FILED

FEB 2 4 2010

## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Clerk, U.S. District and Bankruptcy Courts

| STANLEY PAUL SMITH,             | ) |                  |                |
|---------------------------------|---|------------------|----------------|
| Plaintiff,                      | ) |                  |                |
| V.                              | ) | Civil Action No. | <b>10</b> 0290 |
| PRESIDENT BARACK OBAMA, et al., | ) |                  |                |
| FRESIDENT BARACK OBAMA, et at., | ) |                  |                |
| Defendants.                     | ) |                  |                |

## MEMORANDUM OPINION

This matter comes before the court on review of plaintiff's application to proceed *in* forma pauperis and pro se civil complaint. The court will grant the application, and dismiss the complaint.

The Court has reviewed plaintiff's complaint, keeping in mind that complaints filed by pro se litigants are held to less stringent standards than those applied to formal pleadings drafted by lawyers. See Haines v. Kerner, 404 U.S. 519, 520 (1972). Even pro se litigants, however, must comply with the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Jarrell v. Tisch, 656 F. Supp. 237, 239 (D.D.C. 1987). Rule 8(a) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure requires that a complaint contain a short and plain statement of the grounds upon which the court's jurisdiction depends, a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief, and a demand for judgment for the relief the pleader seeks. Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a). The purpose of the minimum standard of Rule 8 is to give fair notice to the defendants of the claim being asserted, sufficient to prepare a responsive answer, to prepare an adequate defense and to determine whether the doctrine of res judicata applies. Brown v. Califano, 75 F.R.D. 497, 498 (D.D.C. 1977).

The list of defendants exceeds 10 pages, and there appear to be so many factual allegations against so many defendants that the Court cannot discern what claim or claims he brings against which defendant. The complaint is so vague, disorganized and confusing that it utterly fails to "give the defendant[s] fair notice of what the plaintiff's claim is and the grounds upon which it rests." *Conley v. Gibson*, 355 U.S. 41, 47-48 (1957). Neither the court nor the defendants can discern the nature or basis of plaintiff's claim, the relief plaintiff demands, and the basis of the court's jurisdiction. For these reasons, the complaint will be dismissed without prejudice for its failure to comply with Rule 8(a). An Order consistent with this Memorandum Opinion is issued separately.

United States District Judge

Date: Feb. 1, 2010