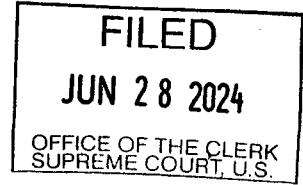


No. 24 - 5008



IN THE
Supreme Court of the United States

REVEREND DR. SAMUEL T. WHATLEY,
SAMUEL T. WHATLEY, II,
PACITA D. WHATLEY,

PETITIONERS,

V.

WELLS FARGO BANK, N. A.,

RESPONDENT.

On Petition for a Writ of Certiorari
to United States Court of Petitions
for the Fourth Circuit

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

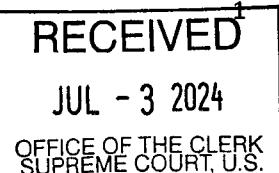
Reverend Dr. Samuel T. Whatley
Ph.D. Constitutional Law and Policy
(Post Doctorate Student Liberty University)

Samuel T. Whatley, II
ABD Ph.D. CJ-L (2024)
(Doctoral Candidate at Liberty University)

Pacita D. Whatley
Retired Federal Investigator
PO Box 14254
Charleston, SC 29422

Psalms 55:22 “Cast thy burden upon the LORD, [King Jesus Christ] and he shall sustain thee: he shall never suffer the righteous to be moved.” (King James Version)

*Friend of the Court and Biblically Founding
Preacher, Scholar and Historically Related to Family of the American Revolution*



QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Does the Founding Father's documentation of individual rights, such as the Bill of Rights, Declaration of Independence, and Constitution, provide protective measures against the lack of protective personal financial services for American individuals as required by law?
2. Can the jurisdiction of the lower courts dismiss the responsibilities of the oath taken by the lower courts? *Follow-Up Question:* Can the lower courts, which may have conflicts of interest [financial stocks, money, and or represented organizations and or personal relations] by the judges involved [assigned and or influential to other judges], causing unconstitutional dismissal, and or denial, the right to a jury trial for the individual complaint?
3. Does the Constitution provide protected American citizen rights for an individual to be properly, effectively, and timely implemented against fraudulent financial debt claims by questionable and what appears to be antitrust organizations?
4. Does the Constitution allow other state and or federal laws to be implemented in additional protections, and relief if, what appears to be, a financial institution violating, and or discovered to contain, an antitrust operation to commit fraudulent actions against those additional laws beyond the Constitutional protections? *Follow-Up Question:* If federal law prohibits any financial institution from violating proper and effective financial responsibilities, does the Constitution promote relief to be awarded to the individuals who had their rights violated by that financial organization?
5. If evidence shows that both federal and state financial protective measures against financial fraud, antitrust abuse, and or neglect, by a financial organization, and or government entity that provides protective measures for financial interest, such as what appears to be gatekeeper judges, should victims of that financial abuse and negligence be able to recover damages and relief according to the protections of the Constitution?
6. If a financial organization, and or corporation, that has been found guilty of antitrust laws, and fraudulent activity, as non-trusting, and continues to accept federal, state, and intergovernmental funding from various governmental agencies such as, but not limited to, financial management of intergovernmental courts, [Charleston County Courts], Federal and State Retirement Benefits [Judges], Office of Personnel Management [OPM], South Carolina Treasury, et al, whereas does oversight of the use of funding fall under federal jurisdiction and allow the Federal Court to determine and provide judicial protective measures within the law that federally funding must provide and manage the protective measures to properly and effectively implement financial strongholds for the American individual?
7. Does preventing, and or denying, the right to jury trial violate individual rights of due process guaranteed under the Federal Constitution, Bill of Rights, and Declaration of Independence, regardless of age, disability, race, and or political status for judicial functionality of those protective rights?

LIST OF PARTIES

All parties appear in the caption of the case on the cover page.

RELATED CASES

Whatley, et. al. v. Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., Charleston, SC, No. 24-1004 (4th Cir. 2 Apr. 2024)

Whatley, et. al. v. Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., Charleston, SC, Civil Action 2:23-cv-02015 (D.S.C. 13 Dec. 2023)

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APPENDIX A Decision of Circuit Court of Appeals

APPENDIX B Decision of District Court

OPINIONS BELOW

The decision by the U.S. Court of Appeals denying Whatley's direct appeal is reported as *Whatley, et. al. v. Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., Charleston, SC*, No. 24-1004 (4th Cir. 2 Apr. 2024; see Appendix A), which the order of denial and dismissal is attached at the Appendix Section. The U.S. Federal Court of South Carolina Charleston Division denied and dismissed Whatley's complaint reported in *Whatley, et. al. v. Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., Charleston, SC*, Civil Action 2:23-cv-02015 (D.S.C. 13 Dec. 2023; see Appendix B), was denied and dismissed.

JURISDICTION

Whatley's appeal was denied on 2 April 2024, by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit. Whatley invokes this Court's jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1257 and 1254(1), having timely filed this petition for a writ of certiorari within ninety days of the U.S. Court of Appeal Court's judgment.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS INVOLVED

United States Constitution, Amendment XIV Section 1:

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

South Carolina Constitution, Article I Section 3:

The privileges and immunities of citizens of this State and of the United States under this Constitution shall not be abridged, nor shall any person be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor shall any person be denied the equal protection of the laws. (1970 (56) 2684; 1971 (57) 315.).

South Carolina Law Section 37-5-104; Section 37-5-107 & Section 37-5-108:

Section 37-5-104 No garnishment of individual benefits. Section 37-5-107 & Section 37-5-108 that all individual debt is to be *[relieved, voided & nullified, or erased]* if the creditor *[Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. and or Other Creditor]* has a reputation of fraudulent debt activity *[See Exhibits Fraudulent Activities Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.]*.

STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED

Corporate Transparency Act (2019)

U.S. Civil Statute 31 § 3729(a)

15 U.S. Code § 1681o & 15 U.S. Code § 1692 Fair Credit Reporting Act (2023)

5 U.S. Code § 552a Fair Debt Collection Practices Act

The Privacy Act of 1974

Fair and Accurate Credit Transactions Act & Fair Credit Billing Act

Dodd-Frank Act

Fair and Accurate Credit Transactions Act

Credit CARD Act & False Claims Act (FCA)

28 U.S.C. § 1257 - U.S. Code - Unannotated Title 28. Judiciary and Judicial Procedure § 1257.
29 U.S.C. § 215 – U.S. Code – Prohibited acts; *prima facie* evidence § 215.
29 U.S.C. § 218 – U.S. Code Relation to other laws § 218.
S.C. Code Ann. §§ 43-35-5 through § 43-35-350 (2017) Adult Protection
S.C. Code Ann. § 43-35-10 (2017) Civil Elder Abuse
Sanchez v Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. No. 07-cv-1180-BB

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

The basic briefing of this Petition of Writ is grounded on the narrative of how Plaintiff No. 1 is a former federal employee. Plaintiff No. 2 is a dependent of Plaintiff No. 1. Plaintiff No. 1 observed Defendant's history of fraudulent and unethical business practices. The lower court judges, which appear to have financial and or conflicts of interest, are selectively discriminating against the Petitioner(s) based on its socio-economic status and ignoring the supporting documentation to justify blocking ongoing litigation in other cases. This goes against 28 U.S. Code § 453: *[Federal Oath of Judges]*

I, __ [Justice Name] __, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will administer justice without respect to persons, and do equal right to the poor and to the rich, and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent upon me as __ under the Constitution and laws of the United States. So help me God (June 25, 1948, ch. 646, 62 Stat. 907; Pub. L. 101-650, title IV, § 404, Dec. 1, 1990, 104 Stat. 5124.).

ORIGINAL FEDERAL COURT OF APPEALS BRIEF

Defendant [*Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.*] did not provide issuance of service. The district court failed to issue service to the Defendant/Appellee, [*Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.*], and have a financial conflict of interest with [*Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.*]. The debt collector violated due process in Common Pleas County Court by serving a **summons without a judge's signature**. The Defendant/Appellee [*Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.*] issued an unlawful summons from a county sheriff with documents that have no signed judge signature nor any order proceedings. Instead, it made demands for debt that have no lawful basis nor explanation. An answer/counterclaim by Plaintiffs [*Whatley, et al.*], was sent to the lower Charleston County Court of Common Pleas within the appropriate time, however, an intergovernmental judge with personal conflicts of interest dismissed all answer/counterclaims and refused a jury trial request. The county listed the case as alternate dispute resolution with **no assigned judge name and date** and the court docket illegally lists a year of 2050. The South Carolina Federal District Court failed to provide a right to appeal instructions after its 12/13/2023 closure order. The Plaintiffs [*Whatley,*

et al.] were not provided a notice of a right of appeal and instructions from the South Carolina Federal district court. The requested Appeal Relief is to provide issuance of service to the defendant [*Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.*] party due to the failure of the South Carolina district court to issue service. It was discovered that the federal district court judges appear to have a conflict of interest with the defendants [*Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.*] and or associates thereof.

OBJECTION NOTICE TO LOWER FEDERAL COURT ORDER

This is an objection to the filed May 24th, 2023, signed May 23rd, 2023, amendment order by the magistrate. The order claims that there are no facts to support the allegations of the privacy violations that have occurred to the plaintiff party [*Whatley, et al.*]. Plaintiffs [*Whatley, et al.*] reiterate to review the supporting documentation that was added in the original filing. Amending the complaint will replace everything and it is unnecessary to remove the supporting documentation that supports the allegations. Specifically, the defendant [*Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.*] publicly listed Department of Defense Manpower Data Center information on the county municipality docket. Furthermore, around the same time the defendant [*Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.*] sent demands for payment, a third-party debt relief company sent a notice indicating that the defendant [*Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.*] was selling the information. The defendant [*Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.*] has a track record of violating federal laws and regulations for decades and was convicted at the cost of billions of dollars [*US Federal Court Action*]. If the information was not sold to credit reporting agencies or debt relief corporations, please explain to the plaintiff [*Whatley, et al.*] party why the defendant [*Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.*] was able to obtain military data [*Office of Personnel Management-OPM*] that contains personally identifiable details of employees—current or former. Additionally, the breakdown of the supposed debt that the defendant [*Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.*] is making demands on is not adequately explained or specified. The debt demands from the defendant [*Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.*] were about supporting documentation of the original complaint and it was not signed by a judge, it was not certified mailed, it was not notarized, and it was not served by an approved server. Plaintiff(s) [*Whatley, et al.*] are requesting to uphold the federal and state laws or rules granted by the U.S. Constitution, Bill of Rights, Declaration of Independence, Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and South Carolina Local Civil Rules of Procedure as it relates to consumer protection laws and debtors. Plaintiff(s) [*Whatley, et al.*] motion to proceed to trial and object to the 5/24/23 amendment order. (Emphases added from Original Objection)

ORIGINAL FEDERAL COURT COMPLAINT

The defendant [*Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.*] is demanding debt collection from interest and attorney fees to a disabled elderly individual, Plaintiff No. 3 [*Whatley, et al.*], and defendant [*Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.*] filed a suit in an intergovernmental Charleston County Common Pleas court, without a judge's signature or served by a certified server in a common pleas municipal court [Charleston County 2023CP1001928]. In addition, the defendant [*Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.*] is selling sensitive employment-related Department of Defense Office of Personnel Management [OPM] information to

unauthorized third parties of potential foreign origin as indicated by debt relief corporations requesting services shortly after the defendant [*Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.*] sued Plaintiff No. 3 [*Whatley, et al.*], demanding money and federal employee documents were publicly posted on the municipal docket including other personally identifiable information. Plaintiff No. 3 [*Whatley, et al.*], is a retired federal employee. Original federal court complaint filing sought relief by requesting dismissal of the unpayable debt demands, [*Unjustifiable and fraudulent made-up fake debt*], removal of sensitive federal employment and government information that is being sold to unauthorized third parties, compensation for the injuries caused to the plaintiffs [*Whatley, et al.*], and thorough inspection of the access to federal databases by unauthorized third parties, which directly violate the Constitution, federal and state laws (*United States v. Wells Fargo, No. 18-1746 (2d Cir. 2019; Sanchez v Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. No. 07-cv-1180-BB)*.

United States v. Wells Fargo, No. 18-1746 (2d Cir. 2019)

Relators alleged that the district court erred in concluding that fraudulent loan requests knowingly presented to one or more of the Federal Reserve System's twelve Federal Reserve Banks (FRBs) are not "claims" within the meaning of the False Claims Act (FCA), and thus do not give rise to FCA liability. The court held that the FCA's definition of a "claim" is capacious. The court explained that, although FRB personnel are not officers or employees of the United States, the FRBs administered the Federal Reserve System's emergency lending facilities on behalf of the United States, using authority delegated by Congress and money provided by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Therefore, the court concluded that the FRBs are agents of the United States within the meaning of 31 U.S.C. 3729(b)(2)(A)(i). The court also held that the money requested by defendants and other Fed borrowers is provided by the United States to advance a Government program or interest within the meaning of section 3729(b)(2)(A)(ii).

United States of America v. Wells Fargo Bank 1:12-cv-01150 (2012)

On July 12, 2012, the United States, on behalf of over 34,000 African American and Hispanic borrowers, filed a lawsuit under the Fair Housing and Equal Credit Opportunity Acts in the United States District Court, District of Columbia. Plaintiff, represented by attorneys from the United States Department of Justice, asked the court for injunctive and monetary relief, claiming that the discriminatory lending practices of Defendant adversely affected African American and Hispanic borrowers. Specifically, plaintiff claimed that during and between 2004 and 2009, defendant engaged in a pattern or practice of discrimination on the basis of race and national origin in residential mortgage lending. Two other cases -- *Baltimore v. Wells Fargo* and *Memphis v. Wells Fargo* -- have made essentially equivalent allegations.

WELLS FARGO BANK N.A. FRAUDULENT ACTIVITIES

Wells Fargo Agrees to Pay \$3 Billion to Resolve Criminal and Civil Investigations into Sales Practices Involving the Opening of Millions of Accounts without Customer Authorization

The criminal investigation into false bank records and identity theft is being resolved with a deferred prosecution agreement in which Wells Fargo will not be prosecuted during the three-year term of the agreement if it abides by certain conditions, including continuing to cooperate with further government investigations. Wells Fargo also entered a civil settlement agreement under the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery and Enforcement Act of 1989 (FIRREA) based on Wells Fargo's creation of false bank records. Wells Fargo also agreed to the SEC instituting a cease-and-desist proceeding finding violations of Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5 thereunder. The Community Bank's onerous sales goals and accompanying management pressure led thousands of its employees to engage in unlawful conduct – including fraud, identity theft and the falsification of bank records – and unethical practices to sell product of no or little value to the customer. Many of these practices were referred to within Wells Fargo as “gaming.” Gaming strategies varied widely but included using existing customers’ identities – without their consent – to open checking and savings, debit card, credit card, bill pay and global remittance accounts. From 2002 to 2016, gaming practices included forging customer signatures to open accounts without authorization, creating PINs to activate unauthorized debit cards, moving money from millions of customer accounts to unauthorized accounts in a practice known internally as “simulated funding,” opening credit cards and bill pay products without authorization, altering customers’ true contact information to prevent customers from learning of unauthorized accounts.

CORE LOGIC FOR THE PETITION

1. The lower courts are in error and violated the rights of the Petitioners as outlined in arguments by the Petitioners, *“Pro se litigants are supposed to have a right to appeal a decision and provided instructions. There was none in the closure order, nor any details about deadlines for the appeal process which violates the federal rules for pro se Plaintiffs [Whatley, et al].”*
2. The lower courts violated the rights of the Petitioners by issuing an unconstitutional, *“closure order claiming that the case was closed because it was not in federal jurisdiction.”*

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE WRIT

The Constitution and U.S. Supreme Court are to provide additional clarity to hold intergovernmental entities accountable (*Whatley v Richland County, et al., 2024* [violations

family unity and rights]; *Whatley v North Charleston, et al.*, 2024 [violations to communities and privacy]; *Whatley v Waffle House, Inc.*, 2024 [violations to employment laws]; *Whatley v Elmore County, et. al.*, 2024 [violations to property rights]; *Whatley v Oakbrook Rehab, et al.*, 2024 [violations of health care and negligence]). Whereas the lower court decisions are not supposed to be the ultimatum body to decide the constitutional protections of U.S. citizens. This nation of nations we call the United States of America is to allow greater insight into the rights granted by *King Jesus Christ* and the protections and to provide every American the ability to be safe within their homes and health care facilities regardless of race, financial status, political position and or health condition (*idem et seq.*). The state and federal Constitutions and Supreme Courts are to affirm and uphold law, liberty, and justice by granting a basis to protect the Constitutional Republic from tyranny at all levels. To deter and prevent the misuse, abuse, and fraud of federal government, organizations, and conflicts of interest of federal judges protecting the special interest, and to ensure adequate oversight of the way the government, organizations, courts, and federal judges maintain the freedoms, liberties, and protective measures of protecting Americans.

Petition should be granted and overturn the decisions of the South Carolina Circuit Court and the U.S. Court of Appeals. The core principles, and foundational concepts of this Petition, are expressed from various depths, and explanations, of the underlying issues that are directly explained within the pages of the original Complaint, and other supporting documentation which includes a wave of preponderance or *prima facie* of the evidence in *argumentum a fortiori*, that was the submission of *Exhibits* within the Complaint court docket. The Order and Recommendations Report both are fallacious in nature and error, because neither address the core factual attributes of the Complaint nor did it address the Constitutional Questions and merits of the Complaint and Petition by the Petitioner(s). This Petition objects to the reasoning of the initial order by the lower courts because it

fails to recognize the merits of the Complaint and as investigational claims supported by the Exhibits that members of the lower courts have what appears to be Conflicts of Interest and personal relationships with parties involved and or mentioned within the Complaint. Petitioner holds within their inner teachings from the Book of 2 Corinthians 11:13-15 – *“For such are false apostles, deceitful workers, transforming themselves into the apostles of Christ.”* It should be noted that the federal court has made several errors, such as, but not limited to, wrongfully titling documents to the case file under incorrect codes, delayed filed documentation, assigned judges being reassigned without Due Process notifications, and making undisclosed decisions with either other opposing and or third parties after a case has been closed and or determining to close the case without Due Process. Furthermore, it seems there is a Miscarriage of Justice by the lower courts with maybe having investments and special interests with representatives of opposing counsels, and or third parties that might have interest within this Complaint, and or ignoring direct laws, and or rules that clearly state that the right to due process, which must be upheld and allowed for any Petitioner as a U.S. citizen, as the Biblical teachings highlight from the Book of Romans 8:21 *“Because the creature itself also shall be delivered from the bondage of corruption into the glorious liberty of the children of God [King Jesus Christ].”*

Fair Debt Collection Practices Act

It is the purpose of this subchapter to eliminate abusive debt collection practices by debt collectors, to insure that those debt collectors who refrain from using abusive debt collection practices are not competitively disadvantaged, and to promote consistent State action to protect consumers against debt collection abuses.

Fair Credit Reporting Act

Companies that provide information to consumer reporting agencies also have specific legal obligations, including the duty to investigate disputed information. In addition, users of the information for credit, insurance, or employment purposes must notify the consumer when an adverse action is taken.

The Fair and Accurate Credit Transactions Act added many provisions to this Act primarily relating to record accuracy and identity theft.

HISTORICAL FIGURES OF IMPORTANCE

A very influential historical figure named Frédéric Bastiat, whereas in 1850 published a document titled, *[The Law]*. The following is a scholarly outline conducted by one of the Petitioners that is worthy of consideration in approving this Petition.

The Law of Public Policy and Warning of Legal Plundering

It has become apparent, at least in the opinion of the Petitioners, and a growing number of individuals within our communities, that the judicial system has decayed far beyond the original intentions by the Founding Fathers of this once great and wonderous nation of nations, the United States of America, thereby, the faith of the People for the legal court system has faded and non-trusting. In a time of related existence between the conception of fellow mankind, at the beginning of time, it could be assumed, that from the time of birth to the acknowledgment of individual freedoms of choice, the elements of the surrounding world in an individual exists, has the environments of both good and bad (Cornell, 2015; Lynch, 2021). It could be suggested that on the day of creation, according to the Book of Isaiah 45:7 *“I form the light, and create darkness: I make peace, and create evil: I the LORD [King Jesus Christ] do all these things,”* that all things function within these individual environments, good and evil, for the benefit of the individual to decide which path they desire to achieve (Balkin, 2016; McClellan, 2000). If an individual chooses evil, as the Book of Psalms 35:8 *“Let destruction come upon him at unawares; and let his net that he hath hid catch himself: into that very destruction let him fall,”* outlines that choosing such evil path will eventually destroy themselves (Jeske, 2018; Purdy, 2018). However, if an individual chooses the pathway of righteousness, according to the Book of Proverbs 1:15 *“My son, walk not thou in the way with them; refrain thy foot from their path,”* which outlines the knowledgeable point that an individual will live and not be destroyed (Orr, 2007; Smith, 2022). The author Storslee (2020) elaborates on this key point in dealing with the economic attributes of the importance of maintaining a righteous perspective as guided by biblical standards that an individual should learn and determine in their daily activities of life (Cameron, 2019; Irwin, 2020; Whatley, 2019). In ancient French and American literature what is usually valued by legal scholars is the historical classic author, Frédéric Bastiat's foundational essay grounded on the principles of public policy and the warning of legal plundering titled, *“The Law”* in 1850 (Bastiat, 2007; Snow, 2012). The famed essay involves the dangers of **legal plundering** that were first inspired either by, or for the American perception of free individual thought, and existence, by the United States of America's founding framing titled, Declaration of Independence (Bastiat, 2007; Weimer & Vining, 2017). The literature of Bastiat (2007) proclaims that all public policies must and should first involve the individual principal directives of the protection of individual lives, liberties, and property of those individuals (Cornell, 2015). According to Bastiat (2007),

all individuals inherit the internal God-given [King Jesus Christ] personal birthrights at the very moment of creation of that individual (Orr, 2007; Storslee, 2020). Sadly, as Bastiat's warnings of legal plundering are echoed by the promotion of evildoers and wickedness that some individuals exploit the protected liberties by harnessing legal arguments to extort and corrupt themselves against another, as mentioned in the Book of 1 Kings 21:15 "*And it came to pass, when Jezebel heard that Naboth was stoned, and was dead, that Jezebel said to Ahab, Arise, take possession of the vineyard of Naboth the Jezreelite, which he refused to give thee for money: for Naboth is not alive, but dead.*" Whereas further warning the results of the wicked evildoers' primary results end in doom as mentioned in the Book of 2 Kings 9:37 "*And the carcase of Jezebel shall be as dung upon the face of the field in the portion of Jezreel; so that they shall not say, This is Jezebel.*" As Bastiat suggests, legal plundering, if discovered, should be removed and the wrongdoers punished to restore the righteousness of the true Republic (Lynch, 2012).

Alexander Hamilton

A poor orphan born out of wedlock; Alexander Hamilton emigrated as a teenager from the British West Indies to New York. Rising to prominence as an aide-de-camp to Washington during the Revolutionary War, he became an impassioned supporter of a strong central government. After attending the Constitutional Convention in 1787, he wrote most of the highly persuasive Federalist Papers, which argued for the Constitution's ratification. Washington then tapped him to serve as the first U.S. treasury secretary, a position he used to push for the creation of a national bank. Later immortalized on the \$10 bill, Hamilton was killed in an 1804 duel with his bitter rival Aaron Burr, the sitting vice president.

Samuel Adams

The second cousin of John Adams, Samuel Adams was a political firebrand who drummed up immense opposition to British policies in Boston, a hotbed of the resistance. Believing that the colonists were subject to "taxation without representation," he joined the Sons of Liberty, an underground dissident group that at times resorted to tarring and feathering British loyalists. Adams likely planned the 1773 Boston Tea Party, and in 1775 his attempted arrest helped spark the Battles of Lexington and Concord, the first skirmish of the Revolutionary War. Unlike many of the Founders, Adams was staunchly anti-slavery. He signed the Declaration of Independence and went on to serve as governor of Massachusetts.

CONCLUSION AND RELIEF

The petition for a writ of certiorari should be granted, as South Carolina law states in Section 37-5-104, No garnishment of benefits, Section 37-5-107; Section 37-5-108; as well as other state and federal laws that all debt is to be relieved, voided, null, erased if the creditor

[Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.] has a reputation of fraudulent debt activity. Compensation to the Plaintiff(s) [Whatley, et al.] for the punitive and severe damages to the plaintiff(s) [Whatley, et al.], that this illegal action assisted in placing the elder plaintiff [Whatley, et al.] into the hospital due to an existing disability and server health matter, election mayor candidate interference, whereas additional pain and suffering relief as determined by this court within reason. Such as, Ruth 2:9 “*Let thine eyes be on the field that they do reap, and go thou after them: have I not charged the young men that they shall not touch thee? and when thou art athirst, go unto the vessels, and drink of that which the young men have drawn.*” Likewise, Psalms 105:15 “*Saying, Touch not mine anointed, and do my prophets no harm.*”

Respectfully and prayerfully requesting relief by this Court

27 June 2024
date



Petitioner's Signature

Reverend Dr. Samuel T. Whatley
HDDiv, PhDCS, PhDMgt, PhDLaw



Petitioner's Signature

Samuel T. Whatley, II

Student PhD Criminal Justice (A.B.D.)



Petitioner's Signature

Pacita D. Whatley

Retired Federal Investigator