

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
**NAME DISTRICT COURT HERE**

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<b>PLAINTIFF NAME HERE</b>	:	
Plaintiff,	:	
	:	Case No. _____
v.	:	(to be filled in by the Clerk's Office)
	:	
<b>DEFENDANT NAME HERE</b>	:	
(Defendant 1)	:	
	:	
<b>DEFENDANT NAME HERE</b>	:	
(Defendant 2)	:	
	:	
Defendants	:	
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**RE: “PLEA [ANSWER] TO THE COURT”**

I, Appellation HERE, sui juris, make this restricted and special appearance, plea to the court, an answer to the criminal complaints before stated against nomen – [TRADE/TRUST NAME HERE.]

The court ought not have or take further cognizance of the action aforesaid, because the said “cause of action” and each and every one of them: [list out each individual charge with description HERE] accrued to the said [STATE HERE] is out of the jurisdiction of this court and exclusively within the jurisdiction of the united States of America supreme courts, Article III, for that to wit:

The said respondent, I Appellation HERE, am not a citizen of the state – [STATE HERE] because I am a Moor, a Moorish American National of African heritage, descent and bloodline, a Moabite.

**STATEMENTS AND FACTS**

**Material Fact and Point No. 1**

*I am not a Thing, with a TRADE NAME or NOMEN and I am not Black.*

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I, Appellation HERE the respondent am misrepresented and identified in the original complaint filed in the record [and every subsequent document submitted to this court by the prosecution – [Name Agent HERE] – BAR No. [Bar No. HERE] as well as other agents of this court and commonwealth or state] as a “RES” with NOMEN – [TRADE/TRUST NAME HERE], etc., and that I am black.

Let the record show, I do not have a name, as only a thing and property can have a name. My appellation is Appellation HERE, sui juris and I am not negro, coloured, african american, afro american, etc., but a Moor.

See Stare Decisis – Res Judicata Case: William Dungey v. Joseph Spencer (Oct. 18, 1855), “Regardless of Dungey’s skin color, his Portuguese or Moorish ancestry gave Dungey legal and social rights in the community, state and the country.”

American slander laws were enacted to safeguard and individual’s good reputation in the community against petty character assassinations, slander and defamation of character.

### **Material Fact and Point No. 2**

*The court [COURT NAME HERE], for the [STATE NAME HERE] does not have jurisdiction over I, Appellation HERE, the respondent.*

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When there is no personam jurisdiction, there can be no subject-matter or territorial jurisdiction.

See Stare Decisis – Res Judicata Case: Jackson v. Ashton (8 Pet., 148), “*held consent of parties could not give jurisdiction.*”

I Appellation HERE am a Moorish American National, within a foreign Government, the Moorish National Republic Federal Government North East Amexem Territories and Dominions and therefore protected under Treaty.

See united States of America Republic Constitution, Article VI, Clause 2.

The 1837 Treaty of Peace and Friendship between the united States of America and His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Morocco, [T.I.A.S., 8 Stat. 100; Treaty Series 244-1.] These two articles [20 and 21] in the treaty avers the supreme law of the land on how disputes and claims made between a Moor and a citizen or any persons under the protection of the united States and within its territories (see 18 U.S. Code §7) are to be settled and further state’s the Consuls as the competent authorizes to handle such matters, not the courts of the [STATE NAME HERE], nor any Agents to the same.

### **Material Fact and Point No. 3**

*The united States of America Republic Constitution prohibits states from applying their statutes against foreign nationals with Treaty rights that supersede them.*

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The Constitution of [STATE NAME HERE], to include cities, boroughs, counties and districts under its authority are prohibited from applying or enforcing it’s civil or criminal codes, statutes (see Page 1), regulations, or ordinances to any foreign national when there is already in existence a “standing” Treaty(s). bilateral agreements, or conventions between the two parties.

State constitutions and laws should not conflict with laws of the Federal constitution and that in case of a conflict state judges are “legally” bound to honor the federal laws and constitution over those of any state.

See, the united States of America Republic, constitution, Article VI, Clause 2 and 3. The Supremacy Clause.

See Stare Decisis – Res Judicata Case: Kolovrate v. Oregon, 366, U.S. 187, “*State policies as to the rights for foreign nationals must give way under the constitutions supremacy clause to overriding federal obligations and treaties and conflicting arrangements.*”

“If the provisions of a treaty have not been superseded or abrogated, they prevail over any requirements of state law which conflict with them.”

Clark v. Allen, 331, U.S. 503, “*It is not for the state to denounce treaties generally en bloc.*”

### **Material Fact and Point No. 4**

*No state can introduce new citizens, that power is held exclusively to the Congress of the united States under the Rules of Naturalization.*

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No state can, by any act or law of its own, passed since the adoption of the Constitution, introduce a new member into the political community created by the Constitution for the united States.

It cannot introduce any person, or description of persons, who were not intended to be embraced in this new political family, which the Constitution brought into existence, but were intended to be excluded from it.

Dred Scott v. John F.A. Sandford (1857). *The Constitution has conferred on Congress the right to establish an uniform rule of naturalization and this right is evidently “exclusively” and has always been held by this court to do so.*

See united States of America Republic Constitution, Article I, Section 8, Clause 4.

*No state can naturalize an alien, invest him with the rights and privileges secured to a citizen of a state under the Federal Government, therefore cannot be sued in the Court of any state for violations of any state statutes.* Dred Scott v. John F.A. Sandford (1857).

I, Appellation HERE, by the laws of the united States Constitution cannot be a citizen of the [STATE NAME HERE], nor a citizen of the united States as I have not filed naturalization paperwork to become one, nor can it be presumed under common law.

States cannot exercise authority beyond the limits marked out by the Constitution.

#### **Material Fact and Point No. 5**

*The united States District Courts have exclusive jurisdiction in controversies involving foreign nationals.*

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As a foreign national, the District Courts for the united States has original jurisdiction over claims and cases between parties of different states and foreign states and citizens, not the [COURT NAME HERE] of the [STATE NAME HERE].

See The united States of America, Constitution, Article III, Section 2 – The Diversity of Citizenship Clause.

I, Appellation Here, being the respondent, from the Moroccan Government and the plaintiff being the [STATE NAME HERE], puts this case under the jurisdiction of a Article III Court – The united States District Courts.

See Stare Decisis – Res Judicata Cases: Clark v. Allen, 331 U.S. 503, “*Foreign Affairs are exclusively reserved by the Constitution to the Federal Government.*”

Bingham v. Cabot (3 Dall. 382), “*The provision of the Constitution which gives jurisdiction in controversies between citizens of different states, he must distinctly show in his pleading that they are citizens of different States; and he cannot maintain his suit with out “showing” that fact in the pleadings.*”

Therefore, all charges filed under libels [ENTER CASE /CHARGE NO. HERE], etc., are civil claims as you do not have authority lawfully to file criminal charges against me as I am not accused as well as there are no witnesses against me I’ve wounded or killed.”

The Supreme Court will decide Constitutional issues or state law.

#### **Material Fact and Point No. 6**

*Individuals of African heritage, descent and bloodline can not be citizens of any state or of the united States.*

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An African was not intended to be included in and formed no part of the people who framed and adopted the Declaration of Independence. (Dred Scott v. Sandford Case)

An African, whose ancestors were brought into this country and placed into involuntarily servitude, is not a “citizen” within the meaning of the united States of America Republic Constitution; and not being citizens they are not entitled to sue in that character in a court of the united States and the Circuit Courts has no jurisdiction in such a suit.

See united States of America Republic Constitution, Amendment Thirteen (13) with its original Twenty (20) Sections – SEC. 12. Africans shall not be citizens. See Lyons in Seward Treaty, 1862

I, Appellation HERE, a Moorish American National, cannot be made a citizen of the [STATE NAME HERE] by being “carried” into such territory, even if the intention was to become a permanent resident or inhabitant.

The alien is excluded, because being born in a foreign country, he cannot be a member of the community until he is naturalized.

See the united States of America Constitution, Article I, SEC. 8 CL.4, *The Constitution applies to me as a foreign national only through the article VI, CL.2, the treaty clause.*

**Material Fact and Point No. 7**

*No civil action for the collection or recording of taxes or of any fines, penalties, or forfeitures, shall be commenced unless the Secretary authorizes or sanctions the proceedings and the Attorney General, or his delegates directs that the action be commenced. Title 26 U.S. Code § 7401.*

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**Material Fact and Point No. 7**

*Enter Any More Important Facts In The Claim You Want HERE*

**IN CONCLUSION**

All material facts and points considered, not being a citizen within the meaning of the united States of America Republic Constitution, nor the Constitution of the [STATE NAME HERE], I cannot be sued for offense in its courts based on [STATE NAME HERE] State statutes; [Enter Statutes under the case number HERE.]

The only decision for administrative clerks [judges] of this court – [COURT NAME HERE] is to vacate judgment and dismiss all charges without prejudice.

As a Civilian I am entitled to my rights and private property. As a Civilian, I have a right to “subrogation in equity” as surety.

**VI. SIGNATURE**

By signing this complaint, you represent to the court that the facts alleged are true to the best of your knowledge and are supported by evidence, that those facts show a violation of law, and that you are not filing this complaint to harass another person or for any other improper purpose.

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Name Here  
Mailing Location Here  
[CITY Territory, STATE Republic ZIP]  
Phone: 000.000.0000  
Email:

Dated: Month, dd yyyy