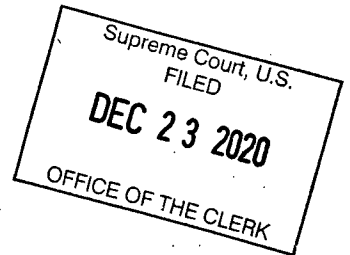


20-7550

ORIGINAL

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES



John Baccus — PETITIONER
(Your Name)

The United States Court vs. Custodians
President John Donald Trump, Attorney General William Bill Nettles,
Beth Drake, Alan Wilson — RESPONDENT(S)
Governor Henry McMaster, Director Brian Peter Stirling, Warden
Kenneth Nielsen
ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO

United States Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals
(NAME OF COURT THAT LAST RULED ON MERITS OF YOUR CASE, "NONE")

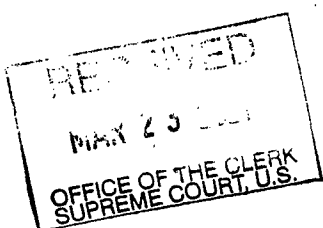
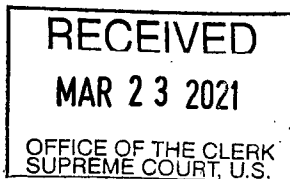
PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

John Baccus
(Your Name)

Lee L.D.
990 WISACKY Hwy.
(Address)

Bishopville South Carolina 29612
(City, State, Zip Code)

843-909-7111
(Phone Number)



QUESTION(S) PRESENTED

1. Whether - Did Convincing "VIDEOTAPE" Documents, Records and Facts Responses, Accounts or Evidence of a Conspiracy (SEE PAGES 17-18, 22-23, 36-39, 50-51, 55-78, 9-10) between The United States Fourth Circuit Courts and The State of South Carolina Unified Criminal Justice System Officials (COLLECTIVELY RESPONDENTS) readily identifiable in all cases stemming from Criminal Case No. 2000-GS-33-004 actions, Whereby Respondents would accept valuable benefits (SEE PAGES 35-121, intending to be influenced or rewarded, was evidence to support a charge of Conspiracy to Commit the Crime of bribery, in violation of 18 U.S.C.A. § 666 which prohibits an Agent of the Government from accepting a bribe had Violated Petitioners 1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 13, and 14 Amendment Constitutional Rights. SEE PAGES 3-122. EXHIBIT
2. Whether - Did Convincing alibi, exculpatory exonerating "VIDEOTAPE" Documents, Records Facts, Responder or Accounts (SEE VIDEOTAPE RELATED TRANSCRIPTS PAGES 5, 6, 22 THRU PAGE 551) that illustrate Petitioner would have been acquitted but for Respondents failure to disclose material alibi exculpatory exonerating "VIDEOTAPE" including Respondents exaggerated, false, perjured, hearsay impeachment statements testimony (SEE TR. P. 45) casting doubt on the credibility of Respondents key star witnesses perjured Verdict Violated Petitioners Due Process Rights, where trial evidence resembled a house of cards, built on jury crediting Respondents key star witnesses account rather than Petitioner's convincing alibi exculpatory exonerating VIDEOTAPE. SEE PAGES 3-122. EXHIBITS

QUESTION(S) PRESENTED

3. Whether- Did Petitioners Commitment Orders NO. 2000-GS-33-004 date of offense and arrest 11-14-1999 awaiting trial and sentence date 5-23-2003. For four (4) years (SEE PAGE 79-80 EXHIBIT #) is either facially invalid, ghost writing or convincing evidence of a violation of 180-Day right to Sixth Amendment's Speedy trial guarantee, protects the accused Petitioner's from arrest or indictment through trial, violated Petitioner's 6th Amendment Due Process rights to a Speedy and Public trial, by an impartial Juror. (SEE PAGES 79-80 EXHIBITS) TR. P. 43 L. 10-11.
4. Whether- Did Petitioners legal documents illustrate the United States Fourth Circuit Courts Clerks, Magistrates, Judges, Officers of the Court, Respondents is biased and "may not render an impartial decision" and cites Respondents custom, pattern and practice discriminately barring, rigging, puppeteering or excluding Petitioner from participating in the judicial process intentionally infringed upon Petitioner's exercise of his free speech rights, access to the courts, or advocating for a lawful accommodation, (SEE PAGES 2-122 EXHIBITS)
5. Whether- Did Respondents using criminal process to collect filing fees Court cost that Petitioner cannot pay, preventing and placing restrictions on Petitioner's future filings in the courts. is unconstitutional. (SEE PAGES 100-102 EXHIBITS)

QUESTION(S) PRESENTED

6. Whether - Did Respondents denial of Petitioner's Claim of Loss, Lost, Spoil destruction or interference with Petitioner's SCAC Policy/Procedures relating to Petitioner's legal property (SEE PAGES 112-114) and Respondents being entrusted to make photocopies of Petitioner's Court ordered outgoing legal mail documents and material misplaced loss, lost or destroyed. (SEE PAGES 115-117) Thus prevented Petitioner's "WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS" from arriving in the United States Courts had violated Petitioner's exercise of rights of free speech and access to the courts, was contrary to, and an unreasonable application of, the standard set out in HUDSON v. PALMER, 418 U.S. 517 (1974), BOUNDS v. SMITH, 430 U.S. 817 (1977); WOLFF v. McDONNELL, 418 U.S. 539 (1974).
7. Whether - Did the trial court judges, solicitor, prosecution officers comment, testimony that the defense alibi, exculpatory, exonerating convincing VIDEO TAPE ACCOUNT was "not relevant in this case" deprived Petitioner of fair trials. (SEE PAGES 36-40, 50-121).
8. Whether - Did Respondents and United States Court Circuit Court of Appeals, Clerks, magistrates, Judges abuse its discretion in determining that Petitioner's Claim that government violated its obligations under BRADY and GIGLIO ~~KNIES~~ WHITLEY did not merit evidentiary hearing or order to compel. (SEE PAGES 36-122).

QUESTION(S) PRESENTED

9. Whether- Did- Because Petitioners BRADY and other Statutes and Cases Cited Claims has never been adjudicated on the merits and Respondents arbitrary capricious denying Petitioner on procedural grounds without reaching the merits of the constitutional claims or violations, and violated the Petitioner rights to a lawful accommodation of Due Process, in that Respondents Unreasonably applies that principles to the facts of the Petitioner's cases, 28 U.S.C.A. § 2254, AEDPA: SEE PAGES 10, 11 TO 122.
10. Whether- Did- Because Custodians of the United States fourth Circuit Court who were in Active Contact and clandestine participation with the United States District Court clerks, magistrates, Judges and the State of South Carolina Unified Criminal Justice System officials (COLLECTIVELY RESPONDENTS) "was covered government Agents" under federal programs bribery statutes, and thus Respondents conduct as prosecutors, Directors, Wardens, decision makers of the United States fourth Circuit Court, in accepting, commitments payments, etc., from Contractors in exchange for Respondents use of his/her official position to provide favorable treatment for that Contractor in the award of Contracting Work, violated that statute; The U.S. fourth Circuit Court Custodians were all funded by the Federal Government, and it was undisputed that Respondents received \$ Millions in Federal funds during the relevant two (2) decades time period Petitioner has been wrongfully imprisoned. SEE 18 U.S.C.A. § 666; 18 U.S.C. § 201 ALSO SEE PETITIONER STATE PROSECUTION AND INCARCERATION PROFILES STEMMING FROM CRIMINAL CASE NUMBER 2000-GS-33-BDA ACTS 10-122.

QUESTION(S) PRESENTED

11. First - Did - Because - Judges, lawyers, state Agents (Respondents)
admitted to the existence, possession, loss, spoliation or
destruction of Petitioners Criminal Cases legal property materials
(SEE PAGES 35-117 EXHIBIT) Advocating for 2 decades for
a lawful accommodation With result Petitioner has
been completely unable to file or pursue any particular
legal cases and that judgments was entered against
Petitioner in legal matters because of inability
to file required Pleadings, Warranting this Courts
to vacate Petitioners convictions and to award
damages (SEE PAGES II AND III-122 EXHIBIT)
based on Respondents flagrant violation of Petitioners
Constitutional rights and irreparably prejudiced
the preparation of Petitioners state criminal
prosecutions and in incarceration defence process.
12. Whether - Did - Because Respondents Customs policy, practice or statutes
is unconstitutional as applied to the character, facts and
application to Petitioners Cases, Warranting this Courts intervention.
SEE PAGES 1-122.
13. Whether - Did - Because the U.S. Fourth Circuit Court Custodians (Collectively
RESPONDENTS) Cannot dismiss Petitioners Petitions for ad hoc
reasons outside framework of Habeas and Petitioners Table of
Authorities Statutes and Rules Cited Claims, Without merits,
this Court is obligated to address merits and must issue relief
stay to prevent or end this Case from two (2) decades
limbo, Violate Due Process, SEE PAGES 1-122.

QUESTION(S) PRESENTED

14. Whether- Did- Because Respondents dismissal For Failure to obey, it had lost on the merits and was only seeking an expeditious review, violated Due Process. SEE PAGE 1-122.
15. Whether- Did- Because Respondents intentionally failed to disclose identity observations of news Media, investigator persons who conducted surveillance of Petitioner private property and corresponding VIDEO SURVEILLANCE TAPE after receiving Petitioner requests for disclosure production of the VIDEO SURVEILLANCE TAPE denied Petitioner's right to fair trial proceedings, SEE PAGE 1-122.
16. Whether- Did- Because Other Cases involving these ~~same~~ same Respondents secured convictions against him and Petitioner, ^{ADMITTEDLY} ~~fraud~~ was used, Warrants this Courts interventions. SEE PAGE 107-111, THEN SEE 35-122.
17. Whether- Did- Because Respondents admitted to the existence, possession, and destruction of convincing alibi exculpatory VIDEO SURVEILLANCE TAPE That was impossible to produce the VIDEO TAPE at that time or, by implication at any future trials, That would have produced a different verdict by impeaching all Respondents state prosecution investigating testifying key witnesses pretrial, grand jury, trial jury testimonies as to circumstances of first degree burglary murder warrantless probable causeless search and lack of consent and multi jurisdictional authority for Nicholas County Sheriff Deon Ina Van Dean Turberville to make the arrest of Petitioner inside his Florence County residence. Captured on VIDEO TAPE was favorable to Petitioner for purpose of BRADY and Petitioner's reliance on prosecutors open file policy to exercise Petitioner's procedural default. SEE PAGE 1-122.

QUESTION(S) PRESENTED

18. Whether-Did-Because proceedings upon application after application after application compiling documents for over two (2) decades Filed by Black Petitioner for "Habeas Corpus" on ground that he had been deprived of his constitutional right to fair trials, illustrating He had been convicted on basis of a conspiracy to commit the crimes of bribery, Hate Crimes Act, Conspiracy against Civil Rights etc., (SEE PAGES 11-122) Warranting this Court's intervention.
19. Whether-Did-Because Respondents Conspiracy to commit the crimes of bribery, Hate Crimes Act etc, when prosecuting Case No. 2000-GF-33-004 reflects the considered judgments of the Petitioner's defense attorneys (SEE PAGES 57 LINES 22-PAGE 60, LINES 25-61 LINES 6-PAGES 68, LINES 3) ~~AND~~ ALJ JUDGE (SEE PAGES 114 FOOTNOTE 1, PAGE 121) and United States Attorney's office (SEE PAGES 122) and Federal Courts (SEE PAGES 120) that Respondents conduct, custom, policy and practice procedures exceeds Congress authority and interference with police power or Administration of Justice, Warranting this Court's intervention.
20. Whether-Did-Because Petitioner Appeal from his conviction of first degree burglary murder was an intelligent and understanding challenge of his right to appeal and did not justify Respondents withholding of Federal habeas Corpus relief, where Petitioner did not have choice to be content with Respondents withholding Convincing alibi exculpatory VINED SURVEILLANCE TAPES that exonerated Petitioner, Warrants this Court's intervention. SEE PAGES 1-123

LIST OF PARTIES

- ☐ All parties appear in the caption of the case on the cover page.
- ☒ All parties **do not** appear in the caption of the case on the cover page. A list of all parties to the proceeding in the court whose judgment is the subject of this petition is as follows:

The United States Courts Custodians

President, John Donald Trump

United States Attorneys William Bill Nettles, Beth Drake, Alan M. Wilson

South Carolina Attorney General, Alan M. Wilson

South Carolina, Governor Henry McMaster

South Carolina Department of Corrections Attorney / Director Brian Peter Schilling,
and other S.C. State Representatives

Kenneth Nelson, Warden of Lee Correctional Institution

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APPENDIX B	See Unpublished ^{Judgment} NO. 19-7066. Filed February 10, 2020 <u>SEE PAGES 1199</u>
APPENDIX C	See Informal Brief 69 pages NO. 19-7066. Filed September 3, 2019 <u>COPY UNAVAILABLE TO ME</u>
APPENDIX D	See Petitioner's Writ of Mandamus 63 pages. Filed & stamped received May 01 and 22, 2019 <u>COPY UNAVAILABLE TO ME</u>
APPENDIX E	See State v. Baccus, 367 S.C. 71, 625 S.E.2d 216 (2006), Oral Argument Opinion No. 26094 <u>83-106</u>
APPENDIX F	See State v. Baccus, Case No. 2002-GS-33-004 <u>55-80</u>
APPENDIX G	See Stated Exhibit # 13-J, VIDEO TAPE <u>17, 36, 00</u>
APPENDIX H	SEE Appellate Case NO. 63 Stemming from Case NO. 2002-GS-33-004 Appellate Case No. 2017-001210 2002-025017 2003-026391 2011-188806 2013-000602 2014-002094 2014-002519 <u>100-101</u>

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES CITED

CASES

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OTHER

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Petitioner respectfully prays that a writ of certiorari issue to review the judgment below.

OPINIONS BELOW

☐ For cases from **federal courts**:

The opinion of the United States court of appeals appears at Appendix A, B, C to the petition and is

☐ reported at _____; or,
☐ has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,
☒ is unpublished.

The opinion of the United States district court appears at Appendix A, B, C to the petition and is SEE PAGE 1

☐ reported at _____; or,
☐ has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,
☒ is unpublished.

☐ For cases from **state courts**:

The opinion of the highest state court to review the merits appears at Appendix C, D to the petition and is SEE PAGE 100-101

☐ reported at E, F, G; or,
☐ has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,
☐ is unpublished.

The opinion of the U.S. Supreme Court court appears at Appendix _____ to the petition and is on page 81-101

☐ reported at _____; or,
☐ has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,
☐ is unpublished.

JURISDICTION

☐ For cases from federal courts:

The date on which the United States Court of Appeals decided my case was 9/29/2020, SEE PAGES 11-111 AND PAGE 9.a-9c

☒ No petition for rehearing was timely filed in my case.

☒ A timely petition for rehearing was denied by the United States Court of Appeals on the following date: _____, and a copy of the order denying rehearing appears at Appendix _____.

☐ An extension of time to file the petition for a writ of certiorari was granted to and including _____ (date) on _____ (date) in Application No. ____ A ____.

The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U. S. C. § 1254(1).

☐ For cases from state courts:

The date on which the highest state court decided my case was 1/9/2006.
A copy of that decision appears at Appendix EF. PAGES 81-106

☐ A timely petition for rehearing was thereafter denied on the following date: _____, and a copy of the order denying rehearing appears at Appendix 25. SEE PAGES 81-122

☐ An extension of time to file the petition for a writ of certiorari was granted to and including _____ (date) on _____ (date) in Application No. ____ A ____.

The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U. S. C. § 1257(a).

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED

Amendment	I	1
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STATEMENT OF THE CASE

Because John Baccus, (hereinafter, "petitioner") is a Black man, who refused to be blindly dependent, who exercised his free speech rights to a jury trial, and who presented convincing alibi, exculpatory exonerating lower circuit surveillance security system videotape, (see also), "Videotape" fact, responses or accounts — placing petitioner at his private property residence in Monroe County at the relevant time offender occurred

nearly sixty (60) miles away in Dillon County, TR.6.59, and showed Michael, Marion Dillon County Sheriff Department Env, Van Dean Turnerville intentionally arranged television station to take pictures and video to broadcast his arrest of petitioner without any judicial probable cause warrants, consent and lacked multi jurisdictional authorities to make the arrest of petitioner inside his Monroe County residence that was all captured on Videotape TR.6.5, L.12-1.551 — that was

unknown to Inv. Turnerville, and captured the entire first degree burglary murder wrongful conviction sentences, warrants, consent, trespass, ambush, search, arrest and multi jurisdictional incident that were reviewed, spoiled, suppressed, offered, accepted by the United States Fourth Circuit Courts legal leaders (collectively respondents) as evidentiary value contradicting or different from the testimony of all the respondents. And resulting in respondents hiring attorneys, judges, clerks, law enforcement, officials, witnesses, prison keepers or custodians of evidence to testify, thereby, adopt or advocate falsely on respondent behalf during all of the petitioner judicial proceedings with result that petitioner was barred, excluded or rigged from participating in the judicial process, intentionally infringed on petitioner free speech rights from which all of petitioner other rights depend. And no one is saying a damn thing about it, are complicit in it.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION OF FEDERAL LAW THAT HAS NOT BEEN, BUT SHOULD BE SETTLED BY THIS COURT, OR THAT RESPONDENTS HAS DECIDED AN

IMPORTANT FEDERAL QUESTION IN A WAY THAT COLLIDES WITH RELEVANT DECISIONS OF THIS COURT, AS TO CALL FOR AN EXERCISE OF THIS COURT

JUDICIAL REVIEW POWER

Statement Of This Case

IT IS CLEARLY ESTABLISHED THAT:

1.) The Appellant was not brought to trial for alleged "INDICTMENT" of first degree murder and burglary until the [4th] fourth year after he had been arrested, during which time the Government offered NO TRIAL TIME PERIOD, NO CONTINUANCES, NO UNUSUAL CIRCUMSTANCES, and SHOWN NO VALID JUSTIFICATION FOR THE DELAY for which the Appellant [d]id diligently assert his rights and prejudices to the courts, etc., for the indeterminate period.

See listings of non-frivolous complaints "filed" in the United States District Court, District of South Carolina, by the Appellant while indefinitely detained in the County jails for the [4th] fourth year without trial.

Although a SPEEDY TRIAL is guaranteed the accused by the SIXTH AMENDMENT to the Constitution, and is imposed by the DUE PROCESS CLAUSE of the FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT "ON THE STATES."

During Appellant's [4th] fourth year indefinite detainment, the Government Twelfth Judicial Circuit Court was forced not to try another case in the Marion County Courthouse, by inquisitive Government officials and Advocates, until the Appellant was granted his rights to trial, rendering the defense "NO PREPARATION" for abrupt trial "except for triage".

2.) The entire episode of Appellant's LIBERTY and PROPERTY being illegally searched and seized, and his home deposit safe cut open, WITHOUT WARRANTS, PROBABLE CAUSE, MAGISTRATES DETERMINATION and SIGNATURES, NOR CONSENT FROM THE APPELLANT WAS RECORDED by Closed Circuit Television Security System Video, [C.C.T.V.S.S.V.], attached to Appellant's property and unknown to the Government upon their ignorance of "NO TRESPASSING" and A.D.T. security signs posted on Appellant's property.

"This 'VIDEO TAPE', contradicts the Government's entire case" which is the reasoning for improper hiding of evidences, VIDEO "TAPE" from the FACT-FINDERS during trial, therefore, "THE VERDICT", and other outcome in this instant case.

3.) Since May 17, 2003, this appeal has been effectuated. For which BRIEF and ORAL ARGUMENTS are being presented before the Supreme Court of South Carolina on November 30, 2005 at 10:30 AM WITHOUT REVIEW and REPRESENTATION OF COMPLETE PRE-TRIAL and TRIAL TRANSCRIPTS, WITHOUT PROPER COURSE OF PROCEEDINGS and COURSE OF APPELLANT'S DEFENSE.

4.) No federal statute of general applicability has been enacted by Congress to enforce the speedy trial provision of the Sixth Amendment, but Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 48 (b), which has the force of law, authorizes dismissal of an indictment, information, or complaint "[I]f there is unnecessary delay in presenting the charge to a grand jury or in filing an information against a defendant who has been held to answer to the District Court, or if there is unnecessary delay in bring a defendant to trial.... "The rule clearly is limited to post-arrest situations."

The Appellant rest his REQUEST on his ACTUAL INNOCENCE, Constitutional grounds, numerous constitutional magnitudes, Serious Conflict of Interests, prosecutorial misconduct, official(s) dereliction, and Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 48 (b), as a ground for dismissal of this instant case.

Please see the following case, which are used in this case for references:

Untied States v. Marion, 404 U.S. 307 (1971)
Barker v. Wingo, 407 U.S. 514 (1972)
Teague v. Lane, 489 U.S. 288 (1989)
Klopfer v. North Carolina, 386 U.S. 213 (1967)
Nelson v. Hargett, 989 F.2d 847 5th Cir. (1993)
Strickland v. Washington, 466 U.S. 668 (1984)

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

~~STATEMENT OF PETITIONER~~

~~EXHIBIT~~

1. First, Petitioner maintain that by falsely reporting, certifying, adjudge, adopting or advocating on behalf of Respondents, the United States Fourth Circuit District Court Clerks, Magistrates, Judges, erred in construing Petitioner's habeas corpus (Petitions) as second or successive because credible and convincing alibi, exculpatory exonerating VEDETAPE, DOCUMENTS RECORDED FACTS, responses accounts or evidence (SEE PAGES 35-121) strongly support the conclusion that Respondents primary aim to escape the consequences of their criminal behavior (i.e. violation of BRADY V. MARYLAND, 373 U.S. 83 (1963), NAPLES V. PEOPLE OF STATE OF ILLINOIS, 360 U.S. 264 (1959), conspiracy to commit the crime of bribery, etc. thus puppeteering, barring or excluding Petitioner from a lawful accommodation participating in the judicial process, especially (AEDPA). And This Supreme Court of the United States must reexamine the evidentiary basis on which those conclusions are founded. And to hold that the "Respondents false testimony... reported, certified, adopted by the United States Fourth Circuit Court Clerks, Magistrates, Judges... in securing Petitioner's Conviction... had an effect on the outcome of the trial and the judgment below must be reversed. SEE IMPLICATION EVIDENCE THAT THE GOVERNMENT RESPONDENTS WOULD REWARD THE COOPERATION OF ITS WITNESSES, AND HENCE TENDS TO CONFIRM RATHER THAN REPUTE THE EXISTENCE OF SOME UNDERSTANDING FOR LENIENCY, REWARDS. SEE PAGES 1-121 EXHIBITS

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

Here's transcript pages where Respondents officers Conflicting testimonies testified watching the VIDEOTAPE actually lied that they saw Inv. Barry Prosser of Florence County Sheriff Department on VIDEOTAPE coming into Petitioner's home and arresting Petitioner, when in fact it was not Inv. Barry Prosser, but Inv. Van Dean Turbeville of Marion Nicholas County Sheriff Department who was seen coming into Petitioner's home and arresting Petitioner without probable cause search arrest warrants, consent nor multi Jurisdictional Authority to make the arrest of Petitioner inside his Florence County residence. SEE TRANSCRIPT PAGES.

TR.P. 17, L. 6-25

TR.P. 31, L. 12-P. 25

TR.P. 42, L. 5-25

TR.P. 47, L. 7-P. 48, L. 25

TR.P. 56, L. 4-P. 8

SW B. Prosser - Direct

SW B. Prosser

SW - Turbeville - Direct

SW - Turbeville - Direct, But See,

SW - Jo Black - Cross

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

Petitioner's contentions, convincing videotape, documents, recorded facts, responses, accounts or evidence in support of his petition for writ of certiorari clearly illustrate that the United States Fourth Circuit Court officials whom were in active concert or clandestine participation with the State of South Carolina Unified Criminal Justice System officers (COLLECTIVELY "DEFENDANTS") readily identifiable in all cases stemming from criminal case No. 2000-GS-33-004 actions (SEE PAGES 36-121) is "biased and, whom, either, did not, have not or may not render an impartial decision and cites Defendants customs, patterns and practices of vindictively, selectively or fraudulently prosecuting and incarcerating Petitioner by puppeteering, rigging, deferring, barring, excluding or preventing Petitioner from participating in the judicial process for over two (2) decades, intentionally infringed upon Petitioner's exercise of his free speech rights, access to the courts, or Petitioner's advocacy for a lawful accommodation. (SEE PAGES 35-121 EXHIBITS)

Respondents denial of Petitioner's claim of ineffective assistance of counsel during Petitioner's pretrial, trial and direct appeal oral argument proceedings, failure to move for continuance to obtain convincing alibi, exculpatory exonerating VIDEOTAPES, was contrary to, and an unreasonable application of, the standard set out in BRADY V. MARYLAND, 373 U.S. 83 (1963) and STRECKLAND V. WASHINGTON, 466 U.S. 668 (1984). (SEE PAGES

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

Here, Convincing Videotape documents, recordings to support a hearing and a charge of conspiracy to commit the crime of bribery by the United States Fourth Circuit Court Legal Leaders, Holders of Commitment Orders No. 2000-GS-33-004 Custodians, Attorney General, Judge Charlie Condon, Chief Justice, Lawyer Jean Hofer Toal, et al. (COLLECTIVELY RESPONDENTS), offered bribes and Respondents: Solicitor Lawyer, Edgar L. Clements III, Judges Paul M. Burch, James E. Broadon Jr., William Derrick, Frederick A. Hofer Jr., Robert E. Lee, Robert Dudik, Gordon Miles, Brian Peter Stirling, et al., accepted that bribe to support a charge of conspiracy for bribery or conspiracy to commit the crime of bribery. 18 U.S.C.A. § 1666. SOUTH CAROLINA APPELLATE COURT RULES, SCA C.R. RULES 401 THRU 610, RULE GOVERNING THE PRACTICE OF LAW § 16-17-410. SEE PAGES 35 TO 121.

"A single conspiracy exists where the totality of the evidence demonstrates that all of the [] directed their efforts towards the accomplishments of a common goal or overall plan, stemming from Case No. 2000-GS-33-004 actions 18 U.S.C.A. § 1666. SCA C.R. RULES 401 THRU 610. SEE PAGES 35 TO 121 EXHIBITS 1 TO 21.

convincing videotape documents, recordings of a single continuing plan among Respondents: in exchange for things of value accepted from the United States Fourth Circuit Court Legal Leaders Respondents: Charlie Condon, Jean Hofer Toal, et al. agreed to testify report, file, certify, adopt or advocate in favor of certain judicial procedures, proceedings process that would benefit Charlie Condon, Jean Hofer Toal et al., stemming from Criminal Case No. 2000-GS-33-004 actions 18 U.S.C.A. § 1666. SCA C.R. RULES 401 THRU 610. SEE PAGES 35 TO 121 EXHIBITS 1 TO 21.

convincing videotape documents, recordings show the Respondents had direct contact with one another with regards to the means and manner of the conspiracy, specifically that Jean Hofer Toal offered her Nephew Frederick A. Hofer Jr., James E. Broadon Jr. Robert Dudik, Robert E. Lee, Edgar L. Clements III, et al. things of value, stemming from Case No. 2000-GS-33-004 actions 18 U.S.C.A. § 1666. SCA C.R. RULES 401 THRU 610. SEE PAGES 35 TO 121 EXHIBITS 1 TO 21.

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

Convincing videotape, documents, recordings show Respondents received "something of value" from the United States Fourth Circuit Courts Legal Leaders Charlie London, Jean Hoyer, TDW et al, and that Respondents obtained cash payments, loans, and special treatment "intending to be influenced or rewarded for help" protecting their interests. Was evidence to support charge of Conspiracy to violate Section 666 (a) (1) (B), which prohibits an Agent of the Government from accepting a bribe stemming from Case No. 2000-GS-33-004 Actions. 18 U.S.C.A. § 666; S.C.A.C.R. RULES 401 THRU 410- SEE PAGES 35 TO 121 EXHIBITS TO

Convincing videotape, documents, recordings shows the Respondents "knowingly use[d] intimidation or physical force, threaten[ed], or corruptly persuad[ed] Respondents employees and intending to induce employees to "withhold testimony", or to "hinder, delay, or prevent the communication to a Law Enforcement Officer or Judge of the United States of information relating to the commission or possible commission of a Federal or State offense", stemming from Criminal Case No. 2000-GS-33-004 Actions. 18 U.S.C.A. § 1501 TO 1521; 18 U.S.C.A. § 666; S.C.A.C.R. RULES 401 THRU 410. SEE PAGES 35 TO 121 EXHIBITS TO

I am requesting the Supreme Court of the United States for a hearing to present convincing videotape, documents recordings to support a charge of Conspiracy for bribery or conspiracy to commit the crime of bribery by the United States Fourth Circuit Courts Legal Leaders for prosecutorial conduct, straying beyond permissible bounds, as aggravated by use of exaggerated, false, perjured, impeachment, hearsay testimony before the Grand and trial jury, and failure of Respondents to bring to the attention of the grand jury certain matters which Petitioner, John Baccus Categories as alibi, exculpatory, exonerating, actual innocence evidence. And no one is saying a damn thing about it, because they are complicit in it.

CONCLUSION

The petition for a writ of certiorari should be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

Mrs John Barcus

Date: 12/ 22 /2020