**Originial Corum Non  Judice**

**IN THE (your courts name here)**

**THE STATE OF (your state here)                         CASE # (your case number here)**

**FICTITIOUS FOREIGN STATE**

**Vs                                                              JUDGES (your judges name here)**

**JUDICIAL NOTICE; IN THE NATURE**

**(your name goes here)                                   OF WRIT OF CORAM NON JUDICE**

**Non corporate entity                                     & A DEMAND FOR DISMISSAL OR STATE THE**

**PROPER JURISDICTION**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**JUDICIAL NOTICE; IN THE NATURE OF WRIT OF ERROR CORAM NON JUDICE & A DEMAND FOR DISMISSAL OR STATE THE PROPER JURISDICTION**

            Now comes (your name goes here) a non corporate entity with a **JUDICIAL NOTICE; IN THE NATURE OF WRIT OF CORAM NON JUDICE & A DEMAND FOR DISMISSAL OR STATE THE PROPER JURISDICTION.** Pursuant to **FRCP Rule 4 (j)**

            This Court is defined under FRCP Rule 4 (j) as a FOREIGN STATE as defined under 28 USC 1602 -1611FOREIGN SOVEREIGN IMMUNITY ACT (FSIA) is being jurisdictionally challenged and full disclosure of the true jurisdiction of this Court is now being demanded.

      Any failure to disclose the true jurisdiction is a violation of **15 Statutes at Large, Chapter 249 (section 1), enacted July 27 1868**

Chap. CCXLIX. ---An Act concerning the Rights of American Citizens in foreign States

            Whereas the rights of expatriation is a nature and inherent  right of all people, indispensable to the enjoyment of the rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness;  and whereas in the recognition of this principle this government has freely received emigrants from all nations, and invested them with the right of citizenship; and whereas  it is claimed that such American citizens, with their descendants, are subjects of foreign states, owing allegiance to the government thereof; and whereas it is necessary to the maintenance of public peace that this claim of foreign allegiance should be promptly   and finally disavowed;  Thereof.

            Be it enacted  by the Senator and the House of Representatives of the United States of American in Congress assembled, That any declaration, instruction, opinion, order, or decision, of any  officers of is government which denies, restricts, impairs or questions the rights of expatriation, is hereby declared inconsistent with the fundamental principles of this government.

            As an America Citizen I hold the inherent right of the 11th amendment. The judicial power shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted by a Foreign State.  If this FOREIGN STATE is misusing the name of this America Citizen by placing it in all caps or misusing the last name or using the term “person” as a CORPORATION all complaints and suit against such CORPORATION fall under the FSIA and the DEPT OF STATE OFFICES in Washington DC. DC now has to be notify pursuant to 22 CFR 93.1 -93.2. A copy of the FSIA has to be filed with the complaint to the defendant’s chief executive officer of that CORPORATION.

             MUNICIPAL, COUNTY, OR STATE COURT lacks jurisdiction to hear any case under the FOREIGN STATE definitions. This jurisdiction lies with the UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT under the FSIA Statutes pursuant to 28 USC 1330.

            Because the Defendant is a non corporate entity and is not registered with any

Secretary of State as a CORPORATION the Prosecution has **FAILED** to state a claim to which relief can be granted under 12(b) (6).  Should be therefore this mattermust be dismissed for lack of political, personam, and subject matter jurisdiction, Venue and under the 11th amendment.

Definitions

**Corpus Juris Secundum** **"*The Body of Law*" or Legal encyclopedia, Volume 7, Section 4: as quoted:**

"Attorney & client: An Attorney's "first" duty is to the Courts (1st) and the public (2nd) and  not to the client (3rd), and wherever the duties to an attorney's  client "conflict" with those interests that he/she owes his allegiance to, as an officer of the court in the administration of justice, the former must yield to the latter". The Biggest problem today is that People do not know their own rights & blindly entrust their rights to someone else.

BLACK‘S LAW DICTIONARY FIFTH EDITION

**Foreign Court**

The courts of a foreign state or nation. In the United States, this term is frequently applied to the courts of one of the states when their judgment or records are introduced in the courts of another.

**Foreign jurisdiction**

Any jurisdiction foreign to that of the forum; e.g. a sister state or another country. Also the exercise by a state or nation jurisdiction beyond its own territory. Long - arm

Service of process is a form of such foreign or extraterritorial jurisdiction

**Foreign laws**

The laws of a foreign country, or of a sister state. In conflict of law, the legal principle of jurisprudence which are part of the law of a sister state or nation. Foreign laws are additions to our own laws, and in that respect are called “jus receptum”

**Foreign corporation**

A corporation doing business in one state though chartered or incorporated in another state is a foreign corporation as to the first state, and, as such, is required to consent to certain conditions and restriction in order to do business in such first state. Under federal tax laws, a foreign corporation is one which is not organized under the law of one of the states or territories of the United States. I.R.C. § 7701 (a) (5). Service of process on foreign corporation is governed by the Fed. R. Civ. P. 4  See also Corporation

**TITLE 26 - INTERNAL REVENUE CODE**, Subtitle F - Procedure and Administration ,CHAPTER 79 – DEFINITIONS Sec. **7701.** Definitions  **(5)** Foreign The term "foreign" when applied to a corporation or partnership means a corporation or partnership which is not domestic.**"**

**Foreign service of process**

Service of process for the acquisition of jurisdiction by a court in the United States upon a person in a foreign country is prescribed by Fed R. Civ. P. 4 (i) and 28 U.S.C.A. § 1608. Service of process on foreign corporation is governed by Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(d) (3)

**Foreign states**

Nations which are outside the United States. Term may also refer to another state; i.e. a sister state.

**Foreign immunity**

With respect to jurisdiction immunity of foreign nation, see 28 U.S.C.A 1602 et seq.

**Profiteering**

Taking advantage of unusual or exceptional circumstance to make excessive profit; e.g. selling of scarce or essential goods at inflated price during time of emergency or war.

**Person**

In general usage, a human being (i.e. nature person) thought by statute term may include a firm, labor organizations, partnerships, associations, corporations, ,legal representative, trustees, trustees in bankruptcy ,or receivers. National Labor Relations act, §2(1).

A corporation is a” person” within meaning of equal protection and due process provisions of United States Constitution.

**Writ of  coram non judice**

In presence of a person not a judge. When a suit is brought and determined in a court which has no jurisdiction in the matter, then it is said to be coram non judice, and the judgment is void.

                At common law in England, it issued from the Court of Kings Bench to a judgment of that court. Its principal aim is to afford the court in which an action was tried and opportunity to correct it own record with reference to a vital fact not known when the judgment was rendered. It is also said that at common law

 It lay to correct purely ministerial errors of the officers of the court

                                                                                   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

                                non corporate entity

**PROOF OF SERVICE**

Now comes (your name goes here) with a **JUDICIAL NOTICE; IN THE NATURE OF WRIT OF  CORAM NON JUDICE & A DEMAND FOR DISMISSAL OR STATE THE PROPER JURISDICTION.** To be placed before the Clerk of Court of (your courts name) on this the 0th day of July in the year of our Lord 2008 A.D.

                                                                                           \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

                                                                                                non corporate entity

CC:      (everyone involved in your case)

**Original Notice of Felony Complaint**

**NOTICE OF FELONY**

**To:**

Now comes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, **COMPLAINANT,** acting in the name of We the People and pursuant to Article VI clause 2 of the Constitution of the United States of America, the Supremacy clause.

**CHARGES**

1         Violation of the original intent of the 14th Amendment, where the original intent was rescinded by all section three ‘persons’ within the 14th Amendment January 15, 1868 by the state of Ohio whom also rescinded the original intent of the Federal Bill of Rights in qualifying for federal grants and loans.

2         Violation of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title VI section 601-Non-discrimination of federally assisted programs under the Appalachian Regional Commission, The Highway Safety Act of 1966, The National Drivers Act of 1982 for states compact as determined in opinion by the United States Supreme Court:

***The United States Supreme Court (359 U.S. 275 at 285)***

**Interstate Compacts**

Article I, section 10 of the United States Constitution grants states the authority to enter into an “agreement or compact with another state” with the consent of Congress. The constitution contains no restrictions on the subject matter of a compact and is silent about the process by which states may enter into compacts, with the exception of the required consent of Congress. ***The United States Supreme Court (359 U.S. 275 at 285) opined in 1959 that an interstate compact is a “contract” protected by the Constitution’s contract clause forbidding a state legislature to enact a “law impairing the obligation of contracts.”***

**COUNT I**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, et al, having taken an Oath to support and defend the United States Constitution, did wilfully and knowingly violate said oath in an open court of Law by failing to timely move to protect and defend the United States Constitution, that being a felony of perjury of their Oaths of Office.

**TITLE 18 > PART I > CHAPTER 79 > § 1621** Perjury generally

Whoever—

**(1)** having taken an oath before a competent tribunal, officer, or person, in any case in which a law of the United States authorizes an oath to be administered, that he will testify, declare, depose, or certify truly, or that any written testimony, declaration, deposition, or certificate by him subscribed, is true, wilfully and contrary to such oath states or subscribes any material matter which he does not believe to be true; or

**(2)** in any declaration, certificate, verification, or statement under penalty of perjury as permitted under section 1746 of title 28, United States Code, wilfully subscribes as true any material matter which he does not believe to be true;

is guilty of perjury and shall, except as otherwise expressly provided by law, be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than five years, or both. This section is applicable whether the statement or subscription is made within or without the United States.

**COUNT II**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, owing allegiance to the United States and the United States Constitution, did wilfully and knowingly give aid and comfort to those ***et al*** defendants whose acts are subversive to the United States and as such are destroying our children, our homes, our churches, our schools, our business, our contracts, our money system, and our Government. Said acts defined in the United states Constitution Article III section 3, is punishable under USC Title 18 sections 3, 4, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384.

**TITLE 18**§ 4. Misprision of felony

Whoever, having knowledge of the actual commission of a felony cognizable by a court of the United States, conceals and does not as soon as possible make known the same to some judge or other person in civil or military authority under the United States, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than three years, or both.

**TITLE 18** § 2381. Treason

Whoever, owing allegiance to the United States, levies war against them or adheres to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort within the United States or elsewhere, is guilty of treason and shall suffer death, or shall be imprisoned not less than five years and fined under this title but not less than $10,000; and shall be incapable of holding any office under the United States.

TITLE 18 **§**2382. Misprision of treason

Whoever, owing allegiance to the United States and having knowledge of the commission of any treason against them, conceals and does not, as soon as may be, disclose and make known the same to the President or to some judge of the United States, or to the governor or to some judge or justice of a particular State, is guilty of misprision of treason and shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than seven years, or both.

**TITLE 18 §**2383. Rebellion or insurrection

Whoever incites, sets on foot, assists, or engages in any rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States or the laws thereof, or gives aid or comfort thereto, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; and shall be incapable of holding any office under the United States.

**TITLE 18** § 2384. Seditious conspiracy

If two or more persons in any State or Territory, or in any place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, conspire to overthrow, put down, or to destroy by force the Government of the United States, or to levy war against them, or to oppose by force the authority thereof, or by force to prevent, hinder, or delay the execution of any law of the United States, or by force to seize, take, or possess any property of the United States contrary to the authority thereof, they shall each be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than twenty years, or both.

**COUNT III**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, et al, having taken an oath to support and defend the United States and the United States Constitution, did wilfully and knowingly violate said oath in an open court of Law by violating the constitutional Rights of Sovereign American Citizens by not up holding his/her constitutional Rights which is a felony.

**TITLE 18** § 241. Conspiracy against rights

If two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any person in any State, Territory, Commonwealth, Possession, or District in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his having so exercised the same; or

If two or more persons go in disguise on the highway, or on the premises of another, with intent to prevent or hinder his free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege so secured—

They shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; and if death results from the acts committed in violation of this section or if such acts include kidnapping or an attempt to kidnap, aggravated sexual abuse or an attempt to commit aggravated sexual abuse, or an attempt to kill, they shall be fined under this title or imprisoned for any term of years or for life, or both, or may be sentenced to death.

**TITLE 18** § 242. Deprivation of rights under color of law

Whoever, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, wilfully subjects any person in any State, Territory, Commonwealth, Possession, or District to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or to different punishments, pains, or penalties, on account of such person being an alien, or by reason of his color, or race, than are prescribed for the punishment of citizens, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both; and if bodily injury results from the acts committed in violation of this section or if such acts include the use, attempted use, or threatened use of a dangerous weapon, explosives, or fire, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; and if death results from the acts committed in violation of this section or if such acts include kidnapping or an attempt to kidnap, aggravated sexual abuse, or an attempt to commit aggravated sexual abuse, or an attempt to kill, shall be fined under this title, or imprisoned for any term of years or for life, or both, or may be sentenced to death.

**COUNT IV**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, et al, for having taken a fraudulent oath as ‘fiduciary trustees’ of a political subdivision of the state in an assumed position as a private ‘person’ not having immunity or privilege within the intent of the original 14th Amendment or 11th Amendment standing, did wilfully and knowingly violate the constitutional Rights of those Citizen electors, from public offices elected and appointed. That the entire classification of 14th Amendment section three ‘persons’ have engaged in section four rebellion and insurrection against Lawful authority and have created a public debt from said un-Lawful offices and policies.

**TITLE 31 SEC. 3729. FALSE CLAIMS**  
(a) Liability for certain acts.--Any person who--  
  
(1) knowingly presents, or causes to be presented, to an officer or employee of the United States Government or a member of the Armed Forces of the United States a false or fraudulent claim for payment or approval;  
  
(2) knowingly makes, uses, or causes to be made or used, a false record or statement to get a false or fraudulent claim paid or approved by the Government;  
  
(3) conspires to defraud the Government by getting a false or fraudulent claim allowed or paid;  
  
(4) has possession, custody, or control of property or money used, or to be used, by the Government and, intending to defraud the Government or wilfully to conceal the property, delivers, or causes to be delivered, less property than the amount for which the person receives a certificate or receipt;  
  
(5) authorized to make or deliver a document certifying receipt of property used, or to be used, by the Government and, intending to defraud the Government, makes or delivers the receipt without completely knowing that the information on the receipt is true;  
  
(6) knowingly buys, or receives as a pledge of an obligation or debt, public property from an officer or employee of the Government, or a member of the Armed Forces, who lawfully may not sell or pledge the property; or  
  
(7) knowingly makes, uses, or causes to be made or used, a false record or statement to conceal, avoid, or decrease an obligation to pay or transmit money or property to the Government, is liable to the United States Government for a civil penalty of not less than $5,000 and not more than $10,000, plus 3 times the amount of damages which the Government sustains because of the act of that person, except that if the court finds that–  
  
(A) the person committing the violation of this subsection furnished officials of the United States responsible for investigating false claims violations with all information known to such person about the violation within 30 days after the date on which the defendant first obtained the information;  
  
(B) such person fully cooperated with any Government investigation of such violation; and  
  
(C) at the time such person furnished the United States with the information about the violation, no criminal prosecution, civil action, or administrative action had commenced under this title with respect to such violation, and the person did not have actual knowledge of the existence of an investigation into such violation;  
  
the court may assess not less than 2 times the amount of damages which the Government sustains because of the act of the person. A person violating this subsection shall also be liable to the United States Government for the costs of a civil action brought to recover any such penalty or damages.  
  
(b) Knowing and knowingly defined.--For purposes of this section, the terms "knowing" and "knowingly" mean that a person, with respect to information--  
(1) has actual knowledge of the information;  
  
(2) acts in deliberate ignorance of the truth or falsity of the information; or  
  
(3) acts in reckless disregard of the truth or falsity of the information, and no proof of specific intent to defraud is required.  
  
(c) Claim defined.—For purposes of this section, “claim” includes any request or demand, whether under a contract or otherwise, for money or property which is made to a contractor, grantee, or other recipient if the United States Government provides any portion of the money or property which is requested or demanded, or if the Government will reimburse such contractor, grantee, or other recipient for any portion of the money or property which is requested or demanded.  
  
(d) Exemption from disclosure.—Any information furnished pursuant to subparagraphs (A) through (C) of subsection (a) shall be exempt from disclosure under section 552 of title 5.  
  
(e) Exclusion.—This section does not apply to claims, records, or statements made under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

**TITLE 18** § 1834. Criminal forfeiture

(3)     The court, in imposing sentence on a person for a violation of this chapter, shall order, in addition to any other sentence imposed, that the person forfeit to the United State

(4)     any property constituting, or derived from, any proceeds the person obtained, directly or indirectly, as the result of such violation; and

**(2)** any of the person’s property used, or intended to be used, in any manner or part, to commit or facilitate the commission of such violation, if the court in its discretion so determines, taking into consideration the nature, scope, and proportionality of the use of the property in the offense.

**(b)** Property subject to forfeiture under this section, any seizure and disposition thereof, and any administrative or judicial proceeding in relation thereto, shall be governed by section 413 of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 (21 U.S.C. 853), except for subsections (d) and (j) of such section, which shall not apply to forfeitures under this section.

**TITLE 18** § 1957. Engaging in monetary transactions in property derived from specified unlawful activity

(3)     Whoever, in any of the circumstances set forth in subsection (d), knowingly engages or attempts to engage in a monetary transaction in criminally derived property of a value greater than $10,000 and is derived from specified unlawful activity, shall be punished as provided in subsection (b).

**(b)**

(3)     Except as provided in paragraph (2), the punishment for an offense under this section is a fine under title 18, United States Code, or imprisonment for not more than ten years or both.

**(2)** The court may impose an alternate fine to that imposable under paragraph (1) of not more than twice the amount of the criminally derived property involved in the transaction.

**©** In a prosecution for an offense under this section, the Government is not required to prove the defendant knew that the offense from which the criminally derived property was derived was specified unlawful activity.

**(d)** The circumstances referred to in subsection (a) are—

(3)     that the offense under this section takes place in the United States or in the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States; or

**(2)** that the offense under this section takes place outside the United States and such special jurisdiction, but the defendant is a United States person (as defined in section 3077 of this title, but excluding the class described in paragraph (2)(D) of such section).

**(e)** Violations of this section may be investigated by such components of the Department of Justice as the Attorney General may direct, and by such components of the Department of the Treasury as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct, as appropriate and, with respect to offenses over which the United States Postal Service has jurisdiction, by the Postal Service. Such authority of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postal Service shall be exercised in accordance with an agreement which shall be entered into by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Postal Service, and the Attorney General.

**(f)** As used in this section—

(3)     the term “monetary transaction” means the deposit, withdrawal, transfer, or exchange, in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce, of funds or a monetary instrument (as defined in section 1956 ©(5) of this title) by, through, or to a financial institution (as defined in section 1956 of this title), including any transaction that would be a financial transaction under section 1956 ©(4)(B) of this title, but such term does not include any transaction necessary to preserve a person’s right to representation as guaranteed by the sixth amendment to the Constitution;

**(2)** the term “criminally derived property” means any property constituting, or derived from, proceeds obtained from a criminal offense; and

**(3)** the term “specified unlawful activity” has the meaning given that term in section 1956 of this title.

**TITLE 42** Sec. 2000d-7. - Civil rights remedies equalization

**(a)** General provision

**(1)** A State shall not be immune under the Eleventh Amendment of the Constitution of the United States from suit in Federal court for a violation of section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794), title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (20 U.S.C. 1681 et seq.), the Age Discrimination Act of 1975 (42 U.S.C. 6101 et seq.), title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000d et seq.), or the provisions of any other Federal statute prohibiting discrimination by recipients of Federal financial assistance.

**(2)** In a suit against a State for a violation of a statute referred to in paragraph (1), remedies (including remedies both at law and in equity) are available for such a violation to the same extent as such remedies are available for such a violation in the suit against any public or private entity other than a State.

**(b)** Effective date

The provisions of subsection (a) of this section shall take effect with respect to violations that occur in whole or in part after October 21, 1986

**DEMAND FOR ARREST**

Pursuant to the Laws of the United States, We the People DEMAND the arrest of the above named felons.

Pursuant to the statutes herein, in particular the Laws of the United States in general, We the People DEMAND that you pursue and prosecute ALL ET AL offenders that have violated their Oath of Office and the Laws of the United States.

**DEMAND FOR SEIZURE OF EVIDENCE**

Pursuant to the Laws of the United States, We the People DEMAND the seizure and impound of ALL books, records and fraudulent claims made by the fictitious plaintiff, THE STATE OF OHIO on the account of ALL municipalities, Counties/Townships as evidence of the ongoing felony.

**WARNING**

Should any person try to cover up the felony complained of herein, BE YOU HEREBY PUT ON NOTICE: You may be indicted under USC Title 18 sections 3, 4, 241, 242, 2381, 2382, 2383 and 2384.

COMPLAINANT, being first truly sworn, states that he has knowledge of the felonies herein complained of: that it is not submitted to be vexatious, but to obtain imperative JUSTICE.

Date:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Complainant

Date:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Witness

Date:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Witness

Subscribed to and sworn to before me this day, (the date)

Notary Public in (the county)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Notary   Public

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 My Commission Expires