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**ORDER CONSTITUTING THE FINAL  
JUDGMENT, U.S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE  
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA  
(FEBRUARY 26, 2024)**

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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LORRAINE BOND,

*Plaintiff,*

v.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL  
OF THE UNITED STATES, ET AL.,

*Defendants.*

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Civil Action No. 23-823 (RDM)

Before: Randolph D. MOSS,  
United States District Judge.

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**ORDER**

In light of the Court's prior opinions and orders dismissing Plaintiff's claims against all the Defendants in this case, *see* Dkt. 32 (dismissing Plaintiff's claims against the Pennsylvania State Police, the City of Philadelphia, the Office of the Attorney General of the United States, and the FBI); Dkt. 41 (dismissing Plaintiff's claims against EIDP), the Court concludes that Plaintiff has no remaining claims pending.

App.2a

Accordingly, the Court directs the Clerk of the Court to terminate this case.

This Order constitutes the final judgment of the Court within the meaning of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 58(a).

SO ORDERED.

/s/ Randolph D. Moss  
United States District Judge

Date: February 26, 2024

**ORDER, U.S. DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA  
(FEBRUARY 26, 2024)**

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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LORRAINE BOND,

*Plaintiff,*

v.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL  
OF THE UNITED STATES, ET AL.,

*Defendants.*

---

Civil Action No. 23-823 (RDM)

Before: Randolph D. MOSS,  
United States District Judge.

---

**ORDER**

Following the Court's November 27, 2023 order, dismissing Plaintiff's claims against the City of Philadelphia, the PSP, the Office of the Attorney General and the FBI and granting EIDP's motion to set aside the default entered against it, Plaintiff has moved for a preliminary injunction, Dkt. 38. At times the motion appears to be seeking an injunction that would "prohibit[] the Honorable Judge Randolph Moss . . . from this case" and would prohibit the "[C]ity of [P]hiladelphia from entering into any form or

App.4a

business deal" with certain companies. At other times, the motion may be understood as a motion for reconsideration of the Court's November 27 order pursuant to Rule 59(e) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Regardless of how it is understood, the Court DENIES the motion for failing to provide any intelligible basis for either form of relief.

A preliminary injunction is an extraordinary remedy that should be granted only when the party seeking the relief, by a clear showing, carries the burden of persuasion." *Cobell v. Norton*, 391 F.3d 251, 258 (D.C. Cir. 2004). To prevail, a party seeking a preliminary injunction must show (1) "that [s]he is likely to succeed on the merits," (2) "that [s]he is likely to suffer irreparable harm in the absence of preliminary relief," (3) "that the balance of equities tips in [her] favor," and (4) "that an injunction is in the public interest." *Winter v. Nat. Res. Def. Council, Inc.*, 555 U.S. 7, 20 (2008). "[T]he first and most important" of these four factors is whether the movant "ha[s] established a likelihood of success on the merits." *Aamer v. Obama*, 742 F.3d 1023, 1038 (D.C. Cir. 2014). If a plaintiff cannot show a likelihood of success on the merits, "there is no need to consider the remaining factors." *Greater New Orleans Fair Hous. Action Ctr. v. U.S. Dep't of Hous. & Urban Dev.*, 639 F.3d 1078, 1088 (D.C. Cir. 2011). Plaintiff has not demonstrated that she is likely to succeed on the merits, as her only argument regarding the merits is that she is unsatisfied with the Court's November 27 order. She thus has not met her burden of justifying preliminary injunctive relief.

If Plaintiff's motion is viewed as a motion for reconsideration under Rule 59, she fairs no better.

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“Rule 59(e) motions are ‘discretionary and need not be granted unless the district court finds that there is an intervening change of controlling law, the availability of new evidence, or the need to correct a clear error or prevent manifest injustice.’” *Chien v. Morris*, 2021 WL 5279612, at \*1 (D.D.C. Nov. 12, 2021) (quoting *Firestone v. Firestone*, 76 F.3d 1205, 1208 (D.C. Cir. 1996)). Bond has not met this standard (nor has she articulated it). Once again, Plaintiff’s motion only expresses her general dissatisfaction with this Court’s November 27 order; that is not a basis for reconsideration. Accordingly, the Court denies Bond’s motion to the extent it seeks reconsideration.<sup>1</sup>

Finally, on January 23, 2024, the Court directed Plaintiff, for the second time, to respond to EIDP’s motion to dismiss, Dkt. 23, on or before February 7, 2024, and warned that should she fail to do so, the Court may (1) treat the motion as conceded; (2) rule on EIDP’s motion based on EIDP’s arguments alone and without considering Plaintiff’s arguments; or (3) dismiss Plaintiff’s claims for failure to prosecute. Plaintiff has not responded to EIDP’s motion to dismiss. Even if the Court were to consider Plaintiff’s motion for a preliminary injunction as her response, that motion failed to include any response to EIDP’s arguments for why dismissal is appropriate or any reference to that motion at all.

EIDP argues that Plaintiff’s claims against it must be dismissed because they are barred by the applicable

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<sup>1</sup> It is also worth noting that if Plaintiff seeks the undersigned’s recusal through her motion, she also has not demonstrated that such relief is warranted. Dissatisfaction with a judge’s decisions is not a ground for recusal of the presiding judge. 28 U.S.C. § 455.

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statute of limitations. Dkt. 23. Courts ordinarily “hesitate to dismiss a complaint on statute of limitations grounds” “because statute of limitations issues often depend on contested questions of fact.” *Potts v. Howard Univ. Hosp.*, 598 F. Supp. 2d 36, 38-39 (D.D.C. 2009) (citing *Firestone v. Firestone*, 76 F.3d 1205, 1209 (D.C. Cir. 1996)). But where it is clear from the face of the complaint that the claims asserted are conclusively time-barred and where the plaintiff fails to point to basis for tolling the statute, dismissal on statute of limitations grounds is appropriate. *Firestone*, 76 F.3d at 1209; *Doe v. Dep’t of Justice*, 753 F.2d 1092, 1115 (D.C. Cir. 1985). Here, it is plain from the pleadings alone that Plaintiffs claim against EIDP is time barred. As explained in the Court’s November 27 order, the relevant statute of limitations for Plaintiff’s products liability claim against EIDP is either two years or three years. *See 42 Pa. Stat. and Cons. Stat. § 5524(2)* (two-year statute of limitations for personal injury claims, which include products liability claims); *D.C. Code § 12-301(8)* (three-year statute of limitations for products liability claims). Thirty-eight years have passed since the relevant events occurred, and Plaintiff makes no argument that the limitations period should be tolled.

Accordingly, EIDP’s motion to dismiss is GRANTED and Plaintiff’s claims against EIDP are DISMISSED because they are time barred.

SO ORDERED.

/s/ Randolph D. Moss  
United States District Judge

Date: February 26, 2024

**ORDER, U.S. COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE  
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CIRCUIT  
(DECEMBER 20, 2022)**

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UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CIRCUIT

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LORRAINE BOND,

*Appellant,*

v.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,  
OF THE UNITED STATES, ET AL.,

*Appellees.*

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No. 22-5272

1:21-cv-01430-TSC

Before: WALKER and CHILDS, Circuit Judges,  
and SENTELLE, Senior Circuit Judge.

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**ORDER**

The court concludes, on its own motion, that oral argument will not assist the court in this case. Accordingly, the court will dispose of the appeal without oral argument on the basis of the record and the presentation in appellant's brief. *See* Fed. R. App. P. 34(a)(2); D.C. Cir. Rule 34(j).

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Per Curiam

FOR THE COURT:

Mark J. Langer

Clerk

By: /s/ Amanda Himes

Deputy Clerk

**MEMORANDUM OPINION, U.S. DISTRICT  
COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA  
(SEPTEMBER 22, 2022)**

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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LORRAINE BOND,

*Plaintiff,*

v.

OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL  
OF THE UNITED STATES, ET AL.,

*Defendants.*

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Civil Action No. 21-cv-1430 (TSC)

Before: Tanya S. CHUTKAN. U.S. District Judge.

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**MEMORANDUM OPINION**

On May 25, 2021, *pro se* Plaintiff Lorraine Bond filed what appears to be a Complaint regarding the 1985 bombing of Osage Avenue in Philadelphia. ECF No. 1, Compl. She asks the Court to award compensatory and punitive damages against Defendants, who include the United States Attorney General, E & I Dupont, as well as Pennsylvania and Philadelphia public officials. *Id.* at ECF pp. 1, 8, 13-14. She also asks the court to order Defendants to reconstruct all the homes damaged in that bombing, although there is no

indication that she owned any of the residences affected. *See id.* at ECF p. 14.

On October 30, 2021, the court ordered Plaintiff to show cause why this action should not be dismissed for failing to effectuate service of process, as it appeared she had yet to request summonses. 10/30/21 Amend. Min. Order (citing Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(m); Local Civil Rule 83.23). The court also directed Plaintiff to show cause why this action should not be dismissed for improper venue. *Id.* (citing 28 U.S.C. § 1392; 28 U.S.C. § 1406).

Plaintiff filed a response in which she claimed only that “Pro se has shown the burden of proof with the proper venue on record” and “Pro so is a layman of the law and can’t be held to the strict standard as a license [sic] attorney.” ECF No. 5, Response to Show Cause Order ¶¶ 2–3.

“The Court is mindful that a *pro se* litigant’s complaint is held to a less stringent standard than formal pleadings drafted by lawyers.” *Jarrell v. Tisch*, 656 F. Supp. 237, 239 (D.D.C. 1987) (citing *Redwood v. Council of D.C.*, 679 F.2d 931, 933 (D.C. Cir. 1982); *Haines v. Kerner*, 404 U.S. 519 (1972)). However, this standard “does not constitute a license for a plaintiff filing *pro se* to ignore” the requirements of the law. *See Jarrell*, 656 F. Supp. at 239.

Plaintiff’s response is insufficient, as she has not established that she effectuated service of process. *See Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(m)*. Indeed, the record indicates that she never requested summonses. Likewise, is not clear that venue is proper in this District. *See 8 U.S.C. § 1391*.

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Although Plaintiff also filed several "Notices," ECF Nos. 3-4, 6, 7, none of them address the deficiencies the court noted in its show cause order. Accordingly, this court will dismiss this action for lack of prosecution. *See* Local Civil Rule 83.23.

In so doing, this court notes that is unlikely this court has personal jurisdiction over some of the Defendants, and it appears that some of the issues Plaintiff raises in her Complaint have been previously adjudicated, as her pleadings mention prior litigation involving the same subject matter as involved here. *See* ECF No. 3; Compl at ECF pp. 6- 7.

/s/ Tanya S. Chutkan  
U.S. District Judge

Date: September 22, 2022

**MEMORANDUM OPINION, U.S. DISTRICT  
COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA  
(SEPTEMBER 22, 2022)**

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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

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**LORRAINE BOND,**

*Plaintiff,*

v.

**UNITED STATES ATTORNEY  
GENERAL OFFICE, ET AL.,**

*Defendants.*

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**Civil Action No. 21-cv-2526 (TSC)**

**Before: Tanya S. CHUTKAN. U.S. District Judge.**

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**MEMORANDUM OPINION**

On September 23, 2021, Lorraine Bond filed a *pro se* petition for a writ of mandamus, detailing the emotional harm her three children suffered as a result of the 1985 bombing of Osage Avenue in Philadelphia. ECF No. 1. She asks the court to order the United States Attorney General and others to show cause why the criminal records of her three children, Troy, Assim, and Chante, should not be expunged, and why Troy should not be promptly psychologically evaluated. *Id.* at 4. She also seeks the immediate release of three

individuals, identified as friends of Troy, from federal and state prison: Raphael Irving, Anthony Major, and Jamille Barksdale. *Id.* at 3–4. In an attachment to her Complaint, entitled “Judicial Notice,” she also asks the court to take judicial notice of the deaths of five children and six adults in the bombing and the fact that “no one has been made to answer this criminal element.” *Id.* at 22–23.

On October 7, 2021 the court ordered Petitioner to show cause by November 3, 2021 why this action should not be dismissed for lack of standing, as it appeared that her children were no longer minors and her relationship to the other named individuals was unclear. ECF No. 2 at 3. The court also directed the Petitioner to show cause why this action should not be dismissed for failure to assert a redressable claim. *Id.* at 4–5. Petitioner filed a timely response in which she argued that Defendants injured her children when they were minors and those injuries continue today. ECF No. 3 at 1–2. She further argued that as a citizen of the United States, she had a “right” to file this complaint on behalf of children, who “can no longer speak for themselves” but she did not address her relationship to the other three named individuals. *Id.* at 2. She later filed a Supplemental Response in which she provided no further relevant information. ECF No. 11.

Petitioner’s responses are insufficient because there is no indication that her children are incompetent, the other named individuals are incompetent, or that she has been appointed their legal representative. Moreover, in her responses Petitioner did not explain the legal basis for her claims, nor did she do so in the subsequent “Notices” she filed. ECF Nos. 6–8, 10, 12, 14.

Even if Petitioner had sufficiently responded to the show cause order, it appears that this court lacks personal jurisdiction over some of the defendants, which include a private corporation, as well as the state of Pennsylvania and city of Philadelphia. Likewise, it appears that venue would be improper in this District. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1391. Finally, it appears that some of Petitioner's claims have been previously adjudicated, as her pleadings mention prior litigation involving the same subject matter as involved here. *See* ECF No. 5 at 3; ECF No. 7 at 1; ECF No. 14 at 2. Accordingly, this court will dismiss this action.

Plaintiff's Motion for Summary Judgment, ECF No. 9, Motions for Default Judgment, ECF Nos. 5, 13, and Motion to Compound the Interest, ECF No. 15, will be DENIED as moot. The motions will also be denied because Plaintiff never obtained a summons and there is no record that she effectuated service of process, although she asserts without support that she did serve the Defendants. *See* ECF No. 5 at 1-2.

/s/ Tanya S. Chutkan  
U.S. District Judge

Date: September 22, 2022

## STATUTORY PROVISIONS

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**28 U.S. Code 530D-(A) (i),(ii)**

Report on enforcement of laws.

**28 U.S. Code 528**

Disqualification of officers and employees of the Department of Justice.

**28 U.S. Code 526**

Authority of Attorney General to investigate United States attorney, marshals, trustees, clerks of court, probation officer and other (a) (1),(2), (b)

**28 U.S. Code 519**

Supervisor of litigation sec. 543 of this Title.

**28 U.S. code 509B**

Section to Enforce Human Rights laws (Enforcement Act of 2009). Title 18 U.S.C. 2441, Title 18 U.S.C. 1091 Crimes and Criminal Procedure. (Genocide) (a) (1),(2),(3),(4),(5),(6), and should be punished as provided in subsection (b). *"For the Murder of 6 Adults and 5 Children."*

**28 U.S. Code 2671**

Chapter and section 1346(b) and 2401(b).

**28 U.S. Code 2676**

Judgment as bar remedy against the United States 1346(b) and 2672 of this title for injury or loss or property, or personal injury or death arising or resulting from the negligent or wrongful act or omission of any employee of the Government.

**LORRAINE BOND AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT A  
MEMORANDUM OF LAW  
(SEPTEMBER 30, 2024)**

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I Lorraine Bond, hereby certify under penalty of perjury, this FEBRUARY of 16th 2024, I am the attorney on record in this above-entitled case: that the defendant(s) in the above action the Honorable Judge Randolph Moss violated the matter of judgment law in this above caption. Mr. Moss has caused a conflict of the law and in not according to Res Judicata preclusion and which is a clear violation of the Doctrine of Stare Decisis. See exhibit to judges decision and why he committed these unethical acts and incorporated the same hereinto.

**The case of Romona Africa vs. The City of Philadelphia Et al. No. 87-2768 (Master file no. 85-2746),** has been put to rest and consolidated for all purposes.

Date: September, 30th 2024

Signed: /s/ Lorraine Bond

**LETTER FROM THE  
D.C. CIRCUIT COURT EXECUTIVE  
(SEPTEMBER 18, 2024)**

**OFFICE OF THE CIRCUIT EXECUTIVE  
UNITED STATES COURTS OF THE  
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CIRCUIT**

Elizabeth H. Paret  
Circuit Executive  
202.216.7340

Room 4726  
E. Barrett Prettyman U.S. Courthouse  
333 Constitution Avenue, NW  
Washington, D.C. 20001

September 18, 2024

Lorraine Bond  
2289 Levy Road  
Hardeeville, SC 29927

Dear Ms. Bond:

Your correspondence dated September 9, 2024, regarding Judicial Misconduct Complaint No. DC-24-90018, was received in this office on September 12, 2024.

Rule 18(b) of the *Rules for Judicial-Conduct and Judicial-Disability Proceedings* requires that a petition for review of a dismissal of a complaint be filed in this office within 42 days of the date of the notice of dismissal. The order dismissing the complaint was

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filed on July 3, 2024, and the notice was issued the same day. Your first request to file a petition for review, dated July 17, 2024, was received timely. However, it could not be filed because it was deficient as it did not provide a reason why the petition should be granted as required. Our letter to you dated August 16, 2024, notified you of the deficiency and provided you an opportunity to correct the deficiency within 21 days as required by Rule 18(e).

Copies of Rule 18 were provided to you with the dismissal order as well as with our notice of deficiency dated August 16, 2024. Another copy of Rule 18 is enclosed for your convenience.

Your most recent request to file a petition for review, dated September 9, 2024, was received on September 12, 2024, more than 21 days following the notice of the deficiency. Rule 18(d) provides that an untimely petition must not be accepted for filing. Therefore, no further action can be taken by this office regarding Judicial Misconduct Complaint No. DC-24-90018.

Sincerely,

/s/ Steven Gallagher  
Deputy Circuit Executive

Enclosure

**WAIVER OF SUMMONS  
(OCTOBER 16, 2024)**

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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LORRAINE BOND,

*Plaintiff,*

v.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GEN. ET AL.,

*Defendants.*

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Civil Action No. 23-823 (RDM)

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**WAIVER OF THE SERVICE OF SUMMONS**

To: Lorraine Bond Sui Juris/Petitioner

I have received your request to waive service of a summons in this action along with a copy of the complaint, two copies of this waiver form, and a prepaid means of returning one signed copy of the form to you.

I, or the entity I represent, agree to save the expense of serving a summons and complaint in this case.

I understand that I, or the entity I represent, will keep all defenses or objections to the lawsuit, the court's jurisdiction, and the venue of the action, but

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that I waive any objections to the absence of a summons or of service.

I also understand that I, or the entity I represent, must file and serve an answer or a motion under Rule 12 within 60 days from Sept 30, 2024, the date when this request was sent (or 90 days if it was sent outside the United States). If I fail to do so, a default judgment will be entered against me or the entity I represent.

Date: 10/16/2024

/s/ Lorraine Bond  
2289 Levy Road  
lwbond0072@gmail.com  
(843) 288-1045

/s/ Ashley Moody  
Beaufort County Notary  
This 16th Day of October 2024

**Duty to Avoid Unnecessary Expenses of  
Serving a Summons**

Rule 4 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure requires certain defendants to cooperate in saving unnecessary expenses of serving a summons and complaint. A defendant who is located in the United States and who fails to return a signed waiver of service requested by a plaintiff located in the United States will be required to pay the expenses of service, unless the defendant shows good cause for the failure.

“Good cause” does *not* include a belief that the lawsuit is groundless, or that it has been brought in an improper venue, or that the court has no

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jurisdiction over this matter or over the defendant or the defendant's property.

If the waiver is signed and returned, you can still make these and all other defenses and objections, but you cannot object to the absence of a summons or of service.

If you waive service, then you must, within the time specified on the waiver form, serve an answer or a motion under Rule 12 on the plaintiff and file a copy with the court. By signing and returning the waiver form, you are allowed more time to respond than if a summons had been served.

**DOCKET EXCERPT FROM 1986 LAWSUIT**

**CIVIL DOCKET CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Plaintiff**

THOMAS MAPP, SR. et al

**Defendant**

CITY OF PHILA. et al

Docket No. 85-3123

1986—FEB

7 ORDER THAT PLTFS' MOTION TO  
SUBSTITUTE THE NAME OF RICHARD L.  
REED FOR THAT OF JOHN DOE IS  
GRANTED, FILED. (85-2745)

2/10/86 entered & copies mailed

36 FEB

18 RAMONA AFRICA'S MOTION FOR APPOINT-  
MENT OF BACK-UP COUNSEL, DISCOVERY  
AND DEPOSITION FILED.

37 FEB

27 Answer and cross claim of Richard L. Reed, filed.

—MAR

27 RAMONA AFRICA'S MOTION TO REMAIN AT  
THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION, FILED. (85-  
2745)

—MAR

27 RAMONA AFRICA'S AMENDED MOTION TO  
DISMISS THIRD PARTY COMPLAINT, FILED.  
(85-2745)

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—APR

- 1 ORDER THAT PLTFS SHALL SUPPLEMENT THEIR ANSWERS TO DEFT'S INTERROGS IN LIGHT OF ALL INFORMATION AVAILABLE TO THEM AT THIS TIME, FILED. (85-2745)

4/2/86 entered & copies mailed

—APR

- 1 Letter dated 4/1/86 from Denise for Ramona Africa attaching sheet which should have been included with motion for dismissal filed 3/27/86, filed. (85-2745)

—APR

- 3 ORDER DATED 4/2/86 THAT C.A. 85-3123 AND CA 85-6574 ARE CONSOLIDATED FOR ALL PURPOSES UNDER THIS DOCKET, ETC., FILED. (85-2745)

4/4/86 entered & copies mailed

38 Apr

- 10 Rendell's Answer to Ramona Africa's Motion to Remain at the House of Correction, Memo, Certificate of Service, filed.

—Apr

- 15 ORDER THAT RAMONA AFRICA'S MOTION TO REMAIN AT THE HOUSE OF CORRECTIONS IS DENIED, FILED. (85-6531)

4/15/86 entered & copies mailed

—Apr

- 15 Further submission of the City Defts in opposition at class certification, filed. (85-2745)

App.24a

—Apr

15 Crossclaim of the City Defts against Alphonso Robbins Africa, filed. (85-2745)

—Apr

16 MEMORANDUM POLLAK, J. AND ORDER THAT THE MOTION OF PLTFS IN THIS ACTION FOR CLASS CERTIFICATION IS GRANTED, ETC., PLTFS AND THEIR COUNSEL ARE APPOINTED TO SERVE AS REPRESENTATIVE FOR CLASS OF PLTFS ETC., PLTFS SHALL FILE BY MOTION A PROPOSED NOTICE TO THE CLASS WITHIN 20 DAYS, FILED. (85-2745)

4/16/86 entered & copies mailed

—Apr

21 MEMORANDUM/ORDER THAT THE MOTION OF RAMONA AFRICA TO DISMISS THE THIRD-PARTY COMPLAINT IS DENIED, FILED. (85-2745)

4/22/86 entered & copied mailed

—Apr

22 MEMORANDUM POLLAK, J. AND ORDER THAT RAMONA AFRICA'S MOTION FOR APPOINTMENT OF ANGELA MARTINEX, ESQ. AS BACK-UP COUNSEL IS DENIED, THE MATTER IS REFERRED TO MAG. HALL, JR. FOR APPOINTMENT OF NON-COMPENSATED COUNSEL AND RELATED PRETRIAL PROCEEDINGS, MS. AFRICA'S MOTION TO COMPEL DEPOSITIONS AT THE HOUSE OF CORRECTIONS OR AT CITY HALL WITH

TRANSCRIPTS PROVIDED AT GOVT. EXPENSE IS DENIED, FILED. (C.A. 85-2745)

4/24/86 entered & copies mailed

—Apr

28 STIPULATION AND ORDER THAT DEFTS. DEMSKO'S & REED'S CROSSCLAIMS ARE AMENDED TO ASSERT CROSSCLAIMS FOR INDEMNIFICATION OR CONTRIBUTION AGAINST ALL CITY DEFTS., ETC., FILED (85-2745).

—MAY

5 Mr. Dotson & Mrs. Corean Carter's et al's Motion to Intervene, Memo., Verification, Certificate of Service, filed (85-2745)

—MAY

5 Plff's Motion to Permit form of Notice, Memo., Certificate of Service, filed. (85-2745)

—MAY

6 City of Phila's et al Third Party Complaint against Alphonso Robbins Africa, filed. (85-2745)

—cont—

**PHOTO:  
THE MOVE BOMBING  
PUBLISHED IN THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER**

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**THE INQUIRER**

**After nearly four decades, those killed in the 1985 MOVE bombing in West Philadelphia are now considered homicide victims.**



In this file photo, clouds of smoke pour from burning homes after a bombing on Osage Avenue in Philadelphia... [Read more](#)

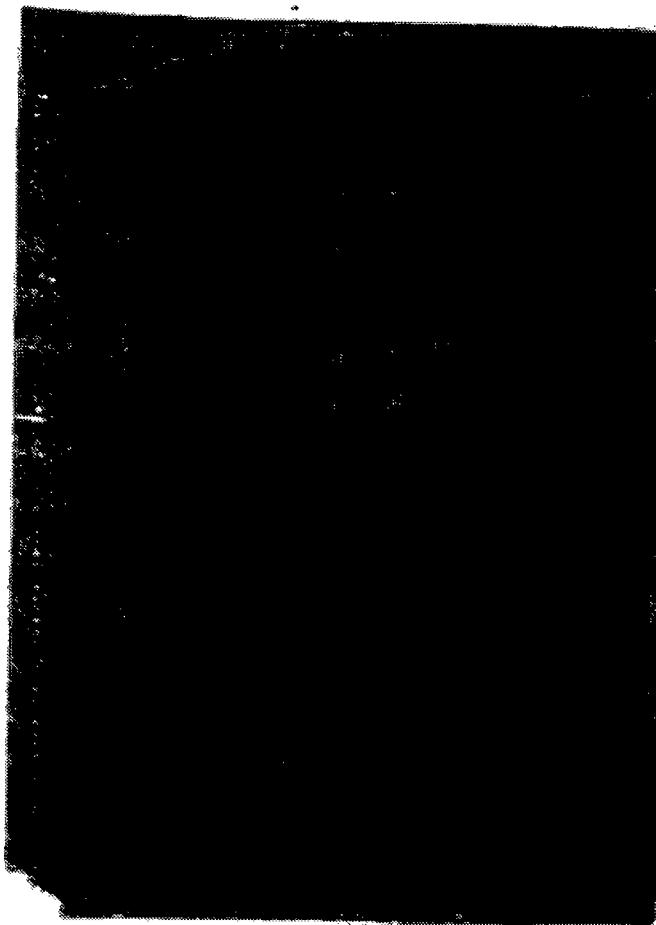
By Jason Laughlin, Updated Oct 12, 2022

After nearly four decades, Philadelphia has acknowledged that it was no accident when six adults and five children died in the MOVE bombing.

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1927 NEWS ARTICLE SHOWING AMERICA  
WAS SOLD TO FIVE BILLIONAIRES





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**PHOTO:**  
**MY HUSBAND AND OUR CHILD**

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**PHOTO:  
MOVE CHILDREN BONES ON DISPLAY**

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**PHOTO:**  
**AFTERMATH OF THE MOVE BOMBING**

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