

IN THE
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA

HABEAS CORPUS NO. 24 - 686, Sec. "D" (2)

Errol Victor, Sr., REVEREND, L.S, et.al.
Petitioner(s)

VERSUS

Gen. Mgr. Dept.of Corr.,et.al
Respondent(s)

M O T I O N T O C E R T I F Y C L A S S A C T I O N

REV. Respectfully Submitted,
/s/_____

**Errol
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Note: This is not an application for Post- Conviction relief on behalf of petitioner(s). All Louisiana's nonunanimous jury verdict "Incarcerated Victims" are in legal contemplation axomatically perpetual pre-trial detainees, hostages and slaves BEING HELD UNCONSTITUTIONALLY UNDER COLOR OF LAW.

This is specifically a Habeas Relief demanding that all falsely held incarcerated nonunanimous jury verdict victims be added to the above-styled entitled case subjudice as joinders and indispensable parties and their continued custody be declared invalid by order of this Honorable Court. All Louisiana's Bill of Attainder, nonunanimous jury verdict victims still in custody of the State of Louisiana held contrary to Federal Constitution while under the watchful eyes of the Louisiana's Federal District and Appeal Courts et.al. are slaves.

This Federal Code of Civil Procedure Rule 23 et. seq; Class-Certification Motion seeks to compel the State of Louisiana, et.al to show cause as to why Louisiana's Constitution Article 1, Sec: 17 and 782 of the Louisiana Criminal Code of Procedures " BILL OF ATTAINDER " is not contrary to: the UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION ARTICLE 1, SECTION 9, CLAUSE 3, written PROHIBITATION, which states emphatically;

" No State shall "...pass any Bill of Attainder ..."

as is pled in the original Memorandum of Law submitted attached to Rev. Victor's Pre-trial habeas petition subjudice. States are hence

forbidden to punish, penalize or to inflict any pain or fines on U.S. Citizens, no matter what their form without a Judicial trial... i.e. without Trial by Jury. Federal Judges shall entertain habeas corpus applications on behalf of person(s) in custody in violation of the Constitution or Laws and Treaties of the UNITED STATES.

1. STATEMENT OF JURISDICTION TO HEAR THE MATTER

Under 28 U.S.C., Sec. 2241, federal courts have jurisdiction to entertain state! prisoner(s) if their confinement is the result of a violation of federal law. Such a petition may be filed in the district in which the prisoner(s) is/are incarcerated. In re Green, 39 F.3d 582, 583 (5th Cir. 1994).

2. (A) There exist no custody de jure nor sentence which could become final, due to the United States Constitution Art. 1, section 9, clause 3 prohibition of State legislation of " Bill of Attainders ", and /or Ex post Facto Laws, U.S. C. Art. 1, section 10.
- (B) In the absence of any final order/judgment showing the compliance with the mandates of U.S.C., Article 1, Sec. 9, Clause 3, and /or U.S.C., Art. 10 prohibitions. all " Incarcerated Victims " of Louisiana's racial provative statute(s) , La. Constitution Art. 1, Sec. 17 and 782 of La's Criminal Code of Procedures, are all perpetual pre-trial detainees falsely incarcerated in violations of the U.S.C. 5th and 6th Amendments incorporated to the States by the 14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution. Petitioner(s) moved this Court for their Immediate Release.
- (C) This challenge does not come before this Honorable Court in the context of a challenge of conviction. Instead, these claims are controlled by U.S.C. 28, Sec. 2241, and the La. C. Cr. P. 362(1); (2)(3), (4), (5), (7), U.S.C. 4, 5, 6, 8, 13 amendments and the "right to be left alone enforced, See, Fain v. Duff, 488 F.2d 218, 224 (5th Cir, 1973).

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3. TYPE OF HABEAS DEFINED AS PRE-CONVICTION

This habeas petition is of the nature of a pre-conviction complaint challenging the past, present and continued illegal custody of petitioners whereas the General Manager of the Department of Correction/Secretary of the Department of Corrections, Governor Jeffery Landry, State of Louisiana et al., presently maintains the illegal custody of petitioner(s) in the total absence of legal justification for the illegal custody. As well as non-conformity with the U.S.C. Art.1, Sec. 9, Clause 3, prohibition which forbids the enactment/enforcement of any " Bill of Attainder ".

4.

The illegality of this custody can easily be proven at any evidentiary and/contradictory hearing including/requiring the presence of each of the following: (a) the parties being illegally detained and their legal representatives and (b) the General Manager of the Dept. of Corrections/Secretary of the Dept. of Corrections, Attorney General of the State of Louisiana or his designee(s).

5.

Challenge to the fact or duration of prisoner's confinement or custody as opposed to challenge to conditions of petitioner(s) confinement, is a proper habeas issue. Williams v. Foti, 86,4124 (E.D.La.09/29/86),1986 WL 11179, CITING Preiser v Rodriguez,411 U.S.475,498,93 S.Ct: 1827, 1840 36 L.Ed 439 (1973).

6.

The record will bare whole that there exist no lawful verdict,nor a lawful Trial, nor Order/Judgment of Sentence, nor custody which are in any way legally sound against this challenge of petitioner(s) which can enforce the illegal custody of eggrieved petitioners.

7.

Delibrate violations and/or delibrate disregards for the "clean" and " express " mandatory clear language of the U.S.C. Art.1, Sec.9, Cl. 3, prohibitions against "BILL OF Attainders", U.S.C. 5th,6th, and 14th amendments, 18 U.S.C., Sec. 241 and 242, 42 U.S.C. 1985,1986,1983, the civil rights act of 1964, can never be used to legalize the past,present nor the continued illegal custody of petitioner(s) herein.

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8.

Aggrieved petitioner, Mr. Errol Victor, Sr. REVEREND, L.S. is a member of a suspect classification of citizens who have been victimized, injured, and violated by the State of Louisiana's racial animus statute and manufactured scheme to capture, sentence and to punish African Americans without a valid judicial trial under the color of Law without fear of reprisal. This is a class of African Americans who have been violated in the denial of civil and constitutional federal protected rights in terms of racial equality. This class of citizens federal protected rights cannot be enforced in the courts of the State of Louisiana.

9.

The Class is so numerous that the joinders of all members is impracticable.

10.

The Honorable Rev. E. Victor, Sr. has pled questions of law and fact common to the class.

11.

Rev. Victor's claims and defense(s) are representative of the class and are typical of the claims and defenses of the class.

12.

The Honorable Rev. E. Victor, Sr. is an proven iconic successful pro-se litigator who has successfully represented himself in two (2) trials obtaining two(2) separate nonunanimous jury verdicts and filed pro-se to the United States Supreme Court and successfully had his State of Louisiana's wrongful conviction Vacated by the Highest Ct. in the Land. The REVEREND, Errol Victor, Sr., L.S. WILL FAIRLY AND ADE-QUATELY PROTECT THE INTEREST OF THE CLASS as a representative of the parties.

13.

The original Memorandum of Law submitted in this above-styled case adequately nullifies the State of Louisiana's legislative and Judicial acts in their erroneous creation of (3) three-sub-classes while in violations of the U.S.C. Fifth, Sixth, and Fourteenth Amend-ments in the implimentations of enforcing their non-dejure, defacto Federal prohibited " BILL OF ATTAINDER ". The Class to be defined is

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only the target class of African Americans who were the specific target intent of the Louisiana's Congressional Legislators to be injured, violated and denied their federal civil and constitutional rights to a fair valid federal constitutionally protected Trial by jury. This is an adjudicated fact not subject to dispute. See, State v. Maxie , Ramos v. State of Louisiana as referenced and cited in the Memorandum of Law submitted by Petitioner herein subjudice. The Rev. Victor is representative of this class of African Americans punished by the State of Louisiana's unconstitutional Bill of Attainder for a century, more than 132 years and counting.

14.

This is a Class of aggrieved African American nonunanimous jury verdict, captives and hostages held; under the color of law in completed violations of Federal Constitutional and Civil Rights, who are a suspect classification of citizenship who have been historically proven to be powerless in a majoritarian process and in need of extraordinary protection and Strict-Scrutiny Due Process Analysis standard of Federal Judicial review.

15.

All joinders and indispensable class parties of African American nonunanimous jury verdict victims of Louisiana's Bill of Attainder who are captives and hostages still being punished absent a trial by jury, must be included to this filed habeas by the Honorable Errol Victor, Sr., or the court would leave both the respondent(s) and the petitioner(s) subject to substantial risk by reason of either party claimed interest. Any judgment absent joinders and indispensable parties of this class would be inadequate and absent complete relief.

WHEREFORE , IT IS PRAYED, that this Honorable Court Judge should permit and allow these joinders and indispensable parties of Louisiana' nonunanimous jury verdict incarcerated victims of Louisiana Bill of Attainder to be Certified as a class and to Issue Class Certification Order pursuant to Federal Civil Judicial Procedure Rule 23(c) and to appoint petitioner Victor as Interim Class Counsel; Rule(g)(3). In faith I put forth my hands this 04 day of August, 2026.

Rev. Respectfully Submitted,
/s/ _____
Errol Victor, Sr., REVEREND