

Pg 1

1 FR: Cedric J. Johnson K-61104
 2 San Quentin St. Prison
 3 SAN QUENTIN, CA. 94974
 4

5 Re: 8075727-People v. Cedric Jerome Johnson
 6
 7

8
 9 [A] FUNDAMENTAL TRAVESTY AND MISCARriage
 10 OF JUSTICE HAVE BEEN PERPETRATED AGAINST
 11 PETITIONER AND CONTINUES TO BE PERPETRATED
 12 AGAINST PETITIONER.

13
 14
 15 [I] Come to the Court to protect my own
 16 interests.
 17 I wish to inform the Court that atty. Chabot
 18 have been knowingly operating in an adverse
 19 and antagonistic positions against my in-
 20 terests, including under a conflict of in-
 21 terests (IRRECONCILABLE DIFFERENCES) (2005)

22
 23 The late Harold Medina Federal Judge
 24 (South. District of New York (1947-1953)
 25 and 2nd Cir. (1953-1980)) instructed a
 26 Jury that words may be the instrument
 27 by which crimes are committed: DENNIS -
 28 v. United States (SUBVERSIVE LANGUAGE (1951))

(CON:Pg. 2)

1 Not only were words now seen as weapons,
 2 but to a non expert "insidious words" could seem
 3 totally innocent.

4
 5 Stefan J. Passony a "Language Expert" on
 6 faculty of Georgetown University testified
 7 before the house Committee on UN-
 8 American Activities (1959):

9 warned against
 10 taking lightly even the most innocuous
 11 seeming statement made by subversive
 12 elements.

13
 14 Att. Chabot is a racist and subversive.
 15 In Att. Chabot and my first meeting (we
 16 only meet twice - period).

17 Att. Chabot first question to me was
 18 or would be... was I sorry for talking
 19 to (accuse) of judges the way I did?

20
 21 my response; was hell naw. They were
 22 violating my constitutional and civil
 23 rights - and I was not pro fer.

24
 25 But for att. Chabot to ask me that
 26 question - was I sorry? That was
 27 RAJ Racist question (no ifs, ands, or butts
 28 about it.)

(Con: pg. 3)

1 Att. Chabot, in our first meeting - Just kept
 2 staring at me as if he was in shock -
 3 stunned.

4 I asked att. Chabot what was wrong?
 5 att. Chabot replied, The way you talk.

6 I then asked att. Chabot what, You Can't
 7 understand me?

8 Att. Chabot replied, No! I understand you
 9 well. It just that you explain yourself
 10 so good.

11 A similar event occurred on the telephone
 12 (The calls are Taped). My response was the
 13 same response I gave him in our first
 14 meeting. I told you they were altering
 15 and erasing transcripts - Entire section is
 16 gone. It's probably impossible to collect
 17 the transcripts (records).

18 Att. Chabot response had been, he had
 19 been wondering about that (my actual)
 20 speaking abilities and the way the trans-
 21 cript betray me). Diametrically opposite.

22 It should be noted in the first meeting
 23 Att. Chabot had 10% of my (so-called)
 24 appellant brief completed. . . But once I
 25 informed him that I had went to the
 26 U.S. Att. Gen., Media and others about my
 27 case. . . Att. Chabot abruptly stopped his/their
 28 work on my case (January 2005).

(Con: 19.4)

1 under false Pretenses of helping other attorneys
2 with their alleged brief.

3 Atty. Chabot, at the same time was continuously
4 taking on new cases).

5 The Calif. Supreme Court had to order atty.
6 Chabot to finish MY opening (Garbage -
7 retarded) brief].

8
9 In atty. Chabot and my final meeting (visit
10 about 2005 of June). It was obvious that
11 I was highly and visionally agitated.
12 I would hand atty. Chabot about a three page
13 complaint - that officers had my life in
14 "IMMINENT DANGER."

15 I asked atty. Chabot for his help in expos-
16 ing the officers crimes against me.
17 Atty. Chabot response was, he would need
18 to asked his boss first, he told me to
19 call around 3 or 4 (in the afternoon).

20 I called atty. Chabot and asked him was
21 he going to help ME? ... Atty. Chabot said,
22 he wasn't going to do anything for me,
23 and he could not help me.

24 Atty. Chabot admitted that even if he
25 knew I was about to be MURDERED
26 BY OFFICERS (MY LIFE WAS IN "IMMINENT
27 DANGER") he would not do nothing.
28 I would play it off and hang-up the

(CON: pg. 5)

1 telephone (knowing our phone calls were
2 taped).

3 So, for the next two weeks I played it
4 off as I continue to call atty. Chabot,
5 as I attempted to get my document
6 back. Atty. Chabot. Just constantly lied about
7 the document.

8 I knew by then that logic-and-reasoning
9 with atty. Chabot was useless (verbally
10 and written). I made a copy of every
11 letter I've sent to attorney Chabot, with
12 the exception of my first letter I sent
13 him. . . Basically all my conversation cess-
14 ed with attorney Chabot about June 2005.

15
16
17 ATTY. CHABOT, IS A RACIST, A SUBVERSIVE, A
18 BUM ATTORNEY, A LYER, AND HE BEEN WORKING
19 IN COMPLETE ON MULTIPLE FRONTS AGAINST
20 ME, AND MY INTERESTS.

21
22 atty. Chabot. still would turn around against
23 my verbal-and-written warnings (affirma-
24 tively misrepresentation (Lied) to the Courts),
25 when atty. Chabot claimed in his non-
26 OPPOSITION NOTION that I had no opposi-
27 tion to the record being certified - AS
28 Complete and accurate. (in July 2005)

(CON: pg: 6)

1 I had immediately put together a motion of
 2 opposition (7-8-05) declaring MY Full and
 3 total opposition to records Certification
 4 I sent one copy to the Calif. Supreme
 5 Court (I never received any acknowl-
 6 edgement back). I sent a second
 7 copy to Compton Court - where a
 8 copy was made - Court stamped and
 9 sent back with an minute order (I
 10 have enclosed a three page copy).

11 "The USSC have declared incomplete
 12 records/transcripts could amount to
 13 Constitutional violations and dismissals."
 14

15
 16 MY missing and attested transcripts is
 17 wholly material. . . The charges I levelled
 18 against the malicious and vindictive pro-
 19 secution, and knowingly [and] intentionally
 20 using (all) false and perjured testimonies
 21 was unrelenting against their unlawful
 22 acts.

23 Since atty. Chabot and I had a complete
 24 breakdown in communication. After (June
 25 2005) I would just kick back and watch
 26 to see what atty. Chabot would do -
 27 for about two and a half years. Atty. Chabot
 28 kept stalling on MY appeal until finally -

(CON:7)

1 I had enough. I called atty. Chabot about
 2 Nov. 2007. and told him do not ask for any
 3 more Continuances. and that he (atty. Chabot)
 4 knew Continuances was against MY intereste.

5 Atty. Chabot response was, I know it's a-
 6 gainst Your intereste.

7 I then said, then You know it's in the
 8 intereste of the District Attorney.

9 Atty. Chabot. admitted that he knew that it
 10 was in the intereste/benefits of the Dis-
 11 trict Attorney (Admitted Acceptance Rule).

12
 13 Atty. Chabot. Continued to request Continu-
 14 ance - until the Calif. Supreme Court ordered
 15 him to finish my opening brief about 2008.

16
 17 (It should be noted: IN 2005 I had
 18 wrote 17 Southern Calif universities Law
 19 school, seeking their help. I received Feed
 20 back from Pepperdine, USC, UCLA and Loyola)

21
 22 In January 2009 I received the
 23 opening brief (The note I read it the
 24 morning I became).

25 The brief was straight garbage (Boilerplate
 26 retarded brief). The first things I noted
 27 was he was alleging there were no
 28 Due Process Violations (Fifth Amendment)

(Con: pg. 8)

1 Atty. Chabot did have two minor (5th AMEND.)
 2 violations in the brief, but atty. Chabot
 3 amended the opening brief, and turned
 4 around and took those two off, or
 5 out of the brief.

7 FRIVOLOUS APPEAL.

8 Cir. C. APPEALS Formulation, an appeal
 9 can be frivolous in two ways: (1) the
 10 results "are" obvious, or (2) the arguments
 11 of error are wholly without merit -
 12 IN re George 322 F. 3d 586 (9th Cir.
 13 2003).

14
 15 Even the quality of the appellants
 16 advocacy on appeal (A sound issue
 17 may be frivolously presented) Harrish's
 18 Club v. Van Blitter, 902 F.2d 774
 19 (9th Cir. 1990).

20
 21 Ramala Corp v. U.S. 927 F.2d 1219
 22 (Fed Cir. 1991) (Genuinely appealable
 23 issues frivolous as argued).

24
 25 with atty. Chabot - it's equivalent to having
 26 no appeal attorney. (Actual and structural
 27 denial of the assistance of Counsel
 28 Person v. Ohio 488 US 75, 102 LEd 2d 300 (1988)

(CON. 9)

1 Also ineffective assistance of counsel on
2 appeal - Smith v. Robbins, 528 U.S. 259
3 (2000).

4
5 what atty. Chabot called statement of
6 facts - I call it "fiction" (Pg 1-21) it is
7 straight garbage. atty Chabot is no doubt
8 a subversive.

9
10 Atty. Chabot refused to call Newton and
11 Greer what they are - Police Informants.
12 Even though that what they are, and
13 was called.

14
15 I called my prosecution malicious and
16 vindictive - because that what, if was,
17 not based on evidence - but based on
18 nothing but perjury.

19
20 Atty. Chabot, use the term credibility toward
21 those (explicitly) lying so-called three eye
22 witnesses).

23 Not once did I use the term credibility
24 toward those lying so-called witnesses).

25
26 As I represented the case (Pro Per) I said
27 there was no reliability, or no indicia
28 of reliability to anything those lying

(Con: 10)

1 so-called witnesses had said.
 2 no truthfulness, or no veracity to anything
 3 these so-called witnesses said. (which is
 4 obvious). They were knowingly [and] in-
 5 tentionaly using false and perjured testi-
 6 monies in the Courtroom. (Violating MY
 7 5th AMENDMENT Rights... since the evo-
 8 lution of time a given eyewitness de-
 9 scription can be fatal to it reliability-
 10 Mason v. Blathwaite, 53 L Ed 2d 140
 11 (1977)).

12 Reliability depends, in part on the ac-
 13 curacy of prior description - Neil v. -
 14 Bigger, 34 L Ed 2d 401 (1972).

15 Lilly v. Virginia, 527 U.S. 116 (1999)
 16 (Indicia of reliability / Truthworthiness)

17
 18 My Case is identical to Limone v. -
 19 United States, 336 F. Supp 18 Due Pro-
 20 cess [5] while it enumerates several
 21 Types of Misconduct - Subornation, Fraud,
 22 Conspiracy - The case law simply requires
 23 that the Conviction be "impeached on
 24 some ground recognized by Law" (Pella-
 25 Jacova, 244 N.E. 2d at 582) (See
 26 Money) Due Process is a requirement
 27 that cannot be deemed to be satisfied
 28 by mere notice and hearing if a state

(Con:11)

1 has contrived a conviction through the
 2 pretense of a trial which in truth is
 3 but used as a means of depriving a
 4 defendant of liberty through a deliberate
 5 deception of Court and (by the presenta-
 6 tion of testimony "known" to be per-
 7 jured).

8 Limone v. United States: Sadly, when law
 9 enforcement perverts its mission the
 10 Criminal Justice system does not easily
 11 self-correct. But we "suppose" to have
 12 appeals to address these mistakes - but
 13 this case goes beyond mistakes, beyond
 14 the unavoidable errors of a fallible
 15 system. "This case is about intentional
 16 misconduct, subornation of perjury, con-
 17 spiracy, the framing of 2 innocent
 18 men."

19 The government position is in a word,
 20 absurd the law they cite does not
 21 apply to the extraordinary facts of
 22 this case. The issue here is not dis-
 23 cretion, but abuse, not independence
 24 charging decision, but framing of 2
 25 innocent men, not the failing to pro-
 26 duce exculpatory evidence but procuring
 27 convictions by misrepresentation, not
 28 letting perjured testimony proceed -

(CON 12)

1 uncorrected but facilitating it.

2 Bains v. Camba, 204 F.3d 964 (9th Cir.
 3 2000) Erroneous admission of evidence
 4 (Confrontation Reversed).

5 the court should take judicial notice of
 6 the records that as pro per (Even with the
 7 Government interferences) I was constantly
 8 declaring there was "no reliability" to any
 9 thing those so-called Ning witnesses
 10 had stated. That the prosecutor was know-
 11 ingly and intentionally using false and
 12 perjured testimonies.

13
 14 (Newton, Greer and Huggins) all three stories
 15 were diametrically opposed to each other
 16 from beginning, middle and end. It's no
 17 doubt all three had been lying. The truth
 18 is (Newton, Greer and Huggins) had all
 19 been at their ~~respected~~ residences.

20 Miller v. Pate (1967) 386 US 17 (knowing
 21 use of false evidence).

22 Beck v. Alabama 447 U.S. 638, 468
 23 U.S. 456 (A) reliable determination of
 24 guilt (mandate)).

25 Archin v. Calif. 342 U.S. 165 (Conduct
 26 that shocks the conscience - 5th & 14
 27 Amendments)
 28 (Three completely different theories).

1 Atty. Chabot then went into the Prosecutor
2 Penalty Side of the case. Attempting to
3 Solicit harmful information against me (The
4 USBC have warned defense attorneys against
5 doing that.)

6 Atty. Chabot, went into supporting and Promot-
7 ing the defendant falsely accused victim
8 (Gregory Hightower) father agenda.

9 Atty. Chabot went on saying - The father said
10 that his son (Hightower) as a teenager went
11 to Youth Authority for involuntary manslaughter
12 and being a accessory to MURDER of a
13 insurance man.

14 When (Hightower) got out - him and a couple
15 of friends started a shoe store. And (High-
16 tower) helped create the Gang life in L.A
17 (1992) with - Jim Brown, (Congresswoman) Maxine
18 Waters. Jesse Jackson.

19 The Prosecutor loved that line-laying out
20 in my appellat Brief. . . Because that
21 Prosecutor said nothing along that line
22 in his respondent brief.

23 The truth is atty. Chabot did not have to
24 write any of that in my appellat brief.

25 Again, Atty. Chabot is a Subversive - (A)
26 Sufficient Prosecutor (Unduly Prejudicial.)

27 Atty. Chabot then on (Pg. 21) instead of
28 denouncing Psychiatrist Marshall Chert as a

1 incompetent to testify against me
 2 (It clear Dr. Cherkas is not trying to
 3 help me with his words - but hurt me).
 4 But more importantly I did not speak
 5 to Dr. Cherkas five second - let alone
 6 five minutes. I made that explicit for
 7 the records (Although I had to repeat it
 8 over and over - Again, they were engaged
 9 in altering and erasing records).

10 The CALIF SUPREME Court has reasoned
 11 "Mental Health EXPERT" hires spends enough
 12 time with the defendant to be competent
 13 to testify (Testimony of defense Psycho-
 14 therapist in Sanity Phase "Properly dis-
 15 allowed" because he had spent only half
 16 hour with defendant. (See People v. Jones,
 17 (1989) 208 CA.3d 115, 256 CR 661)).

18
 19 Atty. Chabot, seems to think he is being
 20 subtle and sending subliminal messages to
 21 the Court - 1) In Atty. Chabot attempts to
 22 legitimize Dr. Cherkas and Atty. Steven Hauser.
 23 2) Atty. Chabot, says I am guilty of murdering
 24 (Hightower) abandonment. There can be no
 25 use Coherent reason for that nonsense -
 26 other than attempting to legitimize the
 27 "Perjurious and Unlawful" Proceedings I
 28 had been subjected to.

(Pg. 15)

1 Att. Chabot. whole (so-called) attack against
 2 the Span's guilty verdict amount to not
 3 having an appeal Counsel at all. (Penson
 4 V. Ohio. 488 US 75. 102 LEd 2d 300
 5 (1988) That Counsel in effect did not
 6 represent defendant on appeal.)

7
 8 Smith V. Robbins. 528 US 145 LEd 2d
 9 756 (Counsel neglected to file a merit
 10 brief on appeal).

11
 12 when is attorney representation of
 13 criminal defendant so deficient as to
 14 constitute denial of federal Constitutional
 15 right to effective assistance of Counsel
 16 USSC Cases 83 LEd 2d 1112.

17
 18 As the Court had occasion to remark
 19 in United States V. Hylle (5th Cir (1978)
 20 574 F2d 856, 870 (Doctors & Lawyers)
 21 have been known to Commit Crimes.)

22
 23 The ineffectiveness principles governing
 24 claims of ineffectiveness of Criminal
 25 defense Counsel apply in Federal Collateral
 26 Proceeding such as habeas Corpus as well
 27 as on direct Appeal, or in motion for
 28 new trial.

(Pg. 16)

1 Presumption denial of Counsel actual or
 2 Constructive denial of the assistance of
 3 Counsel altogether is legally presumed
 4 to result in Prejudice.

5
 6 Competence of appellate representation
 7 became a Constitutional issue in re-
 8 Smith (1970) 3 C 3d 192, 90 CR 1. In
 9 this case the California Supreme Court
 10 said "each of the Counts on which
 11 petitioner was convicted was potentially
 12 vulnerable to legitimate and provocative
 13 appellate contention that should have
 14 been manifested to an alert and re-
 15 sponsive attorney" 3 C 3d at 189, 90 CR
 16 at 4.

17 The Court has since held that the
 18 inexcusable failure of appointed Counsel
 19 to raise issues of arguable merit on
 20 appeal deprives defendant of his or her
 21 Constitutional right to a "Competent
 22 advocate." People v. Patton (1978) 21-
 23 C 3d 513, 146 CR 727.

24
 25 In In re Greenfield (1970) 11 CA 3d
 26 536, 89 CR 847, Counsel neglected to
 27 cite a recent line of cases that
 28 would have resulted in reduction...

of the charge against appellant.

The Court concluded that appellant had been denied adequate representation at both trial and appellate levels.

In People v. Lang, supra, Counsel's appellate brief stated that he disagreed with defendant's assertion that the trial Court evidence was insufficient to sustain the conviction. The Court held that the inadequacy of Counsel's presentation deprived appellant of his constitutional right to effective Counsel. The Court also noted several grounds of possible deficiency of trial Counsel that appellate Counsel failed to pursue.

also, see People v. Valenzuela (1985) 175 CA 3d 381, 222 CR 405, and in Re Alen (1986) 176 CA 3d 386, 221 CR 772 granted relief from ineffective assistance of Counsel on appeal.

Several issues familiar to trial Counsel should be kept in mind in context of appellate representation:

- 1) Defendant mental competence.
- 2) Self-representation.

1 The same principle may apply to appeal.
 2 Although the Court in In re Walker (1976)
 3 56 CA 3d 225, 128 CR 291. Held that an
 4 appellant has no absolute right under Fafetta
 5 to self-representation.

6
 7 The Court in Hendricks v. Zenon (9th -
 8 Cir. 1995) implied that a criminal appel-
 9 lant has (a) fundamental Constitutional
 10 right to proceed as his or her own
 11 attorney.

12
 13 Att. Chabot. Conscience decision to de-
 14 liberatedly, maliciously and deceitfully at-
 15 tempt to be silent and leave out (omni-
 16 ssions) "most meritorious" and "unduly
 17 prejudicial" claims out of his appellant
 18 briefs.

19 1) Such as NY Fafetta rights. Att.
 20 Chabot attempts to down-play and leave
 21 out NY [Pro-Per] history. And the con-
 22 stant interferences I would suffer in
 23 the first trial

24 AS if it was no major Constitution
 25 violation(s) - when it explicitly is.

26
 27 'Although' the transcript have been alter-
 28 ed. It clear appellant had moved to

(Pg. 19)

1 exercise MY 6th Amendment right the first
 2 day at Court (Sep. 27, 1997).

3 AS soon as the Public Defender approach-
 4 ed me in the holding area. (After he had
 5 informed me of the Charges). I informed
 6 informed the Public Defender. I was ex-
 7 ercising MY 6th Amend. right under Faletta
 8 v. Calif to represent myself.

9 Appellate then told the Public Defender to
 10 please notify/inform the Court and Prose-
 11 cutor of MY position. . . And tell the Prose-
 12 cutor to have the Complaint ready and the
 13 Murder Book.

14
 15 once in the courtroom the Commissioner,
 16 Prosecutor and Public Defender out-right
 17 attempted to supersede and violate MY
 18 Constitutional rights, pretending as if they
 19 did not understand - MY Faletta rights...
 20 Att. Chabot, is doing the same thing.

21
 22 Also, I ask the Court to take Judicial
 23 Notice that I had just did MY own
 24 Trial 90 days before Sep. 27, 1997. . . I
 25 took the Unlawful Case (Pro Per) on the
 26 first day - And seen it as a tactical
 27 advantage to not waste one day. I
 28 also took over a Case (A bogus assault case)

(Pg. 20)

1 After having 5 or 6 attorneys passing the case
 2 off to ~~another~~ attorneys - AS IF it was
 3 a game of foot Ball - ASSURING ME that
 4 it could not be dismissed.

5 I went (Pro-Per) again and the Lopez
 6 gun case was dismissed technically
 7 within days. I had no problem in the
 8 Courtroom.

9 [The defendant choice of self-represen-
 10 tation "MUST" be honored out of that
 11 respect for the individual which is the
 12 life blood of the law. People v. Ralston
 13 (2003) 131 Cal Rptr. 2d 499, 29 Cal 4th
 14 788 Criminal Law § 641.410].

15
 16 The Commissioner did give me MY Pro-
 17 per status, and had me sign Pro Per Papers.
 18 But the Prosecutor did not provide me
 19 with the Complaints (Sep. 27, 1997). of
 20 Murder Book.

21 Once back at Court two weeks later I
 22 would be "ambushed". I was taken to
 23 a different Courtroom - where atty. Steven
 24 S. Hauser approached me saying he
 25 was representing me.

26 I responded by telling atty. Hauser; listen
 27 you fucking idiot, you piece of shit, you
 28 not representing me you fucking cunt.

(Pg. 21)

1 I am representing myself - MY Position is non-
2 negotiable.

3 It is settled law that;
4 under the Faletta
5 test, if a request for self-representation
6 is unequivocally asserted within a rea-
7 sonable time before the commencement
8 of a trial and if the assertion is volun-
9 tarily made with an appreciation of the
10 risk involved, the trial Court has no
11 discretion to deny it. (Faletta, 216a, 422
12 U.S. at pp. 835-836; People v. Windham
13 (1977) 19 Cal 3d 121, 128, 137 Cal App.
14 3, 560).

15 Once defendant asserts right of self-
16 representation, Court "MUST" conduct hearing
17 to ensure that defendant "is" fully aware
18 of dangers and disadvantage of proceed-
19 ing without Counsel (Raulson v. Wainwright
20 (1984) CA 11 Fla) 732 Fed 84 App. 2d.
21 (1984) 469 U.S. 966.).

22
23 At this point, I think atty. Steven Hauser be-
24 came (mentally unhinged) - He knew that "MY
25 Position of nonnegotiable" meant that there
26 was nothing that could be said to convince
27 me to [voluntarily] give up MY Faletta Right
28 Self-representation. . . The scheming began in-

(Pg. 22)

earnest

It do not lower or weaken MY Positions and Charges to the Court as proper that, The charging Process had been manipulation to even get MY Case into Court.

That Procedural Safeguards had been established to stop MY type of Case from ever coming into the Court - but they had been intentional elapses.

The only thing that was occurring - they were intensifying their criminality in the Courtrooms.

Att. Hausel obviously informed the Court of MY attitude.

The Magistrate had me brought into the Courtroom. The Magistrate Pleaded and insisted that I talk to att. Hausel.

MY Response was clear. "It's nothing to talk about - what did they not understand about me representing MYSELF? MY Position was nonnegotiable. (This scenario went on all morning).

The Magistrate trying to get me to talk to att. Hausel, which I never did do - which is clear.

Again, Transcripts have been altered, erased

1 or Confession not taken down at all.

2
3 [Also, for the "integrity of the Court" it should
4 be noted, when the magistrate had me
5 brought into the courtroom - There standing
6 at the Counsel table was Prosecutor (Gilbert
7 Wright). The same Prosecutor who had
8 [falsely] charged me with 2 counts of murder
9 in (1995)].

10 I would be found not guilty on (1)
11 Count of Murder (1995). (10-2) not guilty
12 on the 2nd Count.

13 The Judge would throw out the 2nd
14 Count - because as he had said, there
15 was NO DOUBT those witnesses had
16 been lying.

17 Prosecutor (Gilbert Wright) was taken
18 over this case - This case is worst!

19
20 Instead of the magistrate respecting
21 my Faletta right that day - by that
22 afternoon the magistrate attempted to get me
23 to make a blind plea.

24 I did not have the Complaint "of"
25 Murder book (The Prosecutor Gilbert Wright)
26 had given att. hauser the Complaint and
27 Murder book - Even though att. hauser had
28 not been appointed to the case.

(Pg. 24)

1 I informed the Magistrate, I refuse to
 2 make a blind Plea. Technically I do not even
 3 know what the Charges are. I do not have
 4 the Complaint or the Murder Book.

5 Plus, it was not required that I put
 6 in a Plea at that time - I had options
 7 as I had informed the Magistrate.

8 Atty. Hauser was nothing but a (Sullogate
 9 Prosecutor) that why the Prosecutor had already
 10 provided the documents [I] had requested,
 11 to Atty. Hauser.

12 [But, the records were altered to look like
 13 I said. I know I am violating Protocol.
 14 (What Protocol was I supposedly violating?)
 15 None! That said, the Magistrate then said
 16 she was appointing Atty. Hauser to MY
 17 Case.]

18
 19 The Magistrate was Violating Protocol, MY
 20 Falatta Rights, MY Statutory and Constitutional
 21 Rights.

22 Article 1 & 14 provide that upon a felony
 23 charge on written Complaint, the defendant
 24 must be brought before the proper Magis-
 25 trate without delay, and that Magistrate
 26 deliver a copy of the Complaint to defen-
 27 dant, inform him of his right to Counsel
 28

(Pg. 25)

1 and permit Counsel to be summoned.

2
3 self representation (is Fundamental) in
4 Faetta v. Calif. (1975) 422 US 806, 45-
5 Leed 2d 562, 95 S Ct 2525. The Supreme
6 Court held that the right to self repre-
7 sentation is "Fundamental" to the Sixth
8 Amendment right to Counsel. A timely
9 request to discharge Counsel "must" be
10 honored allowing a Criminal defendant to
11 proceed to trial as his or her own attor-
12 ney.

13
14 once back at Compton Court two weeks
15 later. I immediately move to get MY
16 Pro Per Status back (that had been Fraud-
17 ently taken from me - Abuse of the
18 Magistrate discretion).

19
20 The Magistrate made me getting MY Pro Per
21 Status back Conditional.

22 I had to be prepared that day to do my
23 [Fake Preliminary hearing].

24 It was known I wanted to put on a
25 affirmative defense.

26 So I agreed to go along with that [Fake
27 Preliminary hearing] that day.

28 Soon after that [Fake Preliminary hearing]

1 I moved to rescuse atty. hauser Presence
2 on MY Case

3 The magistrate told me to take it up
4 with the next Court.

5
6 Two week later in Superior Court I
7 would be rescusing atty. hauser status
8 on MY Case. (by Judge Wibe).

9 That atty. hauser was trying to subvert
10 and undermine MY Case.

11 I filed a rescusal motion against atty.
12 hauser. atty. hauser would lie about every
13 legal Question I would state to him.

14
15 W atty. hauser told me that I had to
16 prove MY innocence:

17 Cool v. US 34 led
18 341 Entire burden of Proof "is" upon
19 the Government the trial and burden
20 of Proof never shift from the Govern-
21 ment to the defendant and the de-
22 endant are not bound to prove their
23 innocence after any excuses, or ex-
24 plain anything.

25
26 (2) atty. hauser would say, that the Due-
27 Process Clause of the 5th Amendment
28 did not protect me from the Prosecutor

1 knowingly and intentionally using false and
2 perjured evidence.

3 Atty. hauser continued saying, it was nothing
4 illegal about the prosecutor using per-
5 juried evidence - That the prosecutor could
6 do that.

7 [United State v. Duke, 50 F.3d 571 (8th
8 Cir. 1994) "Prosecutor has "duty" to serve
9 and facilitate the Truth-Finding function
10 of the Courts"].

11 Davis v. Zant, 36 F.3d 1538 D. 15
12 (11th Cir. 1994) (Prosecutor have a special
13 duty of integrity in their argument)

14 U.S. v. Tolayan, 8 F.3d 1315 (9th Cir.
15 1993) (Lawyer representing the
16 Government in criminal cases serve
17 truth and justice first).

18 United States v. Myerson, 18 F.3d 153
19 (2nd Cir. 1994) (The Prosecutor has a
20 special duty not to mislead).

21 Atty. hauser said, A autopsy was not
22 important. A autopsy is very important
23 because autopsy can provide the evidence
24 of how a crime occurred. In appellant
25 case it was very crucial but was

Suppressed.

Att. Hauser also said, "that the U.S. Constitution was 'BOLSHNA' that lawyers did not practice that stuff in the Courtrooms any more." Stone mentally unhinged!

The 2nd defendant on appellate case (Terry Betton) his attorney Chet Taylor (I recently found out) that he had been "Disbarred" from practicing law in New York. . . Att. Taylor, just brought his corrupt ways to LOS ANGELES.

Prosecutor Wright, att. Hauser, and att. Taylor, their deeds and words (malfeasance) were precursors of how they were conspiring to move appellate case along.

Judge Woo, would remove att. Hauser from my appellate case (in all capacity).

I then filed a rescusal motion (170.1) against Judge Woo for breaking his word to me on a previous case.

At appellate next Court proceeding...

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1 in Judge Morgan Courtroom, where atty.
2 hauser would be allowed to weasel
3 his way back onto appellate case.

4
5 Appellate was then transferred to
6 Judge Cheraste Courtroom - where
7 Judge Cheraste acknowledged that
8 atty. hauser was not on appellate case
9 in any capacity.

10
11 atty. hauser and prosecutor (wright) went
12 to see the Presiding Judge [Ex parte
13 hearing] to weasel his way back onto
14 appellate case.

15 The hearing was illegal because I was
16 Pro Res.

17 But it demonstrate who the prosecutor
18 (wright) wanted on the appellate case
19 (The surrogate prosecutor atty. hauser).

20
21 The Presiding Judge assured (atty. hauser
22 and prosecutor wright) that she would
23 talk to Judge Cheraste in a vacuum
24 (dark).

25
26 After the Presiding Judge talked to ~~the~~
27 Judge Cheraste - Judge Cheraste whole
28 attitude toward the appellate changed...

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Judge Cheloste became verbally aggressive and hostile toward the appellate.

[Even though Judge Cheloste said I had a better grasp of the law than most Pro Per].

It should be noted, as Pro Per I did not sign off on "any" record as complete and accurate - like the case became a death penalty case - in January (1998).

It clear under statutory law after each proceeding(s) and past proceeding(s) Pro Per/Appellate suppose to go over the record(s) to make sure that they were complete and accurate.

It obvious atty. hauser, was going through the records without my approval and knowledge and altering and erasing material issues that atty. hauser deemed substantial, injurious and prejudicial to the proceeding(s), prosecutor and himself. Atty. hauser actions were in strict violation of statutory law, and in the interests of the prosecutor. In attempts to cover-up the wrong I was.

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1 being intentionally subjected to.

2 Note, after Judge Cheloste meeting in
3 the dark (vacuum) with the Pre-Siding
4 Judge.

5 Judge Cheloste attitude did not just
6 change - So did his position that he
7 was not appointing atty. hauser to
8 any position on appellate case.

9
10 Once back at court Judge Cheloste
11 ambushed me / Appellate with his state-
12 ment that he was appointing atty.
13 hauser as standby counsel.

14 I would immediately object to
15 it. And asking Judge Cheloste to
16 appoint somebody else as standby
17 counsel.

18 Judge Cheloste told me to file a
19 refusal motion - I then informed
20 Judge Cheloste I had already
21 filed one.

22 Again, I would ask Judge Cheloste
23 to appoint somebody who respected
24 the constitution?

25 This occurred over 3 or 4 different
26 proceedings. Me objecting to atty.
27 hauser as standby counsel. There
28 was no set rules in place...

1 at the time - how, when and where to
2 object in Proceedings.

3 I think the Supreme Court of California
4 settled that issue about 2008.

5
6 I would submit numerous motions to
7 the Court. (1) Prosecutorial Misconduct
8 "The Prosecutor, and so-called defense
9 attorneys - knowingly used perjured
10 testimony to obtain a conviction.
11 (5,6 Nix v. Illinois, 360 U.S. 274
12 (1959)).

13 Prosecutorial Misconduct - Petitioner's
14 conviction was obtained as a re-
15 sult of prosecutorial [and] so-called
16 defense attorneys misconduct. (5,6
17 Darden v. Wainwright, 477 US 168
18 (1986)).

19
20 Perjury Suborned by Defense Counsel
21 and Prosecutor:

22 Petitioner's Counsel knowingly intro-
23 duced perjured testimony. (5,6 Nix-
24 v. Whiteside, 475 U.S. 157 (1986))

25
26 (2) I also submitted a "Capital Severance
27 Motion - where the Federal Courts, and
28 U.S. SUPREME COURT has made it very

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clear - when one individual on a case facing
 the Death Penalty, and the second individual
 on the case is not facing the Death Penalty
 the case "MUST" be separated. (Lockett v.
Ohio (1978) 458 U.S. 586, 603, 57 F 2d
 973, 98 S. Ct. 2954. . . . Woodson v. North-
Carolina, (1976) 428 U.S. 280, 304, 49-
LED 2d 944, 96 S Ct. 2978. . . . Johnson-
v. Wainwright (1985, Call file) 778 F 2d-
 625).

At this point in the proceedings, I would
 question Judge Cheraste honest. I had
 been requesting funds for expert witnesses.
 Judge Cheraste would claim that I premed
 to provide the name of the experts.
 I simply said, Judge Cheraste was mis-
 representing fact that he knew was
 not true or should've known was not true)
 Under the "Calif. Rules Court (1998)." the
 thing that was required was their -
 Credentials. That it.

ATT. Chabot refused to even consider
 my verbal and written requests to
 put the claim issues into the appeal.
 Every issue I have pointed out to
 att. Chabot was hostile to it.

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1 I also submitted other motions to.

2
3 After questioning the honesty of the Judge
4 about providing names of the experts.

5 Judge Chelaste took away my pro per
6 status. . . . Then appointed atty. Steven Hauser,
7 as counsel on appellate case.

8
9 Atty. Hauser pulled my CAPITAL SEVERANCE
10 motion.

11 Not only did atty. Hauser pulled the Capital
12 Severance motion - but, atty. Taylor and atty.
13 Hauser - debating about what the SUPREME
14 COURT OF CALIFORNIA (supposedly) said on
15 the issue. Alleging I had no grounds
16 for my motion.

17 Atty. Taylor and atty. Hauser was arguing
18 state laws - Trump - Federal laws.

19 I was stunned that they (Taylor & Hauser)
20 would stand in that courtroom (Chelaste)
21 that state laws - Trumps - Federal laws.

22 Atty. Taylor and Hauser along with
23 other erase that nonsense from the
24 transcripts.

25 we was transferred to Judge Morgan
26 courtroom for the circus trial. Again

27 I brought up the CAPITAL SEVERANCE
28 motion (I brought up the motion)

several times in Judge Morgan Courtroom.)

The last time I asked about and spoke about the "CAPITAL SEVERANCE MOTION" - I stood in JUDGE Morgan Courtroom and started going into the Federal Courts, and U.S. - SUPREME COURT ruling - of why a case like mine (Appellate Case must) be separated (one facing death and one not).

Att. Hauser would jump-up and start arguing about what the SUPREME Court of California had said. Cases like appellate did not need to be separated. (A surrogate prosecutor forefeal).

It got worst att. Hauser would say - the Supreme Court rulings. (California Supreme Court rulings) trumps the U.S. Supreme Court rulings).

I was stunned - but I was immediately on my feet and said. This man is a habitual liar. The U.S. SUPREME COURT Rulings is the Law of the land - Their Rulings supercede all Rulings!

once again to "hide att. misconduct" they would erase and alter transcripts.

1 Last, on atty. Hauser - he was "whinning" to
 2 the judge that I was gonna take the
 3 witness stand - and tell the jurors that
 4 he (att. Hauser) did not represent me.
 5

6 I took the witness stand and told the
 7 jurors that we (Lettin and myself) had
 8 been done a "great disservice" (Harm) by
 9 the way we've been represented. Atty.
 10 Hauser had the word "disservice"
 11 changed to "dissatisfied".

12 Also, I told the jurors over a dozen
 13 times that I "was not" a gang
 14 member, but it's been deleted from
 15 the transcripts.
 16

17 Atty. Hauser in his so-called closing
 18 argument - atty. Hauser was arguing that
 19 I was guilty.
 20

21 The USSC observed that only in cases
 22 of outright denial of counsel, of affir-
 23 mative government interference in the
 24 representation process, or of inherently
 25 prejudicial conflict of interest had this
 26 Court said no special showing of pre-
 27 judice need to be made. (STRICTLAND
 28 Id. at 1258-1259)

1 A Juror felt so strongly about the harm I
 2 was openly being subjected to, that the
 3 Juror went into the Yellow Pages (Phone
 4 Book) and got a Phone No# to one of the
 5 names the Juror had heard doing the
 6 circus of a trial.

7 The Juror sent word back to me that
 8 I had saved myself by taking the
 9 witness stand - otherwise I would've
 10 been convicted.

11 Also, that the atty. Nauber, "wasn't doing
 12 anything to help me" - That all I need-
 13 was a lawyer to go home.

14 I would sacrifice that Juror by
 15 telling a lawyer (Valerie Monroe)
 16 that a Juror was in touch with
 17 us. Two days later all phone calls
 18 stopped from that Juror.

19
 20 (IAC) Chronic STANDARD:

21 Appellate Counsel so utterly failed to
 22 defend against the charges that the
 23 trial and the appeals was the function-
 24 al equivalent of a Guilty Plea
 25 pending Counsel's representation Ple-
 26 guiltively inadequate (RC 5.6
 27 U.S. v Clonic 466 U.S. 648)

28 (Pg 38)

As I appellate said on page 14 - atty. Chabot attempts to legitimize - atty. Hauser forced fraudulent, deficient, defective and ineffective assistance of Counsel (IAC Crime) Present on appellate Case - by simply mentioning Dr. Chertkas, incompetent, subversive, delusional and bigot testimony about me and my Family.

FACTS:

- 1) My Aunt was a licence vocational Nurse (LVN) my uncle worked to.
- 2) I basically grow-up in a Christian home.
- 3) I practically had to attend church every weekend (SUNDAY)
- 4) There was no cursing, no drinking, no smoking in appellate home
- 5) There was no so-called Devil Music (R&B, etc) allowed to be played in appellate home.
- 6) There was no chaos (or) violence in appellate home.

Dr. Chertkas, atty. Hauser and atty. Chabot took a bigot-and-facist shot in the dark and missed (About my Family).

That's what happen when you do not speak with your enemies (Delusional and Fabrication).

By singular (or) ACCUMULATION of abuse(s) of discretion... For unduly Prejudicial acts (Passen).
... And again as appellant said to the Court for the integrity of the Court - AND THE U.S. CONSTITUTION [1, 5, 6, 8 AND 14] The appellee is, explicitly entitled to REVERSAL Against these known, False Charges with instruction for acquittal on all Charges!

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED
Cedric J. Johnson
Cedric J. Johnson