

MISCELLANEOUS

PAPERS

If the judge is acting in insurrection and rebellion against the U.S. Constitution, and the judge shows no signs of mending his/her ways or correcting his/her court procedure, it is usually best for the "amicus curiae" to file a notice of criminal malpractice (malfeasance) with the court administrator and with the bonding company in person, by fax or by telephone to immediately establish reversible error and civil damage in the case.

What you think is a state is in reality a corporation. in other words, a Person

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is Person" 9 F. Supp 272 "Word person does not include state" 12

Op Atty Gen 176

On August 9, 1790, Article ONE of the U.S. Statutes at Large, pages 138-178, abolished the States of the Republic and created Federal Districts. In the same year the former States of the Republic reorganized as Corporations and their legislatures wrote new State Constitutions, absent defined boundaries, which they presented to the people of each State for a vote. Why this time? Because the new State Constitutions fraudulently made the people "Citizens" of the new Corporate States.

To understand that the UNITED STATES is a corporation and that it existed before the Revolutionary war see Republica v. Sweers 1 Dallas 43, and 28 U.S.C. 3002 (15).

At the road-side stop, the possession of a 'Driver License' is the indicia (evidence) of contract with State/DMV. Note; "Where a person is not at the time a licensee of the particular agency [DMV], their license having expired and they not having asked its renewal, neither the agency nor any other officials has jurisdiction of said person." For reference, see O'Neil v. Department of Professions and Vocation, 7 Ca 2d 398.

2 CA 2d 398

THE County D.A. is " NOT AN OFFICER OF THE COMMONWEALTH"
SCHROECH vs. Pa. STATE POLICE
26 Commwth Ct. 41, 362 A 2d. 486 (1976)

Reveal the Territorial Limits of Federal Law

DON'T TRY TO REPEAL OBAMACARE. INSTEAD, REVEAL THE TERRITORIAL LIMITATIONS OF ALL FEDERAL LAWS.

By Dr. Eduardo M. Rivera

Federal law is made for the federal government, federal employees, federal territory and federal citizens. The Declaration of Independence of July 4, 1776 sets forth the proposition that free

people are free because freedom is defined by universal unwritten law and that law is above and superior to all written law.

Article IV of the Articles of Confederation of November 15, 1777 secures to the people their right to be free under unwritten law.

The Northwest Ordinance of July 13, 1787 was the first of laws of the United States in

Congress assembled to extend written legislative over all the people, by first making the settlers and inhabitants liable for the federal debt and federal taxes.

The Constitution of September 17, 1787 allowed the newly created federal government under the Articles of Confederation and Northwest Ordinance to institute a government corporation to administer the territory owned and ceded to the United States of America. George Washington's bloodless takeover of the federal government accomplished by his election to the Office of President

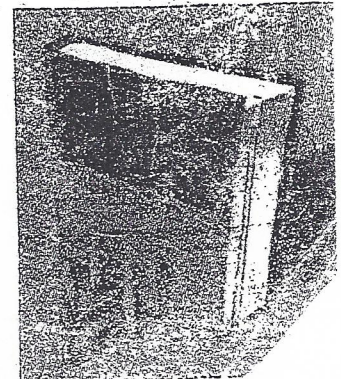
of the United States of America

and his taking of the oral oath of Office of President of the United States permitted all members of Congress to avoid being bound by an Article VI oath "to support this Constitution." Instead, the First Congress enacted an oath to the federal government's corporation, the United States.

The 111th Congress enacted the Democrat Health Care Reform Bill and President of the United States Barack Hussein Obama signed it into law for the people of the United States.

The people of the United States have subjected themselves to the laws made by the Congress and President

of the United States, by faili to know written and unwritt law. To learn what you need know about the laws, contact me at edriversa@edriversa.co



**MYTH SIX –
YOU MUST OBEY STATUTES, RULES,
REGULATIONS, ORDINANCES, ETC.**

The vast majority, if not all, of us have believed for years that we must obey all the laws, rules, regulations, ordinances, government codes, etc. that any legislature, county, city or other government agency makes up to control our actions. *That is true but only because we do not know who we are.*

We are **Sovereign** over the government agencies of which we, the living, breathing people collectively, are co-creators. California Government Code, Section 100 states "*The people of this state did not give up their Sovereignty over the agencies which they created.*" That is true in every State.

The presumption of government and the courts is that we are juristic, *corporate beings* and not living, breathing souls. But that is a *rebuttable presumption*.

Rebuttable presumption. In the law of evidence, a presumption which may be rebutted by evidence. Otherwise called a "disputable" presumption. A species of legal presumption which holds good until evidence contrary to it is introduced.

Black's Law Dictionary 6th edition, page 1267

MYTH BUSTED!

All that is required in order to rebut the presumption that we are juristic, corporate beings is to serve the plaintiff's attorney and the clerk of the court in which you are being sued with an *Affidavit of Denial of Corporate Status.*

That completely rebuts the presumption that you are a juristic, corporate being and the court is *dead*. It cannot move forward at all and you have won your case or cause.

Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Sec. III, Motions and Pleadings, Rule 9(a) states in pertinent part:

"When an issue is raised as to the legal existence of a named party's capacity to be sued, or the authority of a party to be sued, the party desiring to raise the issue shall do so by specific negative averment, which shall include supporting particulars." (emphasis added)

Jurisdiction, once challenged, is to be proven, not by the court, but by the party attempting to assert jurisdiction. The burden of proof of jurisdiction lies with the asserter. The court is only to rule on the sufficiency of the proof rendered. See *McNutt v. GMAC*. 298 US 178. The origins of this doctrine of law may be found in *Maxfield's Lessee v. Levy* 4 US 308

The United States Supreme Court and numerous federal courts

have ruled that when jurisdiction is challenged, it must be proven, on the record, or the case must be dismissed. See: *Melo v. U.S.* 505 F 2d, 1026 "Once jurisdiction has been challenged, the court cannot proceed when it clearly appears that the court lacks jurisdiction."

Capital letters (Fiction) @ 15 U.S.C.A section 44

1. Monroe 147
2. U.S. report pg. 47

Rule 5 FRCP if name on document and not dishonored you have a (contract) agreement

FEDERAL JURISDICTION

It is further relevant to this Affidavit that any violation of my Rights, Freedom, or Property by the U.S. federal government, or any agent thereof, would be an illegal and unlawful excess, clearly outside the limited boundaries of federal jurisdiction. My understanding is that the jurisdiction of the U.S. federal government is defined by Article I, Section 8, Clause 17 of the U.S. Constitution, quoted as follows:

"The Congress shall have the power . . . To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (NOT EXCEEDING TEN MILES SQUARE) as may, by cession of particular states and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the Government of the United States, [District of Columbia] and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock yards and other needful Buildings; And - To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers..." [emphasis added]

and Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2:

"The Congress shall have the Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State."

The definition of the "United States" being used here, then, is limited to its territories:

- 1) The District of Columbia
- 2) Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
- 3) U.S. Virgin Islands
- 4) Guam
- 5) American Samoa
- 6) Northern Mariana Islands
- 7) Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands
- 8) Military bases within the several states
- 9) Federal agencies within the several states

It does not include the several states themselves, as is confirmed by the following cites:

"We have in our political system a Government of the United States and a government of each of the several States. Each one of these governments is distinct from the others, and each has citizens of its own who owe it allegiance, and whose rights, within its jurisdiction, it must protect. The same person may be at the same time a citizen of the United States and a Citizen of a State, but his rights of citizenship under one of these governments will be different from those he has under the other." Slaughter House Cases United States vs. Cruikshank, 92 U.S. 542 (1875).

"THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT IS A FOREIGN CORPORATION WITH RESPECT TO A STATE." [emphasis added] Volume 20: Corpus Juris Sec. §§1785: NY re: Merriam 36 N.E. 505 1441 S.Ct.1973, 41 L.Ed.287.

TO DECLARE OR NOT TO DECLARE... ...THAT IS THE QUESTION?

Rule 17 of the federal and state rules of civil procedure, is the government's provided "affirmative defense" for the people, i.e. sovereigns. Do not be tricked or mislead into pleading anything until you receive a copy of the "ratification of commencement," which is to say: "Where's the contract that I have with the Plaintiff that allows an "it" or fictitious entity to sue a human being?" No contract, no case... see Erie Railroad v. Thompkins. Alodial

DENIAL OF CORPORATE EXISTENCE

STATUTORY RECOGNITION OF THE RIGHT OF A MAN TO DENY CORPORATE EXISTENCE

Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Sec. III, Motions and Pleadings, Rule 9(a) states in pertinent part:

"When an issue is raised as to the *legal existence of a named party's capacity to be sued*, or the authority of a party to be sued, the party desiring to raise the issue shall do so by *specific negative averment*, which shall include supporting particulars." (emphasis added)

(Eldon's note: Statute 445 was repealed around 1988; however, 429 is still around as Revised Statute 15:429, and is posted on the internet by the Louisiana State Government website: [Revised Statute 15:429](#))

Civil Codes of Louisiana Art. 445.

The statutes and regulations which corporations enact for their police and discipline, are obligatory upon all their respective members who are bound to obey them, provided such statutes contain nothing contrary to the laws, to public liberty, or to the interest of others.

Louisiana Revised Statutes Art. 429.

Corporate existence presumed unless affidavit of denial filed before trial.

On trial of any criminal case it shall not be necessary to prove the incorporation of any corporation mentioned in the indictment, unless the defendant, before entering upon such trial, shall have filed his affidavit specifically denying the existence of such corporation.

Current Texas Rules of Court recognize a man's right to deny corporate existence:

By a Texas Law Researcher

In "The State of Texas" there are 2 rules in the Texas Rules of Civil Procedure. They are rule 52. ALLEGING A CORPORATION, and rule 93. CERTAIN PLEAS TO BE VERIFIED. Rule 52 is straight forward about the corporation status.

TRCP 52. ALLEGING A CORPORATION

"An allegation that a corporation is incorporated shall be taken as true, unless denied by the affidavit of the adverse party, his agent or attorney, whether such corporation is a public or private corporation and however created."

In an equity setting where there is a maritime contract in effect . Only like entities can contract with each other. The entities I am talking about are "persons", entities in a subject to government position (citizens, body politic, corporations, members, employee's and any other man made legal fiction).

3A

"A pleading setting up any of the following matters, unless the truth of such matters appear of record, shall be verified by affidavit.

1. That the plaintiff has not legal capacity to sue or that the defendant has not the legal capacity to be sued. (if you are not a corporation you would lack capacity, just for fun look up "civilly dead" or "civil death")
2. That the plaintiff is not entitled to recover in the capacity in which he sues, or that the defendant is not liable in the capacity in which he is sued.
(Note: Corporations, or members of a corporation as officers or employees of a corporation) cannot sue a man who is of unlimited liability status.)
3. omitted
4. That there is a defect of parties, plaintiff or defendant. (See Note in #2 above.)
5. omitted
6. That any party alleged in any pleading to be a corporation is not incorporated as alleged. (See note in #2 above)"

Proof That Canadian Judges Consider All Canadians As Being Corporate Entities

Criminal Code of Canada - Notice to corporation

621. (1) The clerk of the court or the prosecutor may, where an indictment is filed against a corporation, cause a notice of the indictment to be served on the corporation.

Comment: This is the only place where indictments are authorised, and for corporations, not for full liability People. The Common Law and the Magna Carta allow ONLY "Good Men of the Neighbourhood" - a Grand Jury to take a man to court.

Contents of notice

(2) A notice of an indictment referred to in subsection (1) shall set out the nature and purport of the indictment and advise that, unless the corporation appears on the date set out in the notice or the date fixed pursuant to subsection 548(2.1), and enters a plea, a plea of not guilty will be entered for the accused by the court, and that the trial of the indictment will be preceded with as though the corporation had appeared and pleaded.
R.S. 1985, c. C-46, S. 621; 1997, c. 18, s.71

Comment: The entering of a plea by a judge is done frequently against Canadians. This activity is only authorized in the Criminal Code of Canada for an accused corporation.

This means that all Canadians are considered corporations or corporate entities; or, the judges have unlawfully assumed authority for which there is no basis. Since the civil codified system (Criminal Code of Canada) is ONLY applicable to corporations or corporate entities, and not to full liability men with God Given rights, that means that Canadian judges are arch-traitors to the People of Canada when they unlawfully assume jurisdiction over them by imagining that they are corporations, and should be facing the death penalty, the penalty for TRAITORS.

3B

Expatriation Act

CHAP. CCXLIX – *An Act concerning the Rights of American Citizens in foreign States.*

July 27, 1868.

Rights of American citizens in foreign states. Preamble.

Whereas the right of expatriation is a natural 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 rights of citizenship; and whereas it is claimed that such American citizens, with their descendents, are subjects of foreign states, owing allegiance to the governments thereof; and whereas it is necessary to the maintenance of public peace that this claim of foreign allegiance should be promptly and finally disavowed; Therefore,

Right of Expatriation declared.

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

Protection to naturalized citizens in foreign states.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all naturalized citizens of the United States, while in foreign states, shall be entitled to, and shall receive from this government, the same protection of persons and property that is accorded to native-born citizens in like situations and circumstances.

Release of citizens imprisoned by foreign governments to be demanded.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever it shall be made known to the President that any citizen of the United States has been unjustly deprived of his liberty by or under the authority of any foreign government, it shall be the duty of the President forthwith to demand of that government the reasons for such imprisonment, and if it appears to be wrongful and in violation of the rights of American citizenship, the President shall forthwith demand the release of such citizen, and if the release so demanded is unreasonably delayed or refused, it shall be the duty of the President to use such means, not amounting to acts of war, as he may think necessary and proper to obtain or effectuate such release, and all the facts and proceedings relative thereto shall as soon as practicable be communicated by the President to Congress.

Facts to be communicated to Congress.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

4

Q. Do I have to have documents translated? under FSIA

A. Section 1608(a)(3) and (4) require translation of the summons, complaint and notice of suit. Section 1608(b)(3) requires translation of the summons and complaint (and letter rogatory where applicable). Section 1608(e) requires translation of the default judgment and the notice of default judgment.

FRCP 4 (j) clearly shows that state, municipal corporation, political subdivision, governmental organization, corporation, Instrumentality of a foreign state, judicial person or even a Bank fall under the definition of Foreign Sovereign Immunity Act(FSIA) under 28 USC 1608. As this court does fall under 28 USC SECTION 3002 definition of the UNITED STATES 15 (a) FEDERAL CORPORATION along with term of judicial person and the court it self is an instrumentality of the Federal Government.

All complaints and suits against such CORPORATION or *ens legis* fall under the aforementioned FSIA and service of process must be made by the clerk of the court, under section 1608(a)(4) of title 28, United States Code, 63 Stat. 111, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2658) [42 FR 6367, Feb. 2, 1977, as amended at 63 FR 16687, Apr. 6, 1998], to the Director of the Office of Special Consular Services in the Bureau of Consular Affairs, Department of State, in Washington, D.C., exclusively, pursuant to 22 CFR §§93.1 and 93.2. A copy of the FSIA must be filed with the complaint along with "a certified copy of the diplomatic note of transmittal;" and, "the certification shall state the date and place the documents were delivered." The foregoing must be served upon the Chief Executive Officer and upon the Registered Agent of the designated CORPORATION or FOREIGN STATE.

MUNICIPAL, COUNTY, OR STATE COURTS and ever this Federal District Court lack jurisdiction to hear any case under the definition of FOREIGN STATE and under all related definitions below. Said jurisdiction lies with the "district court of the United States," established by Congress in the states under Article III of the Constitution, which

14 When this happened the bar assoc began changing the definitions of the word "person", statue says that a person is a corporation . So the problem occurs when the court brings me in as a person but fails to clearly define me as a living breathing man, or as a corporation If u are bringing me in a natural living breathing human , then the US Constitution mandates that I have the right to 11th amendment immunity & the court has no choice but to dismiss this case for lack of jurisdiction .

← A

15 If the court recognizes the "person" as a corporation then I too have immunity under title 28 1608 as a corporation. Because it is stated in title 28 3002 sect 15 a - in the judiciary in judicial procedure books of usc it clearly defines the UNITED STATES as a federal corporation & that includes all instruments thereof all departments, all agencies & entities that come under this are defined as a corporation. So if the court , the clerks office , the cities , the county , the state all are political subdivisions of the corporation as defined in Title 28 3002 , the court & its employees are shown to be a corporation. So if I appear as a "person" " defined as a corporation , I have immunity pursuant under r title 28 the same as the court , the county , the cities , & the state pursuant to 1608 . At this time I invite u to notice on my writ of error of corum nobis that any party pursuing a claim against me as a "person" defined as a corporation will now be required by law to file with the dept of state against me to have my immunities lifted .

← B

16 Then the only court that has jurisdiction to hear this case is under title 28 1330 which is the federal claims court in DC , in which case it must be proven that I am a corporation for this case to be heard in that venue . For this to be proven , there must be a current filing with the secretary of the state of Florida for a corporate registration or charter .

← C

It is an undisputed, conclusive presumption that the above-mentioned real party in interest is a not a CORPORATION who is not registered with any Secretary of State as a CORPORATION. Pursuant to Rule 12(b)(6), the Prosecuting Attorney has failed to state a claim for which relief can be granted. This is a FATAL DEFECT, and, therefore, the instant case and all related matters must be DISMISSED WITH PREJUDICE for lack of *in personam*, territorial and subject matter jurisdiction, as well as for improper Venue; and, pursuant to the 11th amendment.

MUNICIPAL, COUNTY, OR STATE COURTS lack jurisdiction to hear any case under the definition of FOREIGN STATE and under all related definitions below. Said jurisdiction lies with the "district court of the United States," established by Congress in the states under Article III of the Constitution, which are "constitutional courts" and has not included the territorial courts created under Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2, which are "legislative" courts. *Hornbuckle v. Toombs*, 85 U.S. 648, 21 L.Ed. 966 (1873), (See Title 28 USC, Rule 1101), exclusively, under the FSIA Statutes pursuant to 28 USC §1330.

Open with "I am here by special appearance with immunity under the 11th amendment of the US Constitution and this Court jurisdiction comes from FRCP 4 (j) as a Foreign State and as an America Citizen I am not subject in law or equity to a Foreign State.

MUNICIPAL, COUNTY, STATE COURT OR UNITED STATES DISTRICT

in the Fifty state 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.

5 A

are "constitutional courts" and has not included the territorial courts created under Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2, which are "legislative" courts. *Hornbuckle v. Toombs*, 85 U.S. 648, 21 L.Ed. 966 (1873), (See Title 28 USC, Rule 1101), exclusively, under the FSIA Statutes pursuant to 28 USC §1330.

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The Accuser has 10 day to respond to disprove all legal definition and prove that this Party has not being charged as Corporation or as a American Citizen and that the court and the Accuser is not protected or acting under 28 USC 1608 as a foreign state or political subdivision. Any failure on the Accuser to respond with in the tenth day, three days after that tenth day this court is ordered to place a Summary Judgment in favor of this Party to which all property, items, children and etc taken much be returned, all expense and time lost to the accused shall be paid that amount plus three times the amount back and all judgment dismissed without prejudiced.

Moreover, the process in the above-captioned case is not "regular on its face:" in law or equity against a Citizens.

Regular on its Face -- "Process is said to be "regular on its face" when it proceeds from the court, officer, or body having authority of law to issue process of that nature, and which is legal in form, and contains nothing to notify, or fairly apprise any one that it is issued without authority,"

6

Notice of Foreign Law

Beginners at studying Law are often looking for a "common law court". Common Law means: "due process of law", and "the law that is common".

When a court action is begun, subject matter jurisdiction of the court must be set. The setting of subject matter jurisdiction sets the law that will be common within that court, thus all courts so set are common law courts.

That court's law may not be your law. But when you enter into that court's jurisdiction you must either move them to your law or you'll be moved into and commonly under their law.

Therefore, if you want justice in that court you have to give that court notice of the law from your jurisdiction. That notice is called: "Notice of Foreign Law". In Team Law we've successfully been using the following notice:

COUNTY COURT, BOULDER COUNTY, COLORADO

Action No. 94T2274

NOTICE OF SPECIAL VISITATION and of FOREIGN LAW

The people of THE STATE OF
COLORADO,

Plaintiff:

vs.

Eric W. Madsen,

Falsely Accused.

At all times by Special Visitation, and not by General Appearance, conferring no jurisdiction whatsoever, and, throughout challenging this courts jurisdiction until such time as Plaintiff proves beyond a reasonable doubt that jurisdiction exists

I, Eric W. Madsen, am the Falsely Accused, and by these presents, I give, Notice, preserving and demanding all of my rights at all times, and waiving none of my rights at any time, including, but not

limited to, the right to counsel of choice that conforms to Law and to my religious beliefs, appearing specially and not generally, **challenging jurisdiction** in person and by these presents making a **Claim of Status** that I am not a resident of the state of the instant Forum, neither being a citizen pursuant to the 14th Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, nor a citizen of THE STATE OF COLORADO; And, by these presents I give you:

NOTICE OF FOREIGN LAW:

According to your own statutes at least at C.R.C.P. 44.1, Notice is given, by these presents, to this court and to the Judge hearing this matter, that I belong to a Jurisdiction foreign to the United States and foreign to this Forum of THE STATE OF COLORADO; I give Notice of Foreign law, Conflict of Laws, and Comity demanding all of my rights under the Laws of the Kingdom of Israel, God's Natural Law, recorded in part in the Bible, which Law is recognized in US Public Law 97-280 as "the word of God and all men are admonished to learn and apply it", and which Law is supported by:

The Magna Carta, The Bill of Rights of 1689, The Articles of Confederation, The Declaration of Independence, The Constitution for the united States of America, The Bill of Rights of 1787, the Civil Rights act of 1964, and the rights as codified in USC 28 §1333,

All of which are acceptable and unless other contractual limitations can be shown, Kingdom of Israel Law, must be used as controlling law in this or any action with, Ambassador Eric W. Madsen.

Respectfully submitted,

By my mark and seal:

Eric W. Madsen, Falsely Accused

Now you should note that the reason this document is so powerful is that they must operate their court according to your law. That obviously presupposes that you know your law else how will you know how to function and how will you know when they violate the law.



7

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

JKA

ALAN HUSAK

Plaintiff,

v.

DOMCO TARKETT, INC.

Defendant.

CIVIL ACTION

03-786

NO. 2003-C-50

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

Defendant, Domco Tarkett, by and through its undersigned counsel, hereby removes this action from the Court of Common Pleas Court of Lehigh County, Pennsylvania to the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania under the removal clause pursuant to 28 U.S.C. @ 1441 and @ 1446 and in support thereof avers as follows:

1. On or about January 8, 2003, plaintiff Alan Husak filed a Complaint in the County Court of Common Pleas for Lehigh County, Pennsylvania. See Exhibit A. To date, defendant has not received formal process. Defendant received a copy of the Complaint from the Lehigh County Court of Common Pleas in the course of the Court's ordinary civil administration procedures on January 15, 2003.

2. This suit is one which the District Courts of the United States have original jurisdiction in that it involves a controversy arising under the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States. 28 U.S.C. §1331.

3. The removal of this suit is authorized by 28 U.S.C. §1441(a).


A TRUE COPY CERTIFIED FROM THE RECORD

DATED: FEB 10 2003
ATTEST: *Mark Camacho*
DEPUTY CLERK, UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

7A

WHEREFORE, Domco Tarkett, Inc. respectfully requests that this Court take the necessary action to assist removal of this action and transfer records to the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Respectfully submitted,

By: 
William F. Kershner (I.D. No. 01690)
Heather A. Hoyt (I.D. No. 81105)
Pepper Hamilton, LLP
400 Berwyn Park
899 Cassatt Road
Berwyn, PA 19312
(610) 640-7800

Attorneys for Defendant,
DOMCO TARKETT, INC.

February 11, 2003

7B

In the district court of the united States for the Eastern Judicial District of Pennsylvania

Plaintiff

Case No.

vs.

28USC1441

28USC1443

28USC1446

Defendant

Notice of Removal

28 USC 1331

Notice of Removal pursuant to rule 11 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure with statement of the grounds for removal: of _____ as a foreign sovereign from Common Pleas Court of _____ Pennsylvania in case No. _____ under the removal clause Title 28USC1441(a)(b)(d)(e).

1 Defendant(s) _____, grants this Court Personal Jurisdiction over this matter to effect a remedy.

2 Defendant(s) _____, as a foreign sovereign never waived Jurisdiction.

3 Defendant(s) _____ are foreign sovereign(s) under names

the Foreign Sovereign Immunity Act, and not under the jurisdiction of the state Court action(s).

4 _____ are not citizens of the United States. name(s)

5 _____, as a foreign sovereign, never granted jurisdiction to _____ NAME COURT

6 No contract in breach.

7 _____ is operating under private international law. name(s)

8 _____, as a foreign sovereign, civil rights violated under 28USC1443 (1)(2). name(s)

9.

7c

Re: class follow up

Monday, July 5, 2010 7:22 PM

"nikihannevig@juno.com" <nikihannevig@juno.com>
View contact details

madmike5151@yahoo.com, mrknot85@gmail.com, proseinpa3@yahoo.com, autumnbriar@yahoo.com,
toothfairy00@hotmail.com, nickomero25@hotmail.com
Ok, Guys and Gals;

I just got off the phone with Rod at 7pm Rod said to tell you;

'In Federal Court, take the form the clerk hands you and tell him/her; "I want an Administrative Hearing. What box do I check?"'

No matter what he/she tells you, **make sure you clearly indicate on the form that you want an Administrative Review under Civil Action as provided for by 5 USC § 702** Take the Civil form your given, clearly identify the action you want, and address it to the Court Administrator under U.S.C. Title 5 Section 702.'

Best wishes,

Niki

http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/05/usc_sec_05_00000702----000-.html

5 USC § 702. Right of review

How Current is This?

A person suffering legal wrong because of agency action, or adversely affected or aggrieved by agency action within the meaning of a relevant statute, is entitled to judicial review thereof. An action in a court of the United States seeking relief other than money damages and stating a claim that an agency or an officer or employee thereof acted or failed to act in an official capacity or under color of legal authority shall not be dismissed nor relief therein be denied on the ground that it is against the United States or that the United States is an indispensable party. The United States may be named as a defendant in any such action, and a judgment or decree may be entered against the United States: Provided, That any mandatory or injunctive decree shall specify the Federal officer or officers (by name or by title), and their successors in office, personally responsible for compliance. Nothing herein

- (1) affects other limitations on judicial review or the power or duty of the court to dismiss any action or deny relief on any other appropriate legal or equitable ground; or
- (2) confers authority to grant relief if any other statute that grants consent to suit expressly or impliedly forbids the relief which is sought.

Other sites at <http://www.google.com/search?q=u.s.c.+title+5+702&rls=com.microsoft:en-us:IE-SearchBox&ie=UTF-8&oe=UTF-8&sourceid=ie7&rlz=1I7GWYE>

EA

COMMITTEE EXPLANATORY REPORTS:

Final Report explaining the March 1, 2000 reorganization and renumbering of the rules published with the Court's Order at Pa.B. (, 2000).

18 U.S.C. @ 3332(a), the special grand jury statute that mandates presentation of plaintiff's evidence