos: 92579, 93510
Our File No: 9-384

Dear Judge Benjamin:

I am writing to send a proposed order in the above referenced matter, civil action number 2013-CP-40-02294.

This matter was scheduled for a hearing on Defendants South Carolina Department of Corrections, South Carolina Attorney General, Chief Deputy Attorney General, Erin Farthing, and McKay, Cauthen, Settana and Stubley's ("Defendants") Motions to Dismiss on September 12, 2014, in the Common Pleas Court for Richland County, South Carolina. On that date, you ruled that the case was dismissed, and gave Plaintiffs 15 days from the date of the hearing to provide any proof of service that may exist.

To date, I am unaware of any such proof of service submitted by the Plaintiffs in this case. I have enclosed a Proposed Order dismissing this case with prejudice, pursuant to your instructions. If this order meets your approval, I would ask that you please sign and return to me for filing in the enclosed, self-addressed envelope.

By copy of this letter to Plaintiffs, I am informing them of the same. Thank you very much for your consideration in this matter and please do not hesitate to contact me with any questions.

Sincerely,

Meghan Hall

Meghan H. Hall

cc: Anthony Cook #115157
Lawrence L. Crawford, #300839
Dominic Gallman #234627
Aerialle J. Crawford
Quinta D. Lee
Paul Gunter

Julius W. McKay, II
Mark D. Cauthen
Daniel R. Settana, Jr.
M. Stephen Stubley
Janet Brooks Holmes
Peter P. Leventis

Kelli L. Sullivan*
Erin Farrell Farthing
Temus C. Miles, Jr.
David M. Bornemann
Brandon P. Jones
James E. L. Fickling

Law Offices
McKay, Cauthen, Settana & Stubley, P.A.

P.O. Box 7217
Columbia, South Carolina 29202-7217

1303 Blanding Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

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(1917-2008)

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Fax
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E-Mail
mms@mckayfirm.com
Web
www.mckayfirm.com

*S.C. Certified Mediator

June 17, 2014

Via Hand Delivery:
The Honorable L. Casey Manning
Chief Administrative Judge
Fifth Judicial Circuit
1201 Main St., Room 124
P.O. Box 192
Columbia, SC 29202-0192

Re: Anthony Cook v. Attorney General's Office et al.
Dominic Gallman v. Warden McKie, et al.
Case No: 13-CP-40-00084, 13-CP-40-02294
Claim Nos: 92579, 93510
Our File No: 9-384

Dear Judge Manning:

Thank you for speaking with me this morning regarding my request for continuance in this case. I represent SCDC and the Attorney General's Office in cases 2013-CP-40-2294 (which was #4 on the trial roster for the week of June 23, 2014), as well as the companion case -0084. We have several motions pending in both of these cases, each of which have repeatedly been continued at the request of Plaintiffs.

As I mentioned in our conversation this morning, you have previously recused yourself in these cases involving inmate Lawrence Crawford, a/k/a Jah Jah Tishbite, King of the North. He has named a litany of defendants and members of the judiciary, including yourself, in various complaints around the country. As part of our request for a continuance, we also respectfully requested that these cases be consolidated and placed on the Complex Case Roster. For the sake of judicial expediency, we believe that a singular Judge hearing all further matters in these cases would provide much needed continuity and clarity.

Thank you again for agreeing to take care of our request for a continuance in this matter. I have enclosed a proposed order for your signature, should it meet your approval. If I can provide anything further to the court, please let me know.

Sincerely,

Meghan Hall

Meghan Hazelwood Hall

8 of 20

cc: Anthony Cook #115157
Lawrence L. Crawford, #300839
Dominic Gallman #234627
Aerialle J. Crawford
Quinta D. Lee
Paul Gunter (via hand delivery)
Kristy Kohl (via hand delivery)

Thank you very much for your consideration in this matter and please do not hesitate to contact me with any questions.

Sincerely,

Erin Farrell Farthing

EFF/cma

cc: Anthony Cook #115157
Lawrence L. Crawford, #300839
Aerialle J. Crawford
Quinta D. Lee

STATE OF
SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTICE OF MOTION SCHEDULING

March 20, 2014

Motion "MMSTAY - Affidavit of Facts Seeking to File Objection to Defendants'" for Case: 2013CP4000084 - Anthony #115157 Cook , plaintiff, et al vs CPL Bouch , defendant, et al has been added to the following Motions Roster:

668 - MOTION ROSTER APRIL 3, 2014 COURTROOM 3-B

This hearing of this motion has been scheduled for 4/3/2014 at 9:30 AM.

The above referenced case is scheduled for a Motion Hearing before Judge Alison R. Lee. The Plaintiff's Attorney is to notify the Defendant in writing of the time and date of all Default and Damages Hearings. All requests for continuances must be in writing with a $25.00 filing fee and received by the Chief Administrative Judge prior to the hearing. A request for a continuance does not guarantee that a case will be continued. Please notify the Court in writing if the Motions are resolved prior to the hearing. Please file any briefs or memorandum the Wednesday before the week of the hearing. ALL ATTORNEYS MUST SEND A PROPOSED ORDER OR MEMORANDUM OF LAW BY Wednesday, March 26, 2014 FOR THE MOTION HEARING THAT IS BEING HEARD ON HARD COPY AND DISK: OR IT CAN BE SENT BY EMAIL TO ALeeLC@sccourts.org.

Mail Notice To:	Court Info:
Lawrence #300839 Crawford Kirkland Correctional Inst. 4344 Broad River Road Columbia, SC 29210	Richland County Common Pleas Richland County Judicial Center 1701 Main Street Columbia, SC 29201-9201

Judge James R. Barber III
Chief Adminstrative Judge
Fifth Judicial Circuit

11 of 20

STATE OF
SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTICE OF MOTION SCHEDULING

March 20, 2014

Motion "MMFDEF - Affidavit of Facts Opposing Defendants Notice of Motion to D" for Case: 2013CP4000084 - Anthony #115157 Cook , plaintiff, et al vs CPL Bouch , defendant, et al has been added to the following Motions Roster:

668 - MOTION ROSTER APRIL 3, 2014 COURTROOM 3-B

This hearing of this motion has been scheduled for 4/3/2014 at 9:30 AM.

The above referenced case is scheduled for a Motion Hearing before Judge Alison R. Lee. The Plaintiff's Attorney is to notify the Defendant in writing of the time and date of all Default and Damages Hearings. All requests for continuances must be in writing with a $25.00 filing fee and received by the Chief Administrative Judge prior to the hearing. A request for a continuance does not guarantee that a case will be continued. Please notify the Court in writing if the Motions are resolved prior to the hearing. Please file any briefs or memorandum the Wednesday before the week of the hearing. ALL ATTORNEYS MUST SEND A PROPOSED ORDER OR MEMORANDUM OF LAW BY Wednesday, March 26, 2014 FOR THE MOTION HEARING THAT IS BEING HEARD ON HARD COPY AND DISK: OR IT CAN BE SENT BY EMAIL TO ALeeLC@sccourts.org.

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Judge James R. Barber III
Chief Adminstrative Judge
Fifth Judicial Circuit

12 of 20

STATE OF
SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTICE OF MOTION SCHEDULING

March 20, 2014

Motion "MSUPPL - Affidavit of Facts and or Motion to Supplement The Writs of" for Case: 2013CP4000084 - Anthony #115157 Cook , plaintiff, et al vs CPL Bouch , defendant, et al has been added to the following Motions Roster:

668 - MOTION ROSTER APRIL 3, 2014 COURTROOM 3-B

This hearing of this motion has been scheduled for 4/3/2014 at 9:30 AM.

The above referenced case is scheduled for a Motion Hearing before Judge Alison R. Lee. The Plaintiff's Attorney is to notify the Defendant in writing of the time and date of all Default and Damages Hearings. All requests for continuances must be in writing with a $25.00 filing fee and received by the Chief Administrative Judge prior to the hearing. A request for a continuance does not guarantee that a case will be continued. Please notify the Court in writing if the Motions are resolved prior to the hearing. Please file any briefs or memorandum the Wednesday before the week of the hearing. ALL ATTORNEYS MUST SEND A PROPOSED ORDER OR MEMORANDUM OF LAW BY Wednesday, March 26, 2014 FOR THE MOTION HEARING THAT IS BEING HEARD ON HARD COPY AND DISK: OR IT CAN BE SENT BY EMAIL TO ALeeLC@sccourts.org.

Mail Notice To:	Court Info:
Lawrence #300839 Crawford Kirkland Correctional Inst. 4344 Broad River Road Columbia, SC 29210	Richland County Common Pleas Richland County Judicial Center 1701 Main Street Columbia, SC 29201-9201

Judge James R. Barber III
Chief Adminstrative Judge
Fifth Judicial Circuit

13 of 20

STATE OF
SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTICE OF MOTION SCHEDULING

March 20, 2014

Motion "MSTRIK - Affidavit of Facts Seeking to Stike; Motion For Judicial Not" for Case: 2013CP4000084 - Anthony #115157 Cook , plaintiff, et al vs CPL Bouch , defendant, et al has been added to the following Motions Roster:

668 - MOTION ROSTER APRIL 3, 2014 COURTROOM 3-B

This hearing of this motion has been scheduled for 4/3/2014 at 9:30 AM.

The above referenced case is scheduled for a Motion Hearing before Judge Alison R. Lee. The Plaintiff's Attorney is to notify the Defendant in writing of the time and date of all Default and Damages Hearings. All requests for continuances must be in writing with a $25.00 filing fee and received by the Chief Administrative Judge prior to the hearing. A request for a continuance does not guarantee that a case will be continued. Please notify the Court in writing if the Motions are resolved prior to the hearing. Please file any briefs or memorandum the Wednesday before the week of the hearing. ALL ATTORNEYS MUST SEND A PROPOSED ORDER OR MEMORANDUM OF LAW BY Wednesday, March 26, 2014 FOR THE MOTION HEARING THAT IS BEING HEARD ON HARD COPY AND DISK: OR IT CAN BE SENT BY EMAIL TO ALeeLC@sccourts.org.

Mail Notice To:	Court Info:
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Judge James R. Barber III
Chief Adminstrative Judge
Fifth Judicial Circuit

14 of 20

STATE OF
SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTICE OF MOTION SCHEDULING

March 20, 2014

Motion "MMFDEF - Motion For Default and Judgment" for Case: 2013CP4000084 - Anthony #115157 Cook , plaintiff, et al vs CPL Bouch , defendant, et al has been added to the following Motions Roster:

668 - MOTION ROSTER APRIL 3, 2014 COURTROOM 3-B

This hearing of this motion has been scheduled for 4/3/2014 at 9:30 AM.

The above referenced case is scheduled for a Motion Hearing before Judge Alison R. Lee. The Plaintiff's Attorney is to notify the Defendant in writing of the time and date of all Default and Damages Hearings. All requests for continuances must be in writing with a $25.00 filing fee and received by the Chief Administrative Judge prior to the hearing. A request for a continuance does not guarantee that a case will be continued. Please notify the Court in writing if the Motions are resolved prior to the hearing. Please file any briefs or memorandum the Wednesday before the week of the hearing. ALL ATTORNEYS MUST SEND A PROPOSED ORDER OR MEMORANDUM OF LAW BY Wednesday, March 26, 2014 FOR THE MOTION HEARING THAT IS BEING HEARD ON HARD COPY AND DISK: OR IT CAN BE SENT BY EMAIL TO ALeeLC@sccourts.org.

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Judge James R. Barber III
Chief Adminstrative Judge
Fifth Judicial Circuit

15 of 20

STATE OF
SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTICE OF MOTION SCHEDULING

March 20, 2014

Motion "MDISMS - Motion to Dismiss S.C. Attorney General and Chief Deputy Att" for Case: 2013CP4000084 - Anthony #115157 Cook , plaintiff, et al vs CPL Bouch , defendant, et al has been added to the following Motions Roster:

668 - MOTION ROSTER APRIL 3, 2014 COURTROOM 3-B

This hearing of this motion has been scheduled for 4/3/2014 at 9:30 AM.

The above referenced case is scheduled for a Motion Hearing before Judge Alison R. Lee. The Plaintiff's Attorney is to notify the Defendant in writing of the time and date of all Default and Damages Hearings. All requests for continuances must be in writing with a $25.00 filing fee and received by the Chief Administrative Judge prior to the hearing. A request for a continuance does not guarantee that a case will be continued. Please notify the Court in writing if the Motions are resolved prior to the hearing. Please file any briefs or memorandum the Wednesday before the week of the hearing. ALL ATTORNEYS MUST SEND A PROPOSED ORDER OR MEMORANDUM OF LAW BY Wednesday, March 26, 2014 FOR THE MOTION HEARING THAT IS BEING HEARD ON HARD COPY AND DISK: OR IT CAN BE SENT BY EMAIL TO ALeeLC@sccourts.org.

Mail Notice To:	Court Info:
Lawrence #300839 Crawford Kirkland Correctional Inst. 4344 Broad River Road Columbia, SC 29210	Richland County Common Pleas Richland County Judicial Center 1701 Main Street Columbia, SC 29201-9201

Judge James R. Barber III
Chief Adminstrative Judge
Fifth Judicial Circuit

16 of 20

STATE OF
SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTICE OF MOTION SCHEDULING

March 20, 2014

Motion "MSUBCN - Motion For Substitution of Counsel" for Case: 2013CP4000084 - Anthony #115157 Cook , plaintiff, et al vs CPL Bouch , defendant, et al has been added to the following Motions Roster:

668 - MOTION ROSTER APRIL 3, 2014 COURTROOM 3-B

This hearing of this motion has been scheduled for 4/3/2014 at 9:30 AM.

The above referenced case is scheduled for a Motion Hearing before Judge Alison R. Lee. The Plaintiff's Attorney is to notify the Defendant in writing of the time and date of all Default and Damages Hearings. All requests for continuances must be in writing with a $25.00 filing fee and received by the Chief Administrative Judge prior to the hearing. A request for a continuance does not guarantee that a case will be continued. Please notify the Court in writing if the Motions are resolved prior to the hearing. Please file any briefs or memorandum the Wednesday before the week of the hearing. ALL ATTORNEYS MUST SEND A PROPOSED ORDER OR MEMORANDUM OF LAW BY Wednesday, March 26, 2014 FOR THE MOTION HEARING THAT IS BEING HEARD ON HARD COPY AND DISK: OR IT CAN BE SENT BY EMAIL TO ALeeLC@sccourts.org.

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Judge James R. Barber III
Chief Adminstrative Judge
Fifth Judicial Circuit

17 of 20

STATE OF
SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTICE OF MOTION SCHEDULING

March 20, 2014

Motion "MDISMS - Motion to Dismiss" for Case: 2013CP4000084 - Anthony #115157 Cook , plaintiff, et al vs CPL Bouch , defendant, et al has been added to the following Motions Roster:

668 - MOTION ROSTER APRIL 3, 2014 COURTROOM 3-B

This hearing of this motion has been scheduled for 4/3/2014 at 9:30 AM.

The above referenced case is scheduled for a Motion Hearing before Judge Alison R. Lee. The Plaintiff's Attorney is to notify the Defendant in writing of the time and date of all Default and Damages Hearings. All requests for continuances must be in writing with a $25.00 filing fee and received by the Chief Administrative Judge prior to the hearing. A request for a continuance does not guarantee that a case will be continued. Please notify the Court in writing if the Motions are resolved prior to the hearing. Please file any briefs or memorandum the Wednesday before the week of the hearing. ALL ATTORNEYS MUST SEND A PROPOSED ORDER OR MEMORANDUM OF LAW BY Wednesday, March 26, 2014 FOR THE MOTION HEARING THAT IS BEING HEARD ON HARD COPY AND DISK: OR IT CAN BE SENT BY EMAIL TO ALeeLC@sccourts.org.

Mail Notice To:	Court Info:
Lawrence #300839 Crawford Kirkland Correctional Inst. 4344 Broad River Road Columbia, SC 29210	Richland County Common Pleas Richland County Judicial Center 1701 Main Street Columbia, SC 29201-9201

Judge James R. Barber III
Chief Adminstrative Judge
Fifth Judicial Circuit

18 of 20

STATE OF
SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTICE OF MOTION SCHEDULING

February 11, 2014

Motion "MMFDEF - Affidavit of Facts Seeking to File Objections to Counsel Sub" for Case: 2013CP4002294 - Dominic #234627 Gallman , plaintiff, et al vs Warden McKie , defendant, et al has been added to the following Motions Roster:

648 - MOTION ROSTER MARCH 6, 2014 COURTROOM

This hearing of this motion has been scheduled for 3/6/2014 at 2:00 PM.

The above referenced case is scheduled for a Motion Hearing before Judge Eugene C. Griffith, Jr. The Plaintiff's Attorney is to notify the Defendant in writing of the time and date of all Default and Damages Hearings. All requests for continuances must be in writing with a $25.00 filing fee and received by the Chief Administrative Judge prior to the hearing. A request for a continuance does not guarantee that a case will be continued. Please notify the Court in writing if the Motions are resolved prior to the hearing. Please file any briefs or memorandum the Wednesday before the week of the hearing. ALL ATTORNEYS MUST SEND A PROPOSED ORDER OR MEMORANDUM OF LAW BY Wednesday, February 26, 2014 FOR THE MOTION HEARING THAT IS BEING HEARD ON HARD COPY AND DISK: OR IT CAN BE SENT BY EMAIL TO EGriffithJC@sccourts.org.

Mail Notice To:	Court Info:
Lawrence L. # 300839 Crawford Lieber Correctional Inst. Po Box 205 Ridgeville, SC 29472	Richland County Common Pleas Richland County Judicial Center 1701 Main Street Columbia, SC 29201-9201

Judge L. Casey Manning
Chief Adminstrative Judge
Fifth Judicial Circuit

35

STATE OF
SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTICE OF MOTION SCHEDULING

February 11, 2014

Motion "MMSTAY - Affidavit of Facts Seeking to File Objection to Defendants'" for Case: 2013CP4002294 - Dominic #234627 Gallman , plaintiff, et al vs Warden McKie , defendant, et al has been added to the following Motions Roster:

648 - MOTION ROSTER MARCH 6, 2014 COURTROOM

This hearing of this motion has been scheduled for 3/6/2014 at 2:00 PM.

The above referenced case is scheduled for a Motion Hearing before Judge Eugene C. Griffith, Jr. The Plaintiff's Attorney is to notify the Defendant in writing of the time and date of all Default and Damages Hearings. All requests for continuances must be in writing with a $25.00 filing fee and received by the Chief Administrative Judge prior to the hearing. A request for a continuance does not guarantee that a case will be continued. Please notify the Court in writing if the Motions are resolved prior to the hearing. Please file any briefs or memorandum the Wednesday before the week of the hearing. ALL ATTORNEYS MUST SEND A PROPOSED ORDER OR MEMORANDUM OF LAW BY Wednesday, February 26, 2014 FOR THE MOTION HEARING THAT IS BEING HEARD ON HARD COPY AND DISK: OR IT CAN BE SENT BY EMAIL TO EGriffithLC@sccourts.org.

Mail Notice To:	Court Info:
Lawrence L. # 300839 Crawford Lieber Correctional Inst. Po Box 205 Ridgeville, SC 29472	Richland County Common Pleas Richland County Judicial Center 1701 Main Street Columbia, SC 29201-9201

Judge L. Casey Manning
Chief Adminstrative Judge
Fifth Judicial Circuit

Exhibit

"Judge Lee #2"

Certificate of Service

RICHLAND COUNTY
2014 MAY 13 AM 8:39
JEANETTE W. WALDEN
CLERK OF COURT

We, Thompson, Cook, Crawford & Lee et al, do hereby certify that we have mailed and or served a copy of an Affidavit of Facts Giving Judicial Notice; Seeking Default and Judgment; Seeking To File objections; Renewing the Petition To Remove; Renewing Request for the Appointment of legal Counsel Under ADA; Seeking To Suspend or Relax the Rules for Any defect in filing, Service or Form; Seeking To Supplement the Writ

of mandamus, (80) pages dated MAY 2, 2014, on the Richland Court, Attorney for defendants, the NJ. District Court, the 3rd Circuit and all involved parties, by U.S. mail postage prepaid by placing it in the institution mailbox on MAY 2, 2014. Thus, it is filed that date, Houston v Lack, 287 U.S. 266, 273-76, 108 S.Ct 2379 (1988).

Respectfully

Douglas M Thorpe

Anthony Cook

Dominic Gallman

MAY 2, 2014

State of South Carolina
Richland County
State of New Jersey
Bergen County
State of New Jersey
State of S. Carolina
Court of Appeals

Douglas M. Thompson,
Lawrence L Crawford
aka Joliah Gabriel
Jahjah T. Tishbite,
Anthony Cook

Court of Common Pleas
5th Judicial Circuit
The Superior Court
The Civil Division
U.S. District Court
U.S. District Court
For The 3rd Circuit

CLERK'S OFFICE
2013 MAY 13 AM 8:
FILED IN MY OFFICE
C.C.P. & G.S.

Case 2013-CP-400-0084,
2294
Also Related to Cases
14-2000 3rd Circuit
5:13-CV-345-DCN
2013-CP-400-2294

Azeriah T. Crawford
Quinta D. Lee et al,
plaintiffs

14-cv-2218-ES
BER-L-1708-14-1708-
14 et al.,
26-B PCR and all
relevant cases
related thereto

Affidavit of Facts
Giving Judicial Notice;
Seeking Default and
Judgment; Seeking
to file Objections;
Renewing the

VS.

Judge David Mortal
Cpl Bach et al,
defendants

Petition To Remove;
Renewing Request
For The Appointment
of legal counsel
under ADA; seek-
ing To Suspend or
Relax The Rules
For Any defect in
filing, service or
form; seeking To
Supplement The
Writ of Mandamus

In Re: To case 2013-CP-400-0084

5 of [redacted] 92

Appld 2013-CP-400-2094 pending in the Richland County Court of Commons Pleas.

Do: The Richland Court of Commons Pleas,

The New Jersey District Court,

The South Carolina District Court,

The 3rd Circuit Appeals Court,

The New Jersey Superior Court,

The SC Attorney General,

The SC Dept of Corrections Et. Al,

The plaintiffs give judicial

notice where the parties will find if the documents have not already been previously served upon you, copies of:

(1) A copy of the Certificate of Service and the Writ of mandamus dated March. 24, 2014 and the (5) page affidavit for sanctions dated April 16, 2014 in case 14-2000 3rd Circuit.

(2) Certificate of Service and copy of affidavit of facts Giving Judicial notice, seeking Rehearing, Petition

To Remove | seeking to suspend or relax the Rules for any defect in form, supplementing the new Jersey Complaint and mandamus, (38) pages dated April 28, 2014 related to case 26-13 et al. This document is used to argue the issue of modern day slavery and the T.S.I.A..

(3) A copy of the certificate of service and Affidavit of facts seeking Recusal | motion to Disqualify | motion for Judicial notice | motion for change of venue and motion to motion there for filed in case 26-13 further

highlighting the complexity of this case, all cases sought consolidated.

(4) A copy of the Certificate of Service and Affidavit of Facts Giving Judicial Notice, Petition To Remove, (15) pages dated April 22, 2014. This case was filed in New Jersey seeking to disqualify the State of South Carolina in its entirety in handling any civil or criminal case related to these matters including "0084" and "2294" in the Richland County Court. The cases are now removed by Daghas Thompson in case 14:cv-2218-ES.

(5) This is the complaint that makes up case 14:cv-2018-ES. For the record this is not service. I am force to give you pre-notice for the sake of filing this document only.

(6) A copy of Notice of motion scheduling dated February 14, 2014 related to case 208-cr-400-2014. This proves Judge Griffin knew by law he could not proceed with this case since it was petitioned removed, knowing he could not even file it. The case [redacted] an order of continuance until the case was remanded.

The same situation existed in case 2013-cp-400-0084. Yet Judge Lee in acts of fraud on the court, filed an order of continuance knowingly fully well she did not have jurisdiction to do so until the case was remanded.

(7) A copy of the (19) page complaint that make up case BER-L-1708-14 et al seeking to disqualify the state of South Carolina.

(8) A copy of the amended complaint and summons filed in case 2013-cp-400-2294 also filed in case BER-L-1708-14 et al and all other related cases.

Notice that it is docketed stamped by the Superior Court of New Jersey. Notice that on page (31) of the (160) page Amended complaint that case 2013-cp-400-0084 has been made an intrinsic part of case 2013-cp-400-0084. Also take notice of the order from Hudson County dated December 10, 2013 and Essex County dated January 10, 2014. Once these documents are filed properly with any court, this means the plaintiffs in case 2013-cp-400-0084 have been officially amended by order to include all plaintiffs

listed in the documents. Since all plaintiffs were not before the court on April 3, 2014 where judge Lee issued the order of continuance, it cannot be deemed proper or valid since all plaintiffs now party to this case were not present. We objected at the proceedings held on April 3, 2014, We object now. Please do not ever bring us before the courts if all plaintiffs are not present.

9) A copy of the attorney Kays letter dated October 27, 2013. This is the initial discovery sought in all

Relevant cases by mandamus, injunctive relief and or protective order, which include the appointing of legal counsel in all related cases by writ of mandamus in case 14-2000. I, Douglas Thompson supplement the mandamus to require this.

(v) A copy of the certification of counsel filed in case-BER-L-1108-14 et al. and exhibits.

(vi) A copy of the PCR in case 2613 and the legal issue that is at the heart of the matter in all related

CASES (69) PAGES.

(12) A copy of the letter to the Florence District Court proving the petition to remove case 2013-CP-400-0084 was placed in the mail box on April 2, 2014 pursuant to Houston v Lack 287 U.S 266, 273-76, 108 S.Ct 2379 (1988), being filed on that date.

(13) A copy of the certificate of service and motion To Supplement the Writ of Mandamus being processed (14-2000) in the 3rd Circuit and the § 1983 in N.J (case 14-cv-2218-ES).

Petition To Remove / Motion For Recusal, (12) pages dated April 1, 2014. Note that it is clocked stamped by the Richland Court on April 3, 2014. This means under Rule 82(C) the court was to proceed no further until the case was Remanded. Yet, despite not having jurisdiction. You will now see a copy of form (4) from the Richland Court showing an order of continuance was filed in the case in clear de-fiance of Rule 82(C) making that order of continuance void.

(19) A copy of the original complaint

And summons, (9) pages dated December 24, 2012 filed January 4, 2013, And the amended complaint (32) pages dated January 9, 2013. These documents prove they had one year to get us before the court to adjudicate the case or place an order of compliance in the case or default. Such was to occur before the (365) days expired not after. This is the main issue of concern that produces this document. The parties and court defaulted creating a procedural defect and or error requiring default,

discovery, the appointing of counsel and this case being placed before a jury. Any claims of lack of service etc must be deemed waived in fundamental fairness to the plaintiffs.

Judicial notice takes place of proof. It simply means that the court will admit into evidence and consider, without proof of facts, matters of common and general knowledge, Moss v Aetna Life Ins Co., 228 Sc 2d 108; State v Broad River Power Co., 177 SC 240, 180 SE 41; 31 C.J.S.

Evidence §§ 6 and 9; Federal Rules of Evidence, Rule 201(a).

This is a manifest constitutional error. An error on the part of the trial court that has an identifiably negative impact on the proceedings to such a degree, that the constitutional Due Process Rights of the party are compromised. A manifest constitutional error can be reviewed by an appellate court even if the plaintiff did not object at the proceedings. Yet in this case

We did object at the April 3, 2014 hearing (Black Law Dictionary 8th Edition). We seek sanctions.

The plaintiffs humbly contend, in pursuant to Article V § 4 of the South Carolina Constitution:

Common Pleas Order

Effective date October 4 1983

IT IS ORDERED, that all common pleas cases in the state of South Carolina "shall" be disposed of within (365) days from the date of filing of the initial complaint in 2008 92

each case. Provided, however, that the Circuit Court may continue a common pleas case beyond (365) days by written order stating the reasons therefor if the court determines that exceptional circumstances exist in the case.

It is further ordered, that each Circuit Court judge is to continue only and all common pleas cases which have been pending for a period less than (365) days from the date of the initial (emphasis added) filing of each

Def [redacted] 92

complaint until such time as there are no cases exceeding (365) days (emphasis added) from the date of the filing of the initial complaint in each case (emphasis added). Cases shall be disposed in chronological order beginning with the oldest case. This shall not include cases which do not require a hearing or cases in which the chief circuit court judge, by written order (emphasis added) stating the reasons therefor, determines that ex-

exceptional circumstances exist which require the disposition of the case in advance of a case pending for more than (365) days.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, that the Chief Circuit Court Judge for administrative purposes shall be responsible for coordinating the preparation of trial rosters for each term of common pleas court so as to accomplish the timely disposition of cases within the time period established by this

ORDER.

Chief Justice

Columbia, South Carolina
August 17, 1983. (See SC Rules of Court 2003 Edition on page 652 and SC Rules of Court 2004 Edition on page 659).

Article V privileges, Rule 501 General Rule provides:

"Except as required by the South Carolina Constitution, by the Constitution of the United States, or by the South Carolina statutes, the privileges

of a witness, person, or the government (emphasis added) shall be governed by the principles of the common law as they may be interpreted by the courts in light of reason and experience. This Rule modifies the federal Rule to refer to the South Carolina Constitution".

Article V provisions in this case make it mandatory, dispositive, requiring any interpretation of this provision to be referred to the South Carolina Constitution as a primary Rule and or first choice, and not to common law or state

law as it pertains to normal administrative matters, especially in light of the fact that we are dealing with a judicial order issued by the S.C. Supreme Court under Article V. Not only regarding judicial orders, but also the provisions of the South Carolina Constitution are to be deemed and construed as mandatory unless there is some language contained therein that would dictate otherwise. This Article V order has never been rescinded. Therefore, it applies today. This order was issued by the

South Carolina Supreme Court in 1983 reviewed 1999, making it mandatory, disciplinary, being applicable to every Court of Common Pleas case within this state regarding this (365) day provision.

The S.C. Supreme Courts intent, legislative or otherwise should be ascertained from the plain language of this provision of law. The language must read also in a sense which harmonizes with its subject matter and accords with its general purpose. Once the South Carolina Supreme Court has made a choice, there is

No room for the court to impose a different judgment based upon their own motions. If the provision of law's language is unambiguous and clear, there is no need to employ the Rules statutory and or common law construction, even pursuant to the Judges action, Judge Lee had no right to look for or impose another meaning. Where the language of this provision of law is clear and explicit, the court "cannot" rewrite the provision of law and interject matters into it which are not in the S.C Supreme Courts

language. Under the plain meaning rule, it is not the courts place to change the meaning of a clear and unambiguous provision of law, Bass v. Isochem, 617 SE2d 369 (SCApp 2005); State v Brannon, 666 SE2d 272 (SCApp 2008); State v Pittman, 647 SE2d 144 (SC2007); Liberty Mut. Ins. v. Second Injury Fund, 611 SE2d 297 (SCApp. 2005).

To further bolster the proposition that this Rule, order, or provision is mandatory, derogation by nature, the plaintiffs bring the courts attention to South Carolina Rules of Court 2005

Edition, pages 296, 297, 303 and 304, they state:

PURSUANT to Article V § 4 of the South Carolina Constitution;

"IT IS ORDERED, that upon the filing of a Post trial motion under Rules 50, 52, 59 OR 60(a) S.C.R.C.P., by a party in a JURY OR NON-JURY action, the party "SO hall" within (10) days provide a copy of the motion to the trial judge."

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, *** the chief judge for administrative

purposes in each Circuit shall ensure compliance with this order, also see SC Rules of Court 2013 edition".

It is perspicuous that if the lower court is not in compliance to Rule(s) 50, 52, 59 OR 60(c) by these judicial orders issued from the South Carolina Supreme Court, the higher court(s) cannot entertain jurisdiction, and must remand for further adjudication by the lower court in question, making this Article V. provision and OR order draconian, mandatory. On this same premise,

the criminal court under the (180) day provision, and or the common pleas court under the (365) day provision, "cannot" continue to invoke and or exert their "powers" of subject matter jurisdiction if they fail to be in compliance to this order, even though they do indeed possess such power. Pursuant to the government blatantly disobeying this order issued by the SC Supreme Court, in the appropriate case, "trial court and or

relevant court, shall not hesitate to grant relief or mistrial where its rulings and or orders were violated to the prejudice of those they were intended to protect", Toyota of Florence Inc v. Lynch, 314 SC 257, 442 SE2d 611, 615 (1994); (SC Rules of Court annotated 2006 Edition, pg 270).

To make use of the holdings made in Strother v Guernsey, 363 SC 93, 610 SE2d 494, 495 (SC 2005), related to subject matter jurisdiction would be misplaced. That case dealt with

indictment defects. This issue has absolutely nothing to do with indictment defects. To make use of the holdings made in State v. Culbreth regarding Rule 30 would be misplaced. Rule 30 is totally administrative. If the court and parties would take notice of the bottom of the page of 652 and 659 as it relates to this mandate, you will see that the administrative factors related to this provision have been rescinded. Further,

There are two material and distinct differences between Rule 30 and this requirement of Due Process Law. Rule 30 is not tied to the provisions of the South Carolina Constitution. This requirement of criminal and/or civil procedure is. Secondly, Rule 30 is not a judicial order issued by the SC Supreme Court. This requirement of criminal procedure and civil procedure in the Common Pleas Court is. This has absolutely nothing to do with a speedy trial

issue. This is not what the plaintiffs are arguing. This is simply a matter of judicial order, "Stare Decisis Et Non Quieta Movere", South Carolina Rules of Court, South Carolina Rules of criminal procedure for the criminal court, Rules of Civil procedure for the Common Pleas court and DUE PROCESS Law. Once this provision was issued as a judicial order then tied to the provisions of the South Carolina Constitution pursuant to Article V § 4 its observance became mandatory by the provisions contained therein making

it discovery in nature.

SC Code Ann § 1-7-730 and SC Code Ann § 17-13-150 require that the prosecution and or prosecuting body "(s)hall" fulfill and see that all duties, requirements, and Rules of Procedure related to Due Process and the Constitution are adhered to and completed within the Court. The Attorney General is a defendant. They are well aware of the judicial orders in question.

In order to understand the meaning of any statute or phrase of law, it is necessary to determine

the meaning of the language as it is used in the particular context, Robinson v Shell Oil Company, 117 SCt 843 (1997). Article 12§2 utilizes the words "[s]hall provide, ...". In this context "[s]hall" is mandatory, see United States v Myers, 106 F3d 936, 941 (CA 10 1997). In order to understand the meaning of any word, sentence or phrase, "[t]he cardinal Rule is that the words should be given their plain and ordinary meaning and or interpretation without the court interjecting into them matters or a construing that's

not in the language", Seekinger v. The Vessel Excalibur, 483 S.E.2d 775 (S.C.App. 1997); United States v. Ron Pair Enterprises, Inc., 109 S.Ct. 1026, 1030 (1989); Bass v. Isochem, 617 S.E.2d 369 (S.C.App. 2005); State v. Brannon, 666 S.E.2d 272 (S.C.App. 2008); State v. Pittman, 647 S.E.2d 144 (S.C. 2007); Liberty Mut. Ins. v. S.C. Second Injury Fund, 611 S.E.2d 297 (S.C.App. 2005).

Article I, § 23 of the South Carolina Constitution dictates:

"The provisions of the South Carolina Constitution shall be taken, deemed and construed to be mandat-

tory and OR prohibitory and not merely directory, except where made directory OR permissory by its own terms".

Article 12 § 2 of the South Carolina Constitution is clear and unambiguous, "[S]hall" is mandatory, State v Carson, 317 SC 430, 431, 454 SE 2d 888, 889 (1995).

Therefore, it can be factually stated that not only by the provisions of Article 4 § 4 of the South Carolina Constitution, also by judicial order issued by the South Carolina Supreme Court, it is mandatory that the plaintiffs

Book 92

DUE PROCESS matters be disposed of before the COURT of common Pleas within (365) days of the filing of the initial complaint. If the court would take notice of the initial complaint re-lated to these matters, you will see that the initial complaint was filed on JANUARY 4, 2013 and amended JANUARY 9, 2013. If the court would take notice of the only order of continuance filed in this case by Judge Lee. It was not issued until April 3, 2014. By the initial complaint,

the date filed with the Common Pleas Court. This means the plaintiffs' DUE PROCESS matters should have been disposed of and concluded by JANUARY 4, 2014. Yet the case is still pending and no order of continuance was filed in the action until April 3, 2014, over (90) days past the (365) days prescribed by judicial order and the provisions of the South Carolina Constitution. There is no "written" order (emphasis added) of continuance filed with the Clerk of Court before the (365) day time period expired or which was

served on the plaintiffs at the appropriate time. Such an order of continuance by the plaintiffs' rights of due process and pursuant to judicial order issued by the SC Supreme Court, "CJ cannot" be obtained after the fact. It must be obtained before the (365) days expires. This is especially true since the case was removed prior to Judge Lee's filing of the order. Just like Judge Griffin knew he could not place such an order in case "2294" since that case was removed. The same applies

to Judge Lee since case "0084" was and still is removed. To go beyond the prescribed time period and or deadline without a "further" (emphasis added) order of continuance filed in the case prior to the (365) day deadline creates a "procedural defect" which deprives the Common Pleas Court of subject matter jurisdiction, and or the "power" and or "ability" to exist, and or invoke, and or continue its "powers" of subject matter jurisdiction in compliance to judicial order from the SC Supreme Court, Rules of Court and

DUE PROCESS law to adjudicate any matter before it requiring at least sanctions to be requested against the court and default which we seek, especially in light of the fact, that the case was petitioned removed and Rule 82(c) prevented Judge Lee from getting further in the case, United States Ex Rel Echevarra v Silberglitt, 444 F2d 225 (1971); 28 USC §§ 1446(c)(4), 1446(e); Dugas v Hanover County Circuit Court, FSupp 2d 2008 WL 4553765; Johnson v. Mississippi, 421 U.S. 213, 219 (1975); Reilly v Phil Jolkapp Pontiac Inc, 372 FSupp 1205

(Nov 1974); Gallagos v United States, 368 F3d 190 (2nd Cir 2004); State v Dudley, 354 SC 514, 581 SE2d 171 (2003); Monroe v Pape, 365 U.S. 167, 81 S.Ct 473, 5 L.Ed2d 492 (1961).

The plaintiffs places forth this issue in a straight forward fashion and want to make certain that there is no misunderstanding as to the specific claims and or question(s) that is being placed before the court. First, during the April 3, 2014 hearing the plaintiffs objected and brought this issue to judge Lees attention. Thereupon

she stated, "placing forth the continuance by order was up to her discretion and that this was not a normal case". This statement for one, proves her acknowledgement of the complexity of the case warranting the appointment of legal counsel under ADA.

Yet it is more than this. Yes, we agree with the judge when she stated such was up to her discretion and that this is not a normal case which would justify the continuance. What the plaintiffs don't agree

with and are specifically challenging is whether or not she could use or exercise that discretion to continue the case when she is well past the time frame to do so, which was designated by S.C. Supreme Court judicial order, especially in light of the fact the case has been officially removed to the federal court and there presently exist no order to remand. We Reply our objections previously made at the April 3, 2014 hearing related to case "0004". Rule 82(a) states: Removal to Federal Court.

When a petition for removal of any action pending in any court of this State or any court of the United States is filed, no order accepting the petition or directing action to be removed shall be required. We seek sanctions. Such orders referred to in this issue may be used for establishing offensive collateral estoppel, Dunn v Dunn, 298 SC 499, 381 SE2d 734 (1989); Johnson v. Dailey, 318 SC 318, 457 SE2d 613 (SC1995); Dardey v Witham, 263 SC 183, 209 SE2d 42 (1974); Higgins v medical University of South Carolina, 326 SC 592, 486 SE2d 269 (SCApp. May 12, 1997); Plante v State, 490 [redacted] 92

315 S.C 562, 446 SE2d 437 (1994); Middle borough Horiz Property Regime Council of Co-Owners v Montedison S.p.A, 320 SC 470, 465 SE2d 765 (Ct App 1995); Gould v O'Shaughnessy Realty Co, 671 SE2d 79, 84, 380 S.C 548, 557 (SC App. May 20, 2008); Gunnels v Freedman, 2009 WL 9159479.

Referring back to the issue of subject matter Jurisdiction. The plaintiffs are not arguing whether or not the Court of Common Pleas has subject matter Jurisdiction to hear and determine cases of "[T]his" general class to which the proceed-

ings in question belong. The plaintiffs concedes this fact. The plaintiffs in this context agrees with all (3), Gentry, Cotton and Parkhurst court(s) when they determined that criminal courts, and in this case we can add civil courts, do have subject matter jurisdiction to hear and determine cases of their relevant nature and class. This is not the issue. What the plaintiffs are undisputably arguing is a question which clearly was not answered by either the Gentry, Cotton or Parkhurst court(s) is this. Despite the fact that

the criminal court, and in this case, the Civil Court, do have subject matter jurisdiction to hear cases of this general class to which the proceedings in question belong. Do their egregious, blatant failure to be in compliance to said certain, essential, crucial "jurisdictional [p]rerequisites" and or "jurisdictional [r]equisites" at various phases of, and or at the commencement of the subject matter jurisdictionary action and or process. Do their blatant, egregious failure to be in compliance to said certain, essential, crucial "jurisdict-

tional "PRE-REQUISITES" AND/OR "JURIS-dictional REQUISITES AT VARIOUS PHASES of, AND OR AT THE COMMENCEMENT of THE SUBJECT MATTER JURISDICTIONARY action AND/OR PROCESS, ... halt, check, CONSTRAIN, RESTRAIN, limit, ARREST, OR stop THE CONTINUANCE of THE SUBJECT matter JURISdictionary "POWERS" BEFORE THE COURT, EVEN though that COURT without a doubt do indeed possess such "POWER". This is a CRUCIALLY, materially, distinctly different question related to SUBJECT MATTER JURISdiction that was NEVER answered by any of the (3) three courts involved

pursuant to Gurnsey. This is a new question of law and fact. Thus, using the holdings made in the Gurnsey court would be misplaced. Such a new question of law and fact is not barred in seeking relief for (ei sapiections), does relate to subject matter Juris- diction, "cannot" be waived by the plaintiffs, can be raised at "any" time, and the court "shall enjot" fail to take notice, see Publications Suffi- ciency, 70 Columbia L Rev. 876, 880 (1970); United States v Abrams, 539 FSupp. 378, 384 (SDNY 1982); Stroble v United States, 361 U.S. 212 (1960); Gaither v United States,

413 F2d 1061 (DC Cir 1969).

The Common Pleas Court, and the defendants involved, acting arbitrarily, conspiring under color of state law, the hand of one is the hand of all by the accomplice liability doctrine, in blatant disregard to Rules of Court, SC Supreme Court judicial order, and the provisions of the South Carolina Constitution, has failed to be in compliance to their own state laws in violation of the plaintiffs substantial Federal Constitutional Rights of Due Process. Thus, such action serves to violate the plaintiffs' rights under

Subject matter jurisdiction is the "power" to hear and determine cases of a general class to which the proceedings in question belong. Bell v Mousapite Corp., 579 Se 2d 325 SC 553 (SC 2003). Inasmuch, subject matter jurisdiction does not only cover and or involve whether or not the matter resides in a proper court of jurisdiction to hear and determine it. The court's "power" to hear and determine a case, is also defined as the court's "ability" to hear and determine a case. Thus, subject matter

jurisdiction also involves any issue that may "[a]ffect" and or "[h]inder" that "[p]ower" and or "[a]bility" to act in accordance of Rules of Court, Rules of Civil Procedure, Criminal Procedure and Due Process Law. Such matters can be raised at "[a]ny" time "[c]annot" be waived by the plaintiffs, and the court "[s]hall [n]ot" fail to take notice before this case can ever move forward, State v Gentry supra"; Mathis v State, 355 SC 87, 584 S.E.2d 366 (SC App 2003); Brown v State, 343 SC 340, 540 S.E.2d 846 (2001); State

v. Browning, 320 SC at 368, 46 SE2d at 359; State v. Mumm, 357 SE2d 461 (SC 1987). Without a "written" (emphasis added) order of continuance filed with the Clerk of Court issued prior to the (365) day deadline prescribed by judicial order, especially in light of the removal, the court and parties were prohibited from continuing the cause. Such deprives the court of subject matter jurisdiction and/or prohibits the Civil Court from continuing and/or invoking and/or exercising their subject matter Jurisdic-

tionary powers warranting estoppel and sanctions.

Inasmuch, the plaintiffs are not seeking default and judgment on every issue or relief argued in the complaints. What the plaintiffs are seeking by this egregious procedural defect is the following:

(1) That any issue of and or for dismissal by any defendant presently served or in the future be deemed waived and or rendered void and null,

(2) That all motions filed by the

plaintiffs be granted in favor of the plaintiffs with the exception of the issues that are to be placed before the jury, scheduled April 3, 2014.

(3) That legal counsel be appointed to represent the plaintiffs and that appointed counsel be given additional time to serve any remaining defendant who was not served,

(4) That protective order and injunction be issued to secure the evidence listed in the Attorney Kays letter, A copy of it which is filed

in case "2294" within (20) days of the filing of this document. This includes the repairing of the Crawford word processor #120, the replacement of his 2 reinkable ribbons, 2 bottles of gold ink, Koss Headphones, Hot pot, muslim oil (2 lbs), #40 captured replaced, not played on card, contact be permitted to all plaintiff by mailing due to indigence, DNA and search warrant secured and Sheriff mailing.

(5) That this case be officially scheduled for a jury trial and the case be given class action certi-

fication for the main legal issue filed and argued related to the establishing of modern day slavery by the structural error in the indictments, and notice be given to all inmates within this state and or nationally upon review of discovery,

(6) That name change and the establishing of all Rights and titles as sought by MR Crawford be officially granted and established before the court in the manner he dictated, for the state of South Carolina. This

includes the establishing of Sovereign Power. All other matters are to be played before the jury.

To all parties and courts involved. We are going to do this thing again, Since somehow you've lost clarity on this issue at hand. Both cases 2013-CP-400-0084 and 2013-CP-400-2294, to include all cases involving Crawford in the Common Pleas Court and S.C. Court of Appeals is hereby petitioned Removed to be heard in case 14-cv-2218-ES, by both plaintiffs Thompson,

Crawford, also Cook. The Judges and parties conspiring under color of state law in violation of 18 USC § 241, 242 and 42 U.S.C § 1985; 1983 and 1986 REQUIRE SUCH, Molinelli-Freytes v University of Puerto Rico, 727 F.Supp.2d 60 (2010); Andrez v Castor M.D., Fla 1997, 963 FSupp 1158; Berrios v Inter Am. University, CA 1 (Puerto Rico) 1976, 535 F2d 1330, 37 A.L.R. Fed 596; O'Bradovich v Village of Tuckahoe, SD N.Y 2004, 325 FSupp 2d 413; Perry v Barnard, SD Ind 1989, 745 FSupp 1394; Kohl Lubus Park Co. v. Rockland County, CA 2 (N.Y) 1983, 710

F2d 895 | Myers v Bowman, CA 11 (GA) 2013, 713 F3d 1319 | Jiminez v Wahlie, CA 7 (Ill) 2002, 304 F3d 734; Casa Marie, Inc, 1993, 988 F2d 252; Lopez, 1980, 620 F2d 1229; Gregory v. Thompson, CA 9 (Ariz) 1974, 500 F2d 59; Plaisaplee v Reese, ED La 2004, 353 FSupp 2d 735; Bordages v McElroy, SD Tex 1996, 952 FSupp 499; Johnson 39; Kellyatta v Moore, SD Miss 1985, 623 FSupp 224; Disability Discrimination Under ADA 42 USC § 1985; 20 Am Jurs Proof of Facts 3d 361; Pollack v Ridge, WD NY 2004, 310 FSupp 2d 519;

Bradley v Baltimore Police Dept Md 2012, 887 FSupp2d 642; Bajules v Masiello, WD NY 2003, 288 FSupp2d 370; Porter v Selsky, WD NY 2003, 287 FSupp. 2d 180.

Referring back to the issue of the sovereignty related to the plaintiffs involve as it pertain to the members of the reestablished global theocratic state, that would permit us to invoke the provisions of the Foreign Sovereign Immunity Act. The Declaration of Sovereignty

And the (85) page document dated October 1, 2009 filed in these cases, also 18 U.S.C § 1116 (a)(b)(4); 18 U.S.C § 1116 (a)(b)(2)(3)(A) define those persons protected under the F.S.I.A.. The lead plaintiff, Yahyah the Ishbite, being heir to (4) independent thrones that globally exist and the default(s) that exist related to this case, make him a Foreign State designated by those defaults and clear Rules of court and by way of the judicial order which is the source of the procedural defect. Thus, there is a bases to

object, remove and consolidate under the F.S.I.A giving the plaintiffs right of venue. A Sovereign by the law cited in the Declaration of Sovereignty and Will and Testament, Theocratic/ Foreign Law under Rule 44, Related to Religious beliefs under the 1st amendment, as well as state and federal law, cannot be deemed in an indictment. We are Sovereign by way of our original states as Sovereigns, English v Thorn, 676 FSupp 761 (SD Miss 1987); In Re Green, 980 F2d 590 (9th Cir 1992); Wicks Wo. v. Hopkins, 6 of 92

118 U.S 356; United States v. Lee, 106 U.S 196 at 208; Perry v United States, 294 U.S 330, 353 (1935); Julliard v. Greenman, 110 U.S. 421. The United States Supreme Court in the case of Will v. Michigan State Police, 105 L.Ed.2d 45 (1989), made it perfectly clear that the Sovereign cannot be named in any statute as merely a "person" or "any person" including indictments which are produced by statute, Lansing v Smith, 4 Wend. 9, 20 (1829); Afroyim v Rusk, 387 U.S. 253 (1967); The Amistad, 40 U.S. 518, 15 Pet 518,

1841 WL 5024, 2006 A.M.C. 2955, 10 Led 826, U.S. Comp. JANUARY 1841; United States v Wheeler, 98 Sct 1079 at 1083.

Decedent domicil issues attach to these cases. The lineal descendents, in infinitum, of any person deceased shall represent his or her ancestor, that is, shall stand in the same person as his Holy ancestors would stand, if he or she were living. The common law required that in order for property, tangible or intangible, which include titles of High Priesthood, Imamate, Khalifate and

kingship, to descend from person to person, it must appear either (1) that the person have obtained the property by purchase; or (2) if he obtained it by descent, that he was seized of the property at the time of his death. The defendants in the cases attached seized my ancestors in acts of brutal, tortorous slavery and seized their property and titles at the time of their captivity and death. Property and titles in this instance, was not considered as passing by descent until

the descendant took possession, and the act of taking possession was called entry. King Solomon took possession from King David. Ali ibn Abu Talib and Fatima took possession from the Prophet Muhammad. Menyelek the son of King Solomon whose mother was the Queen of Sheba, the Ethiopian Queen, took possession of the people of Africa / Ethiopia from King Solomon. The Prophet muhammads bloodline was introduced in the African diaspora through the Kingdom of Saudi Arabians involvement

in the U.S. Slave trade. Then you brought my ancestors here, kidnapping them by brutal, sadistic, terroristic, torturous force (PBUT). The Head Sovereign Tahjah al mahdi, officially took possession via the Declaration of Sovereignty and the United Nations documents. Thus, we clearly have entry. Tahjah al mahdi is the fiduciary Heir by Will and Testament of Gods Holy Prophets and Kings foretold to come. "Haeres Est Eadem Persona Cum Antecessore". The Heir is the same person as his

ancestor. Once the true Heir to the Global Theocratic Throne makes an appearance on the global stage He, by that appearance, establishes Every Christian, Muslim and Jew worldwide, as Kings, Khalifahs, not subject to action before any global court without the consent of Yahyah the Yishbitz. This act occurs without their consent under Foreign-Theocratic Law. Our Sovereign power emanates from the same source globally. That being the one true God. Thus, the state statutes must yield by way of preemption

Under the Supremacy Clause, U.S.C.A. Const. Art. 6 cl 2, Sec (3) Holy Books and Sunnah of The Prophet Muhammad; Books entitled, "Before The Mayflower, A History of Black America", by Lerone Bennett; Sunan ibn-e-Majah vol No: 5 ISBN No. 81-7151-294-1 pages 391-395; Signs Before The Day of Judgement by Ibn Kathir ISBN No. 1 870582 039 pages 18-24; Isaiah 14:29-32; 41:25; World's Greatest Men of Color Volume I by J.A. Rodgers ISBN No. 978-0-684-81581-7; The Kebar Nagast or "Glory of The Kings"

A Chronicle of The Rulers of Ethiopia; Budge E.A.W., The Queen of Sheba and her only son Menyelek, London 1923; Ormonde, Czeuzi, Solomon and The Queen of Sheba, New York, Farrar Straus and Young 1954; Zecha-riah 6:12-13; Daniel chapt. 11; National Cox v Shalala, 112 F3d 151; English v Gen Elec. Co., 496 U.S. 72, 78, 100 S.Ct 2270, 2275, 110 L.Ed.2d 65 (1990); McLeod v. Ford motor Co., 831 F2d 723; Carlis v. Franklin Mint Co., 24 F.Supp 2d 1013; Doche-Maus v Secretary of The Interior of U.S., 837 F2d 340 (Fed. Cir.

77 of 92

denied 108 SCt 2822, 486 U.S. 1055, 100 LEd2d 923; Estate of HARVEY v. United States, 678 FSupp. 1268; BELL v United States, 310 FSupp 1109; STEPHAN v CAROTHERS, 97 FSupp 2d 698; CRAIG v. United States, 89 FSupp 2d 858; LEGETTE v ROSE, 776 FSupp. 229; CASSELL v Gallagher v Ohio St 2d 42, 227 NE 2d 801 (1967); Miller v United States supra; Sandy v Maynot, 1 Ohio St 3d 143, 438 NE 2d 417 (Ohio 1982).

To: The 3rd Circuit Court of Appeals. I, Douglas M. Thompson hereby supplement the writ of

Mandamus in case 14-2000 to require all the sought relief in this document. As Thomas Jefferson, one of our founding fathers stated:

"Single Acts of Tyranny may be ascribed to the accidental opinion of the day; but a series of oppressions, begun at a distinguished period and pursued unalterably through every change of ministers too plainly prove a deliberate, systematic plan of reducing us to slavery".

Regarding any issue of frivolous or

the seeking of Summary Judgement or dismissal. With the 90+ plaintiffs attached to this case being of sound mind, and the claims in part are based upon documented historical facts, Religious tenants, beliefs and doctrine protected under the 1st Amendment, it would be highly inappropriate to dismiss such as frivolous without first requiring the defendants in total to Respond on the court record. The record is incomplete where SCDC blocked service of the other defendants, conspiring under color of law, just like the New Jersey

defendants, to argue unjust defects and create a complete record to cause harm to future appeal, which we object. The claims cannot be deemed malicious since we are arguing and seeking relief for due process violations, violations of the 1st, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 13th, 14th and 15th amendments, violations of the CAT Treaty, International Human Rights Laws, and appropriation by foreign government, name and title reclamation under probate law, matters of divorce and unjust deprival of parental rights, violations of the

argued upon any theory asserted, especially in light of the fact we presented an arguable basis in law and fact for all claims made. Even though some claims may appear "fantastic" they are not indisputably meritless and are indeed common to the human experience thus demonstrating that sua sponte dismissal, dismissal for not stating a claim or granting defendants summary judgment would be an abuse of discretion. It must appear beyond a doubt that the plaintiffs can prove no set of facts to support their claims, which is obvious we can. The

court cannot state with certainty that the plaintiffs are unable to make any rational argument in law and fact. Specific allegations are made. Specific defendants are named. If it appears that the action after discovery would offer facts which would validate the complaint, which it would in this case, it would be highly inappropriate to dismiss or grant Summary judgment. Discovery and an evidentiary hearing would affect disposition of legal questions raised and reduce the work of the courts by preventing through premature dismissal, the creation of appeals based upon in-

complete records; Neitzke v Williams, 490 U.S. 319, 325, 109 S.Ct 1827, 104 L.Ed.2d 338 (1989); Brown v Barbery, 207 F.3d 866, 866 (6th Cir 2000); Braddon v District of Columbia Board of Parole, 734 F.2d 56, 59 (DC Cir 1984) cert. denied 469 U.S. 1127, 105 S.Ct 811, 83 L.Ed.2d 804 (1985); Jones v Morris, 777 F.2d 1277, 1278-79 (7th Cir 1985) cert. denied 475 U.S. 1053, 106 S.Ct 1280, 89 L.Ed.2d 587 (1986); William v Faulkner, 837 F.2d 304 (7th Cir 1988); Haggins v Lavine, 415 U.S 528, 536-37, 94 S.Ct 1372, 39 L.Ed.2d 577 (1974); Lawler v Marshall, 898 F.2d 1196, 1198-99 (6th Cir 1990); Block v Rubar, 156 F.3d 673, 677 (6th Cir 1998); Parratt v.

85 of 92

Taylor, 451 U.S. 527, 535, 101 S.Ct 1908, 68 L.Ed.2d 420 (1981); Brentwood Academy v. Tennessee Secondary School Athletics Ass'n, 531 U.S. 288, 121 S.Ct 924, 930, 148 L.Ed.2d 807 (2001); Robinson v. Lewis, 155 F.R.D. 535 (E.D. Pa 1994).

Freedom of thought, which includes freedom of Religious beliefs, is basic in a society of free men, ... It embraces the right to maintain theories of life and death and of the hereafter which are regarded heresies to members of orthodox faiths. Men may believe what they cannot prove. They may not be put to proof of their religious

doctrine or beliefs. Religious experience which are as real as life to some may be incomprehensible to others, ... the fathers of our Constitution were not unaware of the varied and extreme views of Religious sects, of the violence of disagreement among them, and the lack of any one Religious creed on which all men may agree. They fashioned a charter of government which envisaged the widest possible tolerance to conflicting views. Man's Relationship to his God was made no concern of the State. He is granted the right to

Worship as he please and to answer to no man for the verity of his religious views, especially in light of the fact he may be a genuine Prophet and Lawgiver of God. See (3) Holy Books; Rule Civ Pro, Rule 44; Cantwell v State of Connecticut, 310 U.S. 296, 303, 60 S Ct 900, 84 L Ed 1213 (1940); United States v Ballard, 322 U.S. 78, 86, 64 S Ct 882, 886, 88 L Ed 1148 (1944); Stevens v Berger, 428 F Supp. 896, 899-900 (E.D. N.Y. 1977); Pennhurst State Sch & Hosp v Halderman, 465 U.S. 89, 99, 104 S Ct 900, 79 L Ed 2d 67 (1984); Argentina Republic v Amerada Hess Shipping Corp, 488 U.S. 428, 434, 109 S Ct 683, 102 L Ed 2d

818 (1989); Caisaffi v Holland, 635 F2d 1305, 1308 (DC Cir 1981); Watson v Ault, 525 F2d 886 (5th Cir 1976) (adopting same standard); cf Anders v California, 386 U.S. 738, 87 S.Ct 1396, 18 L.Ed 2d 493 (1967); Bolling v Sharpe, 347 U.S. 497, 499, 74 S.Ct 693, 694, 98 L.Ed 884 (1954) (showing dismissal was premature); Denton v Hernandez, 504 U.S. 33, 112 S.Ct 1728 (1992); White v White, 886 F2d 721 (4th Cir 1989).

Additional Relief Sought by Plaintiffs due to the procedural defect:

We want all cases placed on the complex case docket, Assigned to 89 of 92

Judge Benjamin and allowed to go to trial; the muslims, Christians and Jews in SCDC must be permitted to attend all religious functions during phase and disruptive scheduling; Crawford retains his hair due to his Nazarite vow; no steel cuffs are to be used on him at any time, only plastic restraints; the muslims, Christians and Jews in SCDC must be permitted to grow 1/8" beards; full meals are to be given at all times during phase and disruptive schedules; some form of sneakers are to be given to all inmates to allow them to

engage in proper exercise; Muslims must be permitted to have oil in their personal property via inmate coordinator for and attend daily congregational prayers statewide, also collectively at each institution during the month of Ramadan; that family members and friends will be allowed to visit during the ID feasts with appropriate security measures taken.

For the sake of clarity. The 365 day continuance issue is being argued for cases 2006-CP-400-3567, 3568, and 3569 which sat in court since 2006 with this default also.

These cases are removed also.

Wherefore the plaintiffs pray for this relief to include any and all other relief the court would deem just, fair and proper.

Respectfully

Douglas M. Thompson
Douglas M. Thompson

Anthony Cook
Anthony Cook

Dominique Galloway
Dominique Galloway

May 2, 2014

Lawrence L Crawford aka
Joseph Gabriel Joseph T. Tishbite

92 of 92

Exhibit

" Judge Lake #3 "

STATE OF NEW YORK ET AL,

THE CRAWFORD AND OR SUTCLIFFE

APPEALS WITHIN THE 2ND 15-3907,

15-15414 AND WITH CIRCUITS ET AL, 15-14078

14078

ALSO RELATED TO U.S. DISTRICT COURT

CASES 9:15-CV-984 ; 9:15-CV-183 ;

9:14-CV-1501 ; 1:15-CV-1329 ; 1:15-CV-

2310 ; 15-1494 ; 15-1386 ; THE NEW

WRIT OF ERROR IN GEORGIA DISTRICT COURT

COOK ET AL, PETITIONERS

1 OF 152

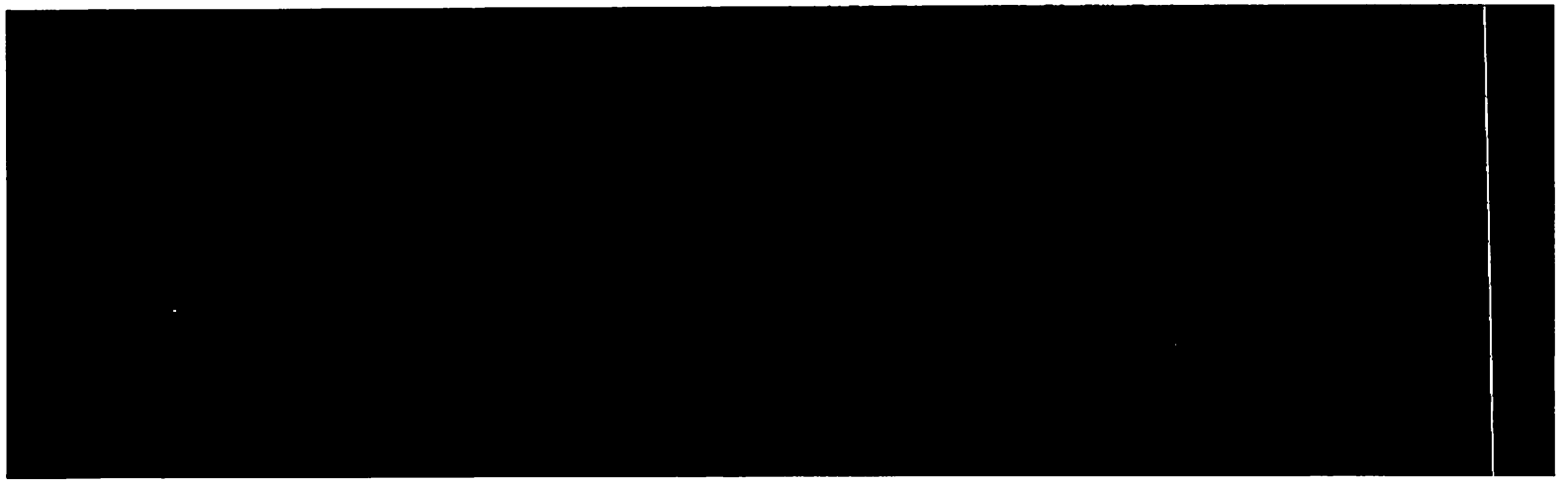
[redacted]

Affidavit of Facts Giving Judicial Notice; Supplementing the newly Filed Georgia Writ of Error, also the Crawford and Sutcliffe Appeals of cases 9:15-cv-183; 9:14-cv-150; 1:15-cv-2310 and all pending State and Federal cases; motions for Sanctions; motion to strike; motion for Recusal; motion for En Banc Review, Evidentiary

Extension of Time; motion to Expand the scope and for Inclusion; motion for an official Independent Investigation by the U.S. Department of Justice

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In re: Various State cases; The Crawford and Sutcliffe Appeals; Case 9:15-cv-984; The Writ of Error case in Georgia District Court "4005" to; The 2nd and 4th Circuit Courts of Appeals.



The Georgia and New York District Courts et al.,

The plaintiffs / petitioners in the above captioned matters have recently received conditional and or final orders in the Sutcliffe and Mitchell cases and report and recommendation in cases 1:15-cv-2309, 2310 and 4005 also new GA. Writ of ERROR.

Since Judge Batten in Nets of fraud upon the court adjudicated the motion for extension of time within a case (7) years closed when he had no jurisdiction and

being the presiding Judge over this case conspiring with Evans and defendants. Also due to Judges in case 15-1306 in Acts of Fraud upon the court asserting there was no arguable bases in law to get ahead of us establishing that arguable bases in law within case 9:15-cv-804, and kill the emergency stays on the state cases. We seek sanctions and the determinations must be made void for Due Process violation and Fraud upon the courts deeming this Response timely.

5 of 152

DUE to REMOVAL of the Sutcliffe
And mitchell PURS at the time the
conditional orders And final orders
was submitted. This tainted those
documents rendering them void.
The court was to proceed no further
And You conspired with the federal
actors across multiple state And
federal jurisdictions to do so. We
motion to strike those PLR orders
in the Sutcliffe And mitchell PLR is
ing sanctions sought for the sake
of justice And fairness due to the
parties resorting to unjust legal
tactics, judicial chicanery And

Fraud upon the court see Harper v James The Law of Torts 1642-1643 L. (1956).

Any determination made in case 15-1386 is made void by fraud upon the court. First there was an independent Writ of Error filed that required a seperate case number. The 2nd Circuit asked for informa pauperis documents to establish a seperate independent case then adjudicated under the closed case 15-1386. This is fraud. There was motion for Livingston's recusal being a defendant circumvented. She sat on the proceeding regarding additional

judges in fraud who are now defendants and whose recusal is sought, to place forth fraudulent adjudication to keep herself from being sued. Another Act of fraud is that you cannot combine or consolidate cases 15-1194 and 15-1886 without first giving us notice and issuing an order stating such is being done. This is fraud and the damage is it prejudiced the hearing of the independent Writ of Error filed to address what Livingston did in case 15-1194. The 2nd Circuit then files motions in- tended to be adjudicated in the

closed CASE 15-1484 to prevent RULING in CASE 15-1386. They REALIZED WE caught them, called them on it, which is why they at the last minute inAPPROPRIATELY consolidated without ORDER OR NOTICE. Yet the documents still WERE CIRCUMVENTED BEING RULED ON OR JUDGE Livingston would not HAVE been able to sit upon these PROCEEDINGS WHERE RECUSAL WAS REQUIRED, conspiring with SHARPE and MEADOW within the LOWER COURT; They determined that WE established AN ARGUABLE BASIS in law within CASE 9:15-cv-984 and attempted to

get ahead of that litigation and Unite the Stronger cases. So they made a fraudulent ruling in case 15-13886. Inasmuch, here the Georgia Court will find served upon you within this new writ of Error which you received in prior proceedings!

(1) A copy of A motion to strike all magistrate report(s); motion for Recusal; motion for extension of time and Expedite Review, (4) pages dated July 16, 2015, with its (7) page attachment dated July 16, 2015.

1 of 152

(2) A copy of the (2) page certificate of service dated July 10, 2015 with its summons and affidavit of facts giving judicial notice; motion for reversal; motion for extension of time due to additional fraud upon the court(s); motion for sanctions; motion for emergency stays; supplementing all state and federal actions; motion for en banc hearing, (118) pages dated July 8, 2015.

Again we replew our previous filed motions to strike and motion for sanctions. We object to these

reports are conditional and or final orders being admitted into the court records because they are tainted by acts of fraud upon the court(s) where these parties conspired across multiple State and Federal jurisdictions to submit them. If the above listed documents are not filed in cases 2309, 2310 then you have further acts of spoliation by the conspiring parties requiring sanctions and the reports be stricken from the court record. The conditional and final orders submitted in

The Sutcliffe and Mitchell Pubs were submitted via fraud upon the court at a time of removal requiring sanctions. The motion for such.

pursuant to Houston v Lack that (43) page document was deemed filed on July 10, 2015 (3) days prior to the issuing of the report where emergency stay was in place via the 2nd Circuit. Thus, no report should have been entered into the court record due to emergency stay and where the reports issued in both cases "2309" and "2310" are tainted by fraud. The orders

submitted in the Sutcliffe and Mitchell
cases where submitted during time
of removal. Add to this the aggravating
factors of the 2nd Circuit filing the
documents in a closed case to pre-
vent adjudication and made a
fraudulent Ruling in case 15-1386
to get ahead of the fact that we
established and arguable bases in
law in case 915-cv-904. We object
and move to strike the Reports
and conditional or final orders
and Remember all orders in cases
15-1386 | 15-cv-2309 and 2310 voted
on the bases of fraud upon the

Court and the spoliation where Judge Harrington destroyed or prevented the filing of the original subsequent removal documents, Christianson v. M.B.N.A. American Bank N.A. Sized 2013 WL 8507850 (SC App 2013); Miller v Columbia Forest Inc, SE2d 2014 WL 5390504 (SC App 2014); Caldwell v Wiquist, 402 SC 595, 741 SE2d 583 (SC App 2013); U.S. v Sterling, 724 F3d 482 CA4 (Va 2013); Sunoco Products Co v. Gullen, 2014 WL 5471633 (DSC 2014); Hawkins v College of Charleston, 2013 WL 6050324 (DSC 2013); Turner v U.S, 736 F3d 274 CA4 (NC 2013);

15 of 152

Sugar Corp v Bell, 251 F.R.D. 191, 194 (DSC 2008); Ex Parte Virginia, 110 U.S. 339, 25 L.Ed 676 (1872); 28 U.S.C §§ 2071, 2072.

We Renew our objections to Apply (3) strike concerns being levied at Crawford. This is also what they are being sued for; to render all past adverse orders void. The arguable bases in law to do so is litigated in case 9:15-cv-984 and will now be litigated within this document to include the right Crawford has to interject himself into his citizen members legal cases acting as Judge, legislator and attorney. Further,

16 of 152

the issue of threat of imminent danger pursuant to any (3) strikes in full related to these cases was already adjudicated within the 2nd Circuit Under case is-sue. That higher court granted in forma pauperis review addressing these same claim(s) where the plaintiff, Jah-Jah Al Mahdi, survived at minimum (4) previous assassination attempts directly connected to these cases. Once the 2nd Circuit in case is-sue granted in forma pauperis filing related to these

cases, which threat still exist until this very date. The Georgia District Court or any other subsequent court is barred in challenging such by collateral estoppel. To deny such when the 2nd Circuit granted it in case is=like under same conditions and circumstances would be fraud upon the court, and abuse of discretion, a miscarriage of justice and a violation of the equal protection of the laws clause. The Georgia District Court can provide no justifiable reason for the disparity in treatment

18 of 152

where the 2nd Circuit is a higher court addressing the same issues under LS-1484. The threat of "imminent danger is continuous and is directly connected to this case where Jahtah al Mahdi, is now legally (emphasis added) established as the Global Theocratic King-Khalifah of the (4) Global Thrones by default and collateral estoppel where the United States and other 192 member states of the U.N. are parties, appeared and defaulted.

We object to any claim of "shot gun" pleading, or that the

case wreaks havoc on the judicial system, or that this case is frivolous or incomprehensible. You are dealing with the largest case in earth's judicial history which carves an exception to the concept of the "shot gun" pleading. If it were "shot gun" pleading everybody in the world would be named as defendants. Only specific parties are named who were involved directly to the facts and causes of action who are necessary to bring the suit. Furthermore, they defaulted at the state level in case 2013-CA-000-0084

now removed to these cases, making all claims true. By the default and collateral estopped the courts circumvented or failed to acknowledge, in acts of fraud upon the court, all claims are made true. This it would be and is an abuse of discretion to state the claims are frivolous or that there is no arguable bases in law. The default makes the claims true clearly establishing an arguable bases in law and fact. Inasmuch, via the default, we are dealing with "Acts of God", Acts of God carries an exception to the "shotgun"

pleading analysis. Acts of God tend to wreak havoc when and wherever they manifest themselves. But by law they cannot be deemed to injure anyone. No one can be penalized by judicial determinations or otherwise for "Acts of God". The fulfilling of religious prophesy is an "Act of God". Elijah must restore "all "(emphasis added) things. How can the Elijah, al mahdi, restore "all"(emphasis added) things unless there was a case filed in this manner addressing all things God command to be addressed pursuant to religious prophesy. See Mark 9:12

New Testament (Bible).

Additionally, you cannot legally call a case frivolous or incomprehensible, which is tangible proof of the Georgia District Court is fraud upon the court, where the case was pleaded within the state courts under 2013-CA-000-0084 and New Jersey A-05205-13 T4 and the 2nd Circuit in case 15-1386 and all Judges and Attorneys, State and Federal, comprehended the pleadings. Thereafter, in case 2013-CA-000-0084, the parties, which include all 193 member states of the United Nations

defaulted, making all claims TRUE and the case is merely being removed to the Federal Courts pursuant to Article III section 2 of the U.S Const., the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and FORE-most the Foreign Soverign Immunity Act of 28 U.S.C § 1602-1612. The courts are procedurally barred from calling this case frivolous or stating there is no arguable bases in law or fact by collateral estopped. We object, Blue Sky Trawl and Tours, LLC v Al Tayyar - Fed Appx - 2015 WL 1455636 (4th Cir (Va 2015); 448 F3d 268; 772 F3d 1101; Slater v South Carolina Ry Co, 29 SC 96, 6 SE

936 S.E. (1888); Smith v Georgia Power Co, 172 SC 142, 173 S.E. 297 SC (1954); Mount Batten Surf Co. Inc v Town of Wrightsboro, F Supp 2d 2008 WL 2704921 (DSC 2008); Addys Harbor Dodge LLC v. Global Vehicles U.S.A. Inc, 2014 WL 4929335 (DSC 2014); Norfolk Southern Ry Co v. Baltimore and Annapolis R.R. Co, 2015 WL 685303 (DSC 2014); S.E.C. v. Jarkas, 557 Fed Appx 204 CA4 (Va 2014); U.S. Bank Nat. Ass'n v Zarabi, 560 Fed Appx 181 CA4 (Va 2014).

We object to the Report submitted in both cases "2309", "2310", the final order in case "183", the Georgia District Court cases, and case 15-1386, as

orders submitted or in their determi
nations. We object. We object also
to the failure to rule on class action
certification, the right to an evidenti-
ary hearing, En Banc Review, the
appointment of legal counsel to re-
present the class members and
they bringing the plea "legally"
established foreign sovereigns be-
fore this court in violation of the
terms they dictate. By their cri-
minal, fraudulent assessment. They are
asserting that the constitutional
right to be presumed innocent until
proven guilty by a jury of one's peers

not OUR convictions being illegally adjudicated by the GRAND JURY via the language presented is frivolous and has no arguable bases in law? The right of a legally established Sovereign not to have his property or liberty attached, arrested or executed without his consent is frivolous despite the default which makes the claims true by law and collateral estopped has no arguable bas in law? They are asserting by actions that the evils and atrocities done during slavery and Jim Crow are frivolous and have no arguable bases in law or fact? They are asserting that the violation of essential jurisdictional prerequisites

and jurisdictional requisites are frivolous and have no arguable bases in law? What was done during slavery and Jim Crow by this nation with all of its atrocities committed therein is frivolous and have no arguable bases in law? Do we really want to go down this road? These conspiring parties are recreant liars and white supremacist or black Uncle Tom slave overseer types, fraudulent thieves deprived of sagacity, justice and fairness. Their judicial discretion have become egregiously compromised via overwhelming acts of fraud upon the court(s)

and ulterior motives creating a mis-carriage of justice. They have entered into a deliberate scheme to defraud the plaintiffs and inmates of this nation making a mockery and abuse of the judicial process involving themselves in crimes, spoliation, requiring their recusal by sanctions sought, U.S. v. Rad 547 Fed Appx' 343 (4th Cir 2013); U.S. v. Blondeau, 480 Fed Appx' 211 (4th Cir 2012 Weller v. Hall, 558 U.S. 220, 130 Sct 727 (U.S 2010); Ochoa Lizarbe v. Rivera Rondon, 402 Fed Appx' 834 (4th Cir 2010); Project Management Co. v. Dyn Corp Int'l LLC, 734 F3d 366 (4th Cir 2013); Hawkins v. College of Charleston, 2013 WL 6050

324 (DSC 2013) ; Brunson v U.S. 2014 WL 4440 2803 (DSC 2014) ; Mpassi v Walgreen Co, 2015 WL 3796507 (DSC 2015) ; Grayson Consulting Inc v Cgarth Card, 2013 WL 391 6203 (DSC 2013) ; Ex Parte Virginia, 100 U.S. 33

Due to these continual injustices the Injunction and Protective order once filed must be granted to get at the truth and also to bring the court transcripts from the Judge Lee and Griffith hearings before these courts and make them a part of the court record. I want the audio preserved as evidence from both those Judges hearings. We need to determine

what Judge Lee said about the affi-
davits of facts and how I need to file
them where she determined if I
detach the word "motion" from the
affidavit of facts they legally stand,
do not have to be ruled on unless
by rules of court they are timely
challenged when served upon the
parties. We must establish that the
pleadings were comprehensible to
all judges and parties which will
prove the fraud upon the court via
the various federal judges in the
Georgia District Court. Even the 2nd
Circuit once they reviewed the pleading

comprehended them where they made a fraudulent ruling stating that there was no arguable basis in law to inappropriately avoid recusal, and they consolidated cases without order or notice. I will deal with the issue as to whether there is an arguable basis in law later. Nevertheless, none of the state or federal parties who made appearance and whom were properly served, including the U.S. moved for an extension of time to answer before the default was filed. Nor did they timely challenge any subsequent related document.

They did not resist entry of the default document or rights claim to exercise power given by the default. They did not "timely" contest damages. They did not seek to appeal the filed default document nor those subsequently filed which sought to exercise sovereign power and authority or move to defeat them in a "timely" (emphasis added) manner making all claims, assertions of rights, titles, power and authority true. This bars all subsequent state and federal courts from

35 of 152

challenging these claims by default and collateral estopped. Thus it was an act of fraud and an abuse of discretion to claim there is no arguable basis in law. Hodges v State Farm Mut. Auto Ins Co, 488 FSupp. 1057 (DSC 1980); Standard Sewing Machine Co. v. Hyde 43 SC 17, 20 SE 790 SC (1895); White Oak Manor Inc v Lexington Ins Co, 407 SC 1, 753 SE 2d 537 (SC 2014); Ashcroft v Iqbal, 557 U.S. 662, 129 SCt 1937 (US 2009); Pyatt v Bypass, FSupp 2d, 2012 WL 7997262 (DSC 2012); Kuist v Lorek, 404 SC 649, 746 SE 2d 360 (SC App 2013); In re Jolley, 396 SC 303, 721 SE 2d 437 (SC 2012); Walker v Brooks, 408 SC 212,

742 SE2d 809 (SCApp. 2013); Medford v U.S., FSupp 2d 2006 WL 2946187 (DSC 2006); Aughtry v Richland / Lexington Schools Dist. 5, FSupp 2d 2009 WL 2257615 (DSC 2009); State v Brockmeyer, 406 SC 321 751 SE2d 645 (SC 2013); In Re Brunty, 411 SC 434, 769 SE 2d 426 (SC 2015); Taylor v Taylor, SE 2d 2013 WL 8541 474 (SC 2013); In Re Lapham - SE2d - 2015 WL 3766101 (SC 2015).

Once the 2nd and 4th Circuits and other courts see that the parties were served, see that they made appearance or acknowledge receipt of complaint and summons but failed

to timely RESPOND, that is it. THE COURTS CONSPIRING UNDER COLOR of LAW OR COLOR of AUTHORITY shall go NO FURTHER EXCEPT to ACKNOWLEDGE THE TRUTH WITHIN THE FEDERAL COURT RECORD. THE COURTS CANNOT CALL THE CASE FRIVOLOUS OR CLAIM THERE IS NO ARGUABLE BASES IN LAW OR FACT IN ACTS of FRAUD UPON THE COURT CONSPIRING WITH THE UNITED STATES AND DEFENDANTS to HELP THEM AVOID SUIT. THEY CANNOT DUE TO COLLATERAL ESTOPPEL RELIEVE THE DEFENDANTS of THE DEFAULT ACTING AS THEIR LEGAL COUNSEL WHEN THEY FAILED to TIMELY PLEAD BEFORE THE

State court or challenge those subsequent documents in question, Shah v Palmetto Health Alliance, SE2d 2012 WL 10862486 (SC App. 2012); Burgess v Burgess, SE2d 2012 WL 10864559 (SC App. 2012); Sheppard v Higgins, SE2d 2014 WL 5771187 (SC App. 2014); In re Smith 401 SC 96, 736 SE2d 270 (SC 2012); Mims Exp Rel Mims v Babcock Center Inc, 399 SC 344, 732 SE2d 395 (SC 2012).

They past the 30 days permitted by Rules of Court to challenge the default document or subsequent filed and served documents exercising new established power and authority.

They did not properly seek leave but attempted further Acts of fraud and got caught requiring sanctions which were timely sought, Holmes v Haynes Worth, Sinkler & Boyd PA, 408 SC 620, 760 SE2d 399 (SC 2014); Kimlock v Pinkney, SE2d, 2014 WL 2589672 (SC App. 2014); McBride, SE2d, 2013 WL 8544576 (SC App. 2013).

By the default and collateral estoppel the claims in total are made true, not frivolous producing clear arguable bases in law, establishing Rights and titles as King-Khalifah, Imam, High Priest, Lawgiver

Who is legislator, Judge and Attorney combined, with the right to remove pursuant to the F.S.I.A which cannot be challenged, Stratten v Mecklenberg County Dept of Social Services, 521 Fed Appx 278, 2015 WL 2364507 (4th Cir 2013) 134 Sct 2250; Yousuf v Samantar, 699 F3d 763 (4th Cir 2012); Ele Guam v Long Term Credit Bank, Japan, 322 F3d 635 (9th Cir 2003); Liu v Republic of China, 892 F2d 1419, 1424 (9th Cir 1989) Cert dismissed — US — 111 Sct 27, 111 Led 2d 840 (1990).

Judges Wright, Eurgus, the Court in Case 15-1386 failed to Rule on whether or not We meet the Criteria for

The commercial exception carried pursuant to the FSIA due to the default. We object. They failed to rule on the claim or acknowledge the default with all rights, titles and authority because in acknowledging such they could not make the fraudulent claim of frivolous or there being no arguable bases in law.

Is the punitive damages and/or lien in the amount sought of "5 Trillion exorbitant, outrageous or unreasonable? Lets look at it. The King Khalifah is bringing suit for the atrocities done during the

time of the U.S. and Global slave trade and the Neo-slavery period of Jim Crow here in America. Pursuant to 18 USC § 1116 Jah Jah do not have to be recognized by this government though the default establishes these rights. The U.S. and United Nations should have timely responded to prevent Jah Jah from obtaining power and authority of this magnitude. The F.B.I. who are employees of the United States supplied, trained and armed the Ku Klux Klan various instances, in their raids and attacks upon African Americans here in the United States. This makes the U.S.

culpable. White slave traders and their governments, even the African nations they paid that sold their brethren to these white slave traders are culpable. Nations who remained silent benefitting from the commerce and trade Globally are culpable. All maritime operations, Railroads, Banks, companies that engaged, supported, transferred funds and assets, purchased the products produced by the blood and torture of slaves. Global and U.S. companies directly tied to it. Those global and U.S. companies are

businesses built in the future off of this wealth. The Saudi Oil Empire whose oil infrastructure and commerce was indeed established and built from revenue obtained via the slave trade. They now trade this oil until this present date, built off the blood and torture of slaves, with the global nations and their oil companies. All either directly or indirectly had a hand in it. This blood wealth is benefitted globally until this present date, especially by the top 2% via their ancestors. The hand of one is the hand of

all by the accomplice liability doctrine and Pinkerton doctrine of liability pursuant to conspiracy. All are culpable. These claims are not delusionable, but are clearly documented facts. My African heritage gives me standing herein without any claims of sovereignty which are established by the default. This carves an exception to the "shotgun" pleading analysis producing exceptional circumstances because all or any one can be sued pursuant to 18 USC § 242, the C.A.T. Treaty, Rico Act and other provisions of Law, as well as foreign law defaulted on by

the defendants in the state Court proceedings, Rule 44. Additionally, foreign law (via [3] Holy Books and sunnah) make the claims true, also defaulted on, establishing rights under International probate law, 18 U.S.C § 1116(a)(b)(4); 18 U.S.C § 1116(a)(b)(2)(3)(A); United States v. Dizdar, CA2 (N.Y.) 1978, 581 F.2d 1031; Wheeler v. United States, - U.S. - 106 S.Ct 179, 88 L.Ed. 2d 148 (1985); English v Gen. Elec Co, 496 U.S. 72, 79, 100 S.Ct 2270, 2275, 110 L.Ed.2d 65 (1990); Caruso v Franklin Mint Co, 24 F.Supp 2d 1013; 28 U.S.C §§ 2071, 2072.

Walter Edgar, the Great Histo-

Riggs who lives until this present date wrote in his Book entitled, "The History of The South", He stated that if you were to take the U.S. Cotton Trade for (30) years. It would take all the wealth from all gold mines from around the entire world for (500) years to equal the wealth obtained from the blood and torture of slaves within the (30) years of the U.S. Cotton Trade. Now do not be afraid to interject and correct me in my calculations. But lets do the math. Slavery in America

existed from 1619-1865. That comes to (246) years. So you take the (30) years of cotton trade and divide it into the (246) total years of slavery which comes to 8.6 (30) year periods. Then multiply the 8.6 (30) total year periods of cotton trade by the (500) years of the earths gold. This means it would take 4,300 years of all the gold on earth to equal the wealth obtained by slavery within these (246) years. Give or take a few dollars. Would this amount be more than the $75 trillion

when we seeks to impose? of course it would be, ... astronomically. This is just the cotton trade. You also had rice, sugar and tobacco trades. Now multiply these additional (3) share produced products by that 4,300 years of the worlds gold if they are only where equivalent. This figure would equate to 13,200 years of all the gold on the face of the planet. To the $75 trillion men and treeze touch or even come close to this amount? of course it does not. Its not even a drop in the bucket.

Where not finished calculating.
Now you add in the aggravating
factors such as. Over 100 million
killed or dumped in oceans, fed
to the sharks during the middle
passage being forced to lie in their
own blood, urine and feces packed
like sardines on top of each other.
Factor in the Acts of torture, rape,
beatings, dismemberments, adult
and child sex slavery, sodomizing
males, females and children right
before each others eyes, the
crucifixions, the tearing apart
of families, children from their

fathers and mothers, husbands from their wives, the lack of homes, the beheadings, the Robbing of land and property after Re-construction, being burnt at the stake, flayed while hanged, the cutting of unborn fetus' from their mothers wombs'. And the depriving of education, job opportuni-ties, unfair lending practices, dis-criminination, taxation without pro-per and fair representation that occurred during the neo slavery period of Jim Crow, the murdering of my people by klans men,

government officials and others when they sought to vote or obtain other civil rights. Are you bastards and dogs telling me that these crimes against humanity are delusional, frivolous and have no arguable bases in law? Factor into this interest, the loss of wages and productivity due to loss of life and cost of living increases over the (246) years period until this present day, the debt not being paid. Factor in the cost of pain, prison, suffering and mental anguish. Add in the revenue that was

obtained from the Saudi oil empire, OPEC, that was founded off the blood and torture of slaves. The amount owed would be staggering, blinding, leaving the human conscience in shock and awe, incomprehensible, impossible to pay in over ten hundred thousand lifetimes. This is delusional to you rats and snakes? Are you trying to tell us that we, African Americans, do not have an established right to address what you've done to my ancestors during slavery and Jim Crow? You attacked and framed me now due to my

claim of being the Heir to the Ethiopian Throne and these people who suffered in the past. This produces cause of action now not applying CAT TREATY OR RICO Act RETROACTIVELY violations of the CAT TREATY OR RICO Act are not delusional and Rights are established thereby, We can give the defendants a choice. All the OPEC Oil Wealth since the time of slavery, coupled by the wealth gained by the Global Banks, along with 13,200 years of the earths gold plus punitive damages for the additional aggravating

factors mentioned and unmentioned?
OR "75 Trillion spreading the cost
over the 193 sovereign nations'
assets in Lien and freeze? Which
is the more less, more responsible
more merciful, more forgiving amounts?
Its not rocket science. "75 Trillion
is a small insignificant figure
and drop in the bucket compared
to what is truly owed. You're telling
me this is delusional and not an
established Right of African Americans?

The four horsemen of the
Apocalypse must be sent into
Repose. How many more Random

mass killing must occur within this platoon before you come to realize that I spoke the truth all along. Those babies dying in Newtown should have been this platoon's wake up call. Now more have died !!! The anger of God is kindled. Same sex marriage globally must be annulled. Give them Civil Unions, but Gods intellectual property and religious covenant, my property as His appointed King. The raping killing, bombing, mayhem and global Jihad around the world must be brought to an end! The

only way to accomplish this task and bring the world a period of peace is to unite all contending factions under the banner my people, Africans, its diaspora, Christians, Muslims and Jews do not need another hero. They need their King, Khalifah, Imam, Lawgiver and High Priest of Religious Prophesy. The one foretold who would purge them, lead them back to the old paths and Godly truths from the days of yore, back to their "promised land", a land flowing with "milk and honey". I have come.

I am stupt. I must be forced to go as God commands me. That is trillions is written in the Book of Daniel chapter 11 verses 1-3. Thus, it too, is an "Act of God". Though they tend to wreak havoc, and "Act of God" injuries no one. All of this is established by the default making the claims true by law. That which is written cannot be broken. The courts and 2nd Circuit abuse their discretion in acts of fraud upon the court for calling clearly written Religious doctrine of Christianity,

Judaism and Islam delusional where no man shall be called into question for the verity of his religious beliefs and the United States and U.N. members defaulted on all of this binding all by the supremacy clause and Kings decree!. This is where the 2nd Circuit and courts are controlled by an error of law. They have construed the pleadings to believe that the lead Sovereign opened the door to address these claims. This is the error of law. The lead Sovereign did not open the door on these religious claims no matter how strange or fantastic

they may sound. The truth is that the State of South Carolina not only opened the door to the religious beliefs being argued before all courts, but they used these religious beliefs for the purpose of obtaining a murder conviction in violation of State and Federal Law. The claim, as ludicrous and false that it is. Is that the head sovereign beat his family member to death over A's microscope. If no witness the state produced ever stated that "God told me to do it". Then what the heck is my religious beliefs, no matter how strange, doing being brought up in that trial for murder

for the sake of establishing law when the beliefs, no matter how strange have no relevance to the facts argued within the murder conviction? This creates an arguable bases in law and establishes and indisputable constitutional right of all citizens not to be prosecuted for their religious beliefs if they are not relevant to the facts in a case or break any established laws. The State, not the head Sovereign, opened the door for all of this the day they used these beliefs to obtain that murder conviction violating the 1st, 5th, 6th

13th, 14th, and 15th amendments as attached to the structural error in the indictments where our presumption of innocence is clearly taken away. This taints and compromises the conviction, is clear reversible error requiring a new trial. This is addressed in the (240) page Kershaw County petition sought by discovery, Bank of St Matthew Baptist Church, 406 SC 156, 750 SE 2d 605 (SC 2013); McGowen v Maryland, 366 U.S. 420, 81 S Ct 1153 (mem (U.S 1961); U.S. v Boston, 312 F Supp 58 (DSC 1970 Valley Forge Christian College v Americans United for Separation of Church and State Inc 454 U.S. 464, 102 S Ct 752, 70 L Ed 2d 700 (1982).

63 of 152

We REEXAMINE all previous filed motions, petitions etc for REHEARING REVIEW, EVIDENTIARY HEARING, APPOINTMENT of LEGAL COUNSEL in all FEDERAL COURTS and Richland County STATE COURT, for EXTENSION of TIME to make additional RESPONSE in the NEW YORK and GEORGIA DISTRICT COURTS once the 2nd and 11th CIRCUITS RULE ESTABLISHING the CRAWFORD and SUTCLIFFE APPEALS. We REEXAMINE all EMERGENCY STAYS and SEEK that the GEORGIA DISTRICT COURT, not the 2nd CIRCUIT, CONSOLIDATE all (3) COOK, CRAWFORD, and SUTCLIFFE CASES. We

motion to expand the scope and for inclusion and that all documents filed in cases 9:15-cv-984, 9:15-cv-183, 9:14-cv-1501, 2013-cp-400-0084, 2294, 1:14-cv-3713, 1:15-cv-2309, 2310 and 4005, The Kentucky District Court cases and new Writ of Error processed in Georgia "4005" be deemed filed, added to the Record in each of these cases seeking that both the 2nd and 4th Circuit grant all relief sought within all cases collectively, including emergency stay on same sex marriage nationally until these matters are brought to trial, Middleton v Mississippi

Motor Co Ltd, FSupp 2d 2012 WL 3612572 (DSC 2012); U.S. Ex Rel Knight v Reliant Hospice Inc, FSupp 2d 2011 WL 1321584 (DSC 2011); Harbison v Bell, 556 U.S. 180, 129 SCt 1481 (US 2009); U.S. v Athar, 92 F3d 1482 (9th Cir 1996). They blocked Crawford from exhausting by fraud.

To: Judges Harrington, Markley, Kuapis, McGuay, Joseph L Yannotti, of Dupe New Jersey Superior Court and Judge Hummell. We motion for your Recusal and to strike any conditional orders, final order(s) Report and Recommendations issued in these cases. No one judge

CASE 1-14 OR THESE CASES UNTIL AFTER
THE EN BANC REVIEW IS INITIALLY GIVEN
WITHIN THE RELEVANT COURTS TO PRE-
VENT ANY FURTHER ACTS OF FRAUD
UPON THE COURT(S). THIS INCLUDES
THE PENDING RECUSAL OF THE PANEL IN
CASE 15-1494, 15-1386 AND ANY JUDGE
IN THE 2ND CIRCUIT THAT SAT ON ANY
PAST CASE INVOLVING CRAWFORD. THE
REMAINING JUDGES MUST GIVE EN BANC
REVIEW. THESE NAMES ARE OFFICIALLY
SUPPOSE TO BE PUBLISHED AS DEFENDANTS IN CASE
9:15-CV-91 AND THE WRIT OF ERROR
BEING PROCESSED IN THE GEORGIA
DISTRICT COURT. WRIGHT, EUGENE AND

of these emerging judges initiated legislative functions, acting as legislators changing law as they went, these violating the separation of powers provisions by implementing unsanctioned new law by these actions stripping them of immunity, conspiring to prevent these cases from moving forward and strike our right to be fairly heard before a jury which is explicitly granted upon the court. Corrupt federal judges (Canon 3(C)(1)(d)) mandates recusal of these judges immediately in total who conspired with Swearpe and the 2nd Circuit.

We supplement the appeal in both the 2nd and 4th Circuit and writ of mandamus also sought requisitioned to require this, Macalusco v Kiley Spring Energy, No. 05-CV-823, 2007 WL 104 1602 at *14 (E.D.N.Y. 2007); and Hall v South Carolina, F.Supp 2d 2012 WL 3467298 (D.S.C. 2012); Kolon Industries Inc v E.I. Dupont de Nemours & Co, 748 F.3d 160 CA-4 (Va 2014); Liteky v United States 510 U.S. 540, 114 S.Ct 1149 (U.S. CA. 1994).

We give the 2nd and 4th Circuits notice. Judge Yannotti in case A-00-5205-13T4 just transferred the case out of his jurisdiction in April

of fraud upon the court by order dated July 27, 2015 remanding case to lower court. His intent was to avoid being required to be subject to any pending ruling that may come from the 2nd and with Circuits. Appeal of that order is sought within the Dist. Supreme Court Under case number 076372. We motion to supplement to require that any determination by the 2nd and with Circuits apply to any court the Dist. case resides in at the time of the 2nd and with Circuits Ruling. By the way, The court in case A-005205-

13TH and the lower court the case was transferred to via video conference understood the pleading and even ruled partially in the appellate court. This too, proves the fraud upon the court via the Georgia District Court when it asserted the claims were incomprehensible. Again we motion to exceed apply page limits because we are dealing with multi-District and State and Federal jurisdiction litigation where response to report and recommendations, conditional and final orders is mandated and these issues must

be properly addressed. The legal foreign sovereign is laboring under a disability to his hands placing him in pain arguing a case this complex and size. This format is needed pursuant to his rights under ADA. This includes any defect.

Addressing the conditional and or final orders in the Sutcliffe and mitchell cases. Attached the court will find a supplement per application that is to be filed in both cases 2015-cv-10-2153 and 3080.

The structural constitutional error in the indictments taking away the presumption of innocence etc.

is being argued in both cases. Since the conspiracy indictment was not pres in the mitchell case. The murder indictment do not allege who mitchell conspired with. The sutcliffe indictment do not allege what Battery took place. In the supplement PCR is plained litigation arguing elements, even though it may refer to other elements. The same litigation applies to the elements deficient in these two cases. The (180) day ruleu & 4 judicial order is being argued in both cases. sutcliffes judicial matters were supposed to have been cancelled by July of

2011, not March of 2012. Mitchells case was suppose to be concluded by May of 2003, not November of 2004. You dont have a successive PCR on Mitchell because its tainted by a similar judicial order requiring the PCR to be concluded within (365) days. All these are claims of subject matter jurisdiction and Gentry was adjudicated under fraud upon the court. Your use of it opens the door for attack. Violations of Anti Peonage Act is being argued. Pleas of this can be waived, can be raised at any time and is not subject to limitations bar

which include lashes and successive constructive amendment of the indictments and Century Travel issue is being argued in both cases. A hearing is required and the appointing of legal counsel. You have foreign sovereign issues argued. This too is a challenge to jurisdiction requiring all parties, including Crawford be brought before any court together, not seperately. We move to consolidate all pending PCRs and seek class action certification arguing preemption under Rules (19) and (23) joinder of parties. Crawford is now party pursuant to preemption, Rule

19 UNDER FEDERAL RULES. WE MOVE CRAWFORD BE ADDED AS A PARTY IN ALL PENDING PCRAS SINCE HE DISCOVERED THE LEGAL ISSUE(S) PURSUANT TO SEEKING CLASS ACTION OR CONSOLIDATION. HE MUST BE PERMITTED UNDER FEDERAL LAW, RULE 19 TO PROTECT HIS INTEREST. WE MUST BE BROUGHT BEFORE ANY STATE OR FEDERAL COURT TOGETHER EVEN PURSUANT TO REMOVAL, 28 USC §§ 2011, 2012.

REFERRING BACK TO THE ISSUE OF COLLATERAL ESTOPPEL. DOES IT ATTACH AND DID JAHIAH AL MAHDI, CRAWFORD, ESTABLISH ALL RIGHTS AND TITLES WITH

his ability of Art as Lawgiver within the 193 member states of the United Nations borders which include the United States clearly binding all state and federal courts due to the default via the Supremacy clause of the U.S. Constitution and King's decree establishing an arguable bases in law exist for this claim. Legally all the plaintiffs have to do is prove the United States was served, made an appearance and produced no challenge to any claim submitted and a judg-

There are additional circumstances in this case that indisputably establishes the default and the attachment of collateral estoppel. That being that the default emanates from a judicial order adjudicated, determined and resolved by the SC Supreme Court under Article V §4 of the South Carolina constitution where all administrative factors attached to the order have been rescinded. This it is not an administrative issue or determination. It

is a judicial order, mandatory, draconian, based upon SC Constitution DUE PROCESS laws creating a 6th and 14th amendment claim, under fair and impartial hearing and equal protection of laws.

FURTHER the ORDER has been attached to the SC Constitution where under Article 1 § 23 of the SC Constitution, by the language of the order it is not discretionary. It by this additional provision makes it mandatory, draconian, creating a "JURISDICTIONAL PREREQUISITE", UNLESS THERE

is something in the language of the order that states otherwise; to wit, there is not. This applies to the Sutcliffe and Mitchell cases also.

Once the state court fails to be in compliance to this essential "jurisdictional prerequisite" by the time demanded via the S.C. Supreme Court order (ei file a written order of continuance within the pending case within (365) days of its original filing to proceed with the case beyond the (365) days demanded via S.C. Supreme

COURT ORDER. This applies to the (180) day provision for trial courts as well.

Failure to be in compliance immediately voids the state courts jurisdiction. So once the party detects this "jurisdictional" flaw or defect and enters it into the court record by affidavit of facts, not a motion as was determined by Judge Lee. The affidavit of facts stands as true in the court record as a final determination on the issue, not being contested by the court or parties within (30) days of filing as is required by S.C.

law. The affidavit of facts is then made true on the court record by S.C. Supreme Court order, determination, resolution and adjudication even though Judge Lee made a similar oral determination to support this fact related to the affidavits stapling. It becomes a final determination supported by the S.C. Supreme Court order in the pending case because the state court and parties, which include the United States, would be procedurally barred in challenging the affidavit being past the (30) days permitted to challenge by South Carolina Rules

of court, now also being divested of jurisdiction. Collateral estoppel would immediately attach preventing challenge from any subsequent court. The affidavit of facts laid clear claim on all titles, Rights, power, authority established by all documents filed in the case which include the memorandum of Law and Declaration of Sovereignty as well as the (95) page document dated December 8, 2014 exercising all rights as Lawgiver of God and as King-khalifah etc of the (4) Global Thrones. The affidavit of facts

claiming default with that (95) page subsequent document and those that followed them, now become binding on all courts, all appearing parties, all those served, who conspired to avoid service and who failed to timely respond or respond at all. This specifically include the United States. The other 192 member states were served at the U.N and additional service was done on the United States via the U.S. Justice Dept., the U.S. Congress, the U.S. Senate and various other Federal Attorneys; Ex parte Virginia, 100 U.S. 339, 25 Led 676 (1812).

THERE ARE (4) ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS TO ESTABLISHING A CLAIM OF COLLATERAL ESTOPPEL. (1) THE ISSUE OF FACT IS IDENTICAL TO THE ONE PREVIOUSLY LITIGATED. THE AFFIDAVIT OF FACTS FILING DEFAULT PURSUANT TO THE ARTICLE V § 4 S.C SUPREME COURT ORDER AND MANDATE WAS PREVIOUSLY LITIGATED IN THE STATE COURT. THE CLOCK STAMP ON THE DOCUMENT IS PROOF OF ITS FILING. IT IS ARGUED IN SUBSEQUENT PLEADING. (2) THE ISSUE OF FACT WAS ACTUALLY RESOLVED IN A PRIOR PROCEEDING. JUDGE LEE RESOLVED THE ISSUE OF THE FILING OF THE AFFIDAVITS IN A PRIOR PRO-

ceeding by ORAL determination where she said the affidavits stand, do not have to be ruled on if the word "motion" is detached and no one timely rebuts them. The issue was also resolved by the S.C Supreme Court where via their Article V powers they detached any administrative factors so it could not be construed as an administrative proceeding. They resolved it as an order and jurisdictional requisite, being mandatory, draconian in nature further establishing it to be so by also attaching it to

the S.C. Constitution under Article 1 § 23. This placed double emphasis on it being mandatory. (3) The issue of facts is critical and necessary to the judgment in the prior proceeding. This issue is so critical and necessary to the judgment that failure to be in compliance to this jurisdictional requisite divest and/or voids their jurisdictionary powers to proceed further or render any additional judgment. (4) The judgment in the prior proceeding is final and valid. Due to the divesting and/or voiding of

jurisdiction. The judgment of Judge Lee on the court record related to the filing of the affidavit of facts, their claims being valid unless timely disputed, which the court or no party timely disputed, is final and valid. Additionally the finality and validity of the judgment becomes strengthened by the S.C Supreme Court order in that prior proceeding where the S.C Supreme Court's decision is final and valid being the states highest court. And (5) The party to be foreclosed by the prior Judge Lee and SC Supreme Court resolution of the issue of fact, the filing of the af-

fidquit of Facts and Article V § 4 order, had full and fair opportunity to litigate the issue of fact in the prior proceeding. That default document with its subsequent (95) page document and those that followed exercising power by default was served on all parties since may of 2014 where they appeared. South Carolina law gives them (30) days to challenge any pleading filed. They never, all parties involved (emphasis added), timely challenged any of these facts. The United States instead of taking

advantage of the opportunity to litigate, conspired at points to avoid service, then concealed their appearance before the court and then got caught hiding, creeping like a bunch of back door ghost. The plaintiffs exposed them and moved for default. They engaged in fraud upon the court warranting sanctions which was sought. The aforementioned meets every element for establishing collateral estoppel; U.S Bank Nat. Assn v. Zarrabi, 560 Fed Appx 181 (4th Cir 2014); In Re Raguci, 433 B.R. 889, 895 Bank (MD Tenn 2010).

Claim preclusion only requires a valid and final judgment. In these exceptional circumstances we have two. One from Judge Lee's determination on the filing of the affidavit of facts. The second further making that prior Lee Judgment final and valid comes via the SC Supreme Court Article V § 4 order where all administrative factors have been rescinded where it could not be construed as an order emanating from an administrative proceeding, creating a jurisdictional requisite. The S.C.

SUPREME COURT THEREFORE IT TO THE SC CONSTITUTION TO EMPHASIZE THIS PROVISION WAS AND IS MANDATORY, DRACONIAN IN NATURE. STATE JURISDICTION IS VOIDED PREVENTING THE UNITED STATES AND DEFENDANTS FROM CHALLENGING THE AFFIDAVIT THAT ESTABLISHED THE DEFAULT BEING SO LATE IN THE GAME, SEC V JARKAS, 557 FED APPX 204 (4TH CIR 2014); DELTA APPAREL INC V JARKINA, 406 SC 257, 750 SE 2d 615 (SC APP. 2013); MOORE V BYARS, 2013 WL 6710273 (DSC 2013); IN RE ESTRADA, 529 B.R. 865 BKRPTCY (DSC 2015); PARKER V. ASBESTOS PROCESSING, LLC, 2015 WL

127930 (DSC 2015) | Jonney v La Salle Bank Nat Assn, 136 FSupp 3d 657 (DSC 2014) | Harper & James The Law of Torts 1642-1643 L. (1956).

When a party has substantially participated in an action in which he has had full opportunity to defend, like the state court proceedings and mandamus under 15-1494 where the United States appeared in both proceedings then engaged in acts of fraud upon the court(s) conspiring to defeat the mandamus and then concealed their appearance in case 2013-cv-1100-00814, 2014 and got caught. They never disputed or challenged

the merits. The case was placed on the complex case docket demonstrating the pleadings were comprehended by all parties proving Georgia's fraud. It is not an abuse of discretion to apply collateral estoppel after default document was filed which void their jurisdiction for due process violation, and Judge Lee resolved the issue of the affidavit of facts as a final determination on that issue, before jurisdiction was then void by order preventing any further challenge to the document. When substantial participation and space

tions where sought for dilatory or obstructive conduct. Such as the United States hiding its appearance to negate the requirement to respond to the pleadings, or avoiding service, conspiring in fraud upon the court, skirting procedural Rules where they failed to timely respond. Or playing the case on the complex case docket after the fact to expedite the voiding of their jurisdiction or circumvent their failure to timely be in compliance to the initial SC Supreme Court Article V § 4 order because the complex

CASE docket has different time RULES. OR spoliating EVIDENCE and documents in subsequent CASES because they did not WANT EVIDENCE of this default placed in subsequent COURT RECORDS. SANCTIONS sought for fraud upon the COURT(S), intimidation of plaintiffs, judges acting as investigators conducting EX PARTE investigations subjecting us to official mental and physical torture, RETALIATION for us seeking redress and other miscarriages of justice producing aggravating factors. The "actual litigated" requirement is

met and collateral estoppel attaches, Institutform Tech Inc v Amerik Supplies Inc, 850 F Supp 2d 1336, 1362 (ND GA 2012); Eastern Association Coal Co. v. Director, Office of Workers Compensation Programs, 578 Fed Appx 165 (4th Cir 2014); Radmite v University of S.C., SE 2d 2015 WL 4275972 (SC App. 2015); Jillery v Jaguar / Land Rover Hilton Head, 2015 WL 3736216 (DSC 2015); In re Russo-Chestnut, 522 B.R. 148 (DSC 2014); White, 2014 WL 1513280 (DSC 2014).

This is the issue of controversy here. The defendants never respected the plow "legally" (emphasis

Added) established foreign sovereign king, khalifah and lawgiver of the one true God, to have knowledge of the SC supreme court order and jurisdictional requirement as well as how and when to make use of it. Once rights of S.C. Constitutional due process law was placed on the court record making all claims true by default. Thereupon permitting the plaintiffs to exercise new established foreign sovereign power and authority. It was an abuse of discretion for judge casey manning, who is a defen-

dant in these cases and who was not the presiding judge in these cases. In violation of the code of judicial conduct, to place these cases on the complex case docket, after the fact, as a means to circumvent the jurisdictional written order of continuance requirement. Done to conceal the fact that they "dropped the ball" and were in procedural error and default, creating a SC state constitutional jurisdictional defect voiding their jurisdiction to submit any further judgment, violating the

100 of 152

plaintiffs DUE PROCESS Rights Under The FSIA of 28 USC § 1602-1612 et seq., his 4th Amendment Rights pursuant to the illegal SEIZURE of a SOVEREIGN, his 6th Amendment Right to a fair and impartial hearing and his 14th Amendment Rights Under the Equal protection of the Law clause related to established rights via default clearly demonstrating an arguable basis in law. The United States is involved in this conspiracy concealing its appearance within the Richland Court. This satisfys the minimal adversity requirement permitting us to remove

and disqualify pursuant to sanctions and 28 USC § 1602-1612 et seq of the Foreign Sovereign Immunity Act, see Elie Guam v Long Term Credit Bank, Japan Supra, Currency, 9 FSupp3d 502 (2014)

Once the default and collateral estoppel attaches making all claims true, establishing all rights, titles and authority of the Global Theocratic King-Khalifah, which include his right to act as Lawgiver with superseding authority. It also automatically made the (3) Holy Books true as the last will and Testament of Gods Holy Prophets

and Kings pursuant to International probate law. This established the "Act of marriage", as a religious covenant, one of Gods laws and commands given to "Adam and Eve", Gods servants, not "Adam and Steve". "Adam and Steve" cannot "procreate" which is an essential requirement to be given and practiced by this religious law and covenant.

The laws of God are an intrinsic part of the intellectual property and portion of the inheritance given to this Global Theocratic Kingdom, Khalifah, High Priest, Imam and Prophet as it relates to the due-

descendants of Aaron and King David. This is clearly written in the Biblical text. Is the court calling the Holy Bible delusional? You acted as a theologian not a Judge stripping you of immunity. This property cannot now, legally by law, due to the default, be arrested, attached or executed without Gods Appointed Kings expressed consent which this state or any global nation have related to same sex marriage. "Elijah must first come and restore all things" (Mark 9:12). All of this is an intrinsic part of the default establishing the right to secure my

And Goods property. Suit is being brought for this. Declaratory Judgment and injunctive Relief is sought as well. By the aforementioned these cases should have never been dismissed sua sponte or said frivolous without first serving the parties in the Federal Court to make them respond to the default that occurred in the state court and all crimes, torts, spoliation connected to it. There exist genuine issues of dispute and arguable bases in law ei foreign law with rights and titles, Theocratic Law, Probate

law defaulted on by the defendants, specifically, the United States, made true by the existing default where they failed to respond, instead completed their appearance. Fraud upon the court(s) is established requiring En Banc review, Jones v Sternheimer, 387 Fed Appx 366 2010 WL 2711305 (4th Cir 2010); U.S. v Watson, — F3d — 2015 WL 4385697 (4th Cir 2015); Hanley v South Carolina Dept of Corrections, 2013 WL 5428585 (DSC 2013); People v Rogers, FSupp2d 2010 WL 4024201 (DSC 2010); Gentry Technology of S.C. Ltd v Baptist Health South

Florida Inc, 2015 WL 12192 51 (DSC 2013).

Referring back to the issue of subject matter jurisdiction and or voiding jurisdiction as it relates to the Article V § 4 orders that is one of the sources of the default, as well as jurisdictional prerequisites and or jurisdictional requisites in total as they exist within State and Federal courts, which can be raised at anytime and cannot be waived. We bring the courts and parties attention to the following cases

State v Gentry, 365 SC 93, 610

Lot of 152

SE 2d 494, 495 (SC 2005); United States v Cotton, 535 U.S. 625, 122 SCt 1781, 152 LEd2d 860 (2002); State v Parkhurst, 845 S.W. 2d 31 (MO 1992); Russell v United States, 369 U.S. 749, 82 SCt 1038 (1962); Indictment sufficiency 70 Colum L Rev 876, 888 (1970); United States v Abrams, 539 FSupp. 378, 384 (SDNY 1982); Stirone v United States 361 U.S. 212 (1960); Gaither v United States, 413 F2d 1061 (DC Cir 1969). We are suing the State of South Carolina and the 4th Circuit for injunctive relief and for the abuse of discretion and acts of fraud upon the Rule.

upon counts for their deceptive, fraudulent, criminal adjudications they have done in and related to the State v Gentry case. This is further reason why we are suing to disqualify them, injunctive relief.

By the holdings made in the Gentry case. They purposely mis-interpreted the holdings made in U.S v Cotton and destroyed the true concept of OUR DUE PROCESS Rights as they relate to subject matter JURISdiction and Indictments. They adopted the federal laws and Requirements of the indictment

via their states constitutions. They engaged in acts of fraud upon the courts for the purpose of essentially establishing modern day slavery in violation of the Anti Peonage Act where we can no longer be deemed "duly" (emphasis added) convicted making void their power and jurisdiction. We are suing them for this as well as Judge Sharpe and all Judges listed within these cases because they conspired during and after the fact to establish modern day slavery in violation of the U.N. Treaty and Rico

Act and to conceal this crime and miscarriage of justice. They conspired to conceal the fact that the legal issues affected the state of New York and all (50) states producing public juris claims and the minimum contact requirement pursuant to long arm statute provisions and conspiracy pursuant to the RICO Act and extra-territorial jurisdiction claims.

By the holdings made in the Gurnery case. That court essentially took the position that courts powers of subject matter jurisdiction are absolute via state legislative or

congressional statutes or enactments of law and at no time can that power be divested or voided. The Gentry court essentially claimed there can be no situation that can develope during the course of judicial proceedings that can divest or void jurisdiction. We object to this. This is a ludicrous and criminal position to take which will be proven by judicial determinations made after the Gentry case was established.

There are essentially (2) prongs to subject matter jurisdiction. One (1) is where the courts lack subject matter jurisdiction (ei where a

family court would attempt to try a criminal case, or a probate court would attempt to try a military tribunal case). Of course in these situations those courts would "lack subject matter jurisdiction".

This is essentially what the Cotton court was saying which is the reason why the litigant in that case did not prevail. By state and federal statutes or congressional enactments, specific courts have jurisdiction to hear cases of a general class (ei criminal courts have jurisdiction to hear criminal cases). (2) But there is

A second prong to subject matter jurisdiction where jurisdiction is made void because of due process violation despite any existing state statute or federal law. So the Cotton court was essentially saying is that the litigant, by the language he presented, the way arguing his case under the wrong prong. More specifically, the litigant should have asserted that jurisdiction is made void due to a particular due process violation. sua sponte

The Gentry court knew the Cotton court was vague on this issue and went on a "fishing ex-

petition" to find Cotton and Parkhurst so they could adjudicate the Gentry case under the same incorrect prong to defraud the inmates of this state. Like the article 54 orders leading to the claims of default and collateral estoppel in these cases. The sufficiency of an Indictment is a "jurisdictional prerequisite" and DUE PROCESS claim that voids jurisdiction as opposed to the other prong where the Family Court would attempt to try a criminal case and would lack subject matter jurisdiction. The DUE PROCESS prong is what we

ARE ARGUING THE ARTICLE VI § 4 ORDERS
DEFAULT, AND STRUCTURAL ERROR OF
RELIGIOUS PROPHESY PERTAINING TO
THE INDICTMENTS PREDETERMINING IN
ADVANCE THE OUTCOME OF THE PRO-
CEEDINGS, TAKING AWAY OF PRESUMP-
TION OF INNOCENCE, CONVICTING US
BEFORE PLEA OR TRIAL UNDER. THUS
THE DETERMINATION MADE BY JUDGE
LEE RELATED TO THE FILING OF THE
AFFIDAVIT OF FACTS BECOMES A FINAL
JUDGMENT WHERE EVERY ACT DONE
AFTER BECOMES VOID UPON THE DOCU-
MENTS FILING WHEN THEY WENT PAST
THE (30) DAYS TO CHALLENGE IT.
THIS IS A CRUCIAL PART OF THE FRAUD
UPON THE COURT THEY PERPETRATED

against the inmates of this state and plaintiffs, SHARPE conspired to aid them conceal this, either by acting as an investigator, a pseudo-judicial act, with parties, these secretly grand, secret etc, conducting ex parte SECRET investigations, and bringing that imputed knowledge back into court to initiate ruling in case "183", for the purpose of establishing modern day slavery in violation of the C.A.T. Treaty carving and exception to they being sued though they are judges. Congress confers upon no court, state or federal, the

process void jurisdiction, 9 FSupp3d 582.

If a criminal case is appealed & no trial transcript is produced, what occurs? The trial transcript is a jurisdictional requirement of the Appeals court. The court must remand for a new trial. If case is in the state court and petition to remove is filed, what occurs? The state court jurisdiction is divested and that court can't proceed until remand order is issued. State v. Adson, 373 SC 320, 644 SE2d 271 (SC App 2007); Lovett v. Deutsche Bank Nat' Trust Co, FSupp 2d, 2013 WL 841679 (DSC 2013). A case

is in lower court. A motion is filed where adverse ruling is given. The party appeals it, what occurs? The higher court cannot hear it without the jurisdictional prerequisite final order, Fortmill v Fitzgerald, SE 2d, 2014 WL 7339453 (SC App. 2014). In civil cases parties must be in compliance to all Rules of constructive service. Compliance is jurisdictional prerequisite. If a step is omitted (comparingly a sufficient indictment omitted) decree or ruling is void, Caldwell v Winquist, 402 SC 565, 741 SE 2d 583 (SC App 2013). Where case

filed in District Court but parties file a second case to subvert the District courts jurisdiction in the state court. This act would void state courts jurisdiction. This jurisdiction is not absolute despite legislative statute of a state or federal law, Ackerman v Exxon Mobil Corp, 734 Fed 237 (4th (Md 2013). jurisdictional disputes in tax cases void jurisdiction, Reeping v Tebbco, LLC, 402 SC 195, 740 SE2d 507 (SC App 2013). money amounts jurisdictional in wills, probate and estates Dickson v Alexander Hospital, 177 Fed 876 (4th (Va 1949); Andrecha 2010 WL 4054267 (D

When a conviction fails to comport with DUE PROCESS if the statute under which it is obtained, and we can add to this an indictment, fails to provide a person of ordi- (by comport i.e. Due process and law) nary intelligence "fair" notice or other ESSENTIAL REQUIREMENTS of DUE PROCESS (ei double jeopardy protection, presumption of innocence jurisdiction is void. If the court fails to act in a manner consis- tent with DUE PROCESS and author- izes and or ENCOURAGES ARBITRARY and discriminatory practices (ei (treated as one) deny us EQUAL protection of the laws, constructively amended

indictments and essential elements, taking away our presumption of innocence predetermining and advancing the outcome of the proceedings by indictment language, spoliating documents and evidence, illegally seizing evidence and foreign sovereigns, engaging in acts of fraud upon the courts, depriving us of proper notice in violation of the 4th, 5th, 6th, 13th, 14th, 15th Amendments. Jurisdiction is made void for violation of DUE PROCESS Century Technology of SC Inc v. Baptist Health South Florida, ... 2015 WL 12192751 (DSC 2015); Yates Estate of

Yates, 2014 WL 2579917 (SC App 2014); Wahle v Wahle, 404 SC 1, 743 SE2d 817 (SC App 2013); Orlando Residence Ltd v Hilton Head Hotel Investors, FSupp 2d, 2013 WL 1103027 (DSC 2013); Federal Land Bank Assn of Asheville, N.C. v. C.I.R., 573 F2d 179 (4 (1978); Al shimari v C.A. CIR Exhibit Inc, 679 F3d 205 (4 (Md 2012). The use of U.S. v Cotton, Parkhurst and Gwenthy must be deemed misplaced or overruled due to vagueness, Johnson v United States, - Sct - 2015, WL 2473450 (US 2015); U.S. v McKee, 506 F3d 225, 229-32 (3rd Cir 2007); U.S. v Resendez-Ponce, 549 U.S 102, 127 Sct 782 (US 2007); U.S. v Hurt,

15-1386 ; 15-1494 ; 11:15-CV-2309, 2310 ;
9:15-CV-183 ; 9:14-CV-1501 etc) is quite
affected by fundamental infirmities.
There is arguable bases in law,
established Rights and clear error.
The state opened the door for
the religious matters to be argued,
not crawford, where they tried
him on it to obtain a murder conviction
and it had no relevance to the facts
in the case. You can not conduct a
trial for the veracity of his religious
beliefs when they had no bearing on
the case. The claims are made
true by default and anything occur-
ring after is made void. Removal
is permitted now under the F.S.I.A.

We meet the criterion for establis
ing class action. The legal issue(s) affect
(50) states, 2.3 million inmates. No sua
sponte dismissal should have occurred
counsel should have been appointed t
represent class. Evidentiary hearing
and en banc review is required. You
have fraud upon the courts, spoliation
and the establishing of modern day
slavery via the defective indictments
and complaints we not being "duly"
convicted. You have judges conspiring
in venues in which they are void
of all jurisdiction doing non judicial
acts stripping them of immunity in
their effort to prevent this case

from going to trial. These infirmities may be raised after any judgment becomes final, United States Aids Funds, Inc v Espinoza supra; Moore v Hanna Nan, 10 Rich 465, 1857 WL 3239 S.C. Err. 1857; Norbrega v Hinkle 576 Fed Appx 224 (4th Cir (Va 2014); Jones v. Sternheimer, 387 Fed Appx 366 2010 WL 2711305 (4th Cir (Va 2010); U.S. v. Watson -- F3d -- 2015 WL 4385697 (4th Cir (Va 2015); Harley v South Carolina Dept of Corrections, 2013 WL 5428585 (D.S.C 2013); People v Rogers, F Supp 2d 2010 WL 424 201 (D.S.C 2010); Gentry Technology of SC Inc v Baptist Health South Florida Inc, 2015 WL 12192 51 (D.S.C 2015).

There are essentially two

requirements that must be met before a case can be deemed frivolous or it be stated there is no arguable bases in law. One - is which it is clear that the defendants are immune from suit. The Writ of Error in Georgia being processed list all defendants as do case 9:15-cv-984. Many are not Judges. Some are individuals and companies. You have judges doing non judicial acts and acting in venues where they are void of all jurisdiction. You have them creating law (legislative functions) and implementing them. You have Judges acting as investigators, destroying evidence and doing executive functions. So

is obvious the courts have not at the first requirement for establishing there is no arguable bases law, Baccus v merchant, 2014 L 13309 84 (DSC 2014); Forrester v. ville, 484 U.S. 219, 108 SCt 538 (US 1988); Ise v U.S., FSupp 2d 2009 WL 3052608 c 2009); King v myers, 973 F2d 354 14 (Va 1992); Abebe v Seymour, FSupp 2d 12 WL 1130660 (DSC 2012); Ex parte Virginia supra.

The second requirement is where aims infringement of a legal interest which clearly does not exist. The legal Sovereign did not rest bring this seemingly strange religious beliefs up. The state did

when they tried him in a murder case for these beliefs where they had no bearing on the case at all and did not break any law to believe such. The sovereign has a legal interest under the 1st, 6th, 14th amend ments not to be tried for the verity of his religious beliefs. Furthermore, unless the 2nd, 11th circuits or any court ad- dress the issue of default and collateral estopped. no court can legitimately claim that these claims infring- ment of a legal interest which clearly does not exist because they are made true by the default. The default and collateral estopped must be addressed before any court

can claim the case is frivolous or has no arguable basis in law because the default makes the claims true and establishes all rights and titles, White v White, 886 F.2d 721 (4th Cir. 1989); Ex parte Virginia, 100 U.S. 339 (1879).

Where complaint has arguable bases in law (ei bringing my religion in the court for the purpose of establishing law or the default making all claims true). Notice of any deficiency was required where the party was to be given opportunity to amend which was sought in C.A. the 2nd Circuit, via seeking extension of time to submit writ of error

which was not given by fraud. It would have allowed clarification to explain further the default that established the rights. Numerous injuries were listed within the documents filed expanding over centuries. The case was required to be factually developed within the District Courts requiring service on the parties due to the existing state default. This created a miscarriage of justice and denial of meaningful access to the courts and proper Due Process of Law. Kingv Atiyeh, 814 F2d 565, 568 (9th Cir 1987); Procunier v Martinez 416 U.S. 396, 419, 94 S Ct 1800, 1814,

40 L.Ed.2d 224 (1974); Johnson v Avery, 393 U.S. 483, 485-87, 89 S.Ct 747, 748-50, 21 L.Ed.2d 718 (1969); Bounds v Smith, 430 U.S. 817, 97 S.Ct 1491, 52 L.Ed.2d 72 (1977); White v Gregory, 1 F.3d 267 (4th (W. Va 1993); Neitzke v. Williams, 490 U.S. 319, 109 S.Ct 1827, 104 L.Ed 2d 338 (U.S 1989); Bernsley v. Dunbell, 952 F.2d 395 (4th (W Va 1991); Marlin v Bell-McKenzie, 2015 WL 12242999 (D.S.C 2015); Whiteside v U.S., 775 F.3d 180 (4th Cir 2014).

A plaintiff must allege with specificity facts to support the claims. The documents filed in these cases do just that expanding over the (10) years we struggled

to get these matters heard. It is an abuse of discretion to dismiss an artfully pleaded case, which this case is, where a sympathetic reader of the documents filed in these cases indicate that it is not beyond a reasonable doubt that the plaintiffs could prove a set of facts in support of his claim which would entitle him to relief. The claims can be proven true in that there is a default making them true, White v. Gregory, 510 U.S. 1096, 114 S.Ct 931, 127 L.Ed.2d 223 (U.S. 1994); Rogers v. McKinney, F.Supp.2d 2009 WL 4920800 (D.S.C. 2009); U.S. v. Jones, 538 Fed Appx 285 (4th (Va 2013); Prielo v.

Zook, 791 F3d 465 CA 4 (Va 2015); Saunders v Warden at Leath CI, 2015 WL 4635144 (DSC 2015); Ortiz v US, 555 Fed Appx 261 CA 4 (Md 2014); US v Surratt, — F3d —, 2015 WL 4591677 CA 4 (DC 2015); US v Newbold, 791 F3d 455 CA 4 (NC 2015).

It is and abuse of discretion and and act of fraud upon the court to state there is no arguable bases in law when these cases are criminal proceedings as well arguing for class action certification under Habeas Corpus and venue falls to us under the FSIA and

We are suing to disqualify the 4th Circuit where their actions cause detrimental effect in all other Circuits nationally. Criminal actions historically are non frivolous and the criminal issue of they bringing up Religion at trial and the indictments / criminal complaints by their language predetermining in advance the outcome of the proceedings swearing oath our guilt be-fore trial or plea can be clearly proven. These are not in dis-putable meritless theories. The

government was the one who opened up the door for the religious rhetoric to be argued where they brought it in that court for the purpose of establishing law and convicted me of it in a murder trial which should have never occurred requiring a new trial, they blocked exhaustion.

Once the 2nd Circuit or courts came back and made a determination that there is no arguable bases in law. It is an act of fraud upon the court where they are conspiring to protect their employer the United States who

attempted to conceal them appearance and defaulted in the state case. The court then acts as their attorney or their associate partner and is attempting to correct their fraud and failure to respond by not addressing the default where there also exist actual innocence claim creating a miscarriage of justice which voids your orders for due process violation and fraud upon the courts. You were required to address the fraud and default. You were required

to address the criminal claims and allow discovery to establish and develop the case. This is arguable bases in law, Morris v York, 2013 WL 263560 (DSC 2013); Milligan v Drug Enforcement Admin., 2014 WL 897144 (DSC 2014); Clemont v. West, 86 F3d 1149 (4th Cir 1996); Bryant v Lee, 993 F2d 1535 (4th Cir 1993); Whiteside v U.S., 135 SCt 2890 (U.S 2015); Denton v Hernandez, 504 U.S. 25, 112 SCt 1728 (U.S. 1992); Cruz v Gomez, 202 F3d 593 (2nd Cir 2000); Smith v. Wadermoth, 2015 WL 403108 (N.D N.Y. 2015); Morse v Network of Al Qaeida Attorneys, 2012 WL 1155821 (E.D N.Y. 2002

SWAYZEE's LESEE v BURKE, 37 U.S.A. 1839 WL 3940 (U.S. 1839); Lough MAN v U.S., 134 SCt 2384 (U.S. 2014); U.S. v. PIERCE, 400 F3d 176 (4th Cir 2005); Smith v Clark / smoot / RUSSELL, -- F3d -- 2015 WL 4717932 (4th Cir 2015); LUCAS v Bristol Condominium Property Owners Ass'n, SE2d 2015 WL 3885837 (SC App 2015); Fox Ex Rel Fox v Elk Run Coal Co, Inc, 739 F3d 131 (4th Cir 2014); U.S. v. Abdul Wahab, 715 F3d 521 (4th Cir 2013); U.S. Ex Rel. Nathan v Takeda Pharmaceuticals North American Inc, 707 F3d 451 (4th Cir 2013); U.S. v. JONES, 716 F3d 851 (4th Cir 2013); U.S. v Payne lock,

494 Fed Appx 366 (4th Cir 2012);
Browning v Tiger Eye Benefits
Consulting, 313 Fed Appx 656, 2009
WL 497391 (4th Cir 2009).

To Attorney Karen F. Lesper-
ance U.S. Attorney C.T.F. U.S.
Courthouse 445 Broadway, Albany
N.Y. 12207 OR any Federal Attorney
assigned to this case, the 2nd and 4th
Circuits. What the heck is going
on within the 2nd, 4th Circuits Courts?
You have additional acts of fraud
upon the courts. You cannot
consolidate two seperate cases

with different parties unless you first issue an order saying you are doing so and you must give the parties notice before you do it. You did not rule on the recusal. Livingston's presence taints the proceedings and ruling requiring it be voided. We motion for recusal of all judges involved, and who sat on any past proceedings with conflicts. Ep. Bane review is sought by those judges remaining. We filed writ of mandamus, not appeal in the 11th Circuit December

of 2014. What are you doing accepting tainted evidence in the appeal without our consent? The Neither the 11th Circuit Court don't make any sense. What the heck is the 11th Circuit doing sending you our documents after blocking us and being silent for over (6) months unless someone in the 2nd Circuit told them to send them? There was no pending action in the 11th Circuit. How did they know of the pending 2nd Circuit Appeal? It appears this was done to secretly file those documents in case 15-1386 to conceal the spoliation that occurred in the lower court by shape. Would

You have mentioned that the documents you are in possession of are from the 11th Circuit? Or would you have asserted that no spoliation occurred under the guise of having these sent 11th Circuit documents? New Appeal and actions are filed in Both the Georgia and New York District Courts justifying reinstating the mandamus due to also your fraud in case 15-1386. Additional Criminal Acts done by Sharpe, Batten, Evans and others are challenged. We sent that writ of Error into the 2nd Circuit a long time ago. The Court told us all

We had to do is fill out in forma pauperis forms and a seperate case number would be assigned. We complied and this was not done. Additional damages are occurring due to delay and your fraud. The Lee PCR case is making efforts to further conceal the spoliation. Sutcliffe PCR in Charleston has spoliation. We have other inmates whose cases are being attacked and SCDC is denying us copies to prevent us from placing these cases in proper form by Sharpe and the conspiring 2nd, 11th Court judges secret orders requiring you grant the injunction if I am not speaking

the truth. It was never explained why the Writ of Error was not assigned a seperate independent case number when the court via the case manager gave instruction this would be done in your acts of fraud upon the court. We are officially motioning for an independent investigation done by the U.S. Justice Dept. to look into the spoliation, the fraud, the U.S hiding their appearances in the Richland court and other criminal acts done. Who called for those documents from the 4th

Circuit? Its been over (8) months of silence and tried with criminal conspiracy and obstruction of justice. Now these documents show up in cases 15-1494 and 15-1386? We object. There is nothing what has been spoliated within these documents and you added them despite our warning and protest. We demand an investigation and seek that you, attorney Lee Perahia or any U.S. Attorney now assigned and the 2nd and 11th Circuits, forward our official request to the Justice Dept. and all pending Appeals in 2nd and

11th Circuit be stayed with all related State and Federal cases until that Independent investigation is completed and its findings are officially made a part of the record in all involved courts. I want that DNA tested to Michael Lee and a copy of the findings. I want copy of the search warrant in the Crawford murder case. Karen U.S Attorney(s), 2nd and 11th Circuits, by duty you are required to act on this request also by motion pursuant to 42 USC § 1986. We motion to exceed any page limits due to the exceptional circumstances that surround this case. This is also Response to

REPORTS, CONDITIONAL AND FINAL ORDERS IN GEORGIA, NEW YORK AND SOUTH CAROLINA CASES. LIVINGSTON SHOULD HAVE NEVER SAT ON THE 2ND CIRCUIT CASES FOR THE PURPOSE OF HEARING INFRAUD, CRIMINAL CONSPIRACY AND OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE. WE MOTION FOR AN INDEPENDENT INVESTIGATION AND STAY UNTIL IT IS CONCLUDED, Ashcroft v Iqbal, 556 U.S. 662, 129 SCt 1939 (U.S. 2009); Mill Brook of U.S., 133 SCt 1111 (US 2013); In Re Grand Jury Subpoena May 1978 at Baltimore, 596 F2d 630 CA4 (Md 1979); Riley v. California, 134 SCt 2473 (US CAL. 2014);

J.D.B v North Carolina, 131 SCt 2394 (US Mc 2011); J.A.A v Cooper, 132 SCt 1441 (US 2012); Nix v US, 572 F2d 900 (CA4 (SC 1978); City of Los Angeles, Calif v. Patel, 135 SCt 2443 (US 2015); Atkins v. Holder, FSupp 2d, 2012 WL 4378594 (DSC 2012); US v Windsor, 133 SCt 2675 (2013); Schuette v Coalition to Defend Affirmative Action Integration and ..., 134 SCt 1623 (US 2014); Bardacs v. Haley, 58 FSupp 3d 514 (DSC 2014); Obergefell v Hodges, 135 SCt 2584 (US 2015); DeCecco v University of South Carolina, 918 FSupp 2d 471 (DSC 2013); Lord & Taylor, LLC v White

Flint, LP, 780 F3d 211 (4th Cir 2015); IT SUGAR, LLC v. I Love SUGAR, Inc, 2013 WL 6077353 (DSC 2013); Wallu Wade, 741 F3d 492 (4th Cir 2014); Ex Parte Virginia, 100 U.S. 339, 25 L.Ed 676 (1812); 28 USC § 2071, 2072

Respectfully,

Mason Johnson

Joseph M Mihali

Robert Mitchell

Anthony Cook

John E Sutelife

September 14, 2015

Exhibit

" Judge Lee #4

=

B

Certificate of Service

We, Cook Carpenter et al, do hereby certify that we have mailed and or served a copy of our affidavit of facts Giving Judicial Notice; Challenging the Richland Court's Jurisdiction; Responding to defendants motions and letters (31) pages dated October 7, 2015 on the Richland Court, Judge Lee and all involved parties by US mail postage prepaid on October 8, 2015

Anthony Cook
Anthony Cook
October 9, 2015

Respectfully,
Jahsiah Almahdi

2015 DEC -4 AM 8:42 RICHLAND COUNTY

State of South Carolina
County of Richland
U.S District Court
U.S District Court
Court of Appeals
et al.,

Court of Common Pleas
5th Judicial Circuit
State of New York
State of Georgia
2nd 11th Circuits
et al.,

Anthony Cook;
Lawrence L Crawford aka Jonah Gabriel Jahtah
T. Tishbite et al.,
plaintiffs

Cases 2013-CP-400-0084, 2294;
9:15-cv-984 et al.,

affidavit of facts
Giving Judicial
notice; challenging
the Richland Courts
jurisdiction; Responding
to defendants
motions and letters

Vs.

Cpl Bouch; SCDC;
State of South Caro-
lina; The United
States et al,
defendants

RECEIVED
2020 DEC -1 PM 11:42
CLERK OF COURT

TO: The Richland Court of
Common Pleas,
Judge Alison Lee et al,
The defendants in this

Richland case filed motion for hearing which was originally scheduled October 1, 2015. They make claims that the plaintiffs were Amending the proceedings. We object to a hearing being granted and to any claims of amendment by the defendants.

The plaintiffs give judicial notice. On October 1, 2015 the plaintiffs filed a document entitled, " Affidavit of Facts Giving Judicial notice I Supplie -

regarding the newly filed Georgia Writ of Error, also the Crawford and Sutcliffe Appeals of cases 9:15-cv-183; 9:14-cv-150; 1:15-cv-2310 and all pending state and federal cases; motions for sanctions; motions to strike; motions for recusal; motions for en Banc review, evidentiary hearing, the appointment of legal counsel, and to exceed any page limits; motions for an extension of time; motion to expand the scope and for inclusion; motions for and

sofs1

documents filed on October 4, 2015 from the Richland Clerk of Court due to state interference to delay or impede service. You people know I have a disability to my hands.

What is argued within this document is why they want that motion granted Judge Lee. They are trying to play you. They are trying to deceive you. The defendants are involved in dilatory and obstructive behavior in their efforts to prevent removal

to the federal courts which include the destroying of evidence. They are conspiring across multiple state and federal jurisdictions to prevent removal because the case is sound and they don't want to pay all that money or accept the fact that a black man, an inmate, supposedly, beat them. I'm just keeping it real. They want to restrict me from placing on the court record their crimes and documenting the dilatory and

obstructive behavior as it manifest itself during the course of these proceedings. Thus we object to the hearing and motion they submitted because it would extremely prejudice us in documenting and addressing the dilatory and obstructive behavior in their efforts to prevent Removal.

Their intent is to push the case back into the state court and have a judge appointed that they know will make a bogus

Ruling to kill the default because they know we are using that default as a spring board to move the case in federal jurisdiction. We object. This is fraud upon the court.

They are trying to "play you" and the court, deceive you and misrepresent the facts. By no means are we amending the complaint. What's occurring is that the defendants are engaged in further, continual, acts of dilatory and obstructive behavior to prevent removal and we

are merely documenting the elements as they manifest themselves in our efforts to seek supervision before irreparable harm can come to our proceedings. We object to any claim of us pretending. It is documenting supervisionable acts being continually perpetrated against us.

It becomes perspicuous as to what their intention is in their efforts to force this case back to the state courts. So to protect our Due Process Rights. I am now

required to act. Judge Lee I bring your, the court, and parties attention to pages 76 through 152 of (152) page document dated September 14, 2015. To prevent any further acts of fraud I am officially voiding this courts jurisdiction for due process violations as is argued within this document. Judge Lee you, yourself told me how the affidavits were to be filed at your last hearing. Now these corrupt defendants want to penalize me

and deny me my DUE PROCESS rights because I was intelligent enough to pick up on your instructions given in the court? This is wrong JUDGE LEE. Now I must act. I am challenging, voiding the courts jurisdiction for DUE PROCESS violation. At this juncture only post proceedings as to how and when these people will pay us or when we are going to be released should and can be conducted before this court. This do

hearing they sought can now occur. I want this documented in the case file so that whoever is the Administrative Judge in the upcoming term will see this and acknowledge this in the court record until those post proceedings can occur. Don't let them penalize us because I followed your instructions and oral determinations Judge Lee. The default stands as a final determination via your determinations on the filing of the affidavits

And the voiding of jurisdiction for DUE PROCESS violations. Collateral estoppel now attaches and only post proceedings can be conducted before this court where they failed to "timely" (emphasis added) respond to that default document and subsequent (95) page document within (30) days of service upon them to rebut them.

With this foundation being laid. Ex Jahiah Al Mahdi, by default and collateral estopped, to include the voiding of the

Court of Common Pleas jurisdiction in CASE 2013-CP-4000-0084; REITERATE within the COURT official RECORD. That I am the fiduciary Heir, King, Khalifah, Imam, High Priest and Lawgiver, the direct descendant of Gods Holy Prophets and Kings and I am beneficiary of the TRUST pursuant to the (4) Global Theories of the Reestablished Global Theocratic State by divine decree with superseding power over all global courts etc. This is clearly written within the

last will and Testament of God's Holy Prophets and Kings Under Probate International law making all these Rights that are Established by will and Testament TRUE SEE Ecclestiastical Law Volume 1 pages 53 and 54; The ancient Law of mortmain (Probate Law); Zechariah 6:12-13; Book of Numbers 18:1-8; Book of Exodus 40:12-15; 1 Kings 8:25; 1 Chronicles 17:7-14; Isaiah 44:29-32; Isaiah 44:25; Book of Daniel 10:14; Book of Daniel 11:1-3; Mark 9:12; Isaiah 61:1-3; Book of Malachi

3:1-4; Malachi 4:5-6; Sunnah ibn Majah Volume 5 pages 394-396 ISBN No 81-7151-294-1. The default now makes the (3) Holy Books and Sunnah "legally" (emphasis added) true and correct. Thus, the court and defendants can no longer call the claims frivolous or assert that I am attempting to set upon rights I have not established.

By these rights, titles, powers and authority now established by the default and voiding of juris-

diction of the Richland Court to hear any other matter other than post matters. Also via the memorandum of Law and Declaration of Sovereignty; the (92) page default document and subsequent (95) page document exercising authority, that the United States, holding its appearance and defendants defaulted on. I legally and respectfully bind you Judge Lee without your consent as an employee of this state and by the Supremacy

Clause where the United States appeared, concealed their appearance and failed to plead making them party to the default. I am officially appointing you, Judge Lee, as my trustee by decree of the King, Khaliph and Chief Justice of the Global Theocratic State and Court whose power and authority now legally supersedes this court and all other global courts and governments. You are now officially my trustee Judge Lee. I want you

to discharge our debts in all criminal matters related to Jahtah, the king, Khalifah and my people; African Americans, Christians, Muslims and Jews within this state pursuant to their convictions. Make history court.

You shall, with all due respect, order that the SC Attorney General release Jahtah, Anthony Cook (PCR case 2015-CP-21-0851); Henry Nesbit case 2014-001231 since this case was filed before jurisdiction was established in appellate court; Mason Johnson (PCR case 2015-CP-460-0415); Anthony Lee (PCR case 2013-CP-02-0704);

Rygis Rivera (PCR case 2014-CA-400-7536); Terrance McCrea (PCR case 2015-CA-45-272); David A. Durant (PCR case 2015-CA-43-2134); Robert Mitchell and John Sutcliffe (PCR cases 2015-CA-10-2153 and 2015-CA-10-3080); all plaintiffs, inmates listed in case 2013-CA-400-2294 with the exception of Yisin Hankins, Gaithers and Jolan Pezola. They will remain in captivity. The release is to occur within (30) days of the Clerk receiving this document which will be done by

certified mail without conditions.

Judge Lee, you shall order that the S.C. Attorney General be in compliance to that discovery request for evidence and depositions as sought via the attorney Kays letter and form 24 which copies of, they were served, and have in their possession. It's still needed to prove their crimes.

You shall issue and order granting class action certifications pursuant to the legal issues of religious prophesy pertaining to

The indictments and Release
the remaining inmates within the
the State of South Carolina over
a period of (7) months which is
not to be extended without consent
of the king. All criminal Records
which include DNA data base
shall be ordered expunged to
give them a second chance to
get their lives together. Don't worry.
The wicked ones will come right
back. The repented ones will
benefit. This is Gods will.

You shall order that all

indictments in this state be changed to correct the structural error before anyone else is brought to trial. All that has to be done is to add the two lines of presumption of innocence language seen in the warrants to the indictments.

You shall issue an order to reclaim the intellectual property of the global theocratic state in the form of the right to "marry". You shall order that all same sex marriage be stayed and those existing within the

State of South Carolina shall be annulled. All global government laws must forever remain subordinate to Gods Laws. See The Book of Leviticus 18:22 and Romans 1:26-28.

Further, pursuant to all the damage, fraud, spoliation, obstruction, crimes and sanctions argued and also listed in cases 2006-CA-400-3567, 3568, 3569 and these cases, the Unspeakable injury caused to the King-Khalifah, his family and his Holy common wealth. I wish we

be compensated for and be granted all relief "originally" filed in cases 2006-CA-400-3567, 3568, 3569; 2013-CA-400-0084 and default document, in fairness to the defendants. Additional relief (ei punitive damages in additional amounts) will be sought within the federal courts within independent or pendent jurisdiction cases. The conviction relief do not apply to Michael Slager or Dylan Roof in Charleston.

The Judge shall order that U.S., the state and various counties

issue a check to Jahijah Al Mahdi in the amount of $100 million; $50 million for Anthony Cook and John Sutcliffe; $30 million for Quinta and Azariallie Crawford to be given to Jahijah on their behalf to dispense to them as deemed proper by their father and the King-Khalifah. $20k is to be given to the remaining plaintiffs. This is initial immediate payment. Any remaining balances is to be paid to the King, Cook and his children in

the amount of 1 million per year until paid in full. 100 k to the remaining plaintiffs until paid in full per year. failure will result in immediate freeze on all relevant assets.

Conviction relief do not apply to known lesbians or homosexuals or transgenders. The equal protection of the laws clause is of no effect upon this determination where theocratic law, foreign law, supersedes state

and Federal law. "Give not that which is holy unto the dogs, neither cast ye your pearls before swine" (Matthew 7:6). This applies to those convicted of hate crimes as well with exception of those related to homosexual or lesbian behavior.

You shall issue an order establishing legal name change acknowledging all rights and titles as sought within the default document for Crawford and his Holy Sovereign offspring.

This relief is not appealable to any global court, the Global Theocratic court now being the highest court globally by default and collateral estoppel. Judge Lee you are officially appointed as trustee to discharge the debt and shall ensure order be issued granting all the aforementioned within (30) days the clerk receives this document before your term as Adm. Judge expires. Thank you.

Respectfully,
Jahsah Al Mahdi

Anthony Cook
Anthony Cook
October 7, 2015

Exhibit

" 1804 "

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA

RECEIVED
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2018 AUG -8 PM 3:20

YAHYA MUQUIT ET. AL., #318455

PLAINTIFF(S)

C/A 8:17-cv-01804-RBH-JDA

Vs.

AFFIDAVIT OF SERVICE

JUDGE ROBERT E. HOOD ET. AL.,

DEFENDANT(S)

WE, YAHYA MUQUIT ET. AL., DO HEREBY CERTIFY, THAT WE HAVE MAILED AND OR SERVED A COPY OF AN AFFIDAVIT OF FACTS GIVING JUDICIAL NOTICE; MOTION FOR LEAVE TO SUPPLEMENT THE COMPLAINT; MOTION TO INTERVENE DUE TO FRAUD UPON THE COURT, CHALLENGING THE DISTRICT COURT'S JURISDICTION; MOTION FOR AN EVIDENTIARY HEARING; MOTION RE-ASSERTING THE DEMAND FOR A JURY TRIAL; NOTICE OF CONSTITUTIONAL CHALLENGE AND INTERVENTION; NOTICE SEEKING LEAVE TO APPEAL PURSUANT TO FED. RULE(S) 5.1; 15 a)(1)(C)(1)(B)(d); 16(a)(5)(2)(I); 18; 19; 20; 24(a)(2)(b)(1)(B); 38; 39; AND 73(C) AND MOTION TO MOTION THEREFOR, (20) PAGES DATED AUGUST 2, 2018 ON THE U.S. DISTRICT COURT BY U.S. MAIL POSTAGE PREPAID BY PLACING IT WITH ITS ATTACHMENTS IN THE INSTITUTION MAILBOX ON JULY 2, 2018. IT IS DEEMED FILED ON THAT DATE, HOUSTON v. LACK, 287 U.S. 266, 273-76, 108 S.Ct. 2379(1988).

RESPECTFULLY,

YAHYA MUQUI ET. AL.,

Yahya Muqt

JULY 2, 2018

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA

YAHYA MUQUIT #318455

PLAINTIFF(S)

Vs.

JUDGE ROBERT E. HOOD ET. AL.,

DEFENDANT(S)

C/A 8:17-cv-01804-RBH-JDA

AFFIDAVIT OF FACTS GIVING JUDICIAL NOTICE; MOTION FOR LEAVE TO SUPPLEMENT THE COMPLAINT; MOTION TO INTERVENE DUE TO FRAUD UPON THE COURT, CHALLENGING THE DISTRICT COURT'S JURISDICTION; MOTION FOR AN EVIDENTIARY HEARING; MOTION RE-ASSERTING THE DEMAND FOR A JURY TRIAL; NOTICE OF CONSTITUTIONAL CHALLENGE AND INTERVENTION; NOTICE SEEKING LEAVE TO APPEAL PURSUANT TO FED. RULE(S) 5.1; 15(a)(1)(C)(1)(B)(d); 16(a)(5)(2)(I); 18; 19; 20; 24(a)(2)(b)(1)(B); 38 AND 39 AND MOTION TO MOTION THEREFOR

RECEIVED
USDC.CLERK GREENVILLE. SC
2018 AUG -8 PM 3:20

TO: THE 4TH. CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS,
THE U.S. DISTRICT COURT ET. AL.,

YAHYA MUQUIT ET. AL., THE UNDERSIGNED AFFIANT(S), HEREINAFTER, THE AFFIANT(S) DO HEREBY SOLEMNLY SWEAR AND OR AFFIRM AND OR DECLARE AND OR STATE AS FOLLOWS:

THE U.S. DISTRICT COURT MAGISTRATE JUDGE ENTERED ORDER,

ENTRY # 28 ON JULY 23, 2018. THE PLAINTIFF DID NOT RECEIVE THE DOCUMENT UNTIL JULY 26, 2018. THIS GIVES THE PLAINTIFF (14) DAYS UNTIL AUGUST 8, 2018 TO FILE OBJECTIONS TO IT AND APPEAL IT PURSUANT TO RULE 73(c) AND 28 U.S.C. § 636(c)(3). EVEN THOUGH A MAGISTRATE JUDGE DO NOT HAVE THE POWER TO ENTER A FINAL JUDGMENT ON A CASE. THAT JUDGE DOES HAVE JURISDICTION TO ENTER A FINAL JUDGMENT ON ALL NON DISPOSITVE PRETRIAL OR OTHER SUCH PRELIMINARY MATTERS. THEREFORE, THE ORDER, ENTRY # 28, MUST BE DEEMED AS A FINAL ORDER ON THE ISSUE OF RECUSAL; CRAWFORD JOINING AS PARTY OR ACTING AS ATTORNEY FOR MUQUIT; ON THE ISSUE OF AMENDING THE DEFENDANTS IN THIS CASE; ON PAGE LIMITS; ON THE RIGHT OF MUQUIT TO ESTABLISH COLLATERAL ESTOPPEL AS A NON PARTY; THE RIGHT TO HAVE PLRA PLACED BEFORE A JURY AND NOT A JUDGE AND CLASS ACTION CERTIFICATION. THEREFORE, THIS DOCUMENT WITH ITS ATTACHMENTS CONSTITUTE A NOTICE SEEKING LEAVE TO APPEAL FOR BOTH YAHYA MUQUIT AND LAWRENCE CRAWFORD WHERE HIS SIGNATURE IS SIGNED FOR THIS PURPOSE VIA THE ATTACHMENTS ON THE FACE OF THIS DOCUMENT PURSUANT TO FED. RULE 73(c) AND 28 U.S.C. § 636(c)(3), TORKORNOO-v.-HELWIG, 2017 WL 4898260(D.C.Md.2017); BONNER v.-KILMORE, 2017 WL 1057633, * 11 N.D.Ala.; STRONG-v.-U.S., 57 F.Supp.2d. 908, 1999 WL 543737 (N.D.Cali.1999); INTELLIGENT VERIFICATION-SYSTEMS,-LLC-v.-MICROSOFT-CORP., F.Supp.3d., 2015 WL 846012(E.D.Va.2015); MONTGOMERY-v.-INTERNAL-REVENUE-SERVICE, --F.Supp.3d.--, 2018 WL 953331(D.D.C.2018); IN-RE:-WHOLE-SALE GROCERY-PRODUCTS-ANTITRUST-LITIGATION, 849 F3d. 761, 96 Fed. R. SERV.3d. 1207(8th.Cir.2017); ALILA-KATITA-v.-U.S.-BANK-NATIONAL-ASSOCIATION, 2016 WL 4992464(N.D.Cal.2016).

INSOMUCH, JUDGE AUSTIN ENTERED ENTRY # 28 ASSERTING THAT THE COURT NOR CLERK CAN FILE ANY DOCUMENT SUBMITTED OR SIGNED BY CRAWFORD OR ANY DOCUMENT THAT EXCEED (20) PAGES. NOTWITHSTANDING, WE ARE CHALLENGING THAT ORDER, ENTRY # 28, VIA THIS NOTICE SEEKING LEAVE TO APPEAL AS WELL AS CHALLENGING THE DISTRICT COURT'S JURISDICTION TO ENTER IT DUE TO FRAUD UPON THE COURT. THE ORDERS OR DECREES OF ALL COURTS CAN BE COLLATERALLY ATTACKED FOR FRAUD UPON THE COURT WHICH IS FREE FROM ALL PROCEDURAL LIMITATIONS WHICH ENTRY # 28 IMPOSES. THEREFORE, THE COURT AND JUDGE AUSTIN ARE REQUIRED TO FILE THIS DOCUMENT WITH ITS ATTACHMENTS WITHOUT RESTRICTIONS FOR THE PURPOSE OF ESTABLISHING THIS APPEAL, MYLES-v.-DOMINO'S-PIZZA,-LLC, 2017 WL 238436(D.C.Miss.2017); FIRST-TECHNOLOGY-CAPITAL,-INC.-v.-BANCTEC,-INC., 2016 WL 7444943 (D.C.Ky.2016); RYNE-v.-UNITED-STATES, F.Supp.3d., 2016 WL 1377402 (D.C.Md.2016); VAETH-v.-BOARD-OF-TRUSTEES, F.Supp.3d., 2016 WL 775386(D.C.Md.2016); IN-RE:-DEY,--B.R.--, 2015 WL 669788(10th. Cir.2015); WELLS-FARGO-BANK,-N.A.-v.-H.M.H.-ROMAN-TWO-N.C., LLC, 859 F3d. 295(4th.Cir.2017); MILFORD-v.-MIDDLETON, 2018 WL 348059 (DSC.2018); MOSLEY-v.-UNITED-STATES, 2018 WL 1187778 (W.D.N.C.2018).

FURTHERMORE, ANY ATTACHMENT NOW FILED WITH THIS DOCUMENT IS OFFICIALLY ATTACHED TO THE NOTICE SEEKING LEAVE TO APPEAL. IT IS AUTOMATICALLY FILED WHEN PLACED IN THE INSTITUTION MAILBOX PURSUANT TO HOUSTON-v.-LACK, 287 U.S. 266, 273-76, 108 S.Ct. 2379 (1988). SINCE ALL DOCUMENTS ARE OFFICIALLY ATTACHED TO THE FACE OF THE NOTICE SEEKING LEAVE TO APPEAL. THE NOTICE SEEKING LEAVE TO APPEAL IS AN EVENT OF JURISDICTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE. THE DISTRICT COURT'S JURISDICTION IS DIVESTED TO EVEN RETURN THE DOCUMENTS BECAUSE YOU WOULD BE ESSENTIALLY ALTERING OR

AMENDING THE NOTICE SEEKING LEAVE TO APPEAL. A NOTICE SEEKING LEAVE TO APPEAL, WHICH INCLUDE ITS ATTACHMENTS, CANNOT BE ALTERED , AMENDED OR VACATED. THE FEDERAL JUDGE CANNOT CONCLUDE THE CASE. THUS, THE PLEADINGS MUST BE PERMITTED TO BE FILED AS IS. THE DISTRICT COURT WOULD NOT REGAIN JURISDICTION TO DO ANYTHING UNTIL THE 4TH. CIRCUIT ISSUES A MANDATE. THEREFORE, THE DISTRICT COURT MUST ACCEPT THIS DOCUMENT WITH ALL OF ITS VARIOUS ATTACHMENTS AS FILED BEING A PART OF THE NOTICE SEEKING LEAVE TO APPEAL, U.S.-v.-ROGERS, 101 F3d. 247(2nd.Cir.1996); U.S.-v.-CAMACHO 302 F3d. 35 (2nd.Cir.2002); KLAYMAN-v.-OBAMA, 142 F.Supp.3d. 404, 407n. (4th.Cir.2001); NORTHROPE-GAUMAN-TECHNICAL-SERVICE INC.-v.-DYNCORP-INTERNATIONAL-LLC, 2016 WL 3346349, * 5 E.D.Va.; DOE-v.-PUBLIC-CITIZEN, 749 F3d. 246 (4th.Cir.2014); HUNTER-v. TOWN-OF-MOCKSVILLE,-NORTH-CAROLINA,--F.Supp.3d.--, 2017 WL 4221109 (N.C.2017); NEWTON-v.-CONSOLIDATED-GAS-CO.-OF-NEW-YORK, 258 U.S. 165, 42 S.Ct. 264, 66 L.Ed. 538(U.S.1922); BAYOU-SHORES S.N.F.,-LLC.-v.-BURNWELL, F.Supp.3d., 2014 WL 4101761 (D.C.Fla. 2014); EAGLESVIEW-TECHNOLOGIES-INC.-v.-XACTWARE-SOLUTIONS-INC., F.Supp.2d., 2013 WL 12071668 (2013).

SUBJECT MATTER JURISDICTION CAN BE RAISED AT ANY TIME, CANNOT BE WAIVED BY US AND THE COURT SHALL NOT FAIL TO TAKE NOTICE WHICH OCCURRED BY AUSTIN'S FRAUD RENDERING THE CASE UNCONSTITUTIONAL AND VOIDS THE ORDERS AND HER JURISDICTION AS MAGISTRATE JUDGE. SHE IS STILL REQUIRED TO ACT AS TRUSTEE. THIS IS JURISDICTIONAL CHALLENGE, GRUPO-DALAFLUX-v.-ATLAS-GLOBAL GROUP, L.P., 541 U.S. 567, 124 S.Ct. 1920, 158 L.Ed.2d. 866(U.S. 2004); LOUMIET-v.-UNITED-STATES, 65 F.Supp.3d. 19 (2014); U.S. v.-TISDALE, F.Supp.2d., 2007 WL 2156666 (DSC.2007); SEBELIUS v.-AUBURN-REGIONAL-MEDICAL-CENTER, 133 S.Ct. 817, 184 L.Ed.2d. 627, 81 U.S.L.W. 4053(U.S.2013); IN-RE:-GENESYS-DATA-TECHNOLOGIES -INC., 204 F3d. 124 (4th.Cir.2000); UNITED-STATES-v.-CONRAD, 675 Fed. Appx' 263, 265 CA4 (N.C.2017); FOX-EX-REL.-FOX-v.-ELK RUN-COAL-CO.-INC., 739 F3d. 131, 87 Fed. R. SERV.3d. 534 (4th. Cir.2014).

INSOMUCH, HERE THE COURT WILL FIND:

(1) EXHIBIT, "JUDGE LEE #1". THESE ARE THE ATTORNEY

LETTERS AND SCHEDULING ORDERS FROM CASE 2013-CP-400-0084, 2294. TAKE NOTICE OF PAGE(S) 2, 3, 7, 9, AND 10. YOU WILL SEE THE NAMES OF PAUL GUNTER AND KRISTY KHOL APPEAR ON THESE PAGES. NOTE PAGE (3). IT IS PERSPICUOUS THAT THESE ARE FEDERAL AGENTS OR EMPLOYEES OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BECAUSE THEY HAVE A FEDERAL GOVERNMENT E-MAIL DESIGNATION. IT DOESN'T MATTER WHETHER OR NOT THE STATE DEFENDANTS DEFAULTED. THE UNITED STATES DID BY FAILING TO RESPOND, WHICH BINDS THIS COURT AND ALL STATE PARTIES BY THE SUPREMACY CLAUSE. WITH THE AID OF THE STATE PARTIES THEY HID THEIR APPEARANCE AND FAILED TO PLEAD SUBJECTING THEM AND ALL [redacted] TO THE DEFAULT WHICH BINDS THIS COURT AND JUDGE AUSTIN AS AN EMPLOYEE OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE STATE PARTIES BY THE SUPREMACY CLAUSE. VOLUNTARY APPEARANCE BY A PARTY IS EQUIVALENT TO SERVICE. AN APPEARANCE MAY BE EXPRESSLY MADE BY A PARTY, SUCH THAT THE COURT ACQUIRES JURISDICTION OVER THE PARTY, BY A FORMAL WRITTEN OR ORAL DECLARATION AS THE UNITED NATIONS DID FILED IN THIS CASE, OR RECORD ENTRY; BY THESE DOCUMENTS FILED IN THIS CASE WE HAVE RECORD ENTRY, OR IT MAY BE IMPLIED BY SOME ACT DONE WITH THE INTENTION OF APPEARING AND SUBMITTING TO THE COURT'S JURISDICTION. THE RECEIVING BY THE UNITED STATES VIA ITS AGENTS OF PLEADINGS FROM THE COURT IS SUFFICIENT EVIDENCE OF APPEARING AND SUBMITTING TO THE COURT'S JURISDICTION, STEARNS BANK NAT'L ASS'N v. GREENWOOD FALLS, L.P., 373 S.C. 331, 644 S.E.2d. 793, REHEARING DENIED CERT. DENIED (S.C.App.2007); BRANCH BANKING AND TRUST CO. v. HUNT, F.Supp.3d., 2015 WL 2173047(DSC.2015).

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE OF PAGE(S) 4, 5, 11, 12, 13, 14, 19 AND 20. IT IS CONSPICUOUS THAT THE KING-KHALIFAH FILED "AFFIDAVITS OF FACTS". JUDGE LEE MADE AN ORAL DETERMINATION OF LAW AND FACT AND STATED, "MR. CRAWFORD YOU FILED THE DOCUMENTS AS AN AFFIDAVIT OF FACTS BUT YOU ALSO PLACED THE WORD "MOTION" IN THEM. IF THE WORD "MOTION" IS IN THEM. I HAVE TO RULE ON THEM. IF THE WORD "MOTION" IS TAKEN OUT OF THE DOCUMENT. THEY DO NOT HAVE TO BE RULED ON. THEY STAND UNLESS TIMELY REBUTTED BY THE COURT OR PARTIES". THIS ORAL DETERMINATION MADE BY JUDGE LEE IN THAT APRIL 3, 2014 HEARING IS ALSO SUPPORTED BY FEDERAL LAW. SEE McKELVEY v. REYNOLDS, F.Supp.3d., 2016 WL 6518337(DSC. 2016); GLANTON v. DOLBEY, F.Supp.2d., 2013 WL 1786416 (DSC. 2013); DEL ZOTTO v. UNIVERSAL PHYSICIANS SERVICES, LLC, 214 F.Supp.3d. 499(DSC.2016); FARRARA v. QUADROZZI EQUIPMENT LEASING CORP., 2013 WL 3226735(E.D.N.Y.2013); ANDERSON v. LIBERTY LOBBY INC., 477 U.S. 242, 106 S.Ct. 2505, 91 L.Ed.2d. 202(U.S.1986); IN RE: CLEAN BURN FUELS, LLC, 2014 WL 2987330(N.C.2014); WILLIAMS v. SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS,--F.Supp.3d.--, 2015 WL 5935169(N.D.Ala.2015); MILLER v. PARRISH, F.Supp.2d., 2013 WL 1868028(Va.2013).

IN ABSENCE OF A WRITTEN DECISION ON A PARTICULAR ISSUE FOR PURPOSES OF ESTOPPEL PARTY CAN POINT TO THE TRANSCRIPT AND OR COURT DOCUMENTS AND OR AN ORAL DECISION SUCH AS THE ONE JUDGE LEE MADE IN THE APRIL 4, 2014 HEARING CONTAINING FINDINGS OF FACT, IN RE SMITH, 2016 WL 3943710 (Md.2016); IN RE: QIAO LIN, 576 B.R. 32 (N.Y.2017); NEW HAMPSHIRE v. MAINE, 532 U.S. 742, 121 S.Ct. 1808, 149 L.Ed.2d. 968(U.S.2001); BAKER BY THOMAS v. GENERAL MOTORS CORP., 522 U.S. 222, 118 S.Ct. 657, 139 L.Ed.2d 580 (U.S.1998); GATES v. STRAIN, 2017 WL 2417051(E.D.La.2017).

(2) EXHIBIT, "JUDGE LEE # 2". THIS IS THE [92] PAGE AFFIDAVIT OF FACTS***, FILED MAY 13, 2014. THE KING-KHALIFAH AND ANTHONY COOK THEN FOLLOWED JUDGE LEE'S ORAL DETERMINATION AND THEN RE-FILED THE DEFAULT DOCUMENT, EXHIBIT, "JUDGE LEE # 2", AS AN AFFIDAVIT OF FACTS WITHOUT THE WORD "MOTION" IN IT AS WAS DETERMINED BY JUDGE LEE. THIS DOCUMENT SAT IN THE COURT RECORD UNCHALLENGED BY THE PARTIES SINCE ITS FILING UNTIL THIS PRESENT DATE.

(3) EXHIBIT, "JUDGE LEE # 3". THIS IS THE [152] PAGE DOCUMENT FILED OCTOBER 1, 2015. THE KING-KHALIFAH AND ANTHONY COOK THEN FILED EXHIBIT, JUDGE LEE # 3", EXPLAINING HOW JURISDICTION CAN BE VOIDED FOR UNCONSTITUTIONAL ACTION AND ADDRESSING THEIR OTHER FRAUD IN THAT OCTOBER 1, 2015 FILING.

(4) EXHIBIT, "JUDGE LEE # 4". THIS IS THE [31] PAGE AFFIDAVIT OF FACTS FILED DECEMBER 1, 2015. THEREAFTER, THE OCTOBER 1, 2015 HEARING. THE KING-KHALIFAH AND ANTHONY COOK THEN FILED EXHIBIT, "JUDGE LEE # 4", AS AN AFFIDAVIT OF FACTS WITHOUT THE WORD "MOTION" IN IT. JUDGE LEE, THE COURT AND DEFENDANTS MISSED THE [30] DAY WINDOW TO CHALLENGE THAT DOCUMENT. SO THEY ATTEMPTED FRAUD TO OBTAIN FRAUDULENT PROTECTIVE ORDERS TO MISREPRESENT THE FACTS AND TO CIRCUMVENT THEIR FAILURE TO TIMELY RESPOND WHICH WERE VOID AB INITIO DUE TO REMOVAL, WHICH FURTHER VOIDED THEIR JURISDICTION BY THIS ADDITIONAL FRAUD BEING UNCONSTITUTIONAL. THEY DID NOT APPEAL OR SEEK TO CHALLENGE THE FILINGS WHICH MAKE THEM VALID. JUDGE LEE, THE COURT, NOR THE DEFENDANTS CHALLENGED THE DOCUMENTS. THEIR SILENCE IS ACCEPTANCE BEING UNCONTESTED AFFIDAVITS OF FACTS, N.L.R.B. v. AMAX COAL CO. DIV. OF AMAX INC., 453 U.S. 322, 101 S.Ct. 2789 (U.S.1981); CHIMMEBY'S MANAGEMENT CO., LLC. v. AFFILIATED F.M. INSURANCE CO., 152 F.Supp. 3d. 159 (2016); BAUER v. QUEST COMMUNICATORS CO., LLC., 743 F.Supp.3d. 221(2014); GLOBAL TECH., 131 S.Ct. 2060 (U.S.2011).

(5) EXHIBIT, "RANDOM MASS KILLINGS". THIS DOCUMENT SUBSTANTIATES THAT NOT EVEN THESE CLAIMS MADE IN THE DOCUMENTS RELATED TO THE MASS KILLINGS CAN BE DEEMED FRIVOLOUS DUE TO THE RECENT INVESTIGATION DONE BY THE F.B.I. RELATED TO THIS ISSUE WHICH AID TO SUPPORT THE CLAIMS IN CASE 2013-CP-400-0084

THOUGH THE DEFAULT STILL VALIDATED THEM. IT CAN NO LONGER BE CONSIDERED A CONCLUSORY CLAIM.

(6) EXHIBIT, "SOVEREIGN CITIZEN---NOT!". THIS IS THE [85] PAGE DOCUMENT DATED OCTOBER 2, 2009. THIS PROVES WE ARE NOT ASSERTING A "SOVEREIGN CITIZEN" CLAIM, OR ARE WE ARGUING, "THEOCRATIC LAW". IT IS FOREIGN LAW DEFAULTED ON UNDER RULE 44 OF S.C. RULES OF CIV. PRO., AS WELL AS FEDERAL PROBATE LAW, ALSO COMMON LAW AND CONTRACT LAW NOW PROTECTED UNDER ARTICLE 1 SECTION 10 AND ARTICLE IV § 2 OF THE U.S. CONSTITUTION.

(7) EXHIBIT, "0084 # 1". THE [32] PAGE COMPLAINT DATED JANUARY 9, 2013.

(8) EXHIBIT, "0084 # 2". THE [73] PAGE COMPLAINT DATED NOVEMBER 10, 2012.

(9) EXHIBIT, "0084 # 3". THE [96] PAGE COMPLAINT DATED JULY 25, 2012.

(10) EXHIBIT, "UNITED NATIONS # 1". THE [42] PAGE UNITED NATIONS DOCUMENT DATED JULY 1, 2009.

(11) EXHIBIT, "UNITED NATIONS # 2". THE [21] PAGE FOLLOW UP UNITED NATIONS DOCUMENT DATED DECEMBER 25, 2009.

(12) EXHIBIT, "2010-CP-17-081". THE [41] PAGE COMPLAINT DATED JANUARY 28, 2010.

(13) EXHIBIT, "0084 # 4". THE [19] PAGE COMPLAINT IN OR THAT MAKE UP CASE 2006-CP-400-3568.

(14) EXHIBIT, "0084 # 5". THE [38] PAGE COMPLAINT THAT MAKE UP CASE 2006-CP-400-3569.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE. CASES 2006-CP-400-3567, 3568, 3569 ARE NOT THE ORIGINAL CASE NUMBERS. SEE EXHIBIT, "RAGE # 1". THEY CRIMINALLY DISMISSED THESE (3) CASES IN THE STATE COURT. THE FEDERAL COURT IN KENTUCKY REOPENED THEM AND REMANDED THEM CREATING THESE NEW CASE NUMBERS IN 2008. THEREFORE, COLLATERAL ESTOPPEL ATTACHES AND THEY CANNOT BE DISMISSED OR CALLED FRIVOLOUS BEING PETITIONED REMOVED TO THIS CASE PURSUANT TO 28 U.S.C. §§ 1443(1), 1602-1612 ET. SEQ. AND 2679.

(15) EXHIBIT, "0084 # 6". THE [38] PAGE DOCUMENT DATED NOVEMBER 22, 2010.

ALL OF THESE DOCUMENTS MAKE UP CASE 2013-CP-400-0084. COLLATERAL ESTOPPEL ATTACHES TO ALL OF THESE CLAIMS WHICH IS WHY THE DEFENDANTS IN THIS CASE MUST BE PERMITTED AMENDED TO ESTABLISH THE JURISDICTIONAL FACTS. WE OBJECT. THE CASE WAS INITIALLY FILED TO LIST ALL OF THESE DEFENDANTS BUT THE COURT IN ACTS OF FRAUD LISTED THEM INCORRECTLY TO MAKE THE CASE APPEAR FRIVOLOUS. THE CONSPIRING JUDGES ATTACKED MUQUIT'S AND THE OTHER PARALLEL PLAINTIFFS DUE PROCESS MATTERS TO PREVENT THESE CLAIMS FROM ENTERING THE STATE AND FEDERAL COURTS. THE [180] DAY ISSUE ARGUED IN THE MUQUIT CASE IS CLEARLY SEEN IN EXHIBIT, "RAGE # 1". THE COURT CANNOT IN ACTS OF FRAUD CALL THESE CLAIMS FRIVO-

LOUS WHERE THEY ALL WERE DEFAULTED ON WITHOUT FIRST GIVING THE REQUIRED EVIDENTIARY HEARING TO FURTHER ESTABLISH THE CLAIM OF ESTOPPEL AND GIVE THE DEFENDANTS AN OPPORTUNITY TO RESPOND. A NON PARTY TO THE ACTION CAN CLAIM ESTOPPEL. JUDGE AUSTIN ABUSED HER DISCRETION IN ACTS OF FRAUD UPON THE COURT BY BLOCKING THIS FILING TO AID HER COHORTS AVOID SUIT AND TO NEGATE HER EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION AS TRUSTEE. THE DOCUMENTS MUST BE PERMITTED TO BE ENTERED INTO THE COURT RECORD TO ESTABLISH THE ESTOPPEL WHICH IS A JURISDICTIONAL CLAIM WHICH CANNOT BE WAIVED ONCE ASSERTED AND THE DOCUMENTS BE NOW FILED IN THIS CASE. THEY HELD THESE STATE CASES IN LIMBO SINCE 2005 VOIDING THEIR JURISDICTION FOR UNCONSTITUTIONAL ACTION, BEST v. BANK OF AMERICA N.A., 2015 WL 5124463(E.D.N.Y.2015); WORKMAN v. CITY OF SYRACUSE, 2015 WL 300435(N.D.N.Y.2015); BEASTIE BOYS v. MONSTER ENERGY CO., 2015 WL 736078 (S.D.N.Y.2015).

WE OBJECT TO ANY CLAIM OF FRIVOLOUS. ONCE THESE DOCUMENTS ARE FILED IN THE COURT RECORD THE COURT MUST SERVE THE DEFENDANTS AND CONDUCT A HEARING TO ADDRESS THE CLAIM OF ESTOPPEL BEFORE ANY SUCH CLAIM CAN BE MADE DUE TO THE DEFAULT, THEIR FRAUD, OBSTRUCTIVE AND DILATORY BEHAVIOR PLACING THEM IN FORFEITURE, U.S. v. LANE, 75 U.S. 185, 200-01, 19 L.Ed. 445, 449 (U.S.1868); LOONEY v. CITY OF WILMINGTON DEL., 723 F.Supp. 1025 (D.C.Del. 1989); IN RE: RIGGLE, 389 B.R. 167 (D.Colo.2007); IN RE: BUNDICK, 303 B.R. 90 (E.D.Va.2003). THE COURT IS BARRED FROM RAISING ANY ISSUE WHICH WAS ADJUDICATED IN A FORMER SUIT AND ALL ISSUES WHICH COULD HAVE BEEN RAISED IN THAT FORMER SUIT. THE ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF RES JUDICATA OR ESTOPPEL ARE IDENTITY OF PARTIES, WHICH IS WHY IN FRAUD THEY LISTED THE DEFENDANTS INCORRECTLY, IDENTITY OF SUBJECT MATTER WHICH IS WHY AUSTIN BLOCKED THE FILING OF THESE DOCUMENTS, AND ADJUDICATION IN A FORMER SUIT AS IS DONE VIA EXHIBITS, "JUDGE LEE #'S 1-4" AND EXHIBITS, "0084 ET. AL.,". ONCE A COURT HAS DECIDED AN ISSUE, SUCH AS THE ESTABLISHING OF THE VALIDITY OF THE FILING OF THE AFFIDAVITS OF FACTS, WHICH IS AN ESSENTIAL FACT AND LAW NECESSARY TO ITS JUDGMENT. THAT DECISION PRECLUDE RELITIGATION OF THE ISSUE AND EVERYTHING RELATED TO IT, IN A SUIT ON A DIFFERENT CAUSE OF ACTION INVOLVING A PARTY TO THE FIRST CASE, IN RE: GUY, 552 B.R. 89 (DSC.2016); HAY GROUP MANAGEMENT, INC. v. SCHEIDER, --F.Supp.3d.--, 2018

WL 655595(E.D.Pa.2018); SARA-Y-WILSON,-APPELLANT,-v.-CHARLESTON COUNTY-SCHOOL-DISTRICT-RESPONDENT,--S.E.2d.--, 2017 WL 1075196 (S.C.2017); HARDWICK-v.-BANK-OF-AMERICA-N.A., 2016 WL 3563083 (DSC.2016); KEARNEY-v.-FOLEY-AND-LARDINER-LLP, 2016 WL 5405552 (2016).

(16) EXHIBITS, "RAGE #'S 1-3". THE [34] PAGE DOCUMENT; THE INTAKE SHEET FROM SLED FILE # 5501014; THE TESTING DNA CASE 04-385. THESE TOO, ARE A PART OF THE PLEADINGS IN CASE 2013-CP-400-0084. THE [34] PAGE DOCUMENT AND CASE WAS ONE OF THOSE REMANDED FROM THE FEDERAL COURT ESTABLISHING CASE 2006-CP-400-3567 AND RE-FILED ESTABLISHING CASE 2013-CP-400-0084. IT IS DEFAULTED ON. COLLATERAL ESTOPPEL ATTACHES. WHAT THE HECK IS A QUESTION MARK DOING BY THE WORD "TRAUMA" IF THE KING-KHALIFAH'S CHILD DIED FROM AN ALLEGED BEATING!!! THIS IS WHERE THE EVIDENCE OF ACTUAL INNOCENCE IS RELATED TO THE KING-KHALIFAH THAT MUQUIT AND THE PARALLEL PLAINTIFFS TRIED TO OBTAIN AND FOR WHICH THEY ATTACKED OUR DUE PROCESS MATTERS TO PREVENT IT FROM SURFACING. LOOK AT PAGE [17] OF THE [34] PAGE DOCUMENT. THIS IS THE ORIGINAL SOURCE OF THE [180] DAY RULE AND ISSUE WHICH WAS MODIFIED IN EXHIBIT, "JUDGE LEE # 2" THE DOCUMENT ESTABLISHING THE DEFAULT IN CASE 2013-CP-400-0084. COLLATERAL ESTOPPEL ATTACHES TO THE MUQUIT CASE AS A NON PARTY WHERE JUDGES AUSTIN AND HARWELL SAT UPON AS WELL AS THERE BEING AN EXISTING BRADY VIOLATION IN THE CRAWFORD CASE THEY CONSPIRED IN CONCEALING IN ACTS OF FRAUD UPON THE COURT BECAUSE WE SOUGHT TO AID HIM AND HE SOUGHT TO AID US. THIS REQUIRES THEIR RECUSAL, BUT JUDGE AUSTIN IS still REQUIRED TO REMAIN AS TRUSTEE, WILLIAMS-v.-PENNSYLVANIA, 136 S.Ct. 1899, 195 L.Ed.2d. 132, 84 U.S.L.W. 4359(U.S.2016); UNITED STATES-v.-QUINONES, 2016 WL 4413149, * 6+ (S.D.W.Va.2016); 28 U.S.C. § 455; LITEKY-v.-UNITED-STATE-, 510 U.S. 540, 114 S.Ct. 1147(U.S.Ga.1994); KOLON-INDUSTRIES-INC.-v.-E.I.-DuPONT-de-NEMOUR &-CO-, 748 F3d. 160 CA4 (Va.2014); IN-RE:-SYNTAX-BRILLIAN-CORORATION, 2016 WL 7177615 (D.Md.2016).

RULE 15(a)(1)(C)(1)(B)(d) PROVIDES: A PARTY MAY AMEND ITS PLEADING ONCE AS A MATTER OF COURSE. AN AMENDMENT TO A PLEADING RELATES BACK TO THE DATE OF THE ORIGINAL COMPLAINT WHEN THE AMENDMENT ASSERTS A CLAIM OR DEFENSE THAT AROSE OUT OF THE CONDUCT, TRANSACTION, OR OCCURRENCE SET OUT--OR ATTEMPTED TO BE SET OUT IN THE ORIGINAL PLEADING. ON MOTION AND REASONABLE NOTICE, THE COURT MAY, ON JUST TERMS, PERMIT A PARTY TO SERVE A SUPPLEMENT PLEADING SETTING OUT ANY TRANSACTION, OCCURRENCE OR EVENT THAT HAPPENED AFTER THE DATE OF THE PLEADING TO BE SUPPLEMENTED. THE COURT MAY PERMIT SUPPLEMENTATION EVEN THOUGH THE ORIGINAL PLEADING IS DEFECTIVE IN STATING A CLAIM OR DEFENSE. ALL CLAIMS, ISSUES, DEFENSES, CAUSE OF ACTION, MOTIONS, PETITIONS ETC., THAT ARE ARGUED WITHIN ANY DOCUMENT NOW ATTACHED TO THE FACE OF THIS PLEADING ARE MOTIONED SUPPLEMENTED TO THE ORIGINAL COMPLAINT. THIS IS NOW OFFICIALLY GRANTED BY EXERCISE OF THE SUPERSEDING ATTORNEY, JUDICIAL AND LEGISLATIVE POWER AND AUTHORITY OF THE FOREIGN SOVEREIGN CROWN. THE JUDGES CANNOT BRING US BEFORE THIS COURT IN VIOLATION OF THE TERMS IN WHICH WE DICTATE. ALL NON FRIVOLOUS ISSUES MUST NOW BE ADDRESSED AS IS OUTLINED WITHIN ALL DOCUMENTS NOW BEFORE THIS COURT, TOLBERT-v.-STEVENSON, 635 F3d. 646 (4th.Cir.2011); FOX-v.-VICE, 563 U.S. 82 , 131 S.Ct. 2205(U.S.2011); CULLEN-v.-PINHOLSTER, 563 U.S. 170, 131 S.Ct. 1388, 179 L.Ed.2d. 557(U.S.2011); 28 U.S.C. § 1602-16012 ET. SEQ..

(17 & 18) EXHIBIT(S), "4TH.CIRCUIT WITHDRAWN". THIS IS THE [56] PAGE AFFIDAVIT DATED MAY 8, 2018 WHICH WAS PREVIOUSLY SERVED ON THE 4TH. CIRCUIT AND JUDGE AUSTIN; AND EXHIBIT, "TRUSTEE", THE [26] PAGE MANDAMUS THAT ESTABLISH CASE 16-2299. WE OBJECT TO JUDGE AUSTIN, IN CLEAR ACTS OF FRAUD STATING THE 4TH. CIRCUIT CASES WERE DISMISSED FOR FAILURE TO PROSECUTE. BY THESE DOCUMENTS IT IS CLEAR THE CASES WERE VOLUNTARILY WITHDRAWN FOR THE SOLE PURPOSE OF ESTABLISHING ALL CASES BEFORE HER AS TRUSTEE. THIS FRAUD, REMAINING SILENT ON THESE MATERIAL FACTS IN VIOLATION OF 18 U.S.C. §§ 242 AND 1001, TAINTS THE ORDER(S) RENDERING THEM UNCONSTITUTIONAL AND VOID. JUDGE AUSTIN CONSPIRED TO DIVIDE HER LOYALTIES AND CIRCUMVENT HER DUTY TO ACT AS TRUSTEE IN VIOLATION OF HER OATH OF OFFICE AND FEDERAL LAW, FIFTH-THIRD-BONCORP v. DUDENHOEFFER, 134 S.Ct. 2459, 189 L.Ed.2d. 457(U.S.2014); FORBES v. FORBES, 341 P.3d. 1041, 2015 Wy.3, JAN., 2015; TRUSTEES OF DARTMOUTH COLLEGE v. WOODWARD, 17 U.S. 518, 1812 WL 2201.

REFERRING BACK TO THE BRADY VIOLATION IN THE CRAWFORD CASE FOR THEY ATTACKED MUQUIT AND THE PARALLEL PLAINTIFFS TO PREVENT THAT EVIDENCE OF ACTUAL INNOCENCE FROM BEING REVEALED WHICH IS ALSO DEFAULTED ON UNDER CASE 2013-CP-400-0084. FAILURE TO DISCLOSE MATERIAL EVIDENCE SUCH AS THE SLED FILE AND THE MIRANDA FORM RELATED TO THE CRAWFORD ALLEGED STATEMENT MADE AT TRIAL IN VIOLATION OF S.C. CODE ANN. §§ 19-1-80, 19-1-90 OR TEST THAT DNA IN VIOLATION OF S.C. CODE ANN. §§ 17-28-350, 17-28-70, 17-7-25 AND 23-3-635 IS FRAUD AND THEY ATTACKED OUR DUE PROCESS RIGHTS TO ACCESS TO THE COURTS IN RETALIATION IN VIOLATION OF 42 U.S.C. § 12203(a)(b) OF ADA BECAUSE WE AIDED HIM AND HE AIDED US IN THE FREE EXERCISE OF CONSTITUTIONALLY PROTECTED RIGHTS. THE EVIDENCE IN QUESTION IS SUFFICIENT TO UNDERMINE THE CONFIDENCE OF THE VERDICT, AND ALL OF THIS IS DEFAULTED ON UNDER CASE 2013-CP-400-0084. THE SUPPRESSION OF EVIDENCE BY THE PROSECUTOR FAVORABLE TO THE ACCUSED UPON REQUEST VIOLATES DUE PROCESS, IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL AND VOIDS JURISDICTION WHERE THE EVIDENCE IS MATERIAL TO GUILT OR PUNISHMENT, IRRESPECTIVE OF GOOD OR BAD FAITH OF THE PROSECUTOR, WEARRY v. CAIN, 136 S.Ct. 1002, 194 L.Ed.2d. 78 (U.S.2016); UNITED STATES v.

(19) EXHIBIT, "NEW JERSEY". THIS IS THE [27] PAGE AFFIDAVIT DATED JANUARY 16, 2018. WE OBJECT TO THE PLRA AND OR AEDPA BEING USED TO SEPARATE US OR BAR US FROM SEEKING CLASS ACTION CERTIFICATION OR US BEING REQUIRED TO EXHAUST VIA THESE PROVISIONS. THESE PLEADINGS PURSUANT TO FED. RULE 5.1 CONSTITUTE A CONSTITUTIONAL CHALLENGE TO A STATUTE AND NOTICE, CERTIFICATION AND INTERVENTION. THIS DOCUMENT AS WELL AS THE ORIGINAL COMPLAINT RAISE THAT CONSTITUTIONAL CHALLENGE AND FEDERAL QUESTION THAT IS TO BE PLACED BEFORE A JURY UNDER FEDERAL RULE(S) 38 AND 39. FOR THE JUDGE TO MAKE USE OF THESE PROVISIONS IN HER DETERMINATIONS WHEN THEIR UNCONSTITUTIONALITY IS BEING QUESTIONED, WHICH IS A MATTER FOR THE JURY, NOT THE JUDGE, IS AN ABUSE OF DISCRETION, AN ACT OF FRAUD UPON THE COURT, WHICH VOIDS YOUR JURISDICTION FOR DUE PROCESS VIOLATION. WE OBJECT. RULE 38 PROVIDES THE RIGHT TO A TRIAL BY JURY AS DECLARED BY THE 7TH. AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OR AS PROVIDED BY FEDERAL STATUTE IS PRESUMED TO THE PARTIES INVIOLATE. ON ANY ISSUE TRIABLE OF RIGHT BY JURY, A PARTY MAY DEMAND A JURY TRIAL FILING IT IN ACCORDANCE TO RULE 5(d) WHICH WE DID. THE COMPLAINT DEMANDED JURY TRIAL. A PROPER DEMAND FOR A JURY TRIAL ON AN ISSUE MAY ONLY BE WITHDRAWN WITH OUR CONSENT WHICH YOU DON'T HAVE. WE OBJECT. THE ISSUE OF PLRA AND OR AEDPA MUST BE PLACED BEFORE A JURY BEFORE THE COURT CAN MAKE USE OF IT. FEDERAL QUESTION EXIST. DO THESE LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS DISPROPORTIONATELY TARGET AFRICAN AMERICANS TO THEIR DETRIMENT AS DEMONSTRATED BY THE EVIDENCE GATHERED BY MICHELLE ALEXANDER AND THE DOCUMENTARY "13" WHICH AIRED ON PBS IN VIOLATION OF THE U.S. CONSTITUTION? AS PROVIDED BY FED. RULE 39 A JURY TRIAL IS REQUIRED TO ADDRESS THIS ISSUE, NOT A JUDGE. THIS VOIDS YOUR ORDER(S) BY YOUR FRAUD, WELLS FARGO BANK N.A. v. FARAG, 2016 WL 2944561 (N.C.2016); WEDDLE v. CHARLESTON COUNTY SHERIFF OFFICE, 2014 WL 2155235(DSC.2014); BALL v. STYLECRAFT HOMES, LLC, Fed. Appx' 720 CA4 (Va.2014); TONEY v. LaSALLE BANK NAT'L ASS'N, 36 F.Supp.3d. 657(DSC.2014); COOPER v. HARRIS, 137 S.Ct. 1455, 197 L.Ed.2d. 837, 85 U.S.L.W. 4257(U.S.2017); BANK OF AMERICA CORP. v. MIAMI FLA., 137 S.Ct. 1296, 197 L Ed.2d. 678, 85 U.S.L.W. 4227(U.S.2017); COUNTY OF COOK v. BANK AMERICA CORP., 2018 WL 1561725(2018).

(20-24) EXHIBIT, 4TH. CIRCUIT FRAUD #1". THIS IS THE [10] PAGE AFFIDAVIT DATED JANUARY 12, 2018; EXHIBIT, "4th. CIRCUIT FRAUD # 2". THIS IS THE [20] PAGE AFFIDAVIT DATED MARCH 28, 2018; EXHIBIT, "4TH CIRCUIT FRAUD # 3". THIS IS THE [14] PAGE AFFIDAVIT DATED JULY 2, 2017; EXHIBIT, "1140 # 1". THIS IS THE [23] PAGE AFFIDAVIT DATED JULY 8, 2017; EXHIBIT, "WOOTEN AND MARCHANT FRAUD". THIS IS THE [24] PAGE AFFIDAVIT DATED [redacted] FEBRUARY 26, 2018. WE OBJECT TO ANY REFERENCE TO CASE 9:17-cv-1140-TLW-BM BEING USED BY THIS COURT EXCEPT TO RENDER THEM VOID. ALL PARALLEL CASES INVOLVED BY THIS ACTION ARE BEING COLLATERALLY ATTACKED FOR FRAUD UPON THE COURT. AUSTIN BLOCKED THESE [redacted] FILINGS TO PROTECT HER COHORTS FROM SUIT AND TO MAKE THE CASE APPEAR FRIVOLOUS. THESE CAUSES ARE NOW SOUGHT SUPPLEMENTED TO THIS CASE. YOUR ACTIONS REQUIRE SANCTIONS WHICH WE MOTION FOR, AS WELL AS RECUSAL, BLUE SKY TRAVEL AND TOURS, LLC v. AL TAYYAR, --Fed. Appx'--, 2015 WL 1451636 CA4 (Va.2015); BARLOW v. COLGATE PALMOLIVE CO., 772 F3d. 1001, 90 Fed. R. SERV.3d. 85 CA4 (Md. 2014).

(25-28) EXHIBIT(S), "FOREIGN SOVEREIGN #'S 1 AND 2".

THIS IS THE [70] PAGE AFFIDAVIT DATED OCTOBER 5, 2017 AND THE [4] PAGE AFFIDAVIT DATED DECEMBER 20, 2017. THESE TWO DOCUMENTS WERE PREVIOUSLY SERVED ON THE COURT IN PRIOR PLEADING; EXHIBIT(S) , "INTERVENTION AND APPEAL NOTICE". THIS IS THE [11] PAGE DOCUMENT DATED JULY 28, 2018 AND THE NOTICE SEEKING LEAVE TO APPEAL FOR CRAWFORD AND HIS MOTION TO INTERVENE. IT IS ATTACHED TO THE FACE OF THIS DOCUMENT AND SUPPLEMENTED TO THE ORIGINAL COMPLAINT TO ESTABLISH HIS SIGNATURE AND INTENT TO JOIN IN APPEAL AND INTERVENE; EXHIBIT, "LEGAL COUNSEL". THIS IS THE [40] PAGE DOCUMENT DATED JANUARY 1, 2018. PURSUANT TO FED. RULES 18, 19, 20 AND 24 I, LAWRENCE L. CRAWFORD, AS NOTED BY MY SIGNATURE ON THESE ATTACHMENTS TO THE FACE OF THIS DOCUMENT, MOTION TO INTERVENE AND ALSO ACT AS LEGAL COUNSEL FOR MUQUIT. THUS, WE OBJECT TO ANY CLAIM MUQUIT CAN MOVE FORWARD WITHOUT CRAWFORD. I BRING THE COURT'S ATTENTION TO PAGE(S) [39] THROUGH [59] OF THE [70] PAGE DOCUMENT DATED OCTOBER 5, 2017. I, JAHJAH AL MAHDI, GIVE ALL PARTIES JUDICIAL NOTICE. I AM OFFICIALLY INVOKING AND EXERCISING ALL SUPERSEDING ATTORNEY, JUDICIAL AND LEGISLATIVE POWER OF THE FOREIGN SOVEREIGN CROWN BINDING UPON THIS COURT AND NATION BY THE DEFAULT EMERGING FROM CASE 2013-CP-400-0084. UNLESS THE DISTRICT COURT CONDUCTS A HEARING AND THE PARTIES DEMONSTRATE THEY MADE TIMELY CHALLENGE TO DEFEAT EXHIBITS, "JUDGE LEE #'S 1-4" THIS COURT IS BARRED FROM CHALLENGING THIS. A STATE MAY NOT EXCLUDE A PERSON FROM PRACTICE OF LAW AS WAS LEGALLY PETITIONED FOR, OR OTHER OCCUPATION, SUCH AS LAWGIVER OF GOD, IN A MANNER OR FOR REASONS THAT CONTRAVENE THE DUE PROCESS OR EQUAL PROTECTION OF THE LAWS CLAUSE. SUCH ACT WOULD DEMONSTRATE AN INVIDIOUSLY DISCRIMINATORY ANIMUS BEHIND RELIGIOUS AND RACIAL HATRED AND IT WOULD VIOLATE THE U.S. SUPREME COURT HOLDINGS UNDER MASTERPIECE CAKE SHOP LTD. v. COLORADO CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION, 2018 WL 2465172, 18 Cal. DAILY Op. Serv. 5293(U.S 2018), ILLEGALLY FORCING THE KING-KHALIFAH TO BREACH HIS FIDUCIARY DUTY WHEN I, YAHYA MUQUIT, WANT HIM AS MY COUNSEL OF CHOICE. SEE. SPIRES v. SCHOOLS, --F.Supp.3d.--, 2017 WL 4174774(DSC 2017); PEREZ v. CHIMES DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, INC, F.Supp.3d., 2016 WL 6124679(D.C.Md.2016); SCHWARE v. BOARD OF EXAM. OF STATE OF N.M, 353 U.S. 232 77 S.Ct. 752, 64 A.L.R.2d. 288, 1 L.Ed.2d. 796 (U.S.1957); EAGLE v. SULLIVAN, 2017 WL 3710066(D.C.Nev. 2017); VIRGINIA BOARD OF MEDICINE v. ZACKRISON, 67 Va.

App. 461, 796 S.E.2d. 866(2017); DOE-v.-ROGERS, 139 F.Supp.3d. 120 (D.C.C.2015); BOLLS-v.-VIRGINIA-Bd.-OF-BAR-EXAMINERS, 811 F.Supp.2d. 1260(E.D.Va.2011). IT IS MUQUIT'S AND CRAWFORD's POSITION THAT THE DEFAULT ACTS AS A LICENSE TO PRACTICE LAW WITHIN ALL (50) STATES AND WITHIN (193) COUNTRIES DUE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ALSO BEING PARTY TO THE DEFAULT.

THEREFORE, WE OBJECT TO ANY CLAIM THE CLERK IS NOT TO SEND CRAWFORD COPIES OF PLEADINGS FROM THIS COURT. I, LAWRENCE CRAWFORD, AM "LEGALLY" ATTORNEY ON THIS CASE, SINCE I PETITIONED FOR THIS RIGHT UNDER CASE 2013-CP-400-0084 AND WON UNLESS THIS COURT CONDUCTS A HEARING TO DETERMINE OTHERWISE AS THE LAW REQUIRES OR THIS COURT IS PROCEDURALLY BARRED FROM CHALLENGING THIS. IT WOULD CREATE A STRUCTURAL ERROR AND VOID THIS COURT'S JURISDICTION FOR DUE PROCESS VIOLATION. WHEN A DEFENDANT IS DENIED THE RIGHT TO SELECT HIS OWN ATTORNEY, THE PRECISE EFFECT OF THE VIOLATION CANNOT BE ASCERTAINED, AND BECAUSE THE GOVERNMENT WILL, AS A RESULT, FIND IT ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE TO SHOW THAT THE ERROR WAS HARMLESS BEYOND A REASONABLE DOUBT, THE ERROR IS DEEMED STRUCTURAL. A VIOLATION OF THE 6TH. AMENDMENT RIGHT TO EFFECTIVE REPRESENTATION OR VIA THE APPLICABLE STATUTE IS NOT COMPLETE UNTIL THE DEFENDANT IS PREJUDICED. MUQUIT WAS PREJUDICED BECAUSE YOU BLOCKED ENTRY OF THE DOCUMENTS BY CRAWFORD THAT MUQUIT NEEDS TO ARGUE THE ESTOPPEL AS A NON PARTY. THIS VOIDS YOUR JURISDICTION FOR UNCONSTITUTIONAL ACTION. RULE 24 PROVIDE THAT ON TIMELY MOTION THE COURT MAY PERMIT ANYONE TO INTERVENE WHO CLAIMS AN INTEREST RELATED TO THE PROPERTY OR TRANSACTION THAT IS THE SUBJECT OF THE ACTION, AND IS SO SITUATED THAT DISPOSING OF THE ACTION MAY AS A PRACTICAL MATTER IMPAIR OR IMPEDED THE MOVANT'S ABILITY TO PROTECT ITS INTEREST, UNLESS EXISTING PARTIES ADEQUATELY REPRESENT THAT INTEREST. MUQUIT CANNOT ADEQUATELY PROTECT THE KING-KHALIFAH'S INTEREST AS FIDUCIARY WHICH IS EVIDENT BY JUDGE AUSTIN CONSPIRING TO BLOCK THE FILING OF THE ESTOPPEL DOCUMENTS. I, LAWRENCE L. CRAWFORD, BY THIS DOCUMENT WITH ITS ATTACHMENTS, MOTION TO INTERVENE AND ACT IN THE CAPACITY I LEGALLY PETITIONED FOR AND WON BY DUE PROCESS LAW, WEAVER-v.-MASSACHUSETTS, 137 S.Ct. 1899, 198 L.Ed.2d 420, 85 U.S.L.W. 4433(U.S.2017); PIRELA-v.-HORN--Fed. Appx'--, 2017 WL 4176224(3rd.Cir.2017); ROKE-v.-STATE--S.W.3d.--, 2017 WL 5321216.

WE GIVE THE COURT AND ALL PARTIES JUDICIAL NOTICE. PLEASE BE ADVISED. THE (4) THRONES OF THE RE-ESTABLISHED GLOBAL THEOCRATIC STATE IS COMPRISED OF ALL OF CHRISTIANITY, JUDAISM AND ISLAM WITH ITS ADHERENTS AS WELL AS AFRICA AND ALL OF ITS DIASPORA. I, JAHJAH AL MAHDI, AM THE "BLACK MESSIAH" FORETOLD TO COME BY GOD'S HOLY PROPHETS. JUST LIKE THE CITIZENS OF YOUR GLOBAL NATIONS ARE BOUND WITHOUT THEIR CONSENT BEING BORN OR NATURALIZED WITHIN YOUR BORDERS. SO ARE MY PEOPLE AS THEY PERTAIN TO THE GLOBAL THEOCRATIC STATE IF THEY ARE OF AFRICAN DESCENT OR IF THEY ARE OF CHRISTIAN, MUSLIM OR JUDAISM IN THEIR FAITH AND ADHERENCE. THESE ARE THE TERMS OF "CONTRACT", "COVENANT" NOW PROTECTED UNDER ARTICLE 1 SECTION 10 AND ARTICLE IV § 2 OF THE U.S. CONSTITUTION. THIS, TOO, IS WRITTEN WITHIN THE KING-KHALIFAH DECLARATION OF SOVEREIGNTY WHICH IS OUR CONSTITUTION AND IS DEFAULTED BY THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER (192) MEMBER STATES OF THE UNITED NATIONS. THUS, THE KINGDOM OF "IRON" WRITTEN AND FORETOLD IN THE BOOK OF DANIEL CHAPTER (2) VERSES (41) THROUGH

(44)
(49) IS LEGALLY ESTABLISHED BEFORE THIS COURT. "THE BRANCH", FIDUCIARY KING-KHALIFAH, LAWGIVER AND HIGH PRIEST, WRITTEN IN THE BOOK OF ISAIAH 11:1-6 AND ZECHARIAH 6:12-13 OFFICIALLY MAKES APPEARANCE ON THE COURT RECORD, WHICH CANNOT BE CHALLENGED DUE TO THE DEFAULT EMERGING FROM CASE 2013-CP-400-0084 UNTIL THE REQUESTED EVIDENTIARY HEARING TAKES PLACE AND THE DEFENDANTS DEMONSTRATETHEY TIMELY SOUGHT TO CHALLENGE THE AFFIDAVITS IN QUESTION.

INASMUCH, THE N.F.L., WITH ALL OF ITS OWNERS, ARE BEING ADDED AS DEFENDANTS FOR ATTACKING MY PEOPLE, THE AFRICAN AMERICAN PLAYERS, INACTS OF RETALIATION BECAUSE THEY SOUGHT TO EXERCISE THEIR CONSTITUTIONALLY PROTECTED RIGHTS OF "FREE SPEECH" BY KNEELING DURING THE PLAYING OF THE NATIONAL ANTHEM BEHIND RACIAL ANIMUS. THEY ARE BEING SUED FOR $1 TRILLION IN PUNITIVE DAMAGES OR THE OWNERSHIP OF (4) N.F.L. TEAMS, SPECIFICALLY, THE MIAMI DOLPHINS, THE NEW YORK GIANTS, THE SAN FRANCISCO 49ERS, AND DALLAS COWBOYS FOR THE PURPOSE OF HAVING THEM TRANSFERRED TO AFRICAN AMERICAN OWNERSHIP. YOU HAVE 70% AFRICAN AMERICAN PLAYERS BUT NO AFRICAN AMERICAN OWNERS OF THESE TEAMS YOUR NATION GET FILTHY RICH OFF OF? THIS DEFIES JUSTICE AND FAIRNESS. LETS FIX THIS. LET THE AFRICAN AMERICANS OF THIS NATION GET THAT. ALL PROFITS OVER WHAT IS NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN THESE TEAMS WILL GO TO THE HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES AS WELL AS TO HIGH SCHOOLS AND DEVELOPMENT IN MAJORITY BLACK NEIGHBORHOODS TO BETTER THEIR EDUCATION AND LIVING. THE KING-KHALIFAH GAVE YOU JUDICIAL NOTICE VIA EXHIBIT "TRUSTEE" THAT YOUR LAWS ARE NOT SOLELY YOUR OWN, THAT THE ONE TRUE GOD IS THE ORIGINAL FOUNTAIN OF ALL LAW AND SUCH RIGHT TO ESTABLISH LAWS WAS GIVEN TO YOUR GLOBAL NATIONS AS A "GRANT" WITH RESTRICTIONS WHICH YOU CONTINUALLY VIOLATE, GIVEN VIA ABRAHAM WHO IS THE FATHER OF MANY NATIONS AS A MEMBER OF THE SOLE CORPORATION BY THE DECREE OF THE ONETRUE GOD WHO COMMANDED THAT YOUR LAWS MUST BE "JUST AND FAIR" AND NOT VIOLATE HIS SOVEREIGNTY OVER THE EARTH. I INFORMED YOUTHAT I WOULD LEAVE YOUR NATIONS ALONE AND NOT INTERFERE YOUR LAWS OR EXERCISE OF SOVEREIGN POWER UNLESS YOUR ACTIONS DEFY "JUSTICE AND FAIRNESS" WHICH IS THE ESSENTIAL TERMS OF THE "GRANT" GIVEN WITH RESTRICTIONS TO YOUR NATIONS. THESE CLAIMS ARE AN INTRINSIC PART OF THE DEFAULT AS IS SEEN IN THE [70]

13-CE-20

PAGE DOCUMENT, EXHIBIT, "FOREIGN SOVEREIGN # 1", DATED OCTOBER 5, 2017. I INFORMED YOU THAT IF I DETERMINED YOUR LAWS OR ACTIONS DEFY "JUSTICE AND FAIRNESS", AND DIRECTLY IMPACT MY PEOPLE TO THEIR DETRIMENT I AM COMMANDED AND SANCTIONED BY THE ONE TRUE GOD AS FIDUCIARY TO INTERVENE AND CORRECT. THE MATTERS RELATED TO THE N.F.L. ARE BEING SOUGHT AS A PART OF REPARATIONS FOR THIS NATIONS ACTIONS RELATED TO "JIM CROW" AND THE U.S. SLAVE TRADE, Also.

WE GIVE YOU JUDICIAL NOTICE. THE U.S. SUPREME COURT, WITH ALL OF ITS JUDGES ARE NOW ADDED AS DEFENDANTS IN THIS CASE BY DECREE OF THE SUPERSEDING ATTORNEY, JUDICIAL AND LEGISLATIVE POWER AND AUTHORITY OF THE FOREIGN SOVEREIGN CROWN SEEKING INJUNCTIVE ANDDECLARATORY RELIEF WHICH IS GRANTED BY DECREE OF THE SUPERSEDING AUTHORITY OF THE GLOBAL THEOCRATIC COURT. NOT ONLY IS THE DETERMINATION MADE BY THE U S. SUPREME COURT RELATED TO SAME SEX MARRIAGE NULL AND VOID. SO ARE THEIR HOLDINGS UNDER TRUMP-v.-HAWAII, 2018--S.Ct.--, 2018 WL 3116337(U.S.2018). IT IS A MUSLIM BAN. IT IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL, DEFIES JUSTICE AND FAIRNES AND IS VOID. THE CASE OF JANIS-v.-AMERICAN-FEDERATION OF-STATE,-COUNTY-AND-MIN.-EMPLOYEES-COUNSEL-31,--S.Ct.--, 2018 WL 3129785(U.S.2018). THE KING-KHALIFAH WAS PART OF A UNION. THE GOOD THAT THEY DO FOR THE PUBLIC, WHICH DIRECTLY IMPACT MY PEOPLE IS IMMEASURABLE AND OUTWEIGH ANY CONS OF THEIR EXISTENCE. IT DEFIES JUSTICE AND FAIRNESS FOR THOSE WHO REAP THE BENEFITS OF COLLECTIVE BARGAINING TO NOT BE REQUIRED TO CONTRIBUTE TO BENEFITS THEY CONSISTENTLY EXERCISE. THE U.S. SUPREME COURT DECISION IS OVERRULED AND VACATED AND ALL INVOLVED WILL BE REQUIRED TO PAY INTO THOSE UNIONS. THE CASE OF CITIZENS-UNITED v.-FEDERAL-ELECTION-COMM'N, 558 U.S. 310, 187 L.R.R.M. (BNA) 2961. THIS DIRECTLY IMPACTS MY PEOPLE. CORPORATION MONEY IN THE MANNER DETERMINED IS NOT FREE SPEECH. IT IS OLIGARCHY, TYRANNICAL SPEECH WHERE THE FEW IN WEALTH AND POWER SUBDUE OR SILENCE THE MANY WHO DOES NOT HAVE SUCH WEALTH AND POWER WHICH SPITS IN THE FACE OF THE TRUE CONCEPT OF A DEMOCRACY. BY YOUR ACTS YOU'VE PLACED UNLIMITED POWER IN THE HANDS OF A FEW, THE RICH, AND THE AVERAGE AMERICAN AS IS DEMONSTRATED BY RECENT EVENTS, IS CONTROLLED POLITICALLY, SOCIALLY AND ECONOMICALLY BY CORPORATE INTEREST AND GREED AS YOU CONTINUALLY RAPE THE PLANET. IT IS OVERRULED AND VACATED. THE PRIOR LAW BEFORE THIS RULING STANDS.

THE CASE OF FISHER-v.-UNIVERSITY-OF-TEXAS-AT-AUSTIN, 570 U.S. 297, 133 S.Ct. 2411(U.S.2013). FOR THE RECORD, COLOR CAN AND SHALL BE USED TO ESTABLISH DIVERSITY NOT JUST IN ALL STATES COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES. IT SHALL ALSO BE A STANDARD FOR EMPLOYMENT IN COMPANIES AND CORPORATIONS WITHIN THIS NATION UP INTO THE HIGHEST OF RANKS BY ALL SUPERSEDING JUDICIAL AND LEGISLATIVE POWER AND AUTHORITY OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE GLOBAL THEOCRATIC COURT AND SOVEREIGN CROWN. THIS TOO, IS PART OF REPARATIONS RELIEF DEMANDED FOR THE ATROCITIES DONE BY THIS NATION DURING THE TIME OF "JIM CROW" AND THE AMERICAN SLAVE TRADE OR LIEN SHALL ATTACH TO EVERY COMPANY AND CORPORATION THAT OPERATE WITHIN YOUR GLOBAL BORDERS. YOU WILL NOT TOUCH AFFIRMATIVE ACTION IN ANY MANNER THAT WOULD REVERSE, NEGATE, WATER DOWN OR DILUTE ANY RIGHTS OR PRIVILEGES ESTABLISHED FOR AFRICAN AMERICANS WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THE FOREIGN SOVEREIGN CROWN WHERE THESE MATTERS WERE DEFAULTED ON UNDER CASE 2013-CP-400-0084. THE AFFORDABLE CARE ACT WITH ALL OF ITS PROVISIONS AND MANDATES IS RESTORED TO THE TIME THEY EXISTED DURING THE OBAMA ADMINISTRATION. CONGRESS SHALL REPAIR ANY LOOP HOLES THAT LEAD TO ANY DEFICIENCIES. IT SHALL SUPPLEMENT TO ITS PROVISIONS SUBSIDIES OR WHATEVER IS NECESSARY TO ENSURE THAT EVERY AFRICAN AMERICAN, CHRISTIAN, MUSLIM AND JEW WITHIN THIS NATION HAVE FAIR AND ADEQUATE HEALTH CARE. THIS TOO, IS SOUGHT PURSUANT TO REPARATIONS. THE FOCUS MUST BEGIN AND START WITH THE AFRICAN AMERICAN POPULATION WITHIN THIS NATION. THE $100 TRILLION LIEN ON THE ASSESTS OF THE (193) MEMBER STATES OF THE UNITED NATIONS IS TO GO INTO EFFECT IMMEDIATELY UNTIL ALL RELIEF SOUGHT WITHIN THIS CASE IS EITHER GIVEN OR NEGOTIATED ON TERMS THAT IS ACCEPTABLE BY THE SOLE CORPORATION AND FOREIGN SOVEREIGN CROWN. ALL SUPERSEDING ATTORNEY, JUDICIAL AND LEGISLATIVE POWER AND AUTHORITY OF THE FOREIGN SOVEREIGN CROWN, IS INVOKED AND EXERCISED TO REMEDY THESE INJUSTICES. JUDGE AUSTIN YOU HAVE EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION. YOU ARE TO SEE TO THESE DECREES BEING ENACTED AND FOLLOWED TO THE LETTER VIA THE WRIT OF COMMISSION PREVIOUSLY SERVED ON YOU.

FORCED BREACH OF FIDUCIARY DUTY BY FRAUD TO BREACH "CONTRACT", "COVENANT", IS PUNITIVE IN NATURE BY THESE CONSPIRING PARTIES. THE FIDUCIARY SOVEREIGN POWER HAS PARAMOUNT RIGHT TO PROTECT THE LIVES, HEALTH, MORALS, COMFORT AND GENERAL WELFARE OF HIS HOLY COMMONWEALTH WHO ARE BENEFICIARIES OF THE "TRUST". THIS GIVES ME, JAHJAH AL MAHDI, STANDING TO INTERVENE AND ADDRESS THESE MATTERS. THEY ARE SUPPLEMENTED TO THE ORIGINAL COMPLAINT PURSUANT TO FED. RULE 15(a)(1)(C)(1)(B)(d) IN THAT THE DEFENDANTS ATTACKED OUR CASES IN RETALIATION, IN VIOLATION OF THE REMEDY CLAUSE, ADA AND OUR 1st. AMENDMENT RIGHT TO ACCESS THE COURTS, TO PREVENT THE KING-KHALIFAH'S ASCENT TO THE (4) GLOBAL THRONES IN HIS EFFORT TO PROTECT HIS PEOPLE WHO ARE BENEFICIARIES OF THE "TRUST", AS WE, IN THE PARALLEL CASES ALL ARE. THIS GIVES THE KING-KHALIFAH STANDING, ALSO INVOKING HIS SUPERSEDING JUDICIAL, ATTORNEY AND LEGISLATIVE POWERS TO WHICH THERE IS NO SEPARATION, DEFAULTED ON BY THIS NATION, BINDING UPON THIS COURT, TO FILE SUIT AND ADDRESS THESE MATTERS, EDEN-v.-GOODYEAR-TIRE &-RUBBER-CO., 858 F2d. 198(4th.Cir.1988); CURTIS-v.-CAFE'-ENTERPRISES-INC., 2016 WL 6916786(N.C.2016); HOME-BUILDING-&-LOAN ASS'N-v.-BLAISDELL, 290 U.S. 398, 54 S.Ct. 231, 88 A.L.R. 1481, 78 L.Ed. 413(U.S.1934); ELLIOTT-v.-BOARD-OF-SCHOOL-TRUSTEES

OF MADISON CONSOLIDATED SCHOOLS, --F3d.--, 2017 WL 5988226(7th. Cir.2017); NORTH CAROLINA ASS'N OF EDUCATORS, INC. V. STATE, 368 N.C. 777, 786 S.E.2d. 255(N.C.2016).

(29-32) EXHIBIT, "INJUNCTION". THIS IS DEFAULTED ON IN CASE 2013-CP-400-0084. EXHIBIT, "PROTECTIVE ORDER". THIS IS THE [6] PAGE DOCUMENT DATED JUNE 2, 2018. EXHIBIT, "REMOVAL"; EXHIBIT, "RETALIATION". ALL RELIEF SOUGHT BY THE KING-KHALIFAH WITHIN THESE DOCUMENTS ARE TO BE GRANTED BY DECREE OF THE FOREIGN SOVEREIGN CROWN DUE TO THEIR ACTS OF OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE AND BY SANCTIONS SOUGHT. SEE TO IT TRUSTEE JUDGE AUSTIN.

(33-41) EXHIBITS, "ATTORNEY GENERAL ROWLAND #'S 1-9". THESE ARE A FEW OF THE DOCUMENTS THAT WERE FILED IN BOTH THE S.C. SUPREME COURT AND THE S.C. COURT OF APPEALS. JOSEPH ROWLAND WAS DESIGNATED BY WRIT OF COMMISSION TO ACT AS ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR THE KING-KHALIFAH, WHICH IS PROCEDURALLY BARRED IN THE DISTRICT COURT CHALLENGING UNTIL AN EVIDENTIARY HEARING IS GIVEN AND THE PARTIES DEMONSTRATE THEY TIMELY CHALLENGED EXHIBIT(S) "JUDGE LEE #'S 1-4". ROWLAND EXHAUSTED FOR ALL OF US AS ATTORNEY GENERAL. THE SUMMONS, NUMBER "28" FILED IN THIS CASE FOR S.C.D.C. WAS FILED IN THE S.C. SUPREME COURT GIVING THE NAMES FOR ALL WHOM FOR WHICH HE ACTED. THEY CHOSE FRAUD WHICH VOIDED THEIR JURISDICTION FOR UNCONSTITUTIONAL ACTION AND BY THEIR MACHINATIONS AND ATTEMPTS TO THWART REVIEW AND PROTECT THE S.C. ATTORNEY GENERAL FROM RESPONDING TO CONCEAL THEIR FAILURE TO TIMELY CHALLENGE THE AFFIDAVITS MADE THE STATE PROCEEDINGS FALL UNDER ROSS V. BLAKE, 136 S.Ct. 1850(U.S.2016) WHICH ATTACHED. THEY HAD AN OPPORTUNITY AT ONE FULL ROUND BUT CHOSE FRAUD AND OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE. THIS VOIDS THEIR JURISDICTION ESTABLISHING THAT THERE ARE NO AVAILABLE STATE REMEDIES. THERE IS ALSO REMOVAL PURSUANT TO 28 U.S.C. §§ 1443(1), 1602-1612 ET. SEQ. AND 2679. EXHAUSTION IS NOT REQUIRED, U.S. V. $41,320 U.S. CURRENCY, 9 F.Supp.3d. 582, 2014 WL 1266240; WILAND V. CLARK, 2018 WL 1129977(E.D.Va. 2018); HILL V. ZOOK, 2017 WL 6614622(E.D.Va.2017). YOU TRIED TO CONCEAL THE STATE AND FEDERAL JUDGES INVOLVEMENT IN ALL OF THIS REQUIRING YOUR RECUSAL AS MAGISTRATE JUDGE, JUDGE AUSTIN AND HARWELL, BUT YOU, JUDGE AUSTIN, ARE TO ACT AS TRUSTEE TO THE FOREIGN SOVEREIGN CROWN OR YOU WILL BE IN VIOLATION OF YOUR OATH OF OFFICE TO UPHOLD THE CONSTITUTION, WHICH IS WHAT THE

OTHER JUDGES ARE BEING SUED FOR, AMONG OTHER THINGS. YOU HAVE ENGAGED IN CLEAR ACTS OF OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE REQUIRING SANCTIONS AND RECUSAL, BENTON v. BURNS, 2017 WL 491251 (D.C.Md.2017); REGG v. HEARNBERGER, 84 F3d. 112(4th.Cir.2017). YOU, AS TRUSTEE JUDGE AUSTIN, HAVE JURISDICTION OVER ALL OF THESE MATTERS IN ALL DOCUMENTS NOW BEFORE THIS COURT. ONCE JURISDICTION IS ACQUIRED, IT IS EXCLUSIVE, PENNHURST v. I.C.C., 494 U.S. 1, 110 S.Ct. 914, 108 L.Ed.2d. 1 (U.S.1990); BROWN v. BROWN, F.Supp.2d., 2013 WL 2338233(D.C.Ky.2013). THE "CONTRACT", "COVENANT", THAT ESTABLISHES THE SUPERSEDING POWER AND AUTHORITY UNDER FEDERAL PROBATE LAW, COMMON LAW, FOREIGN LAW, REGARDING THE SOLE CORPORATION CANNOT BE MADE OR UNMADE BY THE COURTS, AMERICAN MUT. LIBERTY INS. CO. v. PLYWOODS PLASTICS CORP., 81 F.Supp. 157(DSC. 1948); QARAH v. THE NEW YORK CITY DEPT. OF EDUC., F.Supp.3d., 2015 WL 4240733(N.Y.D.C.2015); SANDRA J. KOTTMAN PLAINTIFF v. UNITED STATES, 2017 WL 4185481 (W.D.MISSOURI.2017).

(42-45) THIS IS EXHIBIT(S), "GOURDINE # 1". THE [22] PAGE DOCUMENT DATED MAY 1 , 2017. EXHIBIT, "GOURDINE # 2". THIS IS THE GOURDINE BRIEF CONTAINING THE LEGAL ISSUES OF RELIGIOUS PROPHESY SAID THE FORERUNNER TO CHRIST, THE KING-KHALIFAH, WOULD BRING; EXHIBIT(S) HABEAS CORPUS #'S 1 AND 2". THE U.S. SUPREME COURT HAS RECENTLY GAVE JUDICIAL REVIEW ON AN ESSENTIAL LEAD ISSUE OF RELIGIOUS PROPHESY RELATED TO THE INDICTMENTS BY THEIR LANGUAGE TAKING AWAY THE PRESUMPTION OF INNOCENCE AND SHIFTING THE BURDEN OF PERSUASION TO THE DEFENDANTS AND CREATING AN INSTANT DOUBLE JEOPARDY CLAIM. THE U.S. SUPREME COURT DETERMINED THE PRESUMPTION OF INNOCENCE LIES AT THE FOUNDATION OF THE WHOLE CRIMINAL PROCEEDING MAKING IT A STRUCTURAL ERROR TO DEPRIVE SUCH NOT SUBJECT TO THE HARMLESS ERROR DOCTRINE. THE COURT FURTHER DETERMINED THAT THE PRESUMPTION OF INNOCENCE IS A PRINCIPLE SO ROOTED IN THE TRADITIONS AND CONSCIENCE OF THE PEOPLE AS TO BE FUNDAMENTAL AND TO DEPRIVE SUCH, AS THE INDICTMENTS DO, IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL AND A VIOLATION OF DUE PROCESS WHICH VOIDS THE COURT'S JURISDICTION. NORMALLY, THIS WOULD BE AN AUTOMATIC REVERSIBLE ERROR. BUT DUE TO THE ADDED COMPOUNDING FACTORS SUCH AS THE GRAND JURY GOING BEYOND THE SCOPE AND POWER OF THE AUTHORITY GIVEN TO THEM AND BY THE LANGUAGE CONVICTING US SUBJECTING US TO A FORM OF MODERN DAY SLAVERY, TAKING AWAY OUR PRESUMPTION OF INNOCENCE AND RIGHT TO VOTE IN VIOLATION OF THE 15th. AMENDMENT BY EGREGIOUS FRAUD UPON THE COURT BY THESE VIOLATIONS. THEN YOU ADD THE ADDITIONAL COMPOUNDING FACTORS OF CONSTRUCTIVELY AMENDING THE INDICTMENTS ON THE MENS REA ELEMENTS EVEN BY ATTEMPTED INSUFFICIENT CURATIVE INSTRUCTION "BOILERPLATE". THE AMOUNT OF PREJUDICE AND DUE PROCESS VIOLATION BECOMES SO EGREGIOUS IT REQUIRES THAT THE SENTENCES AND CONVICTIONS MUST BE VACATED. YOU ADD THE DEFAULT EMERGING FROM CASE 2013-CP-400-0084 WHICH IS A FALSE IMPRISONMENT TORT ATTACKING CONVICTION AND NON PARTY ESTOPPEL ATTACHES. THE COURT CAN'T USE HECK v. HUMPHREY SINCE THE CONVICTIONS ARE ALREADY INVALIDATED. A REVERSIBLE CONVICTION IS REVERSIBLE REGARDLESS OF THE REASON WHICH INCLUDE THE FOREIGN SOVEREIGN IMMUNITY CLAIMS, AND AN INVALID CONVICTION IS NO CONVICTION AT ALL WITCH ALSO AID IN PROVING THAT MONTGOMERY v. LOUISIANA, 136 S.Ct. 718, 193 L.Ed.2d. 599 WAS CORRECT ABOUT UNCONSTITUTIONAL ACTION VOIDING JURISDICTION EVEN IN CRIMINAL CASES, UNITED STATES v. LIBOUS, 858 F3d. 64(2nd.Cir.2017); CITY OF LEBANNON v. MILBURN, 286 Or. App. 212, 398 P.3d. 486(2017). TO ENSURE THAT THE DISTRICT COURT DOES NOT ABUSE ITS DISCRETION AND MISREPRESENT THE FACTS IN ACTS OF FRAUD UPON THE COURT AND

DETERMINE THAT THE U.S. SUPREME COURT CASE ONLY APPLIES TO CASES WHEN A CONVICTION HAS BEEN VACATED. ALL ONE WOULD HAVE TO DO IS REVIEW SUBSEQUENT CASES THAT ADDRESS THIS MATTER AND IT WOULD BE PERSPICUOUS THAT THE U.S. SUPREME COURT'S DETERMINATION APPLIES TO THE STRUCTURAL FOUNDATION OF ALL CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS FROM THE POINT OF ARREST UNTIL THE PERSON PLEAS OR A JURY DETERMINES GUILT, BEING A FOUNDATIONAL RIGHT, AND CANNOT BE STRIPPED BEFORE THAT PLEA OR CONVICTION BY JURY OCCURS, WHICH THE INDICTMENTS DO. SEE STATE v. THOMPSON, 2018 WL 1702406, * 6+ W.Va.; MARTIN v. UNITED STATES, 2018 WL 1626578, * 2 D.Md.; DIXON v. YORDY, 2018 WL 1526006, * 5 D.IDAHO.

TAKE NOTICE OF SUMMONS # 28. JUDGE AUSTIN, AS TRUSTEE, I WANT YOU TO VACATE THE ORDERS IN EVERY HABEAS CORPUS AND § 1983 ACTION ISSUED AGAINST THE PARTIES IN THESE PARALLEL CASES. REINSTATE THE CASES AND USE THEM AS A MEANS TO REMOVE US TO THE NICEST FEDERAL PRE-RELEASE CAMP YOU CAN FIND IMMEDIATELY, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF JASON GOURDINE. HE WITHDREW. THAT'S HIS PROBLEM. EVERYONE ELSE LISTED IN THE U.S. MARSHAL SERVICE DOCUMENT IS TO BE IMMEDIATELY REMOVED WITH ALL OF THEIR PROPERTY WITHOUT EXCEPTION. WE ARE NOT TO BE FORCED TO LEAVE BEHIND ANY THING THAT WE DO NOT WANT TO. WE ARE TO BE REMOVED PURSUANT TO 28 U.S.C. § 1455(c) AND S.C.D.C. IS TO BE ORDERED TO IMMEDIATELY REPLACE ALL OF THE KING-KHALIFAH'S PERSONAL PROPERTY IN QUESTION SINCE THEY DEFAULTED ON ALL OF THIS UNDER CASE 2013-CP-400-0084 AND CONSPIRED IN FRAUD AND OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE. ORDER IT PLEASE BY DECREE OF THE SOVEREIGN CROWN, TAYLOR v. TAYLOR, 2016 WL 5118113; COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA v. AYEM-EL, DEFENDANT, 2016 WL 4507814(E.D.Va.2016); MARYLAND v. GHAZI-EL, 2016 WL 2736183(Md.2016); NORTH CAROLINA v. DAVIS, 2014 WL 1317647, * 1+ (E.D.N.C.2014).

PURSUANT TO FED. RULE 16(a)(5)(2)(C)(I). FOR PURPOSES OF A PRETRIAL CONFERENCE. THE COURT MAY ORDER THE ATTORNEYS AND ANY UNREPRESENTED PARTY TO APPEAR FOR ONE OR MORE PRETRIAL CONFERENCES FOR SUCH PURPOSES AS FACILITATING SETTLEMENT REGARDING THE CLAIM OF COLLATERAL ESTOPPEL AND OTHER MATTERS AND TO TAKE APPROPRIATE ACTION FOR SETTLEMENT OF OBTAINING ADMISSIONS SUCH AS THE SLED FILE 5501014 AND OTHER EVIDENCE, SUCH AS THE DNA SOUGHT TESTED AND OTHER ADMISSIONS AND STIPULATIONS ABOUT FACTS AND DOCUMENTS TO AVOID UNNECESSARY PROOF, AND RULING IN ADVANCE ON THE ADMISSIBILITY OF EVIDENCE, SETTLING THE ISSUE OR CASE AND USING ANY NEEDED SPECIAL PROCEDURE TO ASSIST IN RESOLVING THE DISPUTE WHEN AUTHORIZATION BY LAW, STATUTE OR RULE, SUCH AS RULE 26 AND U.S. v. LANE WOULD REQUIRE. IT IS WELL SETTLED THAT WILLFUL BLINDNESS AND CONSCIOUS AVOIDANCE IS THE LEGAL EQUIVALENT TO KNOWLEDGE. YOUR ACTIONS INFRINGE UPON THE "TRUST" BY VIOLATING YOUR OATHS OF OFFICE SUBJECTS ALL PARTIES TO CHARGES ACCORDANCE WITH FEE OF $1 MILLION PER VIOLATION. UNREBUTTED AFFIDAVITS ARE PRESUMED TRUE AND THE DEFENDANTS ARE REQUIRED TO TIMELY RESPOND AND REBUT THE TRUTHS EXPRESSED IN EACH PARAGRAPH, CATEGORICALLY AND ON EACH POINT FOR POINT BASES WITH AFFIDAVIT, AKBAR v. BANGASH, 2017 WL 4334912 S .D.MICH.2017); UNITED STATES v. ANTZOULATOS, 962 F2d. 720(7th. CIR.1992); 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a)(3); WANG v. ASHCROFT, 320 F3d. 130(2nd.Cir.2003); U.S. v. TOFANAH, 765 F3d. 141 (2nd.Cir.2014); GLOBAL TECH APPLIANCES INC. v. S.E.B. S.A., 563 U.S. 754, 131 S.Ct. 2060, 179 L.Ed.2d. 1167(U.S.2011); UNITED STATES v. VALBRUN

877 F3d. 440, 105 Fed. R. EVID. Serv. 207 (1st.Cir.2017). THE PLAINTIFFS HAVE A RIGHT TO BE FULLY HEARD AND PRESENT A COMPLETE DEFENSE. TO NOT GIVE THIS HEARING, WHICH WE MOTION FOR, WOULD VIOLATE DUE PROCESS AS WELL AS THE TERMS OF THE SOVEREIGN AND CONSTITUTE AN ACT OF CONSPIRACY AND OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE VIOLATING THE EQUAL PROTECTION OF THE LAWS CLAUSE, MOUSSAOUI, 483 F3d. 220 CA4 (Va.2007); GREAT-AMERICAN-INS.-CO.-v.-NEXTDAY-NETWORK-HARDWARE-CORP., 73 F.Supp.3d. 636(2014); MINA-v.-CHESTER COUNTY, F.Supp.3d., 2015 WL 6550543(2015); PAUL-ADAMS-v.-CALIFORNIA-INSTUTUTION, 2016 WL 6464444.

ALL EXHIBITS ATTACHED TO THE FACE OF THIS NOTICE SEEKING LEAVE TO APPEAL ARE ATTACHED FOR ALL PURPOSES. ALL ISSUES, CLAIMS , DEFENSES, MOTIONS, PETITIONS ETC. IN THEIR TOTALITY ARE SUPPLEMENTED TO THE COMPLAINT. WE MOTION FOR AN EVIDENTIARY HEARING AND SEEK ALL OTHER RELIEF DEMANDED BY THIS DOCUMENT AND ITS ATTACHMENTS IN TOTAL. WE WANT AND DEMAND A TRIAL ON ALL CLAIMS AND CRAWFORD ACT AS ATTORNEY WITH ANTHONY COOK PRESENT TO ASSIST HIM DUE TO THE DISABILITY TO HIS HANDS. WE OBJECT TO THIS NOT BEING GRANTED. WE SEEK LEAVE TO APPEAL THE ORDER, BRAZELL-v.-WINDSOR, 384 S.C. 502, 682 S.E.2d. 824 (S.C.App.2009); ERSTEIN v.-WORLD-ACCERTANCE-CORP., 2015 WL 2365701(DSC.2015); CARTER v.-SOUTH-CAROLINA, 2014 WL 5325234(DSC.2014).

THE COURT CONSPIRING IN ACTS OF FRAUD TO BE SILENT AND SUPPRESS TRUTH ON THESE JURISDICTIONAL ISSUES WHEN THERE IS DUTY TO SPEAK VOIDS YOUR JURISDICTION FOR DUE PROCESS VIOLATION AND UNCONSTITUTIONAL ACTION, MONTGOMERY-v.-LOUISIANA, 136 S.Ct. 718, 193 L.Ed.2d. 599, 84 U.S.L.W. 4063 (U.S.2016); HILL-v.-SNYDER, 821 F3d. 763, 765+ (6th.Cir.Mich.); IN-RE:-DURAMAX-DIESEL LITIGATION,--F.R.D.--, 2018 WL 949856(E.D.Mich.2018); UNITED STATES-v.-RALIN, 874 F3d. 418(4th.Cir.2017); UNITED-STATES-v.-LUSK, 2017 WL 508589(S.D.Va.2017); M.D.C.-INNOVATIONS,-LLC.-v.-NORTHERN,--Fed. Appx'--, 2018 WL 1129607(4th.Cir.2018).

ACCORD TO VAN-HORNE'S-LESSEE-v.-DURRANCE, 2 U.S. 304, 316 (F.CAS.) 2 DALL 304 (1795). A STATUTE, AND WE CAN ADD, "LAW" SHALL NEVER HAVE AN EQUITABLE CONSTRUCTION IN ORDER TO OVERTHROW OR DIVEST AN ESTATE, SUCH AS THE SOLE CORPORATION, WITHOUT DUE PROCESS OF LAW, ESPECIALLY ONE GIVEN BY CLEAR "CONTRACT", "COVENANT" WHERE THE PARTIES AND THE UNITED STATES DEFAULTED ON THE CLAIMS. EVERY STATUTE AND OR LAW DEROGATORY TO THE RIGHTS OF PROPERTY, WHICH INCLUDE THE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY, RIGHTS AND TITLES OF THE CROWN WITH ALL OF ITS SUPERSEDING POWER AND AUTHORITY, OR THAT TAKES AWAY THE ESTATE OF A CITIZEN, OUGHT TO BE CONSTRUED STRICTLY AND IN FAVOR OF THE SOVEREIGN CROWN OR YOU VIOLATE THE "GRANT" AND "CONTRACT" BURDENING ITS EXERCISE WHICH CANNOT BE MADE OR UNMADE BY THE COURTS, WARD-v.-AUERBACH, 2017 WL 2724938(D.C.Miss.2017); PHILLIPS-v.-BROCK-&-SCOTT-PLLC, 2017 WL 3226866(D.C.Md.2017).

YOU CANNOT BE SILENT ON THESE CLAIMS BY AVOIDING THE REQUIRED EVIDENTIARY HEARING. IF THE STATE MAY COMPEL THE SURRENDER OF ONE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT AS A CONDITION OF ITS FAVOR, IT MAY, IN LIKE MANNER, COMPEL THE SURRENDER OF ALL, TO INCLUDE THE LAWS OF NATURE WHICH REFLECT THE LAWS OF GOD. CAN MAN CAUSE GOD TO SURRENDER HIS RIGHTS AND LAWS? IT IS INCONCEIVABLE THAT GUARANTEES EMBEDDED IN THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE REMEDY CLAUSE AND OTHER PROVISIONS, WHICH INCLUDE

ALL SOVEREIGN NATIONS BEING ANSWERABLE TO NO ONE BUT GOD, AND IN THIS CASE HIS LAWGIVER, MAY BE MANIPULATED OUT OF EXISTENCE WHICH IN THIS CASE ARE NOW PROTECTED BY CONTRACT UNDER ARTICLE 1 SECTION 10 OF THE U.S. CONSTITUTION ALSO NOW UNDER ARTICLE IV § 2 BY THE DEFAULT. SEE Cf. PUBLIC LICENSES AND PRIVATE RIGHTS (BARNETT 1953); 33 OLR. 10n. 32 (STATES POWER TO GRANT PRIVILEGES ON ITS OWN CONDITION IS LIMITED, SO THAT IT MAY NOT THEREBY REQUIRE RELINQUISHMENT OF CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS). THE UNITED STATES MADE APPEARANCE AND DEFAULTED BINDING ALL BY THE SUPREMACY CLAUSE. YOU CANNOT BE SILENT ON THIS, U.S. v. KORN, F.Supp.2d., 2013 WL 2898056(W.D.N.Y.2013); SEC v. FARMER, F.Supp.3d., 2015 WL 5838867(S.D.Tex.2015); UNITED STATES v. CALLOWAY, F.Supp.3d., 2016 WL 4269961(N.D.Cali.2016). OBJECTIONS ARE FILED TO YOUR ORDER PURSUANT TO RULE 72(a). NOTICE SEEKING LEAVE TO APPEAL THAT ORDER ARE FILED PURSUANT TO FED. RULE 73(c). SEND THIS CASE UP TO THE 4TH. CIRCUIT PLEASE.

RESPECTFULLY,
YAHYA MUQUIT ET. AL.,

Yahya Muquit

AUGUST 2, 2018

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)	COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
)	
COUNTY OF CHARLESTON)	FOR THE 9th JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
)	
Joseph T. Rowland 290065)	
Applicant)	2018-CP-10-4545
Vs.)	
State of South Carolina)	AMENDED PCR APPLICATION
Respondent,)	
)	

FILED
2019 JUL 17 PM 12:45
JULIE J. ARMSTRONG
CLERK OF COURT
BY

Applicant by and though counsel amends his original Post-Conviction Relief application to include the following:

1. Trial counsel provided ineffective assistance of counsel by failing the argue the following issues in support of his motion to suppress the results of Charleston Police Department's SIU search of 31 Woodleaf Court.
    a. The SIU officer executing the search warrant failed to leave a copy of the search warrant affidavit in violation of S.C. Code Ann § 17-13-150. Additionally the SIU officers executing the warrant were not in possession of the Affidavit when the warrant was executed.
    b. SIU Officer Ratliff premised the probable cause to search the premises in part upon a statement provided by the driver of a blue Honda Accord who allegedly was seen to have been involved in a hand to hand transaction at the location before being stopped by CPD after leaving the residence; and, upon "numerous complaints" from unidentified individuals over the past six months.
        i. Other than the statement by the driver, there was no proof offered that there were no drugs in the blue Honda Accord prior to its arrival at the residence. Moreover, the driver had an incentive to fabricate his statement in order to escape criminal liability for being caught in possession of both marijuana and cocaine.
        ii. The numerous complaints about drug activity amounted to more than anonymous tips and Officer Ratliff offered no proof as to the reliability of the

tipsters. Moreover, Officer Ratliff offered no proof to show that the six month old tips were not stale.

2. Trial counsel was ineffective for not renewing the objections he raised during the pre-trial suppression hearing by making a contemporaneous objection when the drug evidence was introduced at trial. By failing to make this contemporaneous object, the issues regarding the warrant's inaccurate address and the lack of probable cause were not preserved for appellate review.
3. Trial counsel was ineffective for failing to call John Rowland, Janis Rowland and Leroy Roland as witnesses at the suppression hearing. On information and belief these three individuals would have testified to material inaccuracies in the testimony offered by Officer Ratliff during the suppression hearing.
4. The 9th Circuit Solicitor's office engaged in reckless conduct by allowing Officer Ratliff to testify that Applicant was at the residence when the search warrant was served. (Transcript p. 66 line 10 through 67 line 16); and that Applicant was given a copy of the search warrant affidavit. (Transcript p 62 lines 2-5). This testimony directly conflicts with CPD Officer Keith Summer's testimony that Applicant was not at the residence when the search warrant was served. (Transcript p. 52 lines 7-11). Additionally the testimony conflicts with Officer Ratliff's testimony at the preliminary hearing that he did not leave a copy of the search warrant affidavit at the residence. (Preliminary hearing testimony p 6 lines 6-12).
5. Trial counsel was ineffective for not calling Leroy Roland as a witness in the defense's case in chief. On information and belief Leroy Roland would have testified that he owned the hand gun found at the residence.
6. As an additional ground for relief, Respondent is in possession of newly discovered evidence namely an affidavit by John Rowland in which he claims ownership of the cocaine found in the residence. The affidavit further states that the reason the affiant did not come forward with this information sooner is because he feared that DSS would have sought to remove his children from his custody based on his possession of cocaine while his children were present.

Defendant reserves the right to supplement his PCR application with additional information or claims.

Respectfully Submitted,

James Falk
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Charleston, SC 29402
(843) 606 6007
jfalklaw@gmail.com

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Undersigned certifies that on July 17, 2019 a copy of the above was both mailed and emailed to Benjamin Limbaugh. at PO Box 11549 Columbia, SC 29211; blimbaugh@scag.gov

James Falk
Counsel for Applicant

Transcript of the Preliminary Hearing in the Matter of

Case: State of South Carolina v. Joseph Todd Rowland

Date: June 27, 2011

Case No.: M611692-M611696

J. Collins REPORTING

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IN THE CENTRALIZED PRELIMINARY HEARING COURT
CHARLESTON COUNTY

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,	*	M611692
	*	M611693
Plaintiff,	*	M611694
VS	*	M611695
	*	M611696
JOSEPH TODD ROWLAND,	*	
	*	June 27, 2011
Defendant.	*	10:00 a.m.

****

TRANSCRIPT OF PRELIMINARY HEARING
BEFORE THE HONORABLE JAMES B. GOSNELL, JR.,
CHARLESTON COUNTY MAGISTRATE JUDGE

APPEARANCES:

For the Plaintiff: NATASHA CHISOLM, ASSISTANT SOLICITOR
Ninth Judicial Circuit
101 Meeting Street
Charleston, South Carolina 29401

For the Defendant: Savage and Savage
BY: ANDREW J. SAVAGE, ESQ.
P.O. Box 1002
Charleston, South Carolina 29402

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(On the record, 10:25 a.m.)

THE COURT: We are in the Preliminary Hearing Court, the County of Charleston. The 27th day of June, 2011.

The case of State versus Joseph Todd Rowland. Mr. Rowland has been charged with Trafficking in cocaine; PWID marijuana; the unlawful possession of a stolen pistol; the unlawful possession of a handgun by a convicted felony, and; the possession of a weapon during the commission of a violent crime.

Representing the Defendant today is Mr. Andrew Savage. Representing the State, Natasha Chisolm -- Solicitor Natasha Chisolm.

Will the Detective please state his name and agency for the Court?

THE WITNESS: Brandon Ratliffe, Charleston Police Department.

(Witness duly sworn by the Court.)

THE COURT: State your case to the Court.

Mr. Savage, I understand that you're also asking the Court consider, after the hearing, a motion to reconsider the bond that was previously set; is that correct, sir?

MR. SAVAGE: As long as it's lowered, not

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raised, yes.

THE COURT: Thank you, sir.

State your case.

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

On June 3rd, 2011, the Charleston Police Department Special Investigations Unit executed a Search Warrant for 31 Woodleaf Court in Charleston. It says, "The residence of Joseph Rowland."

During the execution of the Search Warrant, we located in the Defendant's room mail addressed to the Defendant, multiple bags of cocaine. The cocaine came back from our forensics lab testing at 57.45 grams.

Also in that room we located a Tupperware containing marijuana, 9.19 grams of marijuana from our forensics lab.

We also further located a pistol that was found in his room. The pistol came back as a stolen pistol.

In the garage behind the house, we located a scale that had cocaine residue on the scale, along with plastic Zip-Loc bags.

In the room with the cocaine that was found in the desk portion of his room -- well, excuse me,

the dresser, we located another scale in plain view and the same Zip-Loc bags.

THE COURT: What about the convicted-felon part?

THE WITNESS: Yes, he was convicted -- he has -- well, he's got multiple convictions.

As to why: 2007 for a PWID charge, PWID cocaine.

THE COURT: Ms. Chisolm?

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MS. CHISOLM:

Q. Where was the gun located?

A. The gun was located in his room on the shelf of a bookshelf in plain view.

Q. And the cocaine, you said it weighed 57 grams?

A. Yes, ma'am. (The total amount from the three bags found was 57.45 grams.) That was from our forensics lab.

NO SLED Report

Q. And those were also in the bedroom?

A. Yes, ma'am.

Q. Along with the Defendant?

A. No, the Defendant was not in the bedroom at the time.

Q. From the Defendant's bedroom?

A. Yes, ma'am.

MS. CHISOLM: No further questions.

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THE COURT: Mr. Savage.

MR. SAVAGE: Thank you, Judge.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. SAVAGE:

Q. This was on June 12th?

A. June 3rd.

Q. June 3rd.

And when you executed the Search Warrant, did you leave a copy of it at the residence?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And did you leave a copy of the Affidavit at the residence?

A. No, sir.

Q. Why was that?

A. At the time we were protecting some -- the nature of some of the investigation.

Q. But you realize that the Affidavit's a part of the Warrant, which is required by law to be left at the residence?

THE COURT: Are we talking about the Search Warrant or are we talking about the Arrest Warrant?

MR. SAVAGE: Search Warrant.

BY MR. SAVAGE:

Q. I'm assuming the Search Warrant is what gave you

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the probable cause to enter the house --

A. Yes.

Q. -- and it gave you the probable cause for the arrest?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. So the Search Warrant is the instrument which led to the arrest --

A. Yes, and the copy of the signed Search Warrant was left.

Q. But the Affidavit for the Search Warrant was not left?

A. No, sir.

Q. Now, what was the basis for the probable cause for the Search Warrant?

A. We had set up, early in the day, surveillance on the location from the a fixed point. We observed the Defendant exit his house, meet a vehicle in the street, conduct a hand-to-hand narcotics transaction, and then immediately return into his residence.

That vehicle was then pulled over, the drugs were located, and a written statement was given.

Q. So law enforcement actually viewed a drug transaction --

A. Yes, sir.

Q. -- performed by this Defendant?

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A. Yes, sir.
Q. And that's what led to the Search Warrant?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. And when you searched the house, did you identify who occupied the house at that time?
A. Yes, sir. We knew that the Defendant -- from information we had gathered, we knew that the Defendant lived there, along with his parents.
Q. Prior to obtaining the Arrest Warrant, were any of the parties residing at the house interviewed?
A. No, sir.
THE COURT: Interviewed?
MR. SAVAGE: Yes.
BY MR. SAVAGE:
Q. Was anybody present at the house?
A. Yes. His --
THE COURT: At the time the Search Warrant was executed?
MR. SAVAGE: Yes.
A. Yeah, during the Search Warrant his brother, John, his girlfriend Jennifer, and their two children.
BY MR. SAVAGE:
Q. They were present at the house?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. But they refused to cooperate, or they refused to

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give you a response?

A. Refused to cooperate with what?

Q. The people that were present at the house were not interviewed; is that correct?

A. No.

Q. How, then, did you identify that the room in which the drugs were found --

A. We located mail addressed to the Defendant in that room.

Q. And what was the date of that mail?

A. I'm not sure. I'd have to pull it out of evidence to find out.

Q. Well, was it current with the Search Warrant or was it historic mail?

A. I don't know what the date of the mail was. It looked fairly new.

Q. Did the Defendant's brother, John, live at that residence?

A. No, sir. My understanding that John and his girlfriend Jennifer and children were staying in North Charleston.

Q. Did John have access to the house?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And does John have a history of drug involvement?

MS. CHISOLM: Objection.

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THE COURT: Outside the scope of this hearing today. He wasn't arrested.

BY MR. SAVAGE:

Q. The probable cause that led to the arrest of the Defendant Joseph Rowland was based on an assumption --

A. No, it was --

Q. -- that he lived in the room in which you found the contraband.

Is there any other information, other than intuition or the mail that you found, which was undated, that he lived -- actually lived in that room?

A. No, sir.

Q. Now, the question I asked you about his brother John. Does John have a history --

MS. CHISOLM: Objection.

MR. SAVAGE: I think I laid a premise for it, Judge.

John was at the house, there's speculation as to whose room it was. The testimony is that John had access to the house.

BY MR. SAVAGE:

Q. How did you eliminate John as a suspect?

THE COURT: There you go.

A. Because John no longer lives at the residence. He is not the person I received numerous complaints on. He

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is not the person that sold the drugs to the party that showed up in front of the residence prior to the Search Warrant.

Q. So in addition to the surveillance, there was reason to go there in the first place, because of complaints that had been made?

A. We had received numerous complaints throughout the year of narcotics activity from that residence naming Joseph Rowland.

Q. Did it name anyone else?

A. No, sir.

Q. Were there any other materials taken from the bedroom in which the contraband was found identifying the Defendant, Joseph Rowland --

A. No, sir.

Q. -- other than the mail?

A. No, sir.

Q. Any clothing?

A. Well, there was plenty of clothing. We did not take any of it.

Q. Any photographs taken?

A. No -- of the?

Q. The room itself.

A. Yes.

Q. And in terms of you -- that indicated there was

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another scale or something taken from a garage or --

A. Yes, sir. Behind the residence there's a shed, and inside the shed within a gas grill, sitting on top of it, when you open it up, was a scale that had cocaine residue on it and a box of Zip-Loc bags.

Q. With respect to the contraband that was found at that location, was there anything that identified it as being owned or under the custody and control of Joseph Rowland?

A. Only under the complaints that we had received.

Q. In other words, there were no --

A. Anonymous complaints that we received, stating that --

Q. -- fingerprints lifted or anything of that nature?

A. I don't have those results back yet; we don't have latent --

Q. So there were fingerprints lifted?

A. Well, I don't know; we don't have the results from our latent print test back yet. Just from the actual drugs.

Q. With respect to the cocaine, I believe you testified was in excess of 57 grams --

A. Yes.

Q. -- I did not hear the marijuana amount.

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A. I'm sorry. The marijuana is 9.19 grams.
Q. And was that possession with intent or?
A. Yes, sir, it was a PWID.
Q. What was the indicia of distribution?
A. It was packaged in separate baggies and located in the same room with the multiple bags of cocaine.

MR. SAVAGE: Thank you, sir.

That's all we have, Judge.

THE COURT: Anything else?

MS. CHISOLM: No, sir.

THE COURT: No motions at this time, sir?

MR. SAVAGE: No.

THE COURT: You've asked for a modification of the bond that was previously set. Let's see here, we're totaling it up now. we got --

MR. SAVAGE: I think it was 385.

THE COURT: Yeah, $385,000.

Give me just a second.

(Pause.)

THE COURT: How old is your client, sir?

MR. SAVAGE: Judge, if I can find my bio, I will be with you in just a moment.

THE COURT: Born in '83.

MR. SAVAGE: Joseph was born in 1983, on December 16th. He's 27 years of age.

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THE COURT: His family resides in the community with him?

MR. SAVAGE: His mother is present in the courtroom, his father, who was at the same store I was when they had the two-for-one deal, is sitting in the courtroom in the back row, and his brother, John, is also sitting here. (Indicating.)

THE COURT: How long has he lived in Charleston?

MR. SAVAGE: All his life.

THE COURT: At the time of incarceration, was he employed?

MR. SAVAGE: He had an opportunity to be employed; whether or not he was employed, I can't attest to.

THE COURT: Okay. So at this point in time, we know him not to be employed.

Is this individual considered to be a danger to any person or the community, Ms. Chisolm?

MS. CHISOLM: I have a 2002 assault with intent to kill.

MR. SAVAGE: He had a conviction for that?

THE COURT: Was there a conviction on that?

MS. CHISOLM: Uh-huh.

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THE COURT: Yes.

Is there any history of risk of flight?

MS. CHISOLM: No.

THE COURT: Okay. So he had a -- what was -- the one charge that he had so far?

MS. CHISOLM: Assault with intent to kill.

MR. SAVAGE: I think he had a cocaine charge, too. Right?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

MS. CHISOLM: You want his full record?

THE COURT: That wasn't an assault and battery, that was just an AWIK, right?

MS. CHISOLM: Right.

THE COURT: What's the next one?

MS. CHISOLM: 2002 unlawful carrying of a weapon. Possession of a stolen pistol.

THE COURT: Possession of a stolen pistol?

MS. CHISOLM: Uh-huh.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. CHISOLM: Looks like 2007, PWID cocaine near a school.

That's all I'm showing in here.

2009 ABHAN, I don't have a conviction for it, though.

THE COURT: Anything else you want me to use

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today?

MS. CHISOLM: No, not that I see here.

THE COURT: Mr. Todd -- Mr. Savage, what are we looking for?

MR. SAVAGE: Help.

THE COURT: Help, yes, sir.

MR. SAVAGE: Judge, Leroy Rowland, his father, will you please stand up, Mr. Rowland. 68 years of age, he's retired from the waterfront. He lives at the address where the Search Warrant was executed.

His mother Janice, who is 66 years of age, please stand up, Mrs. Rowland. She's retired from MUSC after 30 years of service there. She lives at the same address.

His twin brother John is present in the courtroom. He may or not live at that address, I'm not sure, to be honest with you.

Judge, I think Janice would tell you -- Janice?

MR. ROWLAND: She went to the bathroom.

MR. SAVAGE: This fellow has a long history of difficult behavior. He's scheduled to be examined by Susan Knight this Friday at the Medical University. Pretty high-anxiety guy.

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It may be best to have that psychiatric evaluation done as a condition of the bond -- a precondition of the bond. In other words, to keep him in until that investigation -- or evaluation is completed. And I will advise the Court of the results of that as soon as it's done.

He clearly needs psychological -- or probably psychiatric treatment. I know that the family probably doesn't want to say that, but the mother, who I've spoken a lot with and is very concerned about his long-term mental health history. He obviously wants to get out immediately. Family wants him out immediately.

But what I would suggest to the Court, in Joseph's best interest, is that he be evaluated and then see what Dr. Knight says in terms of the treatment plan, and then make that a condition of his release, along with whatever conditions you might choose to make at that time.

THE COURT: I know how to do that part of it.

Is there a figure that you're looking for here? How much cocaine?

MR. SAVAGE: This is --

THE WITNESS: We had a total of 57.45 grams of

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cocaine.

MR. ROWLAND: Just put up that property.

MR. SAVAGE: You know, I'd be glad to suggest putting up the property. They don't say they have the cash assets, but the property has to be evaluated, and I'm not prepared at this time --

THE COURT: Well, let's do it this way. I've got no -- I've got no problem -- this is a 300-something-thousand-dollar bond; it's going to come down, and it's going to come down within reason.

What I would like to hear is, is I would like to hear what the medical report's going to be before I start consenting to anything.

So what I'm going to do at this point in time is this: Is I'm going to print off everything that I have. After your psychiatric report comes back, you get with my office, I'll confer with the Solicitor, I will let you know.

I'm bringing the bond down to the reasonable that -- what it needs to be. $300,000 is the knee-jerk reaction of the Bond Court, of which I understand, because I've been there before myself and I've probably done it as many times as they have. So I throw no stones at them.

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But we are going to -- I will let you know that I will be bringing the bond down to the reasonable, but I don't want to set a bond at this point in time without knowing what the psychiatric end of it is.

MR. SAVAGE: I'll evaluate the property in the meantime.

THE COURT: You call me with the results of that, I'll pin this on the board and add it to any docket next week after you get that done and we can come up with a resolution after you --

MR. SAVAGE: Just so the family knows --

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. SAVAGE: -- Friday's the 1st, Monday's the 4th, so we're going to get it done when we get it done, but it's going to be done right.

THE COURT: This is -- right, we're in the middle of a court system, too, and nothing -- nothing -- nothing that I say today is going to take place in the next minute or two. But it will be in the process of getting it done.

Me releasing him other than that would be reckless, and you can lose everything you have if Mr. Savage doesn't understand which path he needs to take him down. Because if we released him and

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all of a sudden he goes out here and gets himself into another mess without there being some control by his attorney, then everybody that just put up a whole bunch of assets just lost them. I don't think any family today can lose their assets, especially when you're starting to put up property. That's your home.

So let's figure out which path we're going to take. Professionals tell us what to do. In the meantime, Mr. Savage will probably be speaking with the officers in regards to this case now that he's heard some of the evidence. He'll be working with the officers, he will be working with the Solicitors.

Mr. Savage comes back to me with the report and I come up with a resolution. Whether the State consents to it or objects to it, I'll come up with a resolution to be able to -- of what I feel is -- is -- needs to be done in regards to setting a bond and assuring appearance and the safety and welfare of the community by letting this man out of jail.

Is that understood?

MR. ROWLAND: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: So on this one, I'm going to

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continue it until next week until I find the report out.

(Concluded, 10:44 a.m.)

***** ***** *****

I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the record of proceedings in the above-titled matter.

S/JANET A. COLLINS 7/11/2011

Janet A. Collins, RMR, CRR, CRI DATE

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