Exhibit

" 0084 # 1 "

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" File in case 1:18-cv-14176-ADB "

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State of South Carolina
Richland County
Kershaw County
Florence County
State of New York
U.S. District Court
State of Ohio
U.S. District Court
Et. Al,

Anthony Cook #U5157;
Lawrence L Crawford
aka Jonah Gabriel
Jahjah T. Tishbite

Court of Common Pleas
5th Judicial Circuit
5th Judicial Circuit
12th Judicial Circuit
Northern District
Syracuse, New York
Northern District
Cleveland, Ohio
Et. Al,

Amended
Complaint

Case. 2013-CP-400-00084

#300839;

Quinita D. Lee;

Aeriallie J. Crawford

plaintiffs

V.S.

Also connected to cases 2006-CP-400-3567, 3568, 3569; 2010-CP-400-8841; 2012-CP-21-2346; The Norris H. Smith case in the SC Court of Appeals out of Horry County; The Stanley Barnes case; case(s) 2009-CP-320-5477; 2011-CP-04-00666; 2011-CP-46-

Judge Craig Brown
Cpl. Bouch,
C.O. Weatherford;
Christopher Florian;
Florence County;
Judge James Barbier III;
Richland County
The Kershaw County
Family Court; The
Kershaw County MA-

00890; 2009-CP-33-
0435
CA 1:12-CV-2238-PAG;
9:11-CV-01437; 9:12-
CV-00333; 9:12-CV-00
527; 9th Circuit Case
12-16306; 4:11-CV-
05206-YGR; 12-3890;
12-3928; 12-3943 2nd
Circuit Court of Appeals
And all other cases
listed in the 100 pages
document dated
April 18, 2011

gistrate Court; Kershaw County; Kershaw County Court of General Sessions; Kershaw County Sheriff Dept; Kershaw County Dept of Social Services; The SC Court of Appeals; Judges Kaye Hearns and Jean Toal; The SC Dept. of Corrections; Warden McCabe; The United States; The 5th Circuit Solicitors office; Also Affidavit of Facts seeking sanctions, filing Writ of Error; seeking to suspend or Relax the procedural Rules, seeking a jury trial, seeking the appointment of legal counsel, seeking an injunction or protective order; Petition To Remove And consolidate

John Meadors; Barney Giesie; Mr Moakie; The 193 member States of the United Nations; Cort Korney; Johnny Fellors; Reginald I Lloyd; Michael Brown; SLED; SC Attorney General; Chief Deputy Atty General; Judges Wooten, Merchant and Childs; Ms Jones; Joyce McDonald; Richard Richstad; Alison Gee defendents

pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §§ 1983, 1985(2), 1985(3), 1986 and 28 U.S.C §§ 1443(1) and OR 1443(2) also 28 U.S.C § 1602-1612 et seq and International Law of Human Rights also by S.C. R.C.P. Rule(s) 23 and 19.

To: The Richland County Court of Common Pleas,

The Kershaw County Court of Common Pleas,

The Florence County Court of Common Pleas,

The Kershaw County Magistrate Court, Family Court and Court of General Sessions,

The Kershaw County and or Richland Sheriff Dept.,

The Kershaw County Dept. of Social Services,

The SC Court of Appeals, Judges Kaye Hearn and Jean Toal,

The SC Dept of Corrections

Et Al,

Here comes the Holy Sovereign of Sovereigns and his Sovereign Holy offspring, including Sovereign members of the Reestablished Global Theocratic State, being Foreign Sovereigns and Nationals, standing in propria personae, and do hereby humbly present the following:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE, that the Sovereign plaintiffs in the above captioned matter, Lawrence L Crawford aka Jonah Gabriel Jahjah T Tishbite,

Quinita Dilliee, Aerialle T. Crawford and Anthony Cook, Sovereign citizens of the Holy commonwealth, intend to file claim against the above captioned defendants, in pursuant to the relevant sections of the South Carolina Tort claim Act, the provisions of the C.A.T. Treaty and the Foreign Sovereign Immunity Act.

The Post office addresses of the claimant(s) herein presently are:

Anthony Cook

#115157 WD D RM 184
LIEBER CI P.O. BOX 205
RIDGEVILLE, SC 29472

LAWRENCE L CRAWFORD AKA
JONAH GABRIEL JAHJAH T TISHBITE
#300839 WD D RM 286
LIEBER CI P.O. BOX 205
RIDGEVILLE, SC 29472

QUINTA DOMINIQUE LEE
C/O MR & MRS HERBERT AND GWEN LEE
115 NORTH CROMWELL DRIVE
FLORENCE, SC 29506

AERIALLE JEKIA ASHLEY CRAWFORD

c/o MR & MRS Herbert And Gert Lee

115 North Cromwell Drive

Florence, SC 29506

The Sovereign plaintiffs motion for judicial notice and give all parties notice of the following documents attached to the face of this complaint related to the claims presented.

1) A copy of the original summons and complaint, (19) pages dated December 21, 2012 filed by Anthony Cook related to both him and MR. Crawford aka Jonah the Jishbite.

(2) A copy of the complaint and summons, (96) pages dated July 25, 2012 and all documents referred to therein, filed by MR Crawford aka Jahjah.

(3) A copy of the complaint and summons, (73) pages dated November 10, 2012 filed by MR Crawford aka Jahjah and all documents referred to therein.

This complaint and summons is also being filed, filing Writ of Error. The Clerk and conspiring defendants in acts of fraud on the court, filed

these documents in case 2006-CP-400-3567 to prevent the parties from being served these documents requiring them to respond in the pleadings. They are now being argued in case 2013-CP-400-0084

For the record all the causes of action and Relief sought in these attached documents and those Re-ferred to therein, are now being sought in this filed Tort. We Amend the proceedings to reflect the name of all parties involved as is

now indicated within the caption of this document. All the claims, issues and defenses, petitions, motions, protective orders and or injunctions sought within these documents are now sought within this case, to include pendent jurisdiction claims, also claiming the relevant defendants are being sued in both their official and individual capacities, Wells v Brown, 891 F2d 591, 594 (6th Cir 1989). This is also a false imprisonment tort seeking Declaratory Judgment.

The time when and the place where such claim(s) arose and the nature of the claim(s) are as follows:

(1) The (19) page summons and complaint dated December 21, 2012 originally filed by Anthony Cook elaborates on the time, place and nature of the claims and torts done against both Anthony Cook and Lawrence Crawford. They are the inmates referred to who went to the education building

who were unjustly sanctioned and denied legal copies seeking Relief. Johnson, 642 Fed 377.

(2) The complaint and summons, both (96) pages dated July 25, 2012 and (13) pages dated November 10, 2012 elaborate further on the time, place and nature of the claims and torts done further against Jonah Gabriel Jahjah T. Tishbite and his Holy Sovereign offspring Quintad D. Lee and Aerialle T Crawford. These documents the defendants conspired in fraud on the court to prevent from being served by purposely filing them in the

WRONG CASE ARE definite AND CERtain AS to THE claims being made. WE SEEK SANCTIONES AND ANY issue of EXEMPTION OR immunity be deemed WAIVED by THE clear ACTS of fraud PRESENTED. THE CLERK AND OR CASE MANAGER, CONSPIRING with THE defendants, filed THE (73) AND (96) page documents in CASE 2006-CP-400-3567 to prevent them from being SERVED. Rules of Court REQUIRE they be SERVED within (120) days of filing THE original complaint. This ERROR purposely done would have CREATED A defi-

civepley ipl SERVICE REQUIRIPG the
Actiopl to bE dismissEd plot being SERVED
withipl thE (120) days of thE filipg
of thE original complaipt. This
occurred ipl Richlapld Coupty, thE
dEfEpdiepts soliciting thE Aid of
thE CIERK of COURT ei M BRidlE
Apld CASE MANAGER opl NOVEMBER
26, 2012 ipl Richlapld Coupty S.C., Hep-
dERSOpl v. SCDC, 385 SC 625, 686 SE2d 191 (2009).

Additiopal Torts:

(A) WE ARE SUBJECT to disRUPTIVE
schEdulE which do plot occur opl EVERY
yARd, beipg deplied Access to JUMMAH

And law library during crucial court deadlines, And denied congregate visits.

(B) We are denied the right to grow our hair being Nazarite vowed, our beards, not allowed to wear cufis and Yamakas except in service, hindered in access to religious oils, halal and Kosher diets, denied out of cell exercise for over 6 months, denied a muslim representative in the chaplains office and denied contact with other inmates in the class action forcing us to use the prison Underground, And subject to mass punishment. 25 of 32

(C) Judge Craig Brown and Florence County Clerk of Court, with the knowledge of the Assistant Attorney General, predated the conditional order in case 2012-CP-21-2346 a PCR proceeding in Florence County. This was done to pretend they did not have fore knowledge that we are arguing preemption and removal. This would have prevented them from signing the order, not being able to move further by Rule 82(c). This would have also allowed the plaintiffs

Cook and Jahjah to consolidate their cases by the Foreign Sovereign Immunity Act, transfer the PCR to Richland County, where by the F.S.I.A. and preemption of the PCR statutes etc [redacted] such consolidation normally may have not been permitted. The Foreign Sovereign Immunity Act, due to the parties, including the state of South Carolina Atty General and higher courts defaulted on the filed

Declaration of Sovereignty. This default and the invoking of preemption by the F.S.I.A would permit consolidation. We motion that case No. 2012-CP-21-2346 be transferred from Florence County to Richland County being consolidated to this case and all the Crawford filed cases as is listed in the caption. We motion that the conditional order be rendered void by the fraud on the court by Relief sought within this action.

Relief Sought:

(1) The Relief sought by Anthony Cook in the (19) page document dated December 21, 2012 is being sought for both Cook and Jahjah the Jishbite.

(2) Since the defendants conspired to block and prevent the (73) and (96) page documents from being served to also prevent them from being required to produce that evidence that proves the lead Sovereign, Jahjah innocence. That Relief

is now changed from three (3) Billion 893.1 million, adding another (1) Billion 296 million for this recent sort of attempting to prevent the defendants from being served by filing the sorts in the wrong case. The total amount is now (5) Billion 189.1 million dollars and we want that evidence they avoided producing.

We also seek the other causes of action argued be remedied to include those sought in the Dillon sort that was filed in case 2010-CP-400-8841 and the Cook PCR case, Pagal v Coughlin, 613 FSupp 849.

Now I want you to look at page (60) of the (73) page complaint and summons dated November 10, 2012. I told you. I repeatedly warned you all but in [redacted] stupidity and ignorance you continually failed to listen and adhere to the things I've told and foreseen would occur from the start. The Hurricane in the Philippines killed about 2000. (28) children and adults now dead! in Connecticut, 2 fire men killed others injured. Their blood is on your hands. These events will continue as I foretold. You

Haile God's prophet and Appointed King/ Khalifah framed in your jail. We want that evidence and our freedom.

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

Respectfully

Anthony Cook — Anthony Cook

Quintin [illegible] — Quintin D. Lee

Aeriall Crawford — Aeriall Crawford

[signature] — Tahjah The Jish bike

January 9, 2013

Exhibit

" 0084 #2 "

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" Filed in CASE 1:14-cv-14176-ADB "

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File in case 2013-CR-400 -

Certificate of Service

I, Jonah Gabriel Jahjah T. Tishbite and his Holy offspring, do hereby certify, that we have mailed and or served a copy of a complaint, 73 pages dated November 10, 2012, pendent jurisdiction action, by placing it in the institution mail box postage prepaid on November 13, 2012 with attached documents

1 of 2

mentioned within. We are arguing preemption. Thus it is deemed filed the moment it is placed in the institution mail box, Houston v Lack, 487 U.S. 266, 273-76, 108 SCt 2379 (1988). Served on Richland County Commons Pleas Court.

Respectfully

October 8, 2012 Jahjah et al,

The King of The North

2 of 2

State of South Carolina
Richland County
Kershaw County
State of New York
U.S District Court
State of Ohio
U.S District Court

Court of Common Pleas
5th Judicial Circuit
5th Judicial Circuit
Northern District
Syracuse, New York
Northern District
Cleveland, Ohio

Laurence L Crawford
aka Jonah Gabriel
Jahjah T. Tishbite;
Quinta D. Lee;
Merialle J. Crawford

plaintiffs

CASE No. _____

2013-CP-400-0084

Vs.

Judge James Barber III; Richland County; The Kershaw County Family Court; The Kershaw County Magistrate Court; Kershaw County; Kershaw County Court of General Session; Kershaw County Sheriff Dept; Kershaw County Dept. of Social Services; The SC

COURT of APPEALS; Judge KAYE HEARD AND JEAN Jord; The SC Dept of CORRECTIONS; WARDEN McCABE; The United States; The 5th CIRCUIT Solicitors OFFICE, JOHN MENDORS, BARNEY GIESE, MR. MOAKE; The 192 MEMBER STATES of the United NATIONS; CORT KORLEY; JOHNNY JELLARS; Reginald Lloyd; MICHAEL

Summons

BROWN; SLED; SC ATTORNEY GENERAL; CHIEF DEPUTY ATTY. GENERAL; JUDGES WOOTEN, MERCHANT AND CHILDS; MS JONES; JOYCE McDONALD; RICHARD RICHSTAD; ALISON GUZE

defendants

TO: JAMES R BARBER III; RICHLAND COUNTY; KERSHAW COUNTY; KERSHAW COUNTY FAMILY, MAGISTRATE AND GENERAL SESSIONS COURT; KERSHAW COUNTY SHERIFF

Dept, Kershaw County Dept of Social Services; The SC Court of Appeals; Judges Kaye Hearn and Jean Toal; The SC Dept of Corrections; Warden McCabe; The United States; The 5th Circuit Solicitors office, John Meadors, Barney Giese, MR Moake; The 193 member States of the United Nations; Curt Kerley; Johnny Jellors; Reginald I Lloyd; Michael Brown; SLED; SC Attorney General; Chief Deputy Atty General; Judges Wooten, Meacham and Childs; Ms Jones; Joyce McDonald; Richard

Richstad; Alison Gee,

You ARE HEREBY SUMMONED AND REQUIRED, to ANSWER the complaint and attached document(s), which is herewith SERVED upon you, and to SERVE A COPY of your ANSWER upon the subscribers at the addresses below within (30) days after service thereof, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to ANSWER the complaint, judgment and default will be RENDERED against you for

All Relief demanded within the complaint and attached documents.

Lawrence L Crawford aka
Jonah Gabriel Jahjah T. Tishbite
#300839 WDD Rm 286
Lieber CI P.O. Box 205
Ridgeville SC 29472

Aerialle J. Crawford
Quinta D. Lee
c/o Mr & Mrs Herbert and Gert Lee
115 N Cromwell Drive
Florence SC 29506

Richland County
November 2, 2012

State of South Carolina
Richland County
Kershaw County
State of New York
U.S District Court
State of Ohio
U.S. District Court

Court of Common Pleas
5th Judicial Circuit
5th Judicial Circuit
Northern District
Syracuse, New York
Northern District
Cleveland, Ohio

Lawrence L Crawford
aka Jonah Gabriel
Jahjah T. Tishbite;
Quinta D. Lee;
Merialle J. Crawford

plaintiffs

COMPLAINT

2013-CP-400-0084
case No. _____

also connected to
cases 2006-CP-400-
3567, 3568; 3569;

2010-CP-400-8841;
The Norris H. Smith
case in the SC Court
of Appeals out of
Horry County; The
Stelen Barnes case;
CASE(S) 2009-CP-320-
5477; 2011-CP-04-
00666; 2011-CP-46-
00890; 2009-CP-33-
0435
CA 1:12-CV-02388-PAG;
9:11-CV-01437; 9:12-
CV-00333; 9:12-CV-00-
527; 9th Circuit
CASE 12-16306;

VS.

4:11-cv-05206-YGR; 12-3890; 12-3928; 12-3943 2nd Circuit Court of Appeals and all other cases listed in the 100 page document dated April 18, 2011

Affidavit of Facts seeking sanctions, seeking to suspend or relax the procedural Rules, seeking a jury trial, seeking

Judge James R Barber III; Richland County; The Kershaw County Family Court; The Kershaw County Magistrate Court; Kershaw County; Kershaw County Court of General Sessions; Kershaw County Sheriff Dept; Kershaw County Dept of Social Services;

The SC Court of Appeals; Judges Kaye Hearns and Jean Toal; The S.C. Dept. of Corrections; Warden McCabe; The United States; The 5th. Circuit Solicitors Office, John Meadors, Barney Giese, Mr Moake; The 193 Member States of the United Nations; Cort Korley Johnny Jellars; Reginald I Lloyd; Michael Brown; SLED; SC Attorney General; Chief Deputy Atty General; Judges Wooten

The Appointment of Legal Counsel; Seeking Apt injunction or protective order; Petition To Remove and Consolidate pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §§ 1983, 1985(2), 1985(3), 1986 and 28 U.S.C §§ 1443(1) and or 1443(2) Also 28 U.S.C § 1602-1610 et seq. and International Law of Human Rights

Merchant and Childs; Ms. Jones; Joyce McDonald; Richard Richstad; Alison Gee
defendents

Also by S.C.R.C.P. Rules 23 and 19

To: The Richland County Court of Common Pleas,

The Kershaw County Court of Common Pleas,

The Kershaw County Magistrate Court, Family Court and Court of General Sessions,

The Kershaw County Sheriff Dept,

The Kershaw County Dept of Social Services,

The S.C. Court of Appeals, Judges Kaye Hearn and Jean Toal,

The S.C. Dept of Corrections

Et Al,

Here comes the Holy Sovereign of Sovereigns and his Sovereign Holy offspring, being Foreign Sovereigns and Nationals, standing in propria persona, and do hereby humbly present the following:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE, that the Sovereign plaintiffs in the above captioned matter, Lawrence L. Crawford aka Jonah Gabriel Jahjah T. Tishbite, Quinta Lee and Aerialle Crawford, intends to file claim against the above captioned defendents, in pursuant to the relevant sections of the South Carolina Tort Claim Act, the Provisions of the C.A.T. Treaty and the Foreign Sovereigns Immunity Act.

The post office Addresses of

The claimants herein presently are:

Lawrence L. Crawford AKA
Jonah Gabriel Jahjah T. Tishbite
#300839 WD D Rm 286
Lieber C.I. P.O. Box 205
Ridgeville, SC 29472

Quipita Dominique Lee
c/o Gert and Herbert Lee
115 N. Cromwell Drive
Florence, SC 29506

Aerialle Jekia Ashley Crawford
c/o Mr & Mrs Herbert and Gert Lee
1508 B

115 N Cromwell Drive
Florence, SC 29506

The Sovereign plaintiffs motion for judicial Notice And give All parties Notice of the following documents Attached to the face of this Complaint.

(1) A copy of the Complaint And Summons, 96 pages dated July 25, 2012.

(2) A copy of the motion And OR Affidavit of Facts seeking A protective ORDER And OR injunction; motioning

to supplement the causes of action in the Kershaw County Tort and Relief Sought, 35 pages dated September 5, 2012.

For the record all the causes of action and Relief sought in these two documents are now being sought in this filed Tort. All the claims, issues and defenses, petitions, motions, protective orders and or injunctions sought within these documents are now sought within this case, to

include pendent jurisdiction claims, also claiming the relevant defendants are being sued in both their official and individual capacities, Wells v Brown, 891 F2d 591, 594 (6th Cir. 1989).

(B) We motion to expand the scope and for inclusion as sought on pages 12 through 17 of the 96 page attached complaint.

(C) We motion for and seek the appointment of legal counsel as is sought and argued on page 17 through 20 of the 96 page complaint attached

(5) We motion and seek judicial notice and inform this court of the claims, averments and matters seen and argued on pages 20 through 27 of the 96 page attached complaint. All the aforementioned are now being argued within this filed case.

(6) This is also a false imprisonment tort, arguing the conviction of the lead plaintiff Jonah Ishbite as seen on page 27 through 36 of the 96 page complaint and all other averments contained

therein. All citings of law argued in all attached documents are now being argued within this case.

(7) We motion to relax and or suspend the procedural Rules for this case as is argued on page 36 through 38 of the 96 page attached complaint.

(8) We bring the courts attention to the attached motion to waive the filling out of the motion and Affidavit to proceed in forma pauperis with civil Docket sheet; motion to

Disqualify the Judges and County of Kershaw County; motion for a change of venue and to consolidate; motion to renew all motions, affidavits and/or Petitions previously filed and motion to motion therefor; motion for a hearing, 23 pages dated August 14, 2012.

(g) A copy of the document entitled, "Affidavit of Facts seeking Declaratory Judgment and motion to motion therefor

20 pages dated August 29, 2012.

(10) A copy of the ORDER denying plaintiff's motion to PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS dated October 8, 2012.

(11) A copy of the civil docket sheets from CASES 9:12-CV-00333 and 9:12-CV-00527. These are the CASES naming Judges Toal and BARBER III as defendants in the action. CASE No. 9:12-CV-00333 is being REOPENED due to fraud on the court by the 2nd Circuit court

of Appeals by way of Writ of mandamus.

Inasmuch, the motion to waive filing fees is now being argued in this case as will be elaborated on later, in this document.

The Sovereign plaintiffs give the court and parties notice of threat of imminent danger and diversity jurisdiction, this case also being an Article III case as is argued in the 96 page attached complaint and on pages 38 through 39 of the

SAME document.

We give the COURT and PARTIES notice that the documents listed on PAGES 39 through 43 of the 96 page complaint will soon be filed in this CASE also to be attached to the face of this complaint.

The time when and the place where such claim(s) AROSE and the nature of the claim(s) are as follows:

Judge James R. Barber III,

in Richland County on October 8, 2012, conspiring in acts of judicial fraud, conspiracy to commit murder during and after the fact, in acts of obstruction of justice, conspiring in acts of official mental and physical torture, forcing me to write these lengthy documents knowing I am laboring under a disability to both my hand in efforts to correct these criminal acts, and save Jean Toal, his judicial cohorts and the defendants

listed in the 96 page complaint, also in efforts to illegally seize and or to continue to illegally seize a foreign Sovereign National, King, Khalifah, Imam, Prophet and High Priest of the Reestablished Global Theocratic State, issued the order in question in acts of mental and physical torture and fraud on the court to deny us our right to be heard also to deny us access to the courts behind

Religious and Racial hatred. in violation of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, also the Foreign Sovereign Immunity Act, as well as in violations of International Human Rights Laws.

Judge Jean Toal in the SC Supreme Court in Columbia S.C. conspiring under color of state law and under color of authority or Federal law, across multiple state and federal jurisdictions with the defendants listed, in

efforts to keep the foreign King,
Heir to 3 seperate independent
Kidnapped
thrones that globally exist, They
criminally intercepts the [redacted]
Affidavit of Facts seeking De-
clarratory Judgment sent to Judge
Pleeonies from that judge to
prevent fair adjudication, Knowing
she is a defendent, like Judge
BARBER III is a defendent, where
by law she was to recuse herself,
Also being a defendent in the N.Y.

28 of 73

& Ohio District Court cases, to keep her and the defendents from being sued as did Judge BARBER, by ORDER dated October 5, 2012 which is highly inappropriate, criminal and an act of fraud on the court. The document was sent to Judge Pleconies, not to her.

Important Notice:

The Sovereign plaintiffs motion for sanctions and motion that any issue of exhaustion, service

OR ANY defense that can be alleged by the defendants be rendered void, moot and of no effect upon these proceedings due to the criminal Acts of fraud on the court which renders any order issued by [redacted] BARBER III and Void, which include any claims of immunity, Callon Petroleum Co. v. Frontier Ins Co. 351 F3d 204, 208 (5th Cir 2003); Digital Equip Corp v Desktop Direct Inc, 511 U.S. 863, 868, 114 S.Ct. 1992, 1996, 128 L.Ed.2d 842 (1994); Chewing

v. Ford Motor Company, 354 SC 72, 579 SE.2d 605 (2003); Appling v. State Farm Mut Auto Ins Co., 340 F3d 769, 780 (9th Cir 2003); United States v Beggerly, 524 U.S. 38, 118 SCt 1862, 141 LEd 2d 32 (1998); King v First American Investigators Inc, 287 F3d 91, 95 (2nd Cir 2002) cert denied 537 U.S. 960, 123 SCt 393, 154 LEd 2d 314 (2002); Felder v. Charleston County School Dist., 489 SE.2d 191, 327 SC 21; Brailsford, 669 SE2d 342, 380 SC 443.

Judge James R Barber III, Jopl

presided over case No. 2010-CP-400-884 in the Richland County Court of Common Pleas where he made a blatantly egregious and fraudulent determination to protect judge Togal from suit claiming I did not serve her personally when all that is required is that I serve her agent. He, they are also defendants in at least two cases out of his/her jurisdiction involving the plaintiff(s) which often produce personal bias, which he know of by the proceedings also under 2006-CP-400-3567, 3569, 3568 requiring his recusal. His & Togal

prejudice stems from at least two extra judicial sources in cases not under his jurisdiction, Macaluso v. Kreyspan Energy No. 05-CV-823, 2007 WL 1041662 at * 14 (E.D.N.Y. May 7, 2007); Liteky v. United State, 510 U.S. 540 (1994); Apple v Jewish Hosp. and med. Ctr, 829 F2d 326, 333 (2nd Cir. 1989); United States v. Lovaglia, 954 F2d 811, 815 (2nd Cir 1992); Gonzales v Crosby 125 SCt 2649; Pioneer Inv. Services v Brunswick Associates, 507 U.S. 394, 113 SCt 1489 (1993); Roper v Dynamique Concept Inc, 447 SE2d 218, 316 SC 131;

State v Jackson, 578 SE 2d 744, 353 SC 625; Floyd v State, 400 SE2d 145, 303 S.C 298; United States v Sellers, 566 F2d 884; McBeth v. Nissan motor Corp U.S.A., 921 F. Supp. 1473; Lindsey v City of Beufort, 911 F Supp 962.

The Actions of both Judges Barber III and Jean Toal conspiring in Acts of official torture and fraud produce substantial prejudice violating the Sovereign plaintiffs DUE Process Rights serving to deny us the

equal protections of the laws. Judicial prejudice is found and bias when the judges' [redacted] factual findings are not supported by the record. It is well settled that judges should recuse themselves where question of impartiality or impropriety is raised as it was related to case 2010-cr-400-gull in Richland County. With the judges also being defendants in the pending federal cases, such shows retaliation, bias, ill will, intent to do harm also personal as distinguished

from judicial in NATURE, Tall Tower Inc v. S.C. PROCUREMENT REVIEW PANEL, 294 SC 225, 363 SE 2d 683 (1987); Ellis v. PROCTOR AND GAMBLE Distributing Co., 433 SE 2d 836, 315 S.C. 283; State v Cheatham, 578 S.E 2d 618, 349 SC 101; PARKER v. Shecut, 340 SC 460, 531 SE 2d 546 (Ct App. 2000); Christensen v. Mikell, 324 SC 70, 476 SE 2d 692 (1996); Mallett v Mallett, 323 SC 141, 473 SE 2d 804 (Ct App. 1996); Universal Oil Prods. Co. v. Root Refining Co., 328 U.S. 575, 66 SCt 1176, 90 LEd 1447

(1946); Appling v State Farm Mut. Auto Ins. Co. supra; Hazel-Atlas Glass Co v. Hartford Empire Co., 322 U.S. 238, 64 S.Ct 997, 88 L.Ed 1250 (1944); United States v. Beggerly supra; King v First American Investigators Inc supra

The term "official torture" is intended to encompass acts of torture performed by or under the direction of government officials. The torture convention defined torture as "any" (emphasis added) act by which severe pain and suffering, whether physical

OR MENTAL, IS INTENTIONALLY INFLICTED UPON A PERSON, SUCH AS BY WAY OF THE DISABILITY TO BOTH MY HANDS, FOR SUCH PURPOSES AS TO OBTAIN FROM HIM OR A THIRD PARTY INFORMATION OR A CONFESSION, PUNISHING HIM, SUCH AS BY RETALIATION, FOR AN ACT HE OR THE THIRD PARTY HAS COMMITTED, OR IS SUSPECTED TO HAVE COMMITTED, OR INTIMIDATING OR COERCING HIM OR A THIRD PARTY AS JUDGE JOAL DID BY ORDER, OR FOR ANY REASON BASED ON DISCRIMINATION OF "ANY" KIND (EMPHASIS ADDED), IN THIS CASE RELIGIOUS AND RACIAL HATRED, WHERE SUCH PAIN

and suffering is inflicted by or at the instigation of or with the consent or acquiescence of the public official or other person acting in an official capacity like a judge or the other defendents. The agreement calls for all states to prevent such acts and make them punishable under criminal laws and must ensure victims obtain redress and compensation. By this such produces preemption and no state law of immunity can override the federal and International law, Caterpillar. Inc v Williams, 482 U.S.

U.S. 386, 389, 107 SCt 2425, 2427, 96 LEd 2d 318 (1987); The Fair v. Kohler Die & Specialty Co, 228 U.S. 22, 25, 33 SCt 410, 411, 57 LEd 716 (1913) ("[T]he party who brings suit is master to decide what law he will rely upon"); Beneficial National Bank v. Anderson, 539 U.S. 1, 8, 123 SCt 2058, 2063, 156 LEd 2d 1 (2003); Fortis v Suarez-Masso, 676 FSupp. 1531, 1541 (N.D. Cal 1987); Also see implied waiver, supra at 389, 393-94; Parker & Neylon, Jus Cogens; The Compelling Law of Human Rights in Domestic Courts, supra at 354n.

111; Randall, Universal Jurisdiction Under International Law, 66 Tex. L. Rev. 785, 830 (1988); Wang v Ashcroft 320 F3d 130 (2nd Cir. 2003); 28 U.S.C §§ 1331, 1332 for pendent jurisdiction; Brisoo v Lahue, U.S. Ind 1983, 103 SCt 1108, 460 U.S. 325, 75 LEd2d 96; Powell v Alexander, 391 F3d 1, 23 (1st Cir 2004); Skokos v Rhodes, 440 F3d 957, 960 (8th Cir. 2006); Pulliam v Allen, 466 U.S. 522, 541-44 (1984); Forrester v White, 484 U.S. 219, 227 (1988); LeClerc v Webb, 419 F3d 405 (5th Cir 2005); Lugar v Edmondson Oil Co. Inc. 457 U.S. 922, 102 SCt 2744 (1982).

By the documents sought by expanding the scope and inclusion of those filed in cases 2006-CP-400-3567, 3568, 3569; 2010-CP-400-8841, and in Kershaw County Family Court, the Sovereign plaintiffs invoke the provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Foreign Sovereign Immunity Act of 28 U.S.C § 1602-1611 et. seq. By these provisions of law the claims of the plaintiffs must be considered as true. Therefore we motion for a jury trial. The defendants are required by

law to prove our claims are not true. With a Declaration of Sovereignty filed that the defendants defaulted on, that would be difficult to say the least, 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 -U.S.- 111 S Ct 27, 111 L Ed 2d 840 (1990); Baldie v Connecticut, 401 U.S. 371, 379, 91 S Ct 780, 28 L Ed 2d 113 (1971); Tyrus v Martinez, 106 S Ct 1787, 475 U.S. 1138, 90 L Ed 2d 333; Monroe v Pape, 365 U.S. 167, 81 S Ct 473, 5 L Ed 2d 492 (1961).

In addressing the fraud on the Court and Judge Barber III relating to the filing fee or denying an application to proceed forma pauperis. First of all the plaintiffs never filed an application to proceed in forma pauperis. We filed a motion to waived this requirement. The judge cannot give a ruling on a document that was never filed. Thus he inappropriately in fraud and an abuse of discretion resolved genuine issues of dispute requiring the order

to be rendered void. Secondly this is a false Imprisonment Tort seeking Declaratory Judgment related to the lead plaintiffs conviction. Like a per or Writ of Habeas Corpus the Court cannot require the paying of a filing fee. Additionally this action deals with matters of divorce that occurred in the Kershaw County Family Court. By this no filing fee is required for crying out loud. You can't force the plaintiff in acts of fraud on the court to pay filing fee when the matters are filed

Related to divorce or to challenge my conviction. Thereupon all cases to which I am party can be consolidated under the F.S.I.A., Ellie Guam v Long Term Credit Bank, Japan supra; Martin v. State, 321 SC 533, 535-536, 471 SE 2d 134, 134-135 (1995). Further, International Human Rights Laws and the U.S Constitution require that the plaintiffs be given an unconditional federal and International DUE PROCESS Right to access any global court, foreign or domestic being Sovereign foreign Nationals, Jahtinen v.

Superior Court, Pinal County, 130 Ariz 513, 637 P2d 723 (1981); Steinkamp v Jacque, 36 Colo App Sup. 37, 410 A2d 489 (1979); 1986 Op. S.C Atty Gen. No. 86-44 at 131; United States v Wheeler, 98 Sct 1079 (1978); Fortis v Suarez-Mason supra; implied waiver supra; Parker & Nelson supra; Randall supra; 18 U.S.C. § 1116 (a)(b)(4); L'Europeenne de Banque v La Republic de Venezuela, 700 FSupp 114, 121 (S.D N.Y. 1988) (Extending Rule to cover foreign plaintiffs); 18 U.S.C. § 1116 (a)(b)(2)(3)(A); the Conception, Fed. Cas. No. 3, 137 Brunner, Col Cas. 497, 2

Wheat, 235, 5 Led 249; State v Dizdar CA 2 (N.Y.) 1978, 581 F2d 1031; Weeper v United State - U.S - 106 SCt 179, 88 Led 2d 148 (1985); Baddie v Connecticut supra.; Schlesinger v Ballard, 419 U.S. 498, 500 n. 3, 95 SCt 527, 42 Led 2d 610 (1975); Romer v Evans, 517 U.S. 620, 631, 116 SCt 1620, 134 Led 2d 856 (1996); Also see pages 27 and 62 of the 96 page complaint.

Among the statutory provisions allowing and requiring the waiving of filing fees are S.C. Code Ann § 17-27-60 (No filing fee required for indigent

filing Post Conviction Relief Action which this false imprisonment tort seeking Declaratory Judgment pursuant to my conviction Embellish). Further, where certain fundamental Rights are involved, such as International Law of Human Rights, the Constitution requires that an indigent be allowed access to the courts. Compare Boddie v Connecticut supra (An indigent must be given access to court in divorce action which this filed action involve) and Smith v Bennett, 365 U.S. 708, 81 Sct. 895, 6 Led 2d 39 (1961) (An indigent prisoner

MAY NOT BE REQUIRED TO PAY A FILING FEE FOR FILING WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS which include false imprisonment Torts showing again that when a persons conviction is being argued including false Imprisonment Torts, no filing fee is required); PARKAM v Johnson, 126 F3d 454, 461 (3rd Cir. 1997); The American Declaration on The Rights and Duties of man; Article IV §2 U.S. Const.; Reinstatement (Third) of Foreign Relation Law, Section 702 (1987); Filartiga v Pena-Irala, 630

F2d 876 (2nd Cir. 1980); The Convention Against Torture Treaty; Foster v. Neilson, 27 U.S. 253 (1829); Harris v. Harris, 373 SC 524, 646 SE2d 180 (Ct App. 2007).

To impose any financial consideration between an indigent prisoner of the state and his exercise of a state right to sue for his liberty is to deny that prisoner the Equal Protection of the Laws. The availability of procedure to regain liberty lost through criminal process cannot

be made contingent upon a choice of labels, especially when other legal process has proven inadequate and ineffective in protecting the plaintiffs Constitutional Rights. When it comes to convicted indigent prisoners, financial hurdles must not be permitted to condition its exercise, Smith v Bennette supra.

The Sovereign plaintiffs have an International, federal and state Right to be heard. Just as a valid Notice procedure may fail to satisfy DUE PROCESS because of the circumstances

that SURROUND these UNPRECEDENTED CASES, so too, A cost REQUIREMENT, valid on its face, may offend the DUE PROCESS CLAUSE because it operates to foreclose A particular party's opportunity to be heard, Boddie v Connecticut SUPRA.; Jeffreys v Jeffreys, 58 misc 2d 1045, 1056, 296 N.Y.S 2d 74, 87 (1968); Harris v Harris, 373 S.C. 524, 646 SE 2d 180 (Ct App. 2007); State v Middleton, 207 S.C. 478, 36 SE 2d 742 (1946); Eslinger v Thompson, 340 F. Supp. 886 (D.S.C 1972) Affd 476 F 2d 255 (4th Cir 1973); McLaughlin v Florida, 379 U.S. 184, 85 S.Ct 283, 13

L.Ed.2d 222 (1964).

Any identifiable Attorney, including PRO SE litigates, or legal representatives in any civil or criminal proceeding, should not be restricted in their communication, demand or requirements of the court. Judge Toal restricted my communication and demands of Judge Pleconies to keep herself from being sued, Taylor v. Sterrett, 532 F.2d 462, 474 (5th Cir. 1976). It is a breach of law and substantial constitutional violation to hinder, deter or prevent legal mail and or documents

from REACHING individuals, AND OR COURT, who is ASSIGNED, AND OR DESIGNATED by CIRCUMSTANCES to ANSWER it. JUDGE PLECONIES WAS REQUIRED to ANSWER the document, not JUDGE JOAL who ACTED in ACTS of RETALIATION AND intimidation to PREVENT the ACTION from being filed in ACTS of FRAUD on the COURT, GUJARADO v. ESTELLE, 580 F2d AT 757-58; FAULKNER v. McLOCKLIN, 727 F Supp. 489-90; JACKSON v. MOWERY, 743 F Supp 600, 606 (E.D. Ind 1990); KNOP v. JOHNSON, 977 F2d 996, 100 (6th CIR. 1992); RICHARDSON v. McDONNELL, 841 F2d 120, 122 (5th CIR 1998); WILSON v. HOLMAN, 793

F. Supp. 920, 922-23 (E.D. Mo. 1992).

An Act taken in retaliation for exercising of a constitutionally protected right is actionable under § 1983 and the SC Tort Claim Act pursuant to gross negligence and deliberate indifference behind such acts, when taken for different reasons, would have been proper, and the issue is whether the victim view the acts as retaliatory, Matzker v Herr, 748 F2d 1142 (1984); SC Tort Claim Act; 42 U.S.C. § 1983; Buise v Hudkins, 584 F2d 223, 229 (1978). A person may maintain an action for damages

against any person or prison official who retaliates against him for exercising his right to seek judicial relief, Milhouse v Carson, 652 F2d 371, 373-74 (3rd Cir 1981); McDonald v Hall, 610 F2d 16, 18 (1st Cir 1979). The Sovereign plaintiffs without a doubt view the acts of the conspiring defendents as acts of retaliation for his free exercise of constitutionally protected rights. Persons in prison, like other individuals, have the right to petition the government for redress of grievances which, of course, include access of prisoners to courts for the purpose of presenting

their complaints and the states may not abridge, nor impair; nor may they impermissibly burden its exercise in acts of fraud on the court to prevent suit. moreover, there may be a claim based upon 8th amendment prohibition of cruel and unusual punishment also retaliating against the sovereign plaintiffs for their religious beliefs under the 1st amendment also behind racial hatred in violation of the Civil Rights Act, Lingo v Boone, 402 F Supp. 768, 775 (N.D. Cal 1975); Monroe v Pape supra; Banks v Cunningham, 409 F2d 220 (4th Cir 1969); Cruz v. Beto, 405 U.S. 319, 321,

92 SCt 1079, 1081, 31 LEd2d 263 (1972); Bounds v Smith, 430 U.S. 817, 821, 97 SCt. 1491, 1494, 52 LEd2d **(1977); Ferranti v. Morgan, 618 F2d 888, 891-92 (1st Cir 1980); Hudspeth v. Figgurs, 584 F2d 1345, 1347 (4th Cir 1978) cert. denied 441 U.S. 913, 99 SCt 2013, 60 LEd2d 386 (1979).

The defendents were grossly negligent. Gross negligence is the intentional conscious failure to do something which is incumbent upon one to do, or the doing of a thing intentionally that one ought not to do. It is also the failure to exercise

slight CARE. It WAS gross NEGLIGENCE for them to CONSPIRE IN ACTS of official TORTURE IN EFFORTS to ILLEGALLY SEIZE OR CONTINUE to ILLEGALLY SEIZE A FOREIGN SOVEREIGN official AND KIDNAP him from his family, EXERCISE jurisdiction IN the COURTS involved over him, fail to RECALL REMITTITURS to CORRECT this AND the other ACTS, torts, mentioned, Jinks v Richland County (SC 2003) WL 2191055!. Their acts of fraud WERE malicious. PURSUANT to SC Code Ann § 15-78-70(b), actual fraud, actual malice, INTENT to HARM, OR CRIMES involving MORAL TUR-

pitude ARE excluded from immunity. No one is above the law, Pritchette v Lanier (1990), 766 F Supp. 442; Briggs v. Malley, 475 U.S. 335 (1986); Briso v Lahue U.S. Ind 1983, 103 SCt 1108, 460 U.S. 327, 75 L Ed 2d 96; Pulliam v Allen SUPRA

The Sovereign plaintiffs need not prove the existence of a formal agreement to establish conspiracy, the agreement may be silent, but must show overt act in furtherance of conspiracy. Circumstantial evidence can be used to show existence of conspiracy. MERE PRESENCE OR A single

Act will suffice to support a conspiracy conviction if circumstances permit inference that presence and/or act was intended to advance the ends of the conspiracy, even though mere presence or mere association with conspirators will not itself support a conspiracy conviction, U.S. v. Brinkley, 903 F2d 1130; United States v Kupper, 693 F2d 1129, 1134 (5th Cir 1982); United States v Sheikh, 654 F2d 1057, 1063 (5th Cir 1981) cert. denied 455 U.S. 991, 102 S.Ct 1617, 71 L.Ed.2d 852 (1982); United States v Acosta, 763 F2d 671 (5th Cir) cert denied sub nom;

Weeper v United States - US - 106 SCt 179, 88 LEd 2d 148 (1985); United States v Aguirre, Aguirre, 716 F2d 293 (5th. Cir 1983). You got Judge BARBER III Ruling on a motion to file forma pauperis that don't exist then deny access to the court, knowing he is a defendant in the cases, making fraudulent Rulings knowing conviction and divorce are being argued requiring no filing fee. Then Joal intercepts the documents sent to Pleasures to make a fraudulent Ruling on the motion for Declaratory Judgment when she is a defendant, both

conspiring to aid the defendants and avoid suit. You have numerous acts not just one making the claim sufficient.

You seen the devestation that occurred with Hurricane Sandy. You seen the Dark Knight Killing at the Aurora movie theatre. I told you since 2006 that these events, these acts of God will continue as long as I am falsely imprisoned and framed. There is a lot more to come. You framed the forerunner to God's Christ. Barack Obama will be a two term president. All I have told you has come to pass.

Additional claims and causes of action:

1) On April 4, 2011 the burgundy team, in the form of the SC Dept of Correction broke my dental partials in the midst of a search. Then they got the dental personnel to lie to cover it up stating that on July 11, 2011 I had an adjustment on the plate when I went there to show the persons the plate was broke at McCormick C.I. This is a medical issue 1.2 million sought.

2) Since August 2012 until this

present date (11/14/12) we have been denied exercise in Waddo D side at Lieber C.I. This issue deals with our health so its medical being 1.2 million in tort action. No shower 10/31/12 - 11/5/12.

(3) Since September 19, 2012 I was taken off my medical diet without being seen by the MD at Lieber which was done in retaliation for accessing the court. This is medical issue being 1.2 million in tort. Twice I got sick.

(4) While locked down at Lieber various times from August to this

PRESENT date I was denied proper calarie intake being given 2 boiled eggs and an English muffin for breakfast, one sandwich with one piece of meat for lunch, 2 sandwiches and small piece of cake for dinner. This is not proper calorie intake under federal law. This is a health matter being also medical in nature at 1.2 million in fort. The total being 4.8 million. Weekend meals also, and no shower in 5 days.

(5) On October 18, 2012 officer Bennett cursed at me in the cafeteria. This violates SCDC policy. If I don't

curse these officers, they better not curse me. That's 300K in tort actions. These torts total 5.1 million dollars.

Additional causes of action are seen on pages 43 through 89 of the 96 page attached complaint. We renew our motion for protective orders and injunctive relief, to include the appointing of legal counsel as is outlined within all documents. Other causes of action are also seen in the attached 35 page document related to Johnny Sellers dated September 5, 2012

Relief Sought:

(1) All criminal action initiated in the Kershaw County General Sessions Court related to conviction be rendered void pursuant to Declaratory Judgment which include any action taken involving the Sovereign plaintiffs in the Kershaw County Magistrate and Family Courts, even related to the divorce be rendered void, which include that done related to the Sovereigns children, in total.

(2) The 5.1 million given by way

of the facts that occurred after the 96 page complaint was written up, waiving any claims of immunity or exhaustion due to fraud by sanctions sought.

(3) All Relief sought in the Attached 96 page complaint dated July 25, 2012 are now to be given in this case.

(4) The plaintiff seeks dental implants by dentist of his choice paid in full, being allowed access to internet or directory to find doctor due to their fraud and lying trying to cover it up, to

be given also by sanctions.

(5) If the court would take notice of the 35 page document dated September 5, 2012, you will see the Relief by monetary Amount went to 1 Billion 296 millions. Due to Judge Barber III involvement in these injustices that amount is now doubled to 2 Billion 592 millions. Due to the actions of Judge Goal another 1 Billion 296 millions is added making the total 3 Billion 888 millions

by sanctions and punitive damages because each of them conspired in a seperate independent jurisdiction to keep this action from going forward. Any amount beyond the SC Jort claim Act permitted will be sought within the US District Court, Pendent jurisdiction, in Ohio or New York removed there under the Civil Rights Act and Foreign Sovereign Immunity Act. The 5.1 million is to be added to the 3 Billion 888 million. This is not to be construed as multiple punishment for the same Acts. These

figures are based upon each seperate and independent acts and the additional torts that followed by the judges sanctions conspiring to avoid suit or aid the defendents, Appling v State Farm Mut Auto Ins Co, 340 F3d 769, 780 (9th. Cir. 2003).

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

Respectfully

Josiah Gabriel Jahjah T. Fishbite

Quinita D Lee

Aerialle T. Crawford

November 16, 2012

Exhibit

" 0084 #3 "

" File in case 1:11-cv-14176-ADB "

State of South Carolina
The County of Kershaw
Et al.

Court of Common Pleas
5th Judicial Circuit
Et al,

Lawrence L Crawford
aka Jonah Gabriel
Jahjah T. Tishbite;
Quinta Lee;
Aeriallie Crawford
plaintiffs

2013-CP-2800-0084
case

Vs.

The Kershaw County
Family Court; The
Kershaw County
Magistrate Court;

Kershaw County Court of General Sessions; Kershaw County Sheriff Dept.; Kershaw County Dept. of Social Services; The SC Court of Appeals; Judges Kaye Hearn and Jean Toal; The SC Dept. of Corrections; Warden McCabe; The United States; The 192 member states of the United Nations; The 5th Circuit Solicitors office, John Meadors, Barney Giese, Mr.

MOAKE; CORT KORLEY; JOHNNY JELLORS; REGINALD I LLOYD; MICHAEL BROWN; SLED; SC ATTY. GEN; SC CHIEF DEPUTY ATTY. GEN; JUDGES WOOTEN, MERCHANT AND CHILDS; MS. JONES, JOYCE MCDONALD; RICHARD RICHSTAD; ALISON GEEZ; KERSHAW COUNTY

defendents

SUMMONS

TO: THE KERSHAW COUNTY FAMILY COURT; THE KERSHAW COUNTY MAGISTRATE COURT; KERSHAW COUNTY; THE KERSHAW COUNTY COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS; THE KERSHAW

County Sheriff Dept.; Kershaw County Dept. of Social Services; The SC Court of Appeals; Judges Kaye Hearns and Jean Toal; The S.C Dept of Corrections; Warden McCabe; The United States; The 192 member states of the United Nations; The 5th Circuit Solicitors Office; John Meadors; Barney Giese; Mr Monke; Cort Korhey; Johnny Tellors; Reginald I. Lloyd; Michael Brown; SLED; S.C Atty. General; S.C Chief Deputy Atty. General; Judges Wooten; Merchant and Childs; Ms. Jones; Joyce McDonald; Richard Richstad and Alison A Gee.

You are hereby summoned

AND REQUIRED, to ANSWER the complaint, which is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer upon the subscribers at the addresses below within (30) days after service thereof, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the complaint, judgment and default will be rendered against you for all relief demanded within the complaint and attached documents.

LAWRENCE L CRAWFORD AKA
JONAH GABRIEL JAHJAH TISHBITE
300839 WD D Rm 286
LIEBER CI P.O. Box 205
RIDGEVILLE, SC 29472

Quinita Dominique Lee
c/o Mr & Mrs Herbert Lee
115 N. Cromwell Drive
Florence, SC 29506

Aerialle Jekia A. Crawford
c/o Mr & Mrs Herbert Lee
115 N. Cromwell Drive
Florence, SC 29506

Kershaw County
July 19, 2012

60896

State of South Carolina
The County of Kershaw
State of New York
U.S. District Court

Court of Common Pleas
5th Judicial Circuit
Northern District
Syracuse, New York

LAWRENCE L CRAWFORD
AKA JONAH GABRIEL
JAHJAH T. TISHBITE;
QUINTA LEE; AERIALLE
CRAWFORD

plaintiffs

V.S.

THE KERSHAW COUNTY
FAMILY COURT; THE
KERSHAW COUNTY MA-
GISTRATE COURT; KERSHAW
COUNTY; KERSHAW

COMPLAINT

2013-CP-4100-0084

CASE No.

ALSO CONNECTED TO CASE(S)
THE NORRIS H. SMITH
CASE IN THE SC COURT
OF APPEALS OUT OF HORRY
COUNTY; THE STOLEN
BARBIES CASE; CASE(S)
2009-CP-320-5477;
2011-CP-04-00666;
2011-CP-46-00890;
2009-CP-33-0435

: County Court of General Sessions; Kershaw County Sheriff Dept.; Kershaw County Dept of Social Services; The S.C. Court of Appeals; Judges Kaye Hearn and Jean Toal; The S.C. Dept. of Corrections; Warden McCabe; The United States; The 5th Circuit Solicitors office, John Meadors, Barney Giese, Mr Moake; The 192 member States of the United

C/A 9:11-CV-01437; 9:12-CV-00333; 9:12-CV-00527 C/A No. 4:10-CV-4625-YGR 9th Circuit case No. 10-71855 and all other cases listed in the 100 page document dated April 18, 2011

Affidavit of Facts seeking a Jury Trial; seeking the Appointment of legal counsel; seeking an injunction and or Protective order; Petition To Remove and Consolidate pursuant to

Mathews; Cort Korley; Johnny Tellors; Reginald Lloyd; Michael Brown; SLED; SC Attorney General; Chief Deputy Atty General; Judges Wooten, Merchant and Childs; Ms Jones; Joyce McDonald; Richard Richstad; Alison Gee

defendents

42 U.S.C §§ 1983, 1985(2), 1985(3), 1986 and 28 U.S.C §§ 1443(1) and OR 1443(2) also 28 U.S.C § 1602-1612 et seq. and International Human Rights Laws also by S.C.R.C.P. Rules 23 and 19

To: The Kershaw County Court of Common Pleas,

The Kershaw County magistrate Court, Family Court and Court of

General Sessions,

The Kershaw County Sheriff Dept.,

The Kershaw County Dept. of Social Services,

The SC Court of Appeals, Judges Kaye Hearn and Jean Toal,

The S.C Dept. of Corrections et al,

Here comes the Holy Sovereign of Sovereigns and his Sovereign Holy offspring, being Foreign Sovereigns and Nationals, standing in propria persona, and do hereby humbly present the following:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE, that

The Sovereign plaintiffs in the above captioned matter, Lawrence L Crawford aka Jonah Gabriel Jahjah T. Tishbite, Quinta Lee and Aerialle Crawford, intends to file claim against the above captioned defendents, in pursuant to all relevant sections of the South Carolina Tort Claim Act, the provisions of the C A T. Treaty and the Foreign Sovereign Immunity Act.

The post office addressies of the claimants herein presently are:

Lawrence L Crawford aka
Jonah Gabriel Jahjah T. Tishbite
300839 WO D Rm 286

Lieber CI P.O. Box 205
Ridgeville, SC 29472

Quinita Dominique Lee
c/o Gert and Herbert Lee
115 N. Cromwell Drive
Florence, SC 29506

Aeriaille Jekia Ashley Crawford
c/o Gert and Herbert Lee
115 N. Cromwell Drive
Florence, S.C 29506

The Sovereign plaintiffs seek to expand the scope and seek inclusion of all documents filed in the Kershaw County Family Court under case No.-

2012-DR-28-514 and all documents contained therein, along with all documents filed in case 0:06-cv-2459-TLW-Bm in the SC U.S. District Court, cases 9:11-cv-01437, 9:12-cv-00333 and 9:12-cv-00527 from the New York District Court and case No. 2010-cp-41-48 McDowell and Booker vs. S.C.DC be obtained and officially attached to the face of this complaint. The documents contained in these cases related to discovery and the expanding of scope are crucially tied to these proceedings which would allow the jury to make a fair and proper determination of the matters before the court.

They produce concrete, indisputable and substantial evidence, that the Sovereign plaintiffs assertions are true and not frivolous or vexatious. They show clear indication of the defendents conspiring at all levels of Court, across multiple state and federal jurisdictions, also across multiple International jurisdictions, in acts of official mental and physical torture of Foreign Sovereign Officials, to impede, hinder and obstruct the due course of justice, and deny the Sovereign plaintiffs the Equal protection of the laws, behind a class based

invidiously discriminatory animus, in the form of religious and racial hatred, conspiring during and after the fact in attempted murder and conspiracy to commit murder, etc.

The discovery Rule applies to all cases in State and Federal Court, except for those narrow exceptions listed in Rule 81. The Rule apply in cases of this nature. The U.S. Supreme Court has defined "Relevant" to encompass all matters that have a bearing on, or reasonably could lead to other matters that can bear on any issue that is or may be in this

CASE. A PARTY MAY SUBMIT SUCH DOCUMENTS AND OR AFFIDAVITS IN SUPPORT OF OR IN OPPOSITION OF A MOTION OR OTHER AFFIDAVIT, IN ORDER TO DEMONSTRATE FACTS NOT FOUND IN THE RECORD, JONES V. BUSH, 122 F. SUPP 2d 713, 715 (M.D. JAN 2000); VALENTIN V. HOSPITAL BELLA VISTA, 254 F3d 358, 364 (1st CIR 2001); SPURLOCK V. LAWSON, 881 F. SUPP 436, 438 (E.D ARK 1995); SCOFFSTALL V. HENDERSON, 223 F3d 818, 823 (8th CIR 2000); BEVIA V. SHAPIRO, 176 F.R.D. 277, 280 (N.D ILL 1997).

FOR "GOOD CAUSE" THE COURT MAY EXPAND THE SCOPE TO INCLUDE MATTERS RELEVANT TO THE SUBJECT MATTER INVOLVED IN THE ACTION. THE "good CAUSE" STANDARD IS MEANT TO BE FLEXIBLE, GIVING BROAD DISCRETION TO THE

COURT. A PARTY MAY DISCOVER ANY MATTER THAT IS RELEVANT TO THE CLAIM, ISSUE OR DEFENSE, THAT IS PLEADED IN THE CASE, IN RE: MAXIM GROUP INC SECURITIES LITIGATION, 2002 WL 987660 (N.D. GA 2002); FED. RULE of CIV PRO., RULE 26(b)(1); OPPENHEIMER FUND INC. V SANDERS, 437 U.S. 340, 351, 98 S.Ct. 2380, 2389-90, 57 LED 2d 253 (1978); KIDWELLER V PROGRESSIVE PALOVERDE INS CO., 192 F.D.R 193, 199 (N.D.W. Va. 2000).

FOR THE RECORD, THE SOVEREIGN plaintiffs give all parties notice that the defendents ARE being sued in both their official and individual capacity, WELLS V. BROWN, 891 F2d 591, 594 (6th CIR 1989).

FOR THE time being the SOVEREIGN

plaintiffs will be representing themselves until legal counsel can be appointed pursuant to the Americans with Disabilities Act and due to the complex nature of the proceedings. Due to the allegations and claims placed before the court, the appointment of legal counsel becomes mandatory not discretionary, as seen by the documents filed in case(s) no(s) 2012-DR-28-514; 0:06-cv-2459-TLW-BM; 9:12-cv-00333; 9:12-cv-00527 et al, Chaney v. Lewis, 801 F2d 1191, 1196 (9th Cir 1986); Eskridge v Rhay 345 F2d 778, 782 (9th Cir 1965); Knaubert v. Goldsmith, 791 F2d 722 (9th Cir 1986); Townsend v Sain, 372 U.S. at 313, 83 S.Ct. at 757;

Richmond v Ricketts, 774 F2d at 961; Bashor v Risley, 730 F2d 1228, 1234 (9th Cir 1984); 42 U.S.C. §§ 1983, 1985(2), 1985(3) and 1986; Jett v. Castaneda, 578 F2d 842, 844-45 (9th Cir. 1978); Dillon v United States, 307 F2d 445, 446-47 & n.3 (9th Cir 1962); 28 U.S.C. § 1602-1612 et seq.; Anderson v. Heinze, 258 F2d 479, 481 (9th Cir) cert denied 358 U.S. 889, 79 SCt 131, 3 LEd2d 116 (1958); Kreiling v. Field, 431 F2d 638, 640 (9th Cir 1970); Matthew v. Eldridge, 424 U.S. 319, 335, 96 SCt 893, 903, 47 LEd2d 18 (1976); Austad v. Risley, 761 F2d 1348, 1351-54 (9th Cir 1985); 18 U.S.C § (a)(b)(2)(B)(A); 18 U.S.C § 1116 (a)(b)(4); EIE Guam v Long Term Credit Bank, Japan,

332 F3d 635 (9th Cir 2003); 42 U.S.C. § 12131(2); 28 C.F.R. § 35.150(b)(1); Bodolie v. Connecticut, 401 U.S. 371, 379, 91 S.Ct. 780, 28 L.Ed 2d 113 (97D); United States v. Georgia, 126 S.Ct 877 (2006); Kimel v. Florida Board of Regents, 528 U.S. 62, 72-73, 120 S.Ct 631, 145 L.Ed 2d 522 (2000); Toyota v. Williams, 122 S.Ct 681 (2002); ADA, Title II 29 C.F.R. § 1630(2)(j)(3)(i) (1999); 42 U.S.C.A. § 12102(2)(A); Ferrell v. Estelle, 568 F2d 1128, 1132-1133 (CA 5 1978); People v. Rivera, 125 misc. 2d 516, 528, 480 N.Y.S.2d 426, 434 (Sup. Ct. 1984).

The Sovereign plaintiffs seek judicial notice and officially inform the court of the following:

(1) This case is directly connected to

All cases listed within this caption and the case mentioned within the documents filed in case No. 2012-DR-28-514; 0:06-CV-2459-TLW-BM; 2002-DR-28-098; 9:12-CV-00527; 9:12-CV-00333 and 9:11-CV-01437 within the New York District Court, possessing Article III dynamics also involving defendants and or respondents in multiple states within the United States, the United States government itself and several foreign sovereign governments around the world in the form of the 192 member states of the United Nations around the world. Thus, it becomes apparent that this case and all the captioned cases are filed in the wrong court. The matters contained within these documents presented and

sought by expanding the scope and discovery must be heard within the Federal District Court, not the S.C. U.S. District Court, because that court and the judges contained therein, are named as defendants and the S.C. U.S. District Court is sought to be disqualified due to acts of judicial fraud and abuse of judicial process. The Sovereign plaintiffs invoke the provisions of the Foreign Sovereign Immunity Act. By all the documents submitted within case No. 2012-DR-28-514 in the Kershaw County Family Court, the California, New Jersey and New York District Courts and within case No. 0:06-CV-2459-TLW-BM in the SC U.S. District Court and other cases captioned,

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The Sovereign plaintiffs made the Required prima facie showing that would permit us to invoke the provisions of 28 U.S.C § 1602-1612 et seq. There are also egregious violations of the Ku Klux Klan Act and or Civil Rights litigation Act. There is a threat of imminent danger as outlined within the documents filed within case No. 2012-DR-28-514. The Sovereign of Sovereigns, his Holy offspring and the other Sovereigns of the Reestablished Global Theocratic State must be permitted to exercise federal forum. By the provisions of the Foreign Sovereign Immunity Act the Sovereign plaintiffs and other connected Sovereign petitioners are

given the right to establish venue and jurisdiction. We seek that this case and those others referred to and captioned be consolidated and transferred to the U.S. District Court in the state of California and or Ohio and or New Jersey and or New York, no other state, to be heard before one judge, even if the court must open a new case itself, which is our right under the Foreign Sovereign Immunity Act. The state court cannot be permitted to adjudicate cases that possess national and international ramifications when the sovereign plaintiffs seek to exercise their right to federal forum,

And especially when the state court does not have jurisdiction over all named parties. Pursuant to Rule 82 on venue and jurisdiction. When a case is filed in the wrong court, the state court shall not dismiss the action. The state court must transfer the case to the proper court in which it could have been had. Since the right of venue and jurisdiction fall to the Sovereign plaintiffs and Sovereign petitioners in this case, the cases in total must be transferred to California, Ohio, New Jersey or New York, along with the Sovereign plaintiffs and other Sovereign petitioners as well, thereupon

be consolidated and heard before one Court. This case, the Sovereign of Sovereigns conviction and the legal claims and issues presented cause an affect in all so states within this nation and within all global nations around the world, producing by this prevalent conspiracy, extra territorial claims and public juris claims, State v Dudley, 354 S.C. 514, 581 SE 2d 171 (2003); Strassheim v Daley, 221 U.S. 280 (1911); Anger v. Reico Drug Co., 1986, 791 F2d 956, 253 U.S. App. 54; Branden v. District Court of Columbia Board of Parole, 734 F2d 56, 59 (D.C. Cir. 1984) cert denied -U.S- 105 S.Ct 811, 83 L.Ed 2d 804 (1985); Miranda v United States CA 2 (N.Y)

1972, 458 F2d 1179 CERT. denied 93 SCt 207, 409 U.S. 874, 34 LEd2d 126; Coppedge v. United States, 369 U.S. 438, 82 SCt 917, 8 LEd2d 21 (1962); Thomas v Scully CA 2 (N.Y) 1991, 943 F2d 259; Schweitzer v Scott DC Cal. 1979, 469 F.Supp 1017; Burns v. King County CA 9 (Wash) 1989, 883 F2d 819.

(2) This is also a false imprisonment tort action pursuant to the Sovereign of Sovereigns. It is the Sovereign plaintiffs complaint that the actions perpetrated by the defendants in this case were designated and designed to illegally seize and or to continue to illegally seize, by acts of judicial fraud, kidnapping and conspiracy to commit murder of a foreign

SOVEREIGN, NATIONAL AND OR SOVEREIGN ENTITY, AND TO PREVENT THE REESTABLISHING OF A FOREIGN SOVEREIGN STATE, KHALIFATE, KINGSHIP, HIGH PRIESTHOOD AND IMAMATE UNDER THEOCRATIC LAW AND BY THE LAWS OF THE DECEDENT DOMICILE, BY WAY OF THE (3) HOLY BOOKS AND SUNNAH, BEING THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF GODS HOLY KINGS, KHALIFAHS, PROPHETS, IMAMS AND HIGH PRIEST OF ALL CHRISTIANS, MUSLIMS AND JEWS WORLDWIDE, SUBJECTING THE HOLY SOVEREIGN PLAINTIFFS TO EGREGIOUS ACTS OF OFFICIAL MENTAL AND PHYSICAL TORTURE IN VIOLATION OF THE C.A.T. TREATY PROVISIONS, THE FOREIGN SOVEREIGN IMMUNITY ACT AND INTERNATIONAL LAW. PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE F.S.I.A. THE

claims of the SOVEREIGN plaintiffs must be considered as true. Their actions are directly related to the attached false imprisonment torts and other cases listed in the caption and those found under case No. 2012-DR-28-514 in the Family Court and the various attached documents. Their desire was to prevent discovery and suppress and or halt the release of evidence that would have proven their guilt during and after the fact to class A, B and C felonies mentioned in the attached documents, standing in egregious violation of State, federal and International Law. This same said evidence would have proven the SOVEREIGN

of SOVEREIGNS INNOCENCE of the CRIME he now stands convicted of. Their intent was to inflict UNWARRANTED, MALICIOUS AND CRIMINAL PAIN, MENTAL AND PHYSICAL official TORTURE upon the SOVEREIGN of SOVEREIGNS AND his Holy offspring, by forcing him to WRITE AND PRODUCE these lengthy court documents to CORRECT these injustices after maliciously destroying his typewriter, KNOWING the lead SOVEREIGN is laboring under a disability to both his hands CAUSED by the NEGLIGENT acts of TORTURE done by the conspiring defendents, hoping this inflicted pain would compel the lead SOVEREIGN to forego SEEKING ANY further REDRESS before the courts,

further subjecting his Holy offspring to these acts of official torture by depriving them of their father, spiritual leader and loved one for over 12 years, also knowing the lead sovereign was producing these written documents in defiance to strict doctors orders. This strips them of any claim of immunity. They did this conspiring under color of state law and under color of authority across multiple state and federal jurisdictions in acts of intrinsic as well as extrinsic judicial fraud, sham legal process and abuse of judicial process, in all efforts to deny the sovereign plaintiffs the equal protection of the laws, behind religious and racial

hatred in acts of gross negligence and deliberate indifference, failing to recall the remittiturs in the S.C. Court of Appeals, denying our right to appointed federal legal counsel and or compromising state appointed counsel in violation of the Americans with Disabilities Act, in efforts to impede, hinder and obstruct the due course of justice and abrogate our 1st Amendment Right to access the courts and violate our 14th Amendment Rights of Due Process. This includes the Family Court denying the application to proceed forma pauperis in case No. 2012-DR-28-514 in Kershaw County, denying the Sovereign plaintiffs,

AND OR SEEKING TO HINDER THE SOVEREIGN plaintiffs IN OBTAINING THEIR Holy IN-HERITANCE, NAME CHANGE AND ALL RIGHTS AND TITLES PERTAINING THERETO, EIE 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 dis-missed - U.S - 111 SCt 27, 111 LEd2d 840 (1990); UNITED STATES V WHEELER, 98 SCt 1079 AT 1083 (1978); 99 SCt. 1186; Chisolm v GEORGIA, 2 DALL 419, 458; ENGLISH V THORN, 676 FSUPP 761 (SD miss. 1987); IN RE GREEN, 980 F2d 590 (9th CIR 1992); 18 U.SC § 1116 (a)(b) (2)(3)(A); 18 U.SC § 1116 (a)(b)(4); 28 U.SC § 1602-1612 et seq; MONROE V. PAPE, 365 U.S 167, 81 SCt 473, 5 LEd 2d 492 (1961); Civil Rights

Act of 1964 § 201, 42 U.S.C.A. §§ 2000 A. (1966); Concessions Consultants Inc v. Mirish, CA. 2 (N.Y.) 1966, 355 F2d 369; Also see The Compendium of United Nations Standards And Norms in Crime Prevention And Criminal Justice I.S.B.N: 978-92-1-133765-5; Baldine v. Connecticut, 401 U.S. 371, 379, 91 S.Ct 780, 28 L.Ed2d 113 (1971); 42 U.S.C § 12131(2); 28 C.F.R. § 35.150(b)(1); ADA Title II 29 C.F.R. § 1630(2)(j)(3)(2)(1999); Schlesinger v. Ballard, 419 U.S. 498, 500 n. 3, 95 S.Ct 572, 42 L.Ed2d 610 (1975); Romer v. Evans, 517 U.S. 620, 631, 116 S.Ct 1620, 134 L.Ed2d 856 (1996); United States v. LePatourel CA. 8 (Neb.) 1978, 571 F2d 405 on Rehearing 593 F2d 827

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ON REMAND 463 FSupp 264; L' EUROPEENE de BANQUE v. La Republic de VENEZUELA, 700 FSupp 114, 121 (S.D. N.Y. 1988)(Extending Rule to cover foreign plaintiffs); Will v. Michigan State Police, 105 LEd 2d 45 (1989); WANG v. Ashcroft, 320 F3d 130 (2nd Cir 2003); United States v. Dizdar CA. 2 (N.Y.) 1978, 581 F2d 1031; WEEP v. United States - U.S - 106 SCt 179, 88 LEd 2d 148 (1985); Fortis v. SUAREZ-MASON, 676 FSupp 1531, 1541 (N.D. Cal. 1987); ALSO SEE implied WAIVER, SUPRA at 389, 393-94; PARKER & NEYLON, JUS COGEN: The Compelling Law of Human Rights, 12 Hasting Int'l & Comp L Rev. 411, 437-39 (1989); Human Rights in Domestic Courts, SUPRA at 354 n. 111; RANDAL

Universal Jurisdiction under International law, 66 Tex. L Rev. 785, 830 (1988); The Schooner Exchange v. McFaddon, 11 U.S. (7 Cranch) 116, 3 L.Ed 287 (1812); Filartiga, 630 F.2d at 884; M.L.B. v. S.L.J., 519 U.S. 102, 113, 117 S.Ct 555, 136 L.Ed.2d 473 (1996); Jaffin v. Levitt, 493 U.S. 455, 458, 110 S.Ct 792, 107 L.Ed 2d 887 (1990); R.F.R.A 42 U.S.C.A. § 2000 bb et seq.; (RLUIPA) 42 U.S.C.A. § 2000 et seq.; Pennsylvania v. Africa, 662 F.2d 1025, 1032 (3rd Cir 1981); Jama v. U.S.I.N.S., 343 F.Supp.2d 338, 370 (D.N.J. 2004); Wisconsin v. Yoder, 406 U.S. 205, 92 S.Ct 1526, 32 L.Ed 2d 15 (1972).

The Sovereign plaintiffs seek to suspend and or relax the procedural

Rules for the form of this document since the lead Sovereign plaintiff is laboring under a disability to both his hands being the only one who can properly construct this case, also due to us giving notice that this is a pendent jurisdiction case. The state tort claims are placed before the state court seeking damages, but we are also seeking punitive damages before the federal court in the sum of $300 million for Quinta, Aerialle and the lead Sovereign plaintiff for these new additional torts related to the same matters before all courts plus the $15 Trillion that is already sought before

the federal courts for the Sovereign of Sovereigns.

(3) The Sovereign Plaintiffs give the court notice that there is still the threat of imminent danger that is argued in case No 2010-CP-17-081 Also mentioned in the other cases and documents filed before the courts involved. Therefore the protective orders and injunctions filed and sought in case No. 2010-CP-17-081 are now sought in this newly filed case. Those documents are herewith attached.

(4) The Sovereign plaintiffs give the court notice that this is a diversity

jurisdiction tort action. It involves acts that occurred in Kershaw County, Richland County, Dorchester County and multiple states. Therefore, the action can be filed in either County, therein, where venue and jurisdiction would be proper.

The time when and the place where such claim(s) arose and the nature of the claim(s) are as follows:

The Sovereign plaintiffs gives all parties judicial notice and bring your attention to the following attached documents;

1) Affidavit of Facts in support of filing Forma Pauperis; Writ of Error; Writ

in the Nature of Discovery; Name and Title Reclamation; Judicial Notice, Recalling Remittiturs; Release of Evidence; Seeking Protective Orders and or Injunctions and Acknowledging All Rights Related Thereto, 51 pages dated April 23, 2012.

(2) A copy of the complaint and attached documents filed in case No. 9:11-CV-01437-DNH-RFT in the New York District Court.

(3) A copy of the complaint filed in case No. 9:12-CV-00333-TJM-TWD in the New York District Court.

(4) A copy of the complaint filed in case 9:12-CV-00527-TJM-TWD in the New York District Court.

(5) A copy of the United Nations document 42 pages dated July 1, 2009.

(6) A copy of the summons and supplement to the United Nations document, 21 pages dated December 25, 2009.

(7) A copy of the motion for Declaratory Judgment; motion for Recusal; motion to suspend or Relax the Procedural or Appellate Court Rules ***, 65 pages dated January 2, 2012.

(8) A copy of the motion for Declaratory Judgment; motion to suspend or Relax the procedural and or Appellate Court Rules; motion to Establish Venue in Richland County Court of Common Pleas

And or S.C. Court of Appeals until transferred *** 100 pages dated April 18, 2011.

(9) A copy of the legal issues of Religious prophesy, 130 pages dated July 10, 2011 that was filed in the Norris H. Smith case.

(10) A copy of the Declaration of Sovereignty, 79 pages dated July 10, 2011, the Receipts of service and the subsequent 7 page summons dated October 13, 2011 and a copy of the order denying filing forma pauperis in case 2012-DR-28-514.

(11) A copy of the Summons and Complaint filed in case No. 2010-CP-17-081.

(12) A copy of the summons and

complaint filed in case No. 2010-CP-400-8811.

(3) A copy of the response to motion to make more [redacted] definite and certain - Amended Complaint filed in case No. 2006-CP-400-0552 which is now cased No.(s) 2006-CP-400-3568 and 3569 pending in Richland County.

(4) A copy of the 7 page letter sent to the Kershaw County Clerk dated July 10, 2012, and Obama letters.

This is what all of this is about. In Richland, Kershaw and Dorchester Counties, from the month of April 2012 until this present date July 24, 2012, of the filing of this action, the defendents

INVOLVED IN THIS CASE failed TO RELEASE THE EVIDENCE SOUGHT AND OR TAKEN ACTION AS DEMANDED BY THE Affidavit of FACTS IN SUPPORT of Filing FORMA PAUPERIS; WRIT of ERROR; WRIT IN THE NATURE of DISCOVERY; NAME AND TITLE RECLAMATION ###, 51 PAGES dated APRIL 23, 2012 BECAUSE THEY BEING IN COMPLIANCE TO THE DOCUMENT WOULD HAVE PRODUCED INDISPUTABLE EVIDENCE THAT WOULD HAVE SUBSTANTIATED THE CLAIMS MADE IN ALL THESE ATTACHED DOCUMENTS.

(A) THE KERSHAW COUNTY CLERK failed TO SEND THE SOVEREIGN plaintiffs COPIES OF THE DOCUMENTS filed IN CASE NO. 2012-DR-28-514 IN ACTS of RETALIATION

And to obstruct justice Also to impede OUR ACCESS to the COURTS.

(b) The KERSHAW County CLERK failed to SEND A COPY of the SEARCH WARRANT in QUESTION OR ACKNOWLEDGE its NON EXISTENCE.

(c) The Family COURT DENIED the motion to file forma pauperis in CASE No. 2012-DR-28-514 BECAUSE THEY KNEW that UNDER ADA And due to the complexity of the CASE, legal counsel would have had to be Appointed, And that COUNSEL would have been Required to obtain the EVIDENCE sought which would have PROVEN their guilt of the CRIMES Alleged And ISSUES ASSERTED in the complaints.

(d) The S.C. Court of Appeals refused to recall the remittiturs involved when the Foreign Sovereign Immunity Act requires such because such recalling would have placed forth evidence that proved their guilt and the defendents involvement in the claims made.

(E) They conspired to keep the United States government from being brought before the International Court based upon the argument asserted in the 51 page document and to prevent the 192 member states of the U.N. from any further default on the $15 Trillion Lien.

(f) They failed to get the lead Sovereign

before the physician to have it placed in the computer to use plastic restraints, while he was unjustly on lock up at McCormick CI and Lieber CI and during Red Team searches, inflicting unwarranted pain on him in acts of official torture and retaliation.

(g) The SC Dept of Correction, two counts, cut the lead Sovereigns hair by force, in violation of his Religion and Nazarite Vow, when they failed to respond and defaulted on the properly served Declaration of Sovereignty from About April of 2012 until this present date, once at McCormick CI.

And once at Lieber C.I., in acts of retaliation where by default such should not have occurred.

(h) The SC Dept. of Corrections placed the lead Sovereign on the hill/ lock up, in acts of retaliation because the lead Sovereign sought to protect the rights of the class members of the [redacted] filed class action, when they illegally seized our incoming mail from the New York District court in the form of civil dockets sheets with out a legal warrant Reading our incoming legal mail.

(i) The S.C Dept of Corrections

purposely, maliciously placed the lead Sovereign in the cell with a homicidal inmate hoping this homicidal inmate would kill the lead Sovereign, in acts of retaliation and conspiracy to commit murder.

(j) The S.C Dept sent the lead Sovereign to a "me" Dorm, in the middle of a gang war blood bath that was about to occur from this decision, in a dorm where another inmate was recently slaughtered and mutilated, pictures seen on the internet, hoping the lead Sovereign would be killed at McCormick CI, where the officer

had to instruct me to refusie the order to go in the cell for fear of the Sovereigns safety, also done in acts of retaliation and in a second attempt at conspiracy to commit murder due to the Sovereign filing action against them in the courts and the Sovereign seeking this evidence.

(K) The S.C. Dept of Corrections placed (3) bogus charges on the lead Sovereign, took away the lead Sovereigns canteen, phone privileges and access to the character Dorm, in acts of retaliation, conspiring under color of state law and color

of AUTHORITY, ACROSS MULTIPLE STATE AND FEDERAL JURISDICTIONS, VIOLATING STATE LIBERTY INTERIEST WHICH ARE PROTECTED UNDER THE DUE PROCESS CLAUSE, WHEN THEY took A MINOR OFFENSE, MADE it into A MAJOR, did not give THE lead SOVEREIGN OPPORTUNITY TO EVEN PLEA OR NEGOTIATE OR INFORMALLY RESOLVE IT, had MS JIMENEZ whom THE DOCUMENT WAS NOT EVEN ADDRESSED TO, ALSO BEING A COURT DOCUMENT, TO BRING THE CHARGE, ACTING AS PROXY FOR THE DEFENDENTS, CONSPIRING IN ACTS of official MENTAL TORTURE AND RETALIATION, GAVE ME 45 days lock up time, NOT EVEN

giving me credit for the days served, in efforts to keep the Sovereign plaintiff from the other Sovereign plaintiffs in a malicious effort to cause irreparable harm to our filed class action proceedings, Nix v Norman, 879 F2d 429 (8th Cir 1989); Wilson v Beebe, 770 F2d 578 (6th Cir 1985); Will v Michigan Dept of State Police, -U.S.- 109 SCt 2304, 105 LEd 2d 45 (1989).

(L.) The SC Dept of Corrections shipped the lead Sovereign from McCormick CI to Lieber C.I. hoping to keep the lead Sovereign from the other Sovereign petitioners hoping this

TRANSFER done in acts of RETALIATION would prevent the SOVEREIGN plaintiffs from perfecting their filed actions collectively..

(m) Ms. JONES in the LIEBER mailroom lies to the lead SOVEREIGN, tells the lead SOVEREIGN that his out-going legal mail to the COURT is sealed and ready to go out to said COURT(S), lying, leaving it open by CRIMINAL, malicious deception so she could illegally do an UNREASONABLE SEARCH and SEIZURE of this legal mail going out to the N.Y. DISTRICT COURT, without my permission or a federal search

WARRANT, SEIZING ILLEGALLY SAID MAIL, FORWARDING IT TO A DIVISION OF S.C.D.C. HEADQUARTERS, TO UNJUSTLY, MALICIOUSLY PREVENT AND OR DELAY AND OR IMPEDE AND OR HINDER OUR ACCESS TO THE COURTS AND LEGAL ACTION FROM BEING FILED AGAINST THEM, IN VIOLATION OF THE 4TH AND 14TH AMENDMENTS.

(N) JUDGES MERCHANT, WOOTEN, CHILDS AND THE CLERK RICHSTAD REFUSES TO RELEASE THE EVIDENCE FILED IN CASE NO. 0:06-CV-2459-TLW-BM WITHOUT COPY FEES, KNOWING THE SOVEREIGN PLAINTIFF IS INDIGENT AS PART OF A TRICK AND SCHEME TO CONCEAL MATERIAL FACTS AND

PERVERT GOVERNMENT FUNCTIONS AND OBSTRUCT JUSTICE, BECAUSE THIS EVIDENCE SOUGHT WOULD HAVE SERVED TO AID IN SUBSTANTIATING THE FACTS BEFORE ALL COURTS, RELATED TO THE CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES OF ALL THE DEFENDENTS IN TOTAL.

(O) Reginald Lloyd, Michael Brown and SLED failed to release the evidence in the form of the investigative file No. 5501014, because the evidence contained therein, would have proven the defendents guilt of the crimes alleged in acts of official torture to illegally seize a foreign sovereign

official and other claims made.

(P) John Meadors, Barney Giese, Mr. Moake, the 5th Circuit Solicitors office, the Atty General, the Chief Deputy Atty General, Johnny Fellors, Cort Korley, the Kershaw County Sheriff Dept. failed to release the evidence sought, because it would have proven their guilt of the crimes and claims made, even involving the United States and the 192 member states of the United Nations.

(Q) The Kershaw County Dept. of Social Services also failed to be in compliance to the document producing

the evidence and documentation of the addressees sought to aid the defendents to prevent evidence from being revealed of the crimes they committed, even involving the United States and the 192 member states of the United Nations.

(R) The S.C Dept. of Corrections forced the lead Sovereign to wear fagot, homosexual, sodomite unisex clothing in violation of Quran, Sunnah, Old Testament and New Testament Theocratic law of the Reestablished Global Theocratic State, in acts of retaliation and humiliation, in the form of these "fagot" foot clogs

which make it impossible to properly exercise without risk of substantial physical injury to the Sovereign of Sovereigns physical health, where if you went to any shoe expert like Niki, Reebox, Addidas, Converse, they all will tell you this footwear is not suitable for exercise depriving me of this federally protected right also violating the lead Sovereigns Religious beliefs, subjecting the lead Sovereign to future possible ill ness, where this fagot, unisex homosexual footwear do not even adequately protect the lead Sovereign from the natural elements of rain and snow, prejudicing the lead Sovereign

by way of his poverty a class based invidiously discriminatory animus behind religious and racial hatred like all the claims presented in this action.

In Islam, the prophet muhammad (PBUH) forbid men from wearing any form of womens attire and visa versa. There is no "unisex" in Islam. Islam also teaches muslims that they must believe in and adhere to the two Holy Books, the Zaurat and Injeel (Old and New Testament) written before the Quran (Surah 2:62-63; 2:136). The Authorized King James Bible, Deuteronomy 22:5 states, "The woman shall not wear that which pertaineth

UNTO A MAN, NEITHER SHALL A MAN PUT ON A WOMANS GARMENT; FOR ALL THAT DO SO ARE AN ABOMINATION TO THE LORD". ALL (3) OF THE TRUE RELIGIONS TEACH THE SAME FUNDAMENTAL GODLY TRUTHS.

(5) THE S.C DEPT of CORRECTIONS CRIMINALLY, MALICIOUSLY DESTROYED MY TYPEWRITER IN HOPES THAT DUE TO THE DISABILITY IN BOTH THE LEAD SOVEREIGN'S HANDS, THIS WOULD BY THE EXTREME PAIN IN WRITING, SUCH WOULD FORCE ME TO FOREGO SEEKING ANY FURTHER REDRESS WITHIN THE COURTS, IN ACTS OF RETALIATION, CONSPIRING IN ACTS of official MENTAL AND physical TORTURE of A FOREIGN

Sovereign Official, to protect the defendents involved from having criminal and civil litigation being levied against them by way of the evidence sought, Henderson v SCDC, 686 SE2d 191 (2009).

(7) The lead Sovereign expands the scope for this next issue and cause of action, seeking that the evidence filed in the case of McDowell and Booker v SCDC filed in the Saluda Court of Common Pleas under case No. 2010-CP-41-48. The SC Dept. of Corrections, in Acts of retaliation using food as a punishment, every time the lead Sovereign goes in the cafeteria to eat,

instructs the inmates to serve the Head Sovereign with less amount of portions designated by policy in further Acts of official mental and physical torture of a Foreign Sovereign official.

(U) The Kershaw County Family Court, magistrate Court, Court of General Sessions exercised jurisdiction over the Sovereign of Sovereigns, his Holy offspring and related to his marriage, (conviction) as well as the selling of his Jaguar in the magistrate Court, when the Sovereign of Sovereigns and his family are representative of a Sovereign Foreign State and none of the courts in question had the permission of Gods Holy King. They

did this conspiring under color of authority and under color of state law, in acts of retaliation behind a class based invidiously discriminatory animus in the form of religious and racial hatred. They illegally in violation of International law took the Kings children from his home and presided over his divorce in violation of the Foreign Sovereign Immunity Act and the laws of the decedent domicile of the Sovereign of Sovereigns by this evidence.

Insomuch, each of the defendents listed, conspired during and after the fact in conspiracy to commit murder and in all the other claims mentioned, also in suppressing the evidence in

question, of the Sovereign of Sovereigns innocence and deprive his Royal Holy offspring of the presence of their father, loved one, spiritual leader and protector for over 12 years subjecting the Sovereign plaintiffs to immeasurable amounts of official mental and physical torture, aiding the defendents during and after the fact in class A, B and C felonies listed in the documents attached also because the lead Sovereign now seeks this essential evidence pertaining to their substantial crimes. The hand of one is the hand of all by the accomplice liability doctrine and the Pinkerton Theory of liability.

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Even though there are numerous acts listed in this complaint and documents attached, a single Act will suffice and mere presence to support a conspiracy conviction if circumstances permit inference that presence or Act was intended to advance the ends of the conspiracy. U.S. v. Brinkley 903 F2d 1130; U.S. v. Schmidt, 947 F2d 362; U.S. v Zarnes, 33 F3d 1454; U.S. v Masotto 73 F3d 1233 cert denied 117 SCt 54, 136 LEd 2d 18; State v Chavis, 277 S.C. 521, 290 S.E 2d 412 (1982); U.S. v Arboleda, 929 F2d 859; Hudson v McMillian 503 U.S. 1, 6-7 (1992); Madrid & Gomez, 889 FSupp 1146,

1248-50 (N.D Cal 1995); Jordan v. Gardner, 986 F.2d 592, 595-97 (9th Cir 2002); Farmer v Brennen, 511 U.S. 825, 837 (1994); Bradley v Puckett, 157 F3d 1022, 1025 (5th Cir 1998); Cowl v City of Reno, 591 F3d 1081, 1097 (9th Cir 2010); Wilhelm-El v Long, 482 F3d 923, 925 (7th Cir 2007); Gates v Cook, 376 F3d 323, 343 (5th Cir 2004); Hope v Pelzer, 536 U.S. 730 (2002); Estelle v Gamble, 429 U.S. 97, 104 (1976); Brock v Wright, 315 F3d 158, 162 (2nd Cir 2003); Greeno v Daley, 414 F3d 645, 653 (7th Cir 2005).

By many of the actions mentioned the defendents deprived the Sovereign plaintiffs of basic human needs such as food, exercise and reasonable safety, the objective element, Helling v McKinney 509 U.S. 25, 31-32 (1993).

The Eighth Amendment protects against conditions that pose an unreasonable risk of future harm, as well as those that are currently causing harm, like the use of iron cuffs on the head Sovereigns lifelong injuries, the depriving him of proper footwear to allow him to exercise, and punishment by way of [redacted] lessening the amount of food given to the head Sovereign that is designated by policy. Helling, 509 U.S at 33.

It is not enough to allege that the "totality of conditions" is unconstitutional. In this case the Sovereign

plaintiffs allege specific deprivation of one or more identifiable human needs, showing deliberate indifference on the part of one or more defendents. By such the Sovereign plaintiffs have met the burden. Pursuant to the Foreign Sovereign Immunity Act our claims must be considerized as true, Wilson v. Seiter, 501 U.S. 294, 304-05 (1991); Greeno v Daley, 414 F3d 645, 653 (7th Cir 2005); Borrelli v Wiscomb, 930 F2d 1150, 1154 (6th Cir 1991); Haynes v Snyder, 546 F3d 516, 526 (7th Cir 2008); Wells v Franzen, 777 F2d 1258, 1261-62 (7th Cir 1985); Glisson v Sangamon County

Sheriff Dept, 408 F Supp 2d 609, 621-22 (S.D. Ill. 2006).

Prisoners are constitutionally entitled to out-of-cell exercise. Denial of all out of cell exercise for 6 months violates 8th Amendment. The issuing of these slogs acts as a denial of all out of cell exercise if one cannot engage in such upon their issuing. Recreation for only 45 minutes per week state a claim. If the prison allots a standard number of hours per week for exercise, the prison officials are aware that denial of this exercise for a substantial period creates an [redacted] excessive risk to

a prisoners health. No matter how many hours of out of cell recreation the prison allots, if the clogs given would cause risk of twisting ankles, making it difficult to run, jog or jump rope which the sovereign plaintiff does regularly, he cannot engage in that constitutionally protected right of out of cell exercise, subjecting him to risk harm to his future health. Hearns v. Terhune, 413 F3d 1036, 1042 (9th Cir 2005); Delaney v. DeTella, 256 F3d 679 (7th Cir 2001); Perkins v. Kansas Dept of Corrections, 165 F3d 803, 810 (10th Cir 1999); Divers v. Dept of Corrections, 921 F3d 191, 194 (8th Cir 1990); Richardson v. Runnels, 594 F3d 666, 672 (9th Cir 2010).

It was mentioned that these clogs were tested on 200 inmates with no complaints. This cannot possibly be deemed as a sufficient control group when well over 200 other inmates the Sovereign plaintiff spoke to at McCormick C.I and Lieber C.I, have the Lead Sovereigns same complaint, telling the Lead Sovereign that these clogs are only good for the shower and walking around on the Rock, like bedroom slippers, and the only genuine exercise the 200 inmates the Dept of Corrections spoke of engage in, is walking from their cells to the cafeteria and the remainder of their days exercise consist of sitting on their lazy rumps in

front of a "tell-lie-vision" (T.V.) where even their jelly saturated lack of cognizance brain is deprived of proper mental exercise, Davenport v De Robertis, 844 F2d 1310, 1315 (7th Cir 1988); Spain v Procunier, 600 F2d 189, 199-200 (9th Cir 1979); Joussaint v McCarthy 597 FSupp. 1388, 1402, 1412 (N.D. Cal. 1984).

Additionally the defendents cannot be permitted to give inadequate food as a means of punishment and retaliation because the Sovereigns seek to obtain evidence, accessing the court to seek redress for his grievances, Phelps v. Kapnolas, 308 F3d 180 (2nd Cir. 2002); Ramos v Lamm, 639 F2d 559, 570-71 (10th. Cir. 1980);

Wilson v. Van Natta, 291 F. Supp. 2d 811, 817 (N.D. Ind 2003); Drake v. Velasco, 207 F Supp. 2d 809 (N.D Ill. 2002); Smith v. Ozmint 578 F3d 246, 251-52 (4th Cir. 2009); War-Soldier v. Woodford, 418 F3d 989 (9th. Cir 2005).

The Sovereign of Sovereign is also protected by § 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, 29 U.S.C. § 794 (a), and by Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act which abrogates 11th amendment immunity, 42 U.S.C. § 12131, et. seq see Pennsylvania Dept. of Corrections v. Yeskey, 524 U.S. 206 (1998) (ADA); Onishea v. Hopper, 171 F3d 1289 (11th Cir 1999); (En banc)(§ 504); Bonner v. Lewis, 857 F2d

559 (9th. Cir 1988) (§ 504), Johnson 642 F2d 377.

One Court has held that limitations on prisoners statutory rights may be justified under the Turner Standard, Gaines v Rowland, 39 F3d 1439, 1446-47 (9th Cir 1994); U.S. v Georgia, 546 U.S. 151 (2006); Yeskey v. Penn. Dept. of Corr., 118 F3d 168, 174-75 (3rd Cir 1997).

The defendents failed to follow State, federal and International law as well as their own policies. By such they are not immune, Clark v. S.C Dept. of Public Safety, 353 S.C 291, 598 SE 2d 16. Pursuant to S.C Code Ann § 15-78-70(b), Actual fraud, actual malice, intent to

do HARM, OR CRIMES INVOLVING MORAL TURPITUDE ARE EXCLUDED FROM IMMUNITY. THE DEFENDENTS ACTIONS FALL WITHIN ALL THESE CATEGORIES.

THE DEFENDENTS WERE GROSSLY NEGLIGENT. GROSS NEGLIGENCE IS THE INTENTIONAL CONSCIOUS FAILURE TO DO SOME THING WHICH IS INCUMBENT UPON ONE TO DO, OR THE DOING OF A THING INTENTIONALLY, THAT ONE OUGHT NOT TO DO. IT IS ALSO THE FAILURE TO EXERCISE SLIGHT CARE, Jinks v Richland County, (SC 2003) WL 21910551; Pritchette v Lapier (1991), 766 F Supp 442; Malley v Briggs, 475 U.S. 335 (1986); Lugar v Edmondson Oil Co., 457 U.S. 922, 928-30,

102 SCt 2744, 2749-50, 73 LEd 2d 482 (1982).

18 USC § 1001 (1988 Ed) Provides:

"Whoever, in any manner, within the jurisdiction of any department or agency of the United States, knowingly and willfully falsifies, conceals, or covers up by any trick, scheme, or device a material fact, or makes use of any false, fictitious or fraudulent statements or representations, or makes use of any false writing or document (ei trial transcript and autopsy), knowing the same to contain any false, fictitious or fraudulent statement or entry, shall be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned not more than 5 years.

OR both ".

This covers false statements or documents of any kind to include those falsehoods that pervert government functions, United States v. Gonzales, 520 U.S. 1, 5 (1997); Brogan v. United States, 522 U.S. 398 (1998); United States v. Gilliland, 312 U.S. 96 (1941).

Convicted persons do not forfeit all constitutional rights or protections by reason of their conviction or confinement in prison. Inmates retain some degree of first Amendment protection. They also retain 4th Amendment protection against unreasonable searches and seizures.

7/06/96

Prison walls do not form a barrier seperating prison inmates from protections of the Constitution. The 14th Amendment prohibits states from making law prohibiting or retaliating against inmates for free exercise of their rights of Freedom of Religion And his Right to Access the Courts, Bell v Wolfish, 441 U.S. 520, 545, 99 SCt 1861, 1877, 60 LEd2d 447 (1979); Turner v Safley, 482 U.S. 78, 84, 107 SCt 2254, 2259, 96 LEd2d 64 (1987); O'Lone v. Estate of Shabazz, 482 U.S. 342, 348, 107 SCt 2400, 2404, 96 LEd2d 282 (1974); Pell v Procunier, 417 U.S. 817, 822, 94 SCt 2800, 2804, 41 LEd2d 495 (1974);

Cruz v Beto, 405 U.S 319, 322, 92 S.Ct 1079, 1081, 31 L.Ed.2d 263 (1972); United States v. Mikrash, 367 F.2d 740, 744 (7th Cir 1966); United States v Hafzger, 965 F.2d 213 (7th Cir 1992).

Prosecutors, state agents, police, judges, etc, who under color of law and or authority, willfully deprive individuals of constitutional rights, break the law, and who are negligent, may be punished criminally and or in a civil action, Brisco v Lahue, U.S. Ind 1983, 103 S.Ct 1108, 460 U.S. 327, 75 L.Ed.2d 96; Powell v Alexander, 391 F.3d 1, 23 (1st Cir 2004); Pinaud v County of Suffolk, 52 F.3d 1139, 1151 (2nd Cir 1995);

Pulliam v Allen, 466 U.S. 522, 544-44 (1984).

Private persons can be convicted for acts of negligence and or conspiracy to deprive victims of Civil Rights, on allegations of collaboration with police or state employees, despite private person's in capacity to act under color of law and or authority, United States v. Lester CA 6(KY) 1966, 363 F2d 68 cert denied 87 SCt 951, 368 U.S. 938, 17 LEd 2d 813.

42 U.S.C § 1985(2) Provides:

"If two or more persons conspire for the purpose of hindering, impeding, obstructing or defeating in any

MANNER, THE DUE COURSE of justice, IN ANY STATE OR TERRITORY, WITH THE INTENT to DENY ANY CITIZEN THE EQUAL PROTECTION of THE LAWS, OR to INJURE him IN his PROPERTY for LAWFULLY ENFORCING OR ATTEMPTING to ENFORCE THE RIGHT of ANY PERSON, OR CAUSE of ANY PERSON, to THE EQUAL PROTECTION of THE LAWS, AN ACTION for DAMAGES will lie",

BRAWER v HOROWITZ, 535 F2d 830, 836-37 (3rd Cir 1976); HOUSTON v PARTEE, 998 F2d 362, 367 (7th Cir 1992); SKOROS v RHOADES, 440 F3d 957, 960 (8th Cir 2006); FORRESTER v WHITE, 486 U.S. 219, 227 (1988); LECLERC v WEBB, 419 F3d 405 (5th Cir 2005).

ANY identifiable ATTORNEY, including

PRO SE litigATES, OR legAl REPRESENTA-
tiVES iN ANy CiVil OR CRIMINAL PRO-
CEEDING, SHOULD NOT bE RESTRICTED
iN THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, DEMANDS,
OR REQUIREMENTS of THE COURTS,
TAYLOR v. STERRETT, 532 F2d 462, 474
(5th CIR 1976). IN this SITUATION iT is A
bREACh of lAW AND SUBSTANTIAL CONSTI-
TUTIONAL VIOLATION TO HINDER, DETER,
OR PREVENT legAl MAIL, AND OR DOCU-
MENTS FROM REACHING INDIVIDUALS,
AND OR COURT(S), WHO ARE ASSIGNED, AND
OR DESIGNATED by CIRCUMSTANCES TO
ANSWER THEM, GUJARODO v. ESTELLE,
580 F2d AT 757-58; FAULKNER v. MC
LOCKLIN, 727 FSUPP 600, 606 (N.D. IND 1990);

Knop v Johnson, 977 F2d 996, 100 (6th Cir 1992); Richardson v McDonnell, 841 F2d 120, 122 (5th Cir 1988); Wilson v. Holman, 793 FSupp. 920, 922-23 (E.D. Mo. 1992); Pagel v. Coughlin, 613 FSupp. 848

An Act taken in retaliation for exercising of a constitutionally protected right is actionable under § 1983 and the S.C. Tort Claim Act pursuant to the gross negligence and deliberate indifference behind such acts, even if the act, when taken for different reasons, would have been proper, and the issue is whether the plaintiffs view the

Acts As Retaliatory, Matzker v. Herr, 748 F2d 1142 (1984); SC Tort Claim Act; 42 U.S.C. § 1983; Buise v. Hudkins, 584 F2d 223, 229 (1978). A person may maintain an action for damages against any person and or prison official who retaliates against him for exercising his right to seek judicial Relief, Millhouse v. Carson, 652 F2d 371, 373-74 (3rd Cir 1981); Mc Donald v Hall, 610 F2d 16, 18 (1st Cir 1979).

The Holy Sovereign plaintiffs without a doubt view the acts of the conspiring defendents as acts of retaliation for their free exercise of constitutionally

protected rights. Persons in prison, like other individuals, have a right to petition the government for redress of grievances which, of course, include "access of prisoners to courts for the purpose of presenting their complaints and the state may not abridge, nor impair; nor may they impermissibly burden its exercise. Moreover, there may be a claim based upon 8th amendment prohibition of cruel and unusual punishment", Lingo v Boone, 402 FSupp 768, 775 (N.D Cal. 1975); Banks v Cunningham, 409 Fed 220 (4th Cir 1969); Cruz v Beto, 405 U.S. 319, 321, 92 Sct 1079, 1081, 31 L.Ed.2d

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263 (1972); Bounds v Smith, 430 U.S. 817, 821, 97 S.Ct. 1491, 1494, 52 L.Ed.2d **(1977); Ferranti v Moran, 618 F.2d 888, 891-92 (1st Cir 1980); Hudspeth v Figgurs, 584 F.2d 1345, 1347 (4th Cir 1978) cert. denied 441 U.S. 913, 99 S.Ct. 2013, 60 L.Ed.2d 386 (1979).

42 U.S.C § 1985(3) Provides:

"For violations of the Ku Klux Klan Act, and or civil right litigation Act, to state cause under these provisions of § 1985, regarding the denial of the Equal Protection of the laws and injury to his property related thereto, the plaintiff must demonstrate conspiracy

of two OR MORE PERSON(S) motivated by specific class based invidiously discriminatory animus; to deprive the Sovereign plaintiffs of the equal protection of the laws, which resulted in damages to the Sovereign plaintiffs, as a consequence of the overt acts committed by said defendants in connection to the conspiracy", U.S.C.A. Const. Amend(S) 5 and 14; 42 U.S.C.A. § 1985 (3); MARTINEZ v WINNER, 771 F2d 424; Tyrus v MARTINEZ, 106 SCt 1787, 475 U.S. 1138, 90 LEd 2d 333.

42 U.S.C § 1986 Provide:

"Every person, who having know-

ledge that any of these wrongs conspired to be done, and mentioned in Section 1985 of this title, are about to be committed, and having power to prevent, or aid in the preventing the commission of the same, neglects or refuses to do so, if such wrongful act be committed, shall be liable to the party injured, or his legal representative, for all damages caused by such wrongful acts, which such person by reasonable diligence could have prevented; and such damages may be covered in an action on the case; and any number of persons guilty of such wrongful

Acts, OR REFUSAL to Act, MAY BE JOINED AS DEFENDENTS IN THE ACTION". This is the lynch-pin language which shows all these defendents listed MAY be joined as defendents in this action. 11th Amendment immunity is Abrogated, Boddie v Connecticut, 401 U.S. 371, 379, 91 SCt 780, 28 LEd 2d 113 (1971).

The Sovereign plaintiffs seek protective orders and injunctive relief as is sought in all the attached documents within this newly filed case to include the appointing of legal counsel.

9 of 96

Relief Sought:

(1) Inasmuch, points (A) through (7) make up 20 various torts and or causes of action under the SC Tort Claim Act and or §1983. All these claims are either directly or indirectly related to medical claims because when they conspired to block my access to the courts behind a criminal and direct attack in efforts to maintain the lead Sovereigns conviction by the continual suppression of the evidence sought, medical claims were also clearly embedded and attached within them

having direct affect upon the claims presented. We seek sanctions and by sought sanctions they all be reviewed as such due to the prevalent conspiracy that exist in this case. Therefore, you have 20 issues at the cap of $1.2 million each bringing the total to $24 million for each of the Sovereign plaintiffs.

(2) The Sovereign plaintiffs seek 500 K each for pain and suffering.

(3) The Sovereign plaintiffs seek 500 K each for distress and mental anguish.

(4) The lead Sovereign plaintiff

SEEKS THE REPLACEMENT of his JAGUAR WITH A CURRENT PRESENT DATE MODEL of the SOVEREIGNS choosing WITH TAXS, TAGS AND INSURANCE paid in full FOR 12 YEARS THE EQUIVALENT of his time INCARCERATED.

(5) THE lead SOVEREIGN SEEKS SOOK FOR THE loss of his home AND land, the cost paid in full for his timeshare WITH ALL TAX AND maintenance fees, A laptop computer, IBM, with CD's, printer AND ink, AND all items lost listed in the Dillon CASE REPLACED.

(6) THE SOVEREIGN plaintiffs SEEK open AND fully paid medical FOR THE

ENTIRE SPAN of their lives, paid in full with no deductable, globally, including all dental due to these EGREGIOUS Acts of mental and physical torture [redacted] and outrageous crimes levied at the Sovereign plaintiffs.

(7) The Sovereign plaintiffs seek Declaratory judgment on all issues and claims argued within all documents attached to the complaint including NAME change and title reclamation, release of evidence and recalling all remittiturs in question with all other items sought in the 51 page affidavit dated April 23, 2012 and the 100 page document dated April 18, 2011, including

the right to file forma pauperis within all state, federal and international courts.

(8) The sovereign plaintiffs seek that all jurisdiction that was exercised by the Kershaw County Magistrate, Family Court for both the divorce and unjust seizure of the lead sovereigns Holy offspring and the Court of General Sessions be rendered void to include any judgment of any kind, or decree be reversed and or rendered void.

(9) The sovereign plaintiffs seek $300 million each in punitive damages

that will be sought before the federal court due to their failure to be in compliance to the summons attached to 51 page affidavit dated April 23, 2012.

(10) The $15 million for each plaintiff in the § 1983 writ class action and the $15 Trillion will be sought in the New York or other states District Courts actions, but will be officially sought frozen by this action until remedy/Relief forthwith is granted.

The defendents entered themselves into a secret and deliberate scheme to defraud the Sovereign plaintiffs and the members of the reestablished global

Theocratic State, planned and executed to tamper with the administration of justice in a manner showing harm to the plaintiffs, subverting the integrity of the court itself, so that the judicial machinery cannot perform in its usual manner its impartial tasks of adjudicating matters. Chewing v Ford Motor Co. 354 SC 72, 579 SE2d 605 (2003); Hazel-Atlas Glass Co. v. Hartford Empire Co. 322 U.S. 238, 64 SCt 997, 88 LEd 1250 (1944).

Wherefore the Sovereign of Sovereigns and his Holy offspring pray for this Relief, to include any and all other Relief deemed Just.

Respectfully

July 25, 2012

Aerialle Crawford

Exhibit

" Judge Lee #1 "

=

" File in case 1:24-cv-1476-ADB "

=

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.
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*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

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)

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.
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1303 Blanding Street (29201)
P.O. Drawer 7217
Columbia, SC 29202-7217
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mhall@mckayfirm.com

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

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
2014 APR -9 AM 11:00
JEANETTE W. GRANGE
C.C.P. & G.S.

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

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

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*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.
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*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

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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

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

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

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.

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

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.

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

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.

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

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.

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

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.

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

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

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.

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

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

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.

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Judge L. Casey Manning
Chief Adminstrative Judge
Fifth Judicial Circuit

Exhibit

"Judge Lee #2"

=

"Filed in CASE 1:16-cv-14176-RBK"

=

Certificate of Service

We, Thompson, Cook, Crawford & Cee 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 N.J. District Court, the 3rd Circuit and all involved parties, by U.S. mail postage prepaid by placing it in the institutional 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 Thomas

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 Jonah 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

Case 2013-CP-400-0084,
2294

Also Related to Cases
14-2000 3rd Circuit
5:13-CV-3445-DCN
2013-CP-400-2294

AERIALLE 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 Morton
Cpl. Bauch 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

Appeal 2013-CP-400-2294 pending in The Richland County Court of Commons Pleas.

To: 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 there 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 Douglas Thompson in case 14-cv-2218-ES.

(5) This is the complaint that makes up CASE 14:CV-2218-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 4, 2014 RELATED to CASE 2013-CP-400-2994. This proves Judge Griffin knew by law he could not proceed with this CASE since it was petitioned REMOVED, knowing he could not EVER file in 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 clocked 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 can not 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.

93 A copy of the attorney keys letter dated October 27, 2013. This is the initial discovery sought in all

RELEVANT CASES by MANDAMUS, injunctive relief and or protective orders, 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.

(10) A copy of the certification of counsel filed in case BER-L-7108-14 ET AL. and Exhibits.

(11) A copy of the PCR in case 26-13 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 praying the petition to remove case 2013-CR-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 plt (case 14-cv-2018-RBS).

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 defiance of Rule 82(C) making that order of continuance void.

(13) A copy of the original complaint

And summons, (19) pages dated December 21, 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 S.E 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 "[S]hall" be disposed of within (365) days from the date of filing of the initial complaint in

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 any 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

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, draconian, 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, draconian by nature, the plaintiffs bring the court's 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 "shall" 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(a) 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 discretionary, 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 depart 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 S.C. 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 Strahe v Guentry, 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 S.C. 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 draconian in nature.

SC Code Ann § 17-730 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 Constitutions 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 is

Not in the language", Seckinger 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 SE2d 369 (SC App. 2005); State v Brandon, 666 SE 2d 272 (SC App 2008); State v Pittman, 647 SE2d 144 (SC 2007); Liberty Mut. Ins v. SC Second Injury Fund, 611 SE 2d 297 (SC App. 2005).

Article 1 § 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

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 negates 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 S.C. Supreme Court, "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 "written" (emphasis added) order of continuance filed in the case prior to the (365) day deadline creates a "[p]rocedural [d]efect" which deprives the Common Pleas Court of Subject Matter Jurisdiction, and or the "[p]ower" and or "[a]bility" to enact, and or invoke, and or continue its "[p]owers" 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 (d) prevented Judge Lee from acting further in the case, United States Ex Rel Echevarria v Silbergliitt, 444 F2d 225 (1971); 28 USC §§ 1446 (c)(4), 1446 (e); Dugas v Hancock County Circuit Court, FSupp 2d 2008 WL 4153765; Johnson v Mississippi, 421 U.S. 213, 219 (1975); Reilly v Phil Jolkan Pontiac Lyle, 372 FSupp-1205

(Nov. 1974); Cullazos 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. [redacted] First, during the April 3, 2014 hearing the plaintiffs objected and brought this issue to judge Lewis 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 Renew our objections previously made at the April 3, 2014 hearing related to case "0004". Rule 82(c) 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); Darden v Witham, 263 SC 183, 209 SE2d 42 (1974); Higgins v Medical University of South Carolina, 326 SC 592, 486 SE2d 269 (S.C App. May 12, 1997); Plante v State,

315 S.C. 562, 446 S.E.2d 437 (1994); Middleborough Horiz. Property Regime Council of Co-Owners v. Montedison, S.p.A., 320 S.C. 470, 465 S.E.2d 765 (Ct. App. 1995); Gould v. O'Shaughnessy Realty Co., 671 S.E.2d 79, 84, 380 S.C. 548, 557 (S.C. App. May 20, 2008); Gunnels v. Truedmark, 2009 WL 915479.

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 indisputably 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 "[j]urisdictional [p]rerequisites" and or "[j]urisdictional [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 "[j]urisdict-

tional "PREREQUISITES" AND OR "JURISDICTIONAL 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 sapplections), does relate to subject matter Jurisdiction, "[C]annot" be waived by the plaintiffs, can be raised at "[A]ny" time, and the court "[S]hall [N]ot" fail to take notice, see Iplaintiffs Suffi-ciency, 70 Columm L. Rev. 876, 880 (1970); United States v Abrams, 539 FSupp. 378, 384 (SDNY 1982); Stirone v United States, 361 U.S. 212 (1960); Gauthier 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 defiance 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

The Equal Protection of the Laws Clause, 42 U.S.C §§ 1983, 1985, 1986 as well as 18 U.S.C §§ 241 and 242 warranting sanctions which we seek by Affidavit, Screws v United States, 325 U.S. 91, 65 S.Ct 1031 (1945); United States v Walsh, 194 F3d 37 (2nd Cir 1999); State v Pirro, 212 F3d 86 (2nd Cir 2000); Dubinka v Judges of Superior Court of the State of California, for the County of Los Angeles, 23 F3d 218; Jones v State of Arkansas, 929 F2d 375; Hicks v Oklahoma, 447 U.S. 343, 346, 100 S.Ct 2227, 2229, 65 L.Ed 2d 175 (1980); Dozier v Loop College, City of Chicago, 776 F2d 752; Lugar v Edmondson Oil Co, 457 U.S. 922, 928-30, 102 S.Ct 2744, 2749-50, 73 L.Ed 2d 482 (1982).

Subject matter jurisdiction is the "power" to hear and determine cases of a general class to which the proceedings in question belong. Bell v. Monsanto 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 SE2d 366 (SC App 2003); Brown v State, 343 SC 342, 540 SE2d 846 (2001); State

v Browning, 320 SC at 368, 46 SE2d at 359; State v Munn, 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-

fiduciary 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 captcept 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 placed 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 USC § 1985; 1983 and 1986 REQUIRE SUCH, Molinelli-Freytes v University of Puerto Rico, 727 F.Supp.2d 60 (2010); Andre 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'Brandolich v Village of Suffahoe, SD N.Y 2004, 325 FSupp.2d 413; Perry v Barnard, SD Ind. 1989, 745 FSupp 1394; Kohl Fibus 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; Plaisance v Reese, ED La 2004, 353 FSupp 2d 735; Bordages v McElroy, SD Iex 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; Baines 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 4, 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 Ishbitz, 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 defizet. 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 named 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); Yicks Wo. v. Hopkins,

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 Wills 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, Lapsley v Smith, 4 Wheat. 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 S.Ct 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 may 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 throne of Africa / Ethiopia from King Solomon. The Prophet muhammad's blood line was introduced in the African diaspora through the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's 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 Yishbite. 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 1 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, Czenzi, Solomon and The Queen of Sheba, New York, Farrar Straus and Young 1954; Zecharia 6:12-13; Daniel chapt. 11; Nation, Cox v Shalala, 112 F3d 151; English v Gen Elec. Co., 496 U.S. 72, 79, 100 S.Ct 2270, 2275, 110 L.Ed.2d 65 (1990); McLeod v. Ford Motor Co., 831 F2d 723; Cairns v. Franklin Mint Co., 24 F.Supp 2d 1013; Doche-Nava v Secretary of The Interior of U.S., 837 F2d 340 Cert.

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 1189; Stephan v Carothers, 97 FSupp 2d 698; Craig v. United States, 89 FSupp 2d 858; Legette v Rose, 776 FSupp. 229; Casey v Gallagher v Ohio St 2d 42, 227 NE 2d 801 (1967); Miller v United States supra; Sandy v Mauhot, 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

[redacted] 92

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 Response 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

Foreign Sovereign Immunity Act bearing a nexus to religion that are also tantamount to the defendants commercial activities here in the United States and abroad, both past and present in the form of the Slave Trade, Jim Crow laws and this new Jim Crow - modern day slavery by way of this present Judicial system possessing commercial dynamics as well. We stated numerous claims upon which relief can be granted.

It would be an abuse of discretion to dismiss or grant summary judge if we can demonstrate that we are entitled to relief on only single claim

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 Barger, 207 F.3d 866, 866 (6th Cir 2000); Braddy 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 Lawine, 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 Ribar, 156 F.3d 673, 677 (6th Cir 1998); Pabrath v.

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. Lorillard, 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 ranked 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 disaggreement 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. Mrs'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 Appellants due to the procedural defect:

We want all cases placed on the complex case docket, assigned to

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 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 EID 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 Gallman
Dominique Gallman

Lawrence L Crawford aka
Jonah Gabriel Jahjah T. Tishbite

May 2 2014

Exhibit

" Judge Lee #3 "

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File in case 1:14-cv-14176-ADB "

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COURT of APPEALS

FOR THE 2nd CIRCUIT

U.S DISTRICT COURTS

State of NEW YORK ET AL,

THE CRAWFORD AND OR SUTCLIFFE

APPEALS WITHIN THE 2nd 15-3807,

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-2309 ; 1:15-CV-

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

WRIT of ERROR in GEORGIA DISTRICT COURT

COOK ET AL, PETITIONERS

V.S.

The United States et al.,

defendants

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; Motion for Sanctions; Motion to Strike; Motion for Recusal; Motion for En Banc Review, Evidentiary

Hearing; the appointment of legal counsel, and to exceed apply page limits; motion for an 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 "1005" to; the 2nd and 11th 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 pers and report and recommendations in cases 1:15-cv-2309, 2310 and 4005 also new GA. Writ of ERROR.

Since Judge Batten in acts of fraud upon the court adjudicated the motion for extension of time within a case (1) 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-984, 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.

DUE to REMOVAL of the Sutcliffe and mitchell PCRs at the time the conditional orders and final order 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. The motion to strike those PCR orders in the Sutcliffe and mitchell PCRs via 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 CASES 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 IN FORMA PAUPERIS DOCUMENTS TO ESTABLISH A SEPERATE INDEPENDENT CASE THEN ADJUDICATED UNDER THE CLOSED CASE 15-1414. 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 15-1494 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 15-1494. 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 me Away within the lower Court; They determined that we established an arguable basis in law within CASE 9:15-cv-984 and wanted to

get ahead of that litigation and Unlike the Stranger cases. So they made a fraudulent ruling in case LS-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 En Banc Review, (4) pages dated July 16, 2015, with its (7) page attachment dated July 16, 2015.

(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 Renew our previous filed motions to strike and motion for sanctions. We object to these

REPORTS OR 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

three sutcliffe and mitchell pleas were submitted via email 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 PCRs where submitted during time of removal. Add to this the aggravating factors of the 2nd circuit filing the documents in a closed case to prevent 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-984. We object and move to strike the Reports and conditional or final orders and render all orders in cases 15-1386 | 15-cv-2309 and 2310 void on the bases of fraud upon the

Court and the spoliation where Judge Harrington destroyed or prevented filing of the original state removal documents, Christianson v M.B.-N.A. American Bank N.A. SE2d 2013 WL 8507850 (SC App 2013); Miller v Columbia Forest Inc, SE2d 2014 WL 5390504 (SC App 2014); Gold-well 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 5474633 (DSC 2014); Hawkins v College of Charleston, 2013 WL 6050324 (DSC 2013); Jupiter v U.S, 736 F3d 274 CA4 (NC 2013);

NUCOR CORP v BELL, 251 F.R.D. 191, 194 (DSC 2008); EX PARTE VIRGINIA, 110 U.S. 339, 25 LED 676 (1872); 28 U.S.C §§ 2014, 2072.

WE RENEW OUR objections to Apply (3) STRIKE CONCERN 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-980 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,

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 15-1191. That higher court granted informa pauperis review addressing these same claim(s) where the plaintiff, Jahtah Al Mahdi, survived at minimum (4) previous assassination attempts directly connected to these cases. Once the 2nd Circuit in case 15-1191 granted informa 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 such 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

where the 2nd Circuit is a higher court addressing the same issues under LS-USA. The threat of imminent danger is continuous and is directly connected to this case where Jahjah 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. Thus 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 carves 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 foremost the Foreign Sovereign 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 Trawler and Jours, LLC v Al Jayyar - Fed Appx - 2015 WL 1456360 (4th Cir (Va 2015); 448 F3d 268; 772 F3d 1101; Slather 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); Mountbatten Surf. Co. Inc v Town of Wrightsboro, FSupp 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

well as the orders submitted in the Sutcliffe and Mitchell cases, because you circumvented and did not address the claims of default and collateral estopped, ignored or spoliated emergency stay documents, crucial evidence filed or removed documents; adjudicated documents presently filed in closed cases, some closed for over (7) years, in eg egregious acts of fraud upon the court(s) warranting sanctions. The reports, conditional and or final orders are tainted with fraud and must be stricken from the court record or rendered

void due to violations of the 6th, 7th, and with Amended merits, 28 U.S.C. § 1602-1612 and DUE PROCESS LAW. Judges Wright, Cooper, Eubanks, Harrington etc. collaborating with Sharpe and defendants did not merely abuse their discretion. They conspired with the Judges in spoliation within State and Federal cases to which they were void of all jurisdiction, stripping them of immunity and engaged in acts of fraud upon the Court(s). They never properly or sufficiently addressed or rebutted the acts of fraud or spoliation in the reports,

orders submitted or in their determinations. We object. We object also to the failure to rule on class action certification, the right to an evidentiary hearing, en banc review, the appointment of legal counsel to represent the class members and they bringing the new "legally" established foreign sovereigns before this court in violations of the terms they dictate. By their criminal, fraudulent assessment. They are asserting that the constitutional right to be presumed innocent until proven guilty by a jury of ones 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 base 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 violating 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 thereby is frivolous and have no arguable bases in law? Do we really want to go down this road? These conspiring parties are repugnant wars 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 miscarriage 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 Ray, 547 Fed Appx' 343 (4th Cir Va 2013); U.S. v Blondeau, 480 Fed Appx' 211 (4th Cir 2012); Wellons 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 Va 2013); Hawkins v College of Charleston, 2013 WL 6050

324 (DSC 2013) ; BRUNSON v U.S. 2014 WL 4410 2803 (DSC 2014) ; MASSI v WALGREEN Co, 2015 WL 3796507 (DSC 2015) ; GRAYSON Consulting Inc v EARTH CART, 2013 WL 3941 6203 (DSC 2013) ; EX PARTE VIRGINIA, 100 U.S. 339

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 affidavits 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 bases 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 bases 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 claims 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

challenging these claims by default and collateral estoppel. Thus it was an act of fraud and an abuse of discretion to claim there is no arguable bases in law. Hodges v State Farm Mut. Auto Ins Co, 488 FSupp. 1057 (DSC 1980); Standard Sewing Machine Co. v. Henry 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 Bynars, FSupp 2d, 2012 WL 7997262 (DSC 2012); Kuist v Lorenz, 404 SC 649, 746 SE 2d 360 (SC App 2013); In Re Jones, 396 SC 303, 721 SE 2d 437 (SC 2012); Walker v Brooks, 403 SC 212,

742 SE2d 869 (SCApp. 2013); Ledford 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 324, 751 SE2d 645 (SC 2013); In Re Brunty, 411 SC 434, 769 SE 2d 426 (SC 2015); Taylor v Taylor, SE2d 2013 WL 8541 474 (SC 2013); In Re Lapham - SE2d - 2015 WL 3761515 101 (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 this 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 where 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 5777187 (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 SE 2d 399 (SC 2014); Kinlock v Pinkney, SE 2d, 2014 WL 2589672 (SC App 2014); McBride, SE 2d, 2013 WL 6514576 (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-Khaliffah, 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 2364587 (4th Cir 2013); 134 S.Ct 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 — U.S. — 111 S.Ct 27, 111 L.Ed 2d 840 (1990).

Judges Wright, Eubanks, 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 liens in the amount sought of "75 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 even 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 U.N.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)(1); 18 U.S.C § 1116 (a)(b)(2)(3)(A); United States v. Dizdar, 492 (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); Cairns v Franklin Mint. Co. 24 F.Supp 2d 1013; 28 U.S.C §§ 2071, 2072.

Walter Edgar, The Great Histo-

Rupp 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 speak 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) square 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. Do the 75 trillion men and freeze 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 live 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 opportunities, unfair lending practices, discrimination, taxation without proper and fair representation that occurred during the neo slavery period of Jim Crow, the murdering of my people by klansmen,

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 basis 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 relief 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, inconceivable, 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 fragmented 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 amount?
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 platform before you come to realize that I spoke the truth all along. Those babies dying in Newtown should have been this platform's wake up call. How more have died !!! The anger of God is kindled. Same sex marriage globally must be annulled. Give them Civil Unions, not 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 of 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 sent. I must be freed to go as God commands me. That 15 trillion 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 under a 5 microscope. If no witness the state produced ever stated that "God told me to do it". There 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 Postal, 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).

We request 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 request 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 Bissell

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 Attar, 92 F3d 1182 (4th Cir 1996). They blocked Crawford from exhausting by fraud.

To: Judges Harrington, Markley, Kruppas, McAuley, Joseph L. Yannotti, of Duke 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

cannot sit on these cases until further en banc review is initially sought within the relevant courts to make any further acts of fraud upon the court(s). This includes demanding recusal of the panel in case 15-1494, 15-1386 and any judge in the 2nd Circuit that sat on any panel case involving Crawford. The remaining judges must give en banc review. These names are officially submitted as defendants in case 9:15-cv-984 and the Writ of Error being processed in the Georgia District Court. Wright, Eugues and

of these Conspiring 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 stifle our right to be fairly heard before a jury which is fundamental to our Judges Canon 3(C)(1)(d) mandates recusal of these judges individual in total who conspired with Shwartz and the 2nd Circuit.

We supplement the appeal and both the 2nd and 11th circuit and writ of mandamus also sought recuse-standard to require this, Macaluso v Keyspan Energy, No. 05-cv-823, 2007 WL 104 1602 at * 14 (E.D. N.Y. 2007); Ad "Jaltrasv. South carolina, F.Supp 2d 2012 WL 3467298 (D.S.C. 2012); Kolon Industries Inc v E.I. Dupont de Nemours & Co, 748 F3d 160 (ca 4 (Va 2014); Liteky v United States, 510 U.S. 540, 114 S.Ct 1149 (U.S. GA. 1994).

We give the 2nd and 11th circuits notice, Judge Yannotti in case 9:00-5205-13TY just transferred the case out of his jurisdiction in acts

of fraud upon the court by order dated July 27, 2015 remanding case to lower court. this intent was to avoid being required to be subject to any pending ruling that may come from the 2nd and 4th circuits. appeal of that order is sought within the 91st supreme court under case number 076372. we motion to supplement to require that any determination by the 2nd and 4th circuits apply to any court the 91st case resides in at the time of the 2nd and 4th 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 any 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 mandated 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-CA-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 pros 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 placed 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 article 64 Judicial order is being argued in both cases. Sutcliffes Judicial matters were supposed to have been conducted by July of

2011, not March of 2012. Mitchells case was suppose to be concluded by May of 2003, not November of 2004. You don't 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. None of this can be waived, can be raised at any time and is not subject to limitations bars

which include lashes and successive. Constructive amendment of the indictments and Gentry fraud 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 PCRS 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 EITHER 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 Act 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 and arguable bases in law exist for this claim. Legally all the plaintiffs have to do is prove the United States was served, made and 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. Thus it is not an administrative issue or determination. It

is a judicial order, mandatory, draconian, based upon SC Constitution DUE PROCESS law 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 SC Supreme Court order (c) 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 SC 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 standing. 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, dispositive 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 upheld. 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. Ass'n v. Zarrabi, 560 Fed Appx. 181 (4th Cir 2014); In re Raucci, 433 B.R. 889, 895 Bankr (M.D. 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 VIII § 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 THEN TIED 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 (VA 2014); DELTA APPAREL INC V JARKINA, 406 SC 257, 750 SE 2d 615 (SC APP. 2013); MOORE V BYARS, 2013 WL 6710 273 (DSC 2013); IN RE ESTRADA, 529 B.R. 865 BKRPTCY (DSC 2015); PARKER V. ASBESTOS PROCESSING, LLC, 2015 WL

127930 (DSC 2015) | Jopuey 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-cp-400-0084, 2094 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 sanc-

tions were sought for dilatory or obstructive conduct. Such as the United States holding 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 placing the case on the complex case docket after the fact to evade 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 estopped 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 SC, SE2d 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 expected 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. One 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, was 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

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 bases in law. The United States is involved in this conspiracy concealing its appearances 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 Elegum 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 Convenant, 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 Convenant.

The laws of God are an intrinsic part of the intellectual property and portion of the inheritance given to his Global Theocratic King, Khaliph, High Priest, Imam and Prophet as it relates to the ole-

scendants 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 continued 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); US 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. Inc v Baptist Health South

Florida Inc, 2015 WL 12192851 (DSC 2013).

Referring back to the issue of subject matter jurisdiction and/or voiding jurisdiction as it relates to the Article VI § 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/or parties attention to the following cases

State v Gentry, 365 SC 93, 610

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 Columbia 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 the abuse of discretion and acts of fraud upon the Rule.

unjust courts for their deceptive, fraudulent, criminal adjudications they have done 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 Const. 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 (ie 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). 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 was 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. see cases

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

precedent" 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 440 orders legality to the claims of default and collateral estopped 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 outcomes of the proceedings, taking away of presumption 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 documents 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, event by acting as an investigator, a non-judicial act, with parties, the se ntly Grp, scdc etc, conducting ex parte secret investigations, and bringing that tainted 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 an exception to they being sued though they are judges. Congress confers upon no court, state or federal, the

power to establish modern day slavery, The Amistad, 40 U.S. 518, 15 Pet 518, 1841 WL 5024.

When the constitutionality of a ruling is in doubt (ci The Cotton and Gaetry cases). The court has an obligation to interpret the Cotton case as it relates to Gaetry, Abrams, Gaither, Stirone, Russell and the holding of jurisdiction for due process violations under this prong, not the other. Stare Decisis et non quieta movere". Once clearly decided the courts shall not move from it. Certain violations of due

PROCESS void jurisdiction, 9 FSupp3d 582.

If A CRIMINAL CASE IS APPEALED but NO TRIAL TRANSCRIPT IS PRODUCED, WHAT OCCURS? THE TRIAL TRANSCRIPT IS A JURISDICTIONAL REQUIREMENT IN THE APPEALS COURT. THE COURT MUST REMAND FOR A NEW TRIAL. IF A CASE IS IN THE STATE COURT AND A PETITION TO REMOVE IS FILED, WHAT OCCURS? THE STATE COURT JURISDICTION IS DIVESTED AND THAT COURT CAN-NOT PROCEED UNTIL REMAND ORDER IS ISSUED. State v. Adsop, 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 construction 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, Ackermann v Exxon Mobil Corp, 734 F3d 237 (4th (Md 2013). jurisdictional defects in tax cases void jurisdiction, Reeping v JTebbco, LLC, 402 SC 195, 740 SE2d 507 (SCApp 2013). Money amounts jurisdictional in Wills, probate and estates Dickson v Alexander Hospital, 177 F2d 876 (4th (Va 1949); Aladekoba 2010 WL 4054267 (2d

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- (a comment b/w due process and fair) 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 (relevant as age- deny us equal protection of the laws, constructively amended 9

indictments of essential elements, taking away our presumption of innocence predetermining in advance 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 1219251 (DSC 2015), Yates Estate of

Yates, 2014 WL 2579917 (SC App 2014); Wade v Wade, 404 SC 1, 743 SE 2d 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.C.I. Int'l Inc, 679 F3d 205 (4 (Md 2012). The use of U.S. v Cotton, Parkhurst and Gentry 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,

665 F3d 588 (3rd Cir 2008); Ingram v Phillips, 36 SC L. 200, 1850 WL 2857 SC App. Law 1850; Lewis - Murray v Murray, SE2d 2005 WL 708 4812 (SC App 2005); Bankers v South Carolina, FSupp2d, 2010 WL 558580 (DSC 2010); Lamp mfrd v Diemolff Boberg & Associates, Inc, 319 Fed Appx 293 (4th Cir 2009); United Student Aids Funds, Inc v Espinosa, 559 U.S. 260, 130 S Ct 1367 (US 2010); Arrata v Village West Owners Assn Inc, SE2d 2011 WL 11735004 (SC App 2011); Elderberry of Webber City, LLC v. Living Centers - Southeast, Inc - F3d -, 2015 WL 4430836 (4th Cir 2015). The Judgment in these cases (ei Country

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 only to obtain a murder conviction
and it had no relevance to the facts
in the case. You can not convict a
man 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 establishing class action. The legal issue(s) affects (50) states, 2.3 million inmates. No sua sponte dismissal should have occurred. Counsel should have been appointed to 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 are 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 Harper, 10 Rich 465, 1857 WL 3239 S.C. Err. App. 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

it is obvious the courts have not met the first requirement for establishing there is no arguable bases in law, Bacus v Merchant, 2014 WL 13309 84 (DSC 2014); Forrester v. White, 484 U.S. 219, 108 S.Ct 538 (US 1988); Wise v U.S., FSupp 2d 2009 WL 3052608 (DSC 2009); King v Myers, 973 F2d 354 (4 Cir 1992); Abebe v Seymour, FSupp 2d 2012 WL 1130660 (DSC 2012); Ex Parte Virginia supra.

The second requirement is where claims infringement of a legal interest which clearly does not exist. The legal Sovereign did not first 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 amendments not to be tried for the verity of his religious beliefs. Furthermore, unless the 2nd, 11th circuits or any court address the issue of default and collateral estopped. no court can legitimately claim that these claims infringement 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 F2d 721 (4th Cir. (W. Va 1989)); Ex Parte Virginia, 100 U.S. 339 (1872).

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. 4th 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, King v 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 Cir W Va 1993); Neitzke v Williams, 490 U.S. 319, 109 S.Ct 1827, 104 L.Ed.2d 338 (US 1989); Bierskey v Dunbell, 952 F.2d 395 (4th Cir W Va 1991); Martin v Bell-McKenzie, 2015 WL 12242992 (D.S.C. 2015); Whiteside v U.S., 775 F.3d 180 (4th Cir Dec 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, Whitley v Gregory, 510 U.S. 1096, 114 S Ct 931, 127 L Ed 2d 223 (U.S. 1994); Rogers v McKinley, F Supp 2d 2009 WL 4920800 (D SC 2009); U.S. v Jones, 538 Fed Appx 285 (4th Cir Va 2013); Prielo v.

Zook, 791 F3d 465 (CA 4 (Va 2015); Sanders v Warden at Leath CC, 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 (NC 2015); US v Newbold, 791 F3d 455 (CA 4 (NC 2015).

It is an abuse of discretion and an 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 before 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 determinations 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 law, Morris v York, 2013 WL 2635610 (DSC 2013); Milligan v Drug Enforcement Admin., 2014 WL 897144 (DSC 2014); Clement 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. 2012)

SWAYZEE'S LESSEE v BURKEE, 37 U.S.A. 1839 WL 3940 (U.S. 1839); LOUGHMAN v U.S., 134 SCt 2384 (U.S. 2014); U.S. v. PIERCE, 400 F3d 176 (4 Cir 2005); Smith v Clark / smoot / RUSSELL, -- F3d -- 2015 WL 4717932 (4 Cir (Md 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 (4 Cir 2014); U.S. v. Abdul Wahab, 715 F3d 521 (4 Cir 2013); U.S. Ex Rel. Mathan v Takeda Pharmaceuticals North American Inc, 707 F3d 451 (4 Cir 2013); U.S. v JONES, 716 F3d 851 (4 Cir 2013); U.S. v Pavlock,

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

To Attorney Karen J. Lesperance
Asst U.S. Attorney N.D.N.Y. 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. Living stones presented facts the proceedings and ruling requiring it be voided. The motion for recusal of all judges involved, and who sat on any past case dealing with Crawford. Ex Parte 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 this appeal without our consent? The Neither the 11th Circuit Court didn'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 Sharpe. 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, Bathen, 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 cops playing 2nd with Court judges secret orders requiring you grant the injunction if I am not speaking

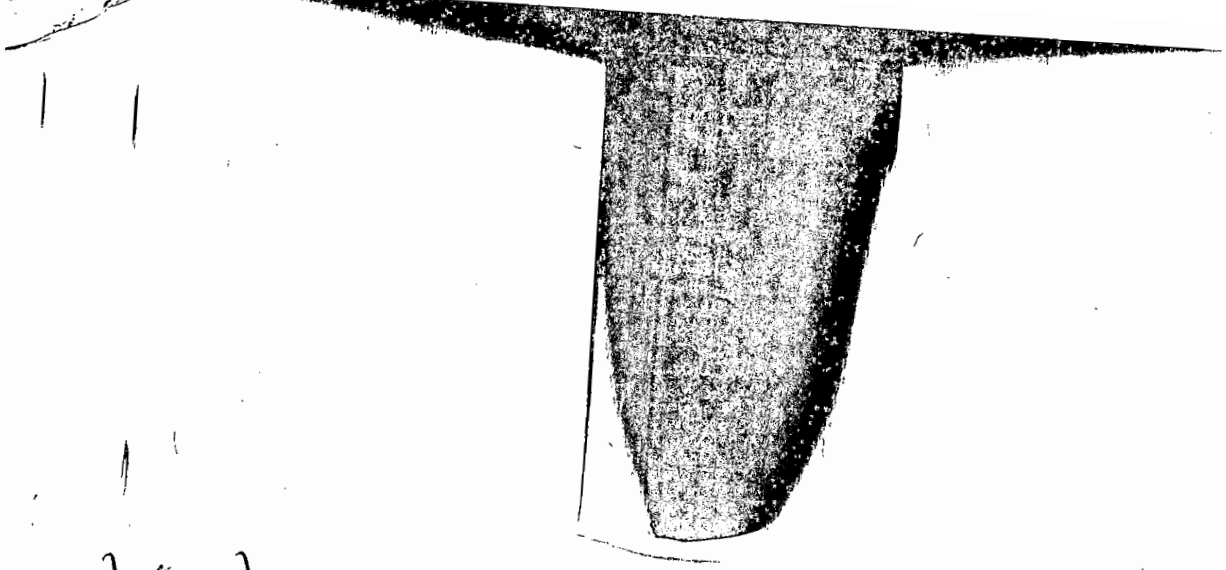
the truth. It was never explained why the Writ of Error was not assigned a seperate independent case number where the court via the case manager gave notification this would be done in your acts of fraud upon the court. We are officially motioning for an independent investigation done by the U.S. Justice Dept. to look into the spoliation, the fraud, the U.S hiding their appearance 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 no telling 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 Pierce or any U.S. Attorney now assigned and the 2nd and 4th Circuits, forward our official request to the Justice Dept. and all pending Appeals int 2nd and 4th

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 HEADING IN FRAUD, 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 Jun 2011); J.A.A v Cooper, 132 SCt 1441 (US 2012); Nix v US, 572 F2d 998 (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); Bardes v Hanley, 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



Flipit, LP, 780 F3d 211 (4th Cir 2015); IT SUGAR, LLC v. Lollie SUGAR, Inc, 2013 WL 6077353 (TTAB 2013); Wallu Waldie, 741 F3d 492 (4th Cir 2014); Ex parte Virginia, 100 US 339, 25 L Ed 676 (1812); 28 USC § 2071, 2072.

Respectfully,

Mason Johnson

Mason Johnson

Jephtah Al Mahdi

Rebecca Mitchell

Rebecca Mitchell

Apprithony Cook

Exhibit

"Judge Lee #4"

=

File in

CASE 1:14-cv-1476 ADB

Certificate of Service

We, Cook Crawford 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 Courts 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

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 Jah Tah 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 Carolina; The United
States et al,
defendants

IN: 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 made 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, Supple.

mentioning 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 an

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's 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 is 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 attempts as they manifest themselves in our efforts to seek injunctions before irreparable harm can come to our proceedings. We object to any claim of us amending. It is documenting sanctionable 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 deeply rape 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 get. 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

happening 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 violation. 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. I, Jahtah al mahdi, by default and collateral estoppel, to include the voiding of the

Court of Common Pleas jurisdiction in CASE 2013-CP-4100-0084; 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 Thrones 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 Gods 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; 1Kings 8:25; 1 Chronicles 17:7-14; Isaiah 44:29-32; Isaiah 41:25; 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 391-396 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 act 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, hiding 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, Khalifah 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 Jahitah, the king, Khalifah and my people; African Americans, Christians, muslims and Jews within this state pursuant to their convictions. make history count.

You shall, with all due respect, ordered that the SC Attorney General release Jahitah, Anthony Cook (PCR case 2015-CP-21-0851); Henry Plesbit 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);

Ryan Rivera (PCR case 2014-CP-400-7536); Terrance McCrea (PCR case 2015-CP-45-272); David A. Durant (PCR case 2015-CP-43-2134); Robert Mitchell and John Sutcliffe (PCR cases 2015-CP-10-2153 and 2015-CP-10-3080); all plaintiffs, inmates listed in case 2013-CP-400-2294 with the exception of Yisin Harkins, Gaithers and Talan Peoples. 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 certification pursuant to the legal issues of religious prophesy pertaining to

The indictments and Release
the remaining inmates with in
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. Dont 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, obstructions, crimes and sanctions argued and also listed in cases 2006-CP-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 Charlestons.

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

issue a cheek to Jahirah Al Mahdi in the amount of $100 million; $50 million for Anthony Cook and John Sutcliffe; $30 million for Quinta and Annalle Crawford to be given to Jahirah on their behalf to dispense to them as deemed proper by their father and the King-Khalifah. $200k is to be given to the remaining plaintiffs. This is initial immediate payment. Any remaining balance 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 Carmelo 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 orders be issued granting all the aforementioned within (30) days the Clerk receives this document before your term as Adm. Judge expires. Thank you.

Anthony Cook

Anthony Cook

October 7, 2015

Respectfully,

Tahirah Al Mahdi