

No. 26-5082

ORIGINAL

FILED

MAY 14 2026

OFFICE OF THE CLERK
SUPREME COURT, U.S.

IN THE

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Anthony Glenn James — PETITIONER
(Your Name)

vs.
John Sonnendecker, Christopher Scott Lietzow
Janet Corra Henderson, William Craddock — RESPONDENT(S)

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO

United State Court of Appeals, for The Fourth Circuit
(NAME OF COURT THAT LAST RULED ON MERITS OF YOUR CASE)

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Anthony Glenn James 1180862
(Your Name)

3841 Leeds Ave.
(Address)

N. Chas., SC 29405
(City, State, Zip Code)

N/A
(Phone Number)

QUESTION(S) PRESENTED

- ① Did the trial Court erred in dismissing Petitioner's original complaint for failure to state a cause of action?
- ② Did the trial Court erred in suggesting that respondents had probable cause for the criminal traffic stop when ~~Salvino~~ Court already established the lack of probable cause?
- ③ Did the trial Court erred in suggesting that I failed to raise claims against John Sonnenbucker and William Crockett?
- ④ Did the trial Court erred in dismissing Petitioner's original complaint without addressing the First Amendment violations claims?
- ⑤ Did the Petitioner state a cause of action for Fourth Amendment violations?
- ⑥ Did the Petitioner state a cause of action for Eighth Amendment violations?
- ⑦ Did the Petitioner state a cause of action for fourteenth Amendment violations?
- ⑧ Did the trial Court erred in refusing to liberally construe the claims raised as thirteenth Amendment violations?
- ⑨ Did the Court of Appeals erred in Affirming the judgment?

LIST OF PARTIES

A list of all parties to the proceeding in the court whose judgment is the subject of this petition is provided below. If a party is a corporation with a stock ticker symbol, that symbol is also included.

John Sonnendecker - ATF Agent, Respondent
William Crockette - Charleston P.D./ATF Liaison, Respondent
Christopher Scott Lietzow - U.S. District Attorney, Respondent
Janet Carra Henderson - U.S. District Attorney, Respondent
Anthony Glenn James - Petitioner

RELATED CASES

U.S.A. v. James, 2:22-cr-191-RMG
James v. Dahiels, 2:22-cv-1444-TMC
James v. Sonnendecker, et al, 2:23-cv-3298-TMC
James v. Sonnendecker, et al, App. Case No. 25-2425

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TABLE OF AUTHORITIES CITED

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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 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 B to the petition and is

☐ 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 _____ 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 _____ court appears at Appendix _____ to the petition and is

☐ 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 April 27, 2026.

☒ 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 _____.
A copy of that decision appears at Appendix _____.

☐ A timely petition for rehearing was thereafter denied 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. § 1257(a).

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED

First Amendment right to Freedom of choice.

Fourth Amendment right to be free from illegal searches and seizures.

VIII Amendment right to be free from cruel and unusual punishment.

XIII Amendment right to be free from involuntary servitude.

XIV Amendment right to Due Process.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

Approximately December 2020, Officer Cody Daniels subjected me to a traffic stop claiming probable cause and then arrested me for gun and drug possession after searching my vehicle. Then in April 2022, the federal government had me arrested for federal charges stemming from the same traffic stop. Soon thereafter, I filed a §1983 complaint raising several constitutional violations. By way of my attorney Cody Grober, I filed a motion to suppress challenging the indictments. At the suppression hearing it was determined by the government that the officer had lacked probable cause to initiate the traffic stop against me due to video evidence aggressively contradicting his testimony.

February 2023, I was released from incarceration. Soon thereafter, the §1983 court in James v. Daniels, 2:22-cv-1444-TMC moved the case forward requiring me to only accuse Daniels as a defendant and state what he did. Due to the fact that Daniels was only responsible for my state arrest and imprisonment, I only addressed my state arrest in that complaint and removed the respondents as additional defendants.

Later in 2023 I filed a separate §1983 complaint against the respondents, which is the subject of this petition. James v. Sonnendecker, et al, 2:23-cv-3298-TMC addressed

the §1983 violations concerning my federal arrest. Daniels was not listed as a defendant because he had no power make my federal arrest take place, nor did he have the power to stop it. Liability for my federal arrest and prosecution fell solely on the respondents.

Approximately January 2024, a settlement was reached bringing a closed to James v. Daniels, supra.

The §1983 court in James v. Sonnendecker, et al, supra, however, declined to order service of process on the respondents. This decline was based on the contention that I failed to state a cause of action against the respondents. Each respondent was named in the complaint as defendants, I explained to the Court what happened and cited how the respondents violated, I appraised the Court and respondents of the damages I was seeking Compensation for, and appraised them of the amount of monetary awards I was seeking. I gave specific objections to the magistrate's recommendation but Court still dismissed the complaint.

The magistrate's recommendation and the §1983 Court dismissal order dissected, misinterpreted and re-worded everything said to reflect something different than what I presented.

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

"The common-law cause of action for malicious prosecution provides the closest analogy to claims of the type considered here because, unlike the related cause of action for false arrest or imprisonment, it permits damages for confinement imposed pursuant to legal process. "If there is a false arrest claim, damages for that claim cover the time of detention up until issuance of process or arraignment, but not more." W. Keeton, D. Dobbs, R. Keeton, and D. Owen, Prosser and Keeton on Law of Torts 888 (5th ed. 1984). But a successful malicious prosecution plaintiff may recover, in addition to general damages "compensation for any arrest or imprisonment, including damages for discomfort or injuries to his health, or loss of time and deprivation of the society." Id., at 887-888 (footnotes omitted). "Excerpted from Heck v. Humphrey, et al., 512 U.S. 477, 114 S.Ct. 2364, 129 L.Ed.2d 383 (1994).

This Court went further to state "One element that must be ~~alleged~~ and proved in a malicious prosecution action is termination of the prior criminal proceeding in favor of the accused. Prosser and Keeton, *supra*, at 874; Carpenter v. Nutter, 121 Cal. 61, 59 P. 301 (1899). This requirement "avoids

parallel litigation over the issues of probable cause and guilt. . . " Heck v. Humphrey, supra.

"Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction." U.S. Const. Amd. XIII.

"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." U.S. Const. Amd. XIV.

The above excerpts are the main reason I filed the original complaint. I was arrested, arraigned, and then released after successfully challenging federal charges. There was no plea agreement, no proffer of evidence was given, and no leniency from the prosecution was provided. The prosecution's case and actions were so malicious that they filed false affidavits and supplemented

It with a perjured testimony as an attempt to maintain the validity status of the federal indictments.

The only reason the indictment was given validation is because the respondents provided the grand jury with false information. I requested from my attorney to challenge this validation and the criminal court dismissed the indictments, voiding its validity. The §1983 court had no legal standing to challenge the ruling of the criminal court. The issue of probable cause was thoroughly investigated by the criminal court and the indictment was proven to be invalid due to lack of probable cause. The §1983 court did not take into consideration that their rulings constituted re-litigation of facts that already had a finality. They were just flat out changing the ruling of the criminal Court.

The plain language of the original complaint and amended complaint I filed was simply to receive compensation for the 10 months I was incarcerated for federal charges without being convicted of a crime. Cody Daniels, the officer who conducted the traffic stop, had nothing to do with the Federal indictment, arrest or

incarceration. He did try to assist with the federal prosecution against me, but, he failed. The settlement that took place in regards to his conduct extended only to my state-level arrest and prosecution. He had no control over my federal-level arrest and prosecution. The only way he could have participated in my federal prosecution is by being allowed to do so by the respondents.

Liability for my federal arrest, imprisonment, and prosecution rested solely on the respondents. It took a cumulative effort of each respondent playing a part in my federal charges. None of them could've done it alone, all of the respondents had to work together to bring federal charges and prosecution against me. All of them are liable for the damages sustained from the violations. The §1983 court erred in claiming I failed to state a cause of action or wrongdoing of Sonnendecker and Crockett.

The order issued by the §1983 court deviated too far from the subject of the complaint. The rulings of Heck v. Humphrey, supra, clearly defines the

Situation I went through as being cognizable under §1983.
 The §1983 court's departure from the Heck v. Humphrey ruling
 upsets the foundation of the Bill of Rights. It also
 obliterates the provisions of the XIII Amendment. The
 main purpose of the XIII Amendment was to keep this
 type of conduct from taking place against people. However,
 the §1983 court took position saying I didn't make
 any claims against my condition of confinement, so
 I did not have grounds for VIII Amendment violations.
 Somehow, the §1983 court believes that if the
 place of confinement is made of platinum and gold,
 serve the best food, or has the best care possible, I
 do not have grounds for an VIII Amendment violation. As
 stated in all of my pleadings, if I am forced into AMR
 type of confinement and deprived of my freedoms, secured
 by the First Amendment, for false reasons, it is an VIII
 Amendment violation in and of itself. It is involuntary
 servitude of someone else's rules and regulations.
 Involuntary servitude is not just forced physical
 labor, it's also the service of any commands, rules,
 regulations, laws or stipulation while in forced confinement.
 If I refuse to maintain service of these commands or

rules; etc, my condition of confinement will become more severe as a punishment. If I try to leave without permission from authorities, the threat of a physical altercation [or] the use of an actual physical altercation will be used to keep me in confinement or to put me back into confinement. All the while knowing my arrest, imprisonment and prosecution was maliciously false.

The United States declared independence from the imperial rule of England in 1776 due to the same concept of being free from involuntary servitude. Even though the imperial rule of England was not as derogative and degrading as slavery, it was still the same thing. Then 100 years later, the growth of the American Freedom required slavery to be abolished. The Union Army and the Confederate Army of the South to ensure the XIII Amendment was enforced. The imperial rule over the United States was a more elegant form of involuntary servitude. However, it was the same involuntary servitude that enslaved Black people wanted to be free from. This is why the XIII Amendment was passed. This is why the civil war took place. This is why the United States Supreme Court ruled in *Heck v. Humphrey*, *Supra*, that the termination of prior criminal proceedings

in favor of the accused avoids parallel litigation over the issues of probable cause and guilt. 250 years of dedication and commitment to ensure freedom continue to reign over the United States cannot be sacrificed to imperial rule, dictatorship, Communism, slavery or false imprisonment.

This Court should grant this petition due to the fact that I was subjected to a First Amendment violation of my right to Freedom of Choice, IV Amendment violation of my right to be free from illegal searches and seizures, XIII and XIV Amendment violations of being incarcerated 10 months without being duly convicted of a crime, and an VIII Amendment Violation from the cruel and unusual punishment of being denied my freedom, without legal justification, and by the use of threats of violence, (I was taken into custody at gun point.).

This Court should grant this petition to also use this as an opportunity to ratify the ruling in Heck v. Humphrey, supra, and to give a more defined meaning of involuntary servitude. The 1983 Court, as well as other jurisdictions, have easily overlooked

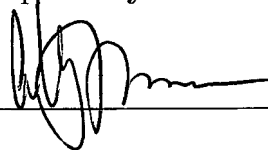
the fact that imprisonment itself denies the individual too many different rights and freedoms, that for such an imprisonment to turn out to be false and sought after by a malicious prosecution, constitute an VIII Amendment violation for cruel and unusual punishment.

This Court should further grant the petition to reverse the judgment of the lower Court and remand to the 31983 Court for further proceedings on the merits.

CONCLUSION

The petition for a writ of certiorari should be granted.

Respectfully submitted,



Date: 6-20-2026