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10-04-08 DRAFT

2010 UPR: Human Rights Alert (Ngo) - The United States Human Rights Record – Allegations, Conclusions, Recommendations.

Executive Summary¹

1. Allegations

Judges in the United States are prone to racketeering from the bench, with full patronizing by US Department of Justice and FBI. The most notorious displays of such racketeering today are in:

a) Deprivation of Liberty - of various groups of FIPs (Falsely Imprisoned Persons), and

b) Deprivation of the Right for Property - collusion of the courts with large financial institutions in perpetrating fraud in the courts on homeowners.

Consequently, whole regions of the US, and Los Angeles is provided as an example, are managed as if they were extra-constitutional zones, where none of the Human, Constitutional, and Civil Rights are applicable.

Fraudulent computers systems, which were installed at the state and US courts in the past couple of decades are key enabling tools for racketeering by the judges. Through such systems they issue orders and judgments that they themselves never consider honest, valid, and effectual, but which are publicly displayed as such. Such systems were installed in violation of the **Rule Making Enabling Act**. Additionally, denial of **Access to Court Records** - to inspect and to copy – a First Amendment and a Human Right - is integral to the alleged racketeering at the courts - through concealing from the public court records in such fraudulent computer systems.

2. Conclusions

Widespread corruption of the states and **US judiciary** is systematic in nature, to the highest courts of the land. Collusion by **FBI**, the highest officers of **US Department of Justice**, and support by the highest officers of the largest **US corporations**, further complicate the matter. Therefore, it is unlikely that restoration of the integrity of the courts and the Human Rights of the people would be possible in a timely manner within the checks and balances that are provided within the US Constitution.

3. Recommendations

Urgent help is needed by our international friends, and the Universal Periodic Review is therefore a unique historic opportunity. We need international monitors to observe strict enforcement of the law on the courts themselves –

a) Rule Making Enabling Act and

b) Right to Access Court Record – to inspect and to copy.

These two laws are key to restoration of integrity of the courts and the Human Rights of the people.

Restoration of compliance of the US with ratified International Law is critical for world peace and welfare. The widespread corruption of the judiciary as a class is leading to disintegration of basic government controls in the US, as seen in the current integrity/financial crisis. Allowing such disintegration to proceed poses risks to world peace and welfare, which are difficult or impossible to assess. Therefore, concerted international efforts to restore integrity of the US courts and US government controls are a must.

¹ Notice:

Given the 10 page limit imposed by the UN UPR, this submission should be deemed as merely an abstract. A complete record with documentary evidence, as an Appendix, is posted at:

<http://www.scribd.com/doc/29564374/10-04-07-Revised-Draft-Human-Rights-Alert-UPR-Submission-s>

About the Justice System of Los Angeles County, California

Quotes from the past decade:

- "Los Angeles County got the best courts that money could buy".
KNBC (October 16, 2008)
- "Innocent people remain in prison"
LAPD Blue Ribbon Review Panel Report (2006)
- Los Angeles Superior Court's must be "examine[d for] its role in accepting pleas from innocent defendants and failing to detect police perjury or the conviction of the innocent."
LAPD Blue Ribbon Review Panel Report (2006)
- "...law enforcement, prosecutors and judges - inexorably chose containment. It is not that individuals or entities conspired to cover up corruption; it is that when a window on its true extent opened, they simply closed it."
LAPD Blue Ribbon Review Panel Report (2006)
- "The response by police to the Blue Ribbon Panel report was of interest in that it failed to ever mention past present or future investigation into the Rampart scandal abuses that were the reason the Panel was instituted, and were the subject of its report. Obviously the LA Superior Court and the DA office, the two other parts of the justice system that the Blue Panel Report recommends must be investigated relative to the integrity of the system, have not produced any response that we know of..."
LAPD Blue Ribbon Review Panel Report (2006)
- The justice system of Los Angeles shows tolerance "of a subcult of criminality in the ranks".
LAPD Blue Ribbon Review Panel Report (2006)
- Los Angeles County is "the epicenter of the epidemic of real estate and mortgage fraud." FBI (2004)
- "...judges tried and sentenced a staggering number of people for crimes they did not commit."
Prof David Burcham (Dean), and Prof Katherine Fisk, Loyola Law School, Los Angeles (2000)
- "This is conduct associated with the most repressive dictators and police states... and judges must share responsibility when innocent people are convicted."
Prof Erwin Chemerinsky (Dean), University of California, Irvine Law School (2000)

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2. Correlation with introduction of computerized case management systems at the courts
3. Conditions are unlikely to self-correct within the framework of US Constitution
4. Such conditions in the US incurs risks that defy assessment to world peace and welfare.

IV. [Recommendations](#)

1. No action is not a reasonable viable option
2. Immediate action is required to restore integrity of case management systems and court records in the US and the right to access court records – to inspect and to copy
3. Monitoring by the international community is essential
4. The US may opt to institute Truth and Reconciliation Commission to address the conduct of the judiciary

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I. Alleged Human Rights Violations

The primary Human Rights, pursuant to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, violations of which are alleged in instant submission are:

1. Article 2

Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

2. Article 7

All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.

3. Article 8

Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.

4. Article 9

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

5. Article 10

Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

6. Article 11

(1) Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defense.

(2) No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission, which did not constitute a penal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed.

7. Article 12

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honor and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

II. Key Cases

Human Rights Alert, a Los Angeles, California based NGO, alleges herein large-scale, pervasive abuse of the Human Rights of the people of the US through widespread corruption of the courts, law enforcement, the legal profession, and financial institutions. Nine (9) specific matters are provided below as highlights. Numerous others are listed in an Appendix:

1. **Ongoing, false imprisonment for over a decade of thousands of Rampart–FIPs (Falsely Imprisoned Persons), Los Angeles County, California (since before 1998).**

The Rampart-FIPs are the victims of the Rampart corruption scandal (1998-2000), almost exclusively black and latinos, who have almost all remained imprisoned. By estimate, about a third of them were still juveniles at the time of their false confinement. An official government panel (2006), which reviewed such state of affairs some eight (8) years after the launch of the initial scandal investigation, with no official report of the investigation ever issued, concluded that it was unreasonable from the start to expect that the corrupt justice system of Los Angeles County would have been able to investigate, prosecute, and judge its own corruption. The panel refused to issue specific findings regarding the scope and nature of the corruption involved in the Rampart scandal, since the Los Angeles Superior Court continues to deny access to court records, in disregard of US First Amendment and Human Rights. Therefore, not even a good estimate of the number of victims is available. The official review panel recommended an outside investigation, to examine the integrity of the Los Angeles Superior Court, Los Angeles County prosecutors, and the Los Angeles Police Department. Such recommendations remain unheeded. The ongoing false imprisonment of thousands of Rampart-FIPs is alleged as a Human Rights disgrace of historic proportions.

2. **Ongoing false imprisonment of two of the Angola Three, New Orleans, Louisiana (since 1972)**

In 1972, in Louisiana, 3 young black men were silenced for trying to expose continued segregation, systematic corruption, and horrific abuse in the biggest prison in the US, an 18,000-acre former slave plantation called Angola. In 1972 and 1973 prison officials charged Herman Wallace, Albert Woodfox, and Robert King with murders they did not commit and threw them into 6x9 ft cells in solitary confinement, for over 36 years. Robert was freed in 2001. In March 2008, solitary confinement of the other two was terminated, but Herman and Albert remain behind bars.

Three court cases are now pending. Albert Woodfox and Herman Wallace are both appealing to have their convictions overturned. On October 9, 2009, the State Supreme Court denied Wallace's writ, so he will now be filing a habeas petition in Federal Court.

The joint federal civil rights lawsuit of Woodfox, Wallace, and Robert King, arguing that their time in solitary confinement is “cruel and unusual punishment,” will go to trial any month in Baton Rouge, at the U.S. Middle District Court.

3. **False hospitalization of 70 year-old, former US prosecutor Richard Fine, Los Angeles County, California (since March 2009)**

Richard Fine exposed and vocally rebuked the taking by ALL Los Angeles County judges of payments (~\$45,000 per judge per year) that were eventually ruled in October 2008 “not permitted”. In parallel, he documented that it became practically impossible to win a case at the courts against the payer of the “not permitted” payments – Los Angeles County. In February 2009, at the urging of the California Judicial Council, the California Governor signed into law of dubious validity “Retroactive Immunities” for all judges who took such “not permitted” payments, to mitigate their civil and criminal liabilities. Less than two weeks later, on March 4, 2009, Richard Fine was apprehended by the Los Angeles County Sheriff’s Department Warrant Detail – albeit with no warrant at all. He has been falsely hospitalized under solitary confinement ever since. His case is of historic significance, since it provided abundant evidence of (a) the racketeering nature of the

conduct of the courts and the justice system of Los Angeles County, covered up by fraudulent conduct all the way up to the US Supreme Court, and (b) the central place of the case management and public access systems in producing false court records and perverting justice in all justice system agencies involved – Los Angeles Superior Court, Los Angeles Sheriff’s Department, US District Court- Central District of California, and US Court of Appeals, 9th Circuit, and US Supreme Court. On March 12, 2010 Clerk to Associate Justice Anthony Kennedy issued a letter purporting the Richard Fine’s Application for Stay of Execution of “Continuous Confinement” was denied on the same date. However, the online US Supreme Court system failed to list either the Application or the denial order, and no order was ever found in the case file at the US Supreme Court either.

4. Drowning deaths of prisoners during Hurricane Katrina, and post-Katrina police shootings of unarmed blacks, New Orleans, Louisiana (2005).

An unknown number of prisoners were abandoned by the prison guards to drown in a New Orleans prison when water level was rising. It was likely one of the most serious abuses of Human Rights in the US in the past decade. No official report of US, State of New Orleans, or local government could be found on the matter. The case remains shrouded in secrecy, with no evidence of corrective measures at all.

5. False imprisonment of thousands of juveniles in a “kids for cash” scandal, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania (exposed in 2008).

The false imprisonments in Pennsylvania were the result of corruption of the justice system, were the main culprits are State of Pennsylvania judges, of are now prosecuted for racketeering. The case is still unfolding. Media reports indicate that complaints regarding corruption of the courts in Luzerne County were ignored for years.

6. Large-scale corruption of the courts in El Paso, Texas (exposed in 2009).

The scope of the corruption of judges in El Paso, Texas, is difficult to gauge, since media are denied access to court records, and information is scarce of the still evolving scandal.

7. Large-scale corruption of government and the courts, San Bernardino County, California (exposed in 2010).

The scandal is still evolving. For several years the local media in San Bernardino County, California, have been exposing and denouncing the corruption of senior county officials and the San Bernardino Superior Court. Senior County officials were indeed recently indicted. However, there is no indication that investigation of overwhelming, credible evidence of corruption of the San Bernardino Superior Court has ever been instituted.

8. Deprivation of the Right for Possession: Ongoing Financial/Integrity Crisis involving Large Financial Institutions, law-firms, the Courts, and Banking Regulators, Los Angeles County, California, and across the US (exploded in 2008)

The evidence reveals a multi-level integrity crisis: (a) Fraud of unprecedented, trillions-of-dollars-scale against the US treasury and the people by large US financial institutions; (b) Routine fraud against individual home owners by the same institutions in collusion with the courts and large law-firms, and (c) Refusal of US law enforcement to provide Equal Protection for the individual victims of such abuse, and cover up of the criminality underlying the crisis in reports to the people, to US Congress, and to the international community.

The case of Joseph Zernik is provided as an example, since it included full documentation of abuse of Human Rights at the Los Angeles Superior Court, at the US District Court, Los Angeles, and the US Court of Appeals, 9th Circuit. Moreover, the case provided evidence that large financial institutions were directly involved in such abuse Countrywide Financial Corporation, Bank of America Corporation (recipient of some \$200 billions in bailout funds), and Old Republic

International. Evidence submitted to the US Comptroller of the Currency documented direct involvement of Brian Moynihan, President of Bank of America in fraud in this case.

Further evidence is provided for collusion in such abuse by some of the world's and US largest law-firms, including but not limited to Bryan Cave, LLP, Sheppard Mullin, and Buchalter Nemer.

Evidence is also provided of refusal of FBI, SEC, Office of Federal Trade Commission, Office of Thrift Supervision, and Office of the Comptroller of the Currency to provide Equal Protection to the individual victims.

In November 2007 Dr Zernik was forced to leave his home and his property under the threat of force, unlawful by credible. His property was forcibly entered by Attorney David Pasternak, former President of the Los Angeles Bar Association, who claimed to take possession of it, albeit, with no valid legal foundation. Attorney Pasternak later conducted fraud in conveyance of title on the property, as opined by Mr Wedick, a fraud expert and FBI veteran, who had been decorated by US Attorney General, by US Congress, and by FBI Director. Dr Zernik's property was taken for private use, and to this date he has never received a penny in compensation. His equity in the property amounted to close to \$1 million. No local, state, or US agency has been willing to provide equal protection against such criminalities, although fraud expert Wedick opined "... fraud being committed..." and "...investigation should be immediately instituted..."

Please notice: The case involved no bankruptcy, no foreclosure, and no mortgage default of any kind.

The case presented a unique example for the cover up by US agencies of the alleged and opined criminality that underlies the current crisis, which is fundamentally an integrity crisis, not a financial or economic crisis *per se*.

9. Discrimination by the US Government against the region of Los Angeles County, California (at least since ~1980)

The discrimination is best evidenced in the refusal of US government to protect the fundamental Constitutional, Civil, and Human Rights of the 10 million residents of the county, including but not limited to right for Fair and Impartial Hearings, the right for National Tribunals for Protection of Rights, the right to Access to Court Records – to Inspect and to Copy, and the rights of Liberty and Possession. Such discrimination has been ongoing for at least two decades, effectively rendering Los Angeles County, California, an extra-constitutional zone. The origins of such state of affairs are found in long term collusion of US agencies with local agencies in profound violations of the law and abuse of the rights of the people, which left US agencies not willing, ready, able to investigate, and prosecute- if necessary, overwhelming credible evidence of racketeering by Los Angeles County judges.

10. Racketeering by judges is commonplace in the US, tolerated and patronized by US Department of Justice.

Judges were/are prosecuted for racketeering in recent decades in San Diego and San Jose, California, in Cook County (Chicago), Illinois, and in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania. However, the evidence indicates that racketeering by judges in various parts of the US is common, in both state and US courts. However, such conduct is tolerated and patronized by FBI and US Department of Justice. The installation in the past quarter century of computerized case management systems at the courts amounted to a sea change in operations of the courts. However, in not a single case that was examined, were such systems adequately established in the Local Rules of Courts. Moreover, in all cases that were examined, introduction of such systems was accompanied with denial of public access to critical court records. Such conditions are claimed to be central to the precipitous deterioration in integrity of the courts. Complaints alleging racketeering by judges of the Los Angeles Superior Court were filed with US Attorney General already in 2008, with large volume of credible evidence. It is alleged that senior FBI and US Department of Justice officers provided fraudulent responses to US Congress in this matter in 2008. In late 2009 complaints were filed with

US Department of Justice Inspector General, and Congressional Inquiries followed. The case is still pending.

III. Conclusions

The five (5) conclusions, listed below, are far reaching. Nevertheless such conclusions were deemed direct extension of the evidence provided by Human Rights Alert in instant submission. It is acknowledged that Human Rights Alert never mastered the resources or the time to provide full substantiation of such conclusions. However, the significance of such conclusions is such, that they must not be overlooked, even if taken only as defining the scope and depth of required international effort in such matters:

1. Precipitous Deterioration in Integrity of the US Justice System took place in recent decades.

Regardless of the US's unique contribution to establishment of the UN and the passage of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in the wake of World War II, conditions in the US today reflect substantial deterioration of the integrity of government in general, and the justice and financial systems in particular.

2. Introduction of false database and case management systems in the justice system, at US government agencies, and in financial institutions, was central to the deterioration in court integrity and consequent harms.

Such precipitous deterioration in the integrity of the Justice and Financial Systems in particular, and US government in general, is tightly correlated with the introduction of fraudulent large computer systems at US agencies. Major harm was inflicted through such compromised integrity in the US government – in areas that are not often seen as conjoined: Abuse of Human Rights, and major loss in US and world economic growth potentials.

3. The undermined integrity of US Justice and Financial Systems is unlikely to self-correct in a timely manner through checks and balances that are intrinsic to the US Constitution.

The conduct of the US and states judges was and is inherent and central to the development of current conditions. Such conduct is claimed as abandonment of their oath of loyalty to the US Constitution. Therefore, it was unlikely that the US government system, as a whole, would be able to self-correct in a timely fashion through the checks and balances that are inherent to the US Constitution.

4. Allowing such conditions to prevail and the deterioration to continue incurs major risks to world peace and welfare, which are difficult or impossible to assess.

Such compromised integrity of US government systems undermines the power of the US central government and the White House, and allows peripheral regions, such as Los Angeles County, California, to flaunt their defiance – as renegade regions of the US. Such conditions in Los Angeles County, California, are best reflected today in violation of Human Rights in a two-fold manner:

- (a) In the case of Richard Fine - the false hospitalization, for over a year, of the 70 year old former US prosecutor, who exposed the widespread corruption of the judges of the Los Angeles Superior Court in taking payments that were “not permitted”. He is held by the Los Angeles County Justice System for over a year with no warrant, no judgment/conviction and no sentencing ever been entered.
- (b) In real estate fraud by the Los Angeles Superior Court in collusion with Bank of America Corporation, including Brian Moynihan, its president – The case was opined as fraud by a highly decorated FBI veteran, and is only one of many cases of real estate fraud by the court that have been documented. However, FBI and US Department of justice are not ready, willing, able to enforce the law and provide Equal Protection to persons residing in Los Angeles County, California. Furthermore, to cover up such conduct senior US Department of Justice officers perpetrated alleged fraud on US Congress. The ongoing cover-up of racketeering by the judges

of Los Angeles Superior Court in collusion with senior management of Bank of America Corporation in the midst of the current crisis, defy any notion of reasonably functional government operations in the US today.

In both cases, the Los Angeles Superior Court, backed by the US Court, Central District of California, US Court of Appeals, 9th Circuit, are flaunting their disregard for Human, Constitutional, and Civil Rights and the Rule of Law.

Allowing the US to lose its cohesion at the dawn of the 21st century incurs major risks to world peace and welfare, which are difficult or impossible to assess.

IV. Recommendations

1. Ignoring the large-scale Human Rights violations by the US, exposed through the 2010 UPR, is not a reasonable, viable option for the international community.

Restoring the integrity of US government and restoring US Human Rights compliance are critical for world peace and welfare. No response at all must not be allowed.

2. International efforts should focus on immediate effective actions by the US government to enforce strict compliance of the US and state courts with: (a) *The Right to Access Court Records – to Inspect and to Copy*, and (b) *The Rule Making Enabling Acts (states/federal)*.

Emphasis on these two measures may initially appear as narrow and technical. However, based on review of conditions in various courts across the US, it is concluded that enforcement of these two measures is both necessary and sufficient to affect an immediate, dramatic improvement in integrity of the US Justice System. Moreover, enforcement of these two simple measures is easy to monitor. Finally, enforcement of these two measures will empower the residents of the various regions of the US to assert their Constitutional, Civil, and Human Rights, by making the courts much more transparent.

Implied in the enforcement of the *Rule Making Enabling Act* is explicit enumeration of the Local Rules of Courts, which are embedded in the specifications and programming of the computerized case management and public access systems of the courts. Such systems were installed in state and federal courts across the US in the past two decades. They amounted to a sea change in the operations of the courts. However, in no case that was examined, were the systems installed in a manner that was honest, valid, and effectual in compliance with the law. On the contrary, in each and every case that was examined, features were found in the design and operation of such systems, which upon review by competent fraud experts should be deemed fraud on the people.

Implied in enforcement of the *Rule Making Enabling Act* is also compliance with the requirement to post new proposed Rules for a reasonable period - for public comment and challenge. Given that such rules are embedded in computer programs, it would be necessary to extract such rules and explicitly state them in natural language. However, such process of extracting the Rules or assertions from existing programs must be publicly monitored in order to ensure compliance with the Rule Making Enabling Act. It is therefore deemed essential that extracting and posting the Local Rules embedded in such systems, be executed in the context of subjecting such systems to publicly accountable validation (certified, functional logic verification). Similar measures should eventually follow in other US agencies, in financial institutions, and in public corporations. The need is apparent to develop in the US a professional license in the field of publicly-accountable computer systems validation (certified, functional logic verification).

3. Effective monitoring by the International Community of US efforts to restore the Rule of Law by enforcement of the law on the courts is essential – a reverse Marshall Plan.

The primary stakeholders – the UN, the European Union, and China, must engage in intensive monitoring of US actions and progress in enforcing the law on the US and states courts. One form of such monitoring that may prove particularly effective, would be in routine, comprehensive attempts by such international monitors to exercise the right to access public records – to inspect and to copy, at the courts and at any other applicable US and states agencies. Involvement of international experts in validating the Court’s case management and public access, may likewise prove to be a must, since the evidence shows timidity by US experts in addressing the double hazard of court corruption, and major harm inflicted by computer programmers on the Human Rights of the people of the US.

4. The US may opt to institute a “Truth and Reconciliation Commission”.

It is claimed that once public access to court records – to inspect and to copy – is restored, the US public is likely to be shocked by the level of criminality by state and federal judges, which is evidenced in court records that are today concealed. Conditions in the US today are in fact “Tyranny of the Courts”. Accordingly, upon relief of such tyranny, Truth and Reconciliation Commission may be found to be a practical necessity, as used in other nations who emerged from various types of oppression.

###

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1. Precipitous Deterioration in Integrity of the Justice System in recent decades.

Regardless of the US's unique contribution to establishment of the UN and the passage of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, conditions in the US today reflect substantial deterioration of the integrity of government in general, and the justice and financial systems in particular.

2. Correlation with Introduction of Case Management Systems:

The report suggests that such deterioration is tightly correlated with the introduction of fraudulent large computer systems in at US agencies.

3. Conditions are Unlikely to Improve Within the Framework of US Constitution.

Moreover, conditions in the US today are assessed as such that cannot be effectively addressed within the existing US Constitutional frameworks

IV. Recommendations

1. Restoring the Integrity of US Government and US Human Rights Compliance is Critical for World Peace and Welfare.

Ignoring conditions at the US is not a viable option for the international community.

2. Immediate Action is Required to Restore Integrity of Case Management Systems

Urging the US government to immediately institute mechanisms for publicly accountable validation (certified, functional logic verification) of large computerized database systems in the courts, in correctional institutions, at banking regulators, and large public corporations – including but not limited to financial institutions.

3. Monitoring by the International Community is Essential

Careful monitoring of conditions in the US by the UN and the international community.

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A. Los Angeles County, California

1. Los Angeles Superior Court - Criminal Courts

Large-Scale, Long-Term False Imprisonments in Los Angeles County, California

a) Rampart Scandal (1998-2000)

The largest corruption scandal in the history of the US justice system involved routine framing of innocent defendants by officers of the undercover narcotic unit of the Rampart Division, and evidence of their role in illicit drug markets and various other types of criminal conduct.

b) Rampart-FIPs (Falsely Imprisoned Persons)

The thousands who are the victims of the Rampart Scandal (1998-2000), almost exclusively black and latinos, and by estimate – a third still juveniles at the time of their framing, remain in prison. It is a Human Rights violation of historic proportions.

c) Judge Jacqueline Connor

Overwhelming credible evidence shows Judge Connor's central role in the large-scale false imprisonments in Los Angeles County and her special relationship with the undercover narcotic unit officers, which later turned out to be at the center of the corruption. Regardless, she continues to sit on the bench, FBI refuses to investigate the case against her, and she did not hesitate to condemn defendants to capital punishment as well.

d) Records

Official reports, independent reports, media reports of the Rampart scandal, the Rampart FIPs, Judge Jacqueline Connor, and the First Rampart Trial part

2. Los Angeles Superior Court – Juvenile Courts

a) Ongoing false imprisonment of juveniles

About a third of the Rampart FIPs are estimated to have still been juveniles at the time that they were falsely convicted and falsely sentenced to long prison terms. Their ongoing imprisonment is a Human Rights violation of historic proportion.

- b) Records
- 3. [Los Angeles Superior Court - Probate Courts](#)
 - a) Abuse of the Elderly and Others under Conservatorships was documented in an acclaimed series of articles by the Los Angeles Times (2005). No discernable reform was instituted.
 - b) Records
- 4. [Los Angeles Superior Court – Family Courts and Children’s Services](#)
 - a) Abuse and death of children under custody programs continue at alarming rate in recent years. The respective agencies administrators come and go, but no true reform was instituted.
 - b) Records
- 5. [Los Angeles Superior Court - Case Management \(Sustain\) and Public Access \(E-Court\) Systems](#)
 - a) Alleged large-scale fraud on the people in computer systems of the court.
 - b) Records
- 6. [Los Angeles Superior Court - Denial of Access to Court Records - to Inspect and to Copy](#)
 - a) Los Angeles Superior Court denies the right to access court records
 - b) Records
- 7. [Los Angeles Superior Court- Wide Spread Corruption of the Courts](#)
 - a) Taking by Judges of Payments that were “Not Permitted”
 - b) Perversion of justice in the case of *Sturgeon v Los Angeles County*
 - c) Dubious “Retroactive Immunities”
 - d) Retaliation against the whistleblower
 - e) Records
- 8. [Los Angeles Superior Court – Civil Courts: Real Estate Fraud by the Courts](#)
 Los Angeles County was defined already in the early 2000s by FBI as the “epicenter of the epidemic of real estate and mortgage fraud”. It is alleged that the Los Angeles Superior Court, attorney, financial institutions, and other government agencies are directly involved in perpetrating such real estate fraud cases on the people. FBI and US Department of Justice, as well as the US Courts were fully aware of such conduct and patronized the alleged racketeering by the judges of the Los Angeles Superior Court.
- 9. [Los Angeles Superior Court - Financial Mismanagement/Financial Fraud](#)
 Conclusive evidence of financial mismanagement/fraud at the Los Angeles Superior Court goes back at least a decade. It is alleged as integral part of the evidence of racketeering, which FBI and US Department of Justice refuse to investigate:
 - a) Corporations and funds reported a decade ago (1999).
 - b) “Journal Entry” cases, which FBI refuses to investigate.
 - c) Receiverships, child support, conservatorships.
 - d) Corporate structure of the Court and the County, computers systems, “not permitted” payments.
 - e) Records
- 10. [Los Angeles Superior Court – Presiding Judge Charles McCoy and Clerk of the Court John A Clarke](#)
- 11. [Los Angeles County Sheriff’s Department](#)
 - a) Public access (online Inmate Information Center) and case management systems (Los Angeles County Booking Records) of the Sheriff’s Department
 - b) False Records Of the Sheriff’s Department for Foundation of Holding Numerous Inmates in the Los Angeles Jails
 - c) Refusal of the Sheriff’s Department to Correct False Records Posted Online as Foundation for the Arrest and Imprisonment of Richard Fine.
 - d) Denial of Access to Public Records
 - e) Refusal of the Sheriff’s Department to Accept Complaints Regarding False Arrests and False Imprisonment
 - f) Complaint filed with the Sheriff’s Department of Los Angeles County –Alleged Corruption of Bond/Bail Operations
 - g) Refusal of Local Law Enforcement to Accept Complaints of Criminal Conduct - Los Angeles County Sheriff’s Department to accept complaints on alleged abuses and violent crimes
 - h) False Arrest and False Imprisonment of Richard Fine
 - i) Conditions in Los Angeles County Jails
- 12. [Los Angeles County: Refusal of Law Enforcement to Provide Equal Protection](#)
 - a) Refusal of Local Police to Accept Complaints of Criminal Conduct– City of La Verne
 - b) Refusal of Local Police to Accept Complaints of Criminal Conduct– City of Beverly Hills
- 13. [Los Angeles County, California: Conduct of Large Law-Firms](#)
 Attorneys as a class should be considered as part of government, given the structure of the California State Bar Association – as an arm of the courts. The evidence demonstrate common corrupt practices of the profession – by

law firms large and small, and a “Code of Silence” – where no attorney dares to speak of such corruption, for fear of retribution. Particularly troubling is the conduct of large US or world law firms such as Bryan Cave, LLP, Sheppard Mullin, and Buchalter Nemer, who the evidence shows engage in what must be deemed as racketeering at the courts in collusion with judges and large financial corporations. In other cases – in collusion with the California Judicial Council, chaired by California Chief Justice Ronald George.

- a) Bryan Cave, LLP – false appearances and obstruction/perversion of justice on behalf of Countrywide Financial Corporation/ Bank of America Corporation.
- b) Buchalter Nemer – false appearances on behalf of Old Republic International.
- c) Jones Day -
- d) Sheppard Mullin, LLP – the Presiding Judge’s former law firm, engaged in alleged racketeering in collusion with judges of the court.
- e) Records

14. [Los Angeles County, California: Retaliation, Intimidation, Harassment, and False Hospitalizations of Attorneys](#)

- a) The case of Richard Fine – coerced medically unjustified hospitalization
- b) The case of Ronald Gottschalk – coerced psychiatric hospitalization
- c) The case of Steven Yagman – “a cage went looking for a bird”

B. [Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California](#)

1. [Riverside & San Bernardino Counties, California: Conservatorship Programs](#)

Abuse of the elderly, patronized by the courts, was repeatedly reported. California Department of Justice and Attorney General refused to take action.

2. [San Bernardino County, California: Government and the Courts](#)

3. [Allegations of real estate fraud by Judge Michael Welch](#)

Former Presiding Judge, San Bernardino County, was tied in newspaper report to numerous cases of real estate fraud under the conservatorship programs.

4. [Loans to judges by financial institutions.](#)

C. [State of California Justice System Agencies](#)

1. [California Correctional Institutions](#)

- a) Medical Care of Prisoners in California Correctional Institutions
Following findings of large-scale abuse in the medical care of prisoners in California, an Overseer was appointed under the Bush administration. The first Overseer attempted to reform medical care through ordering allocations of appropriate funds. He was then removed from office. Ineffectiveness of his replacement led to ongoing litigation in US Courts, where large-scale release of prisoners was ordered to remedy the situation, still uncorrected.

2. [Jerry Brown and the Office of California Attorney General](#)

The evidence shows that during his years in office California Attorney General Jerry Brown was fully informed of corruption in Los Angeles County courts, but refused to take action to provide equal protection from alleged racketeering by judges.

3. [Ronald George - Chief Justice, California Supreme Court, and Chair of the California Judicial Council](#)

- a) Installation of Sustain – The case management of the Los Angeles Superior Court was installed circa 1985, at a time that Ronald George served in leadership positions at the Los Angeles Court. Sustain
- b) His failed attempt to derail the appointment of Erwin Chemerinsky as founding dean of the University of California Irvine Law School.
- c) His direct responsibility, as Chair of the California Judicial Council, for the retaining of attorneys to engage in perversion of justice at the US Courts on behalf of State of California judges.
- d) Refusal to take corrective actions regarding various aspects of corruption of the courts.

4. [California Court of Appeals, 1st District \(San Francisco\)](#)

- a) Justice James A Richman and *Sturgeon v Los Angeles County*.

5. [California Court of Appeals, 2nd District \(Los Angeles\)](#)

- a) *Galdjie v Darwish*
- b) *Filipescu*
- c) Records

6. [California Court of Appeals, 4th District \(San Diego\)](#)

- a) *Sturgeon v Los Angeles County* - Ruling on payments that were “not permitted”

7. [The California State Bar Association – an Arm of the Courts](#)

- a) The case of the California State Bar Association
- b) The case of Los Angeles County Bar Association Former President – Attorney David Pasternak

- c) The case of California State Bar Association former Chair of Professional Responsibility and Ethics Committee – Attorney John Amberg
- d) The case of Disbarment of Attorney Richard Fine for “Moral Turpitude”
- 8. [California Department of Financial Institutions](#)
- D. [Government Agencies, in States Outside California](#)
 - 1. [New Orleans, Louisiana](#)
 - a) Solitary confinement of the Angola 3 for over 30 years (1970s)
 - b) Hurricane Katrina drowning deaths of prisoners (2005)
 - c) Post-Hurricane Katrina shooting by police of unarmed blacks (2005)
 - 2. [Luzerne County, Pennsylvania](#)
“Kids for Cash” false imprisonments of juveniles in judicial racketeering case, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania
 - 3. [Harris County, and El Paso, Texas](#)
 - a. Sheriff’s Office records, Harris County, Texas
 - b. Judicial Corruption scandal, under seal, El Paso, Texas
- E. [US Courts – National Tribunals for Protection of Rights](#)
 - 1. [US Court, Central District of California](#)
 - b. Audrey Collins – Chief Judge, and Terry Nafisi – Clerk of the Court
 - c. Judge Virginia Phillips: March 21, 2008 Minute Order; Minute Order, Judgment in *Zernik v Connor et al*
 - d. Judge John Walter: June 29, 2009 Judgment in *Fine v Sheriff of Los Angeles County*.
 - e. Judge Steven Larson
 - f. Judge Manuel Real
 - g. Magistrate Carla Woehrl: Alleged perversion of justice in both *Zernik v Connor et al* and *Fine v Sheriff of Los Angeles County* () – effectively acting as the patron of the racketeering judges of the Los Angeles Superior Court at the US District Court, Central District of California.
 - h. Judge Gary Feess: June 15, 2001 Consent Decree, and Office of the Overseer for Civil Rights in *US v City of LA et al* ().
 - i. PACER and CM/ECF – systems of the US District Court, LA
 - j. Denial of Access to Public Records – First Amendment Right
 - 2. [US District Court, Vermont](#)
 - a. *Huminski v Rutland Police Department* (), and case management/public access systems.
 - 3. [US District Court, Washington DC](#)
 - b. *Zernik v Melson et al*
 - 4. [US Court of Appeals, 2nd Circuit](#) - and then Circuit Judge Sonia Sotomayor
 - a) Then Circuit Judge Sonia Sotomayor – issuance of unsigned order in *Huminski v Town of Bennington, Vermont* ().
 - b) Denial of Access to Public Records
 - c) Records
 - 5. [US Court of Appeals, 9th Circuit](#)
 - a) Chief Judge- Alex Kozinski, Circuit Judges Richard Paez and Richard Tallman in *Richard I Fine v Sheriff of Los Angeles County* (09-071692).
Unsigned, unauthenticated, false and deliberately misleading June 30, 2009 Order denying the Emergency Petition of the falsely imprisoned Richard I Fine, issued in the names of Chief Judge Alex Kozinski and Circuit Judges Richard Paez and Richard Tallman:
 - b) Circuit Judges Stephen Reinhardt, Marsha Berzon and Milan Smith in *Joseph Zernik v United States District Court For The Central District Of California* (08-72714),
Unsigned, unauthenticated, false and deliberately misleading, unsigned, unauthenticated June 25, 2008 and June 26, 2008 Orders denying the Emergency Petition of Joseph Zernik, originating from real estate fraud by the judges of the LASC, as opined by decorated FBI veteran fraud expert James Wedick. The Orders were issued in the names of Circuit Judges Stephen Reinhardt, Marsha Berzon and Milan Smith:
The practices involved in the operation of the public access (PACER) and the case management and electronic court filing at the CCA9th, were deemed fraud, similar to that which is routinely perpetrated at the USC-CACD. The public access system (PACER) displays orders and judgments that are not signed, and no authentication records are accessible to the public. The authentication instruments – the Notices of Docketing Activity (NDAs) are sequestered in the case management and electronic court filing system (CM/ECF), and are deemed fraudulent by design. Under such conditions, the CCA9th is deemed as posting online numerous dockets of cases that are never deemed valid court cases by the Court itself, and where the Circuit Judges feel at liberty to post orders and judgments that are contrary to the law of the US.
The CCA9th, like the USC-CACD, failed to ever establish its electronic authentication practices in Local Rules of Court, as required by law. The only place where such practices are mentioned, are User’s Guide to the CM/ECF program:
Like the USC-CACD, the CCA9th was shown to fail to serve the authentication instruments on pro se filers. Furthermore, at times issued, like the USC-CACD dishonest, invalid and ineffectual authentication instruments, failing to include the Court’s electronic stamp:
Denial of Access to court records, and denial of notice and service – Due Process rights:
The CCA9th, like the USC-CACD, denies access to records, in disregard of First Amendment rights, and also denies the right for Notice and Service of court records – a cornerstone of Due Process rights. Like the USC-

CACD, the CCA9th fails to serve the NDAs on pro se filers, and furthermore, denies access to the authentication records to pro se filers:

The NDA authentication instrument is deemed fraudulent by design:

Review of the authentication instrument itself – the Notice of Docketing Activity (NDA) – would lead a reasonable person to conclude that such authentication was never valid in the first place, and that the system as a whole was fraud by design. The authentication instrument, the NDA, fails to include the name of the person authenticating the records, fails to include any certification that such person, who purportedly constructed the docket, was authorized as a Deputy Clerk. Furthermore, the authentication instrument fails to include any language stating the Court’s orders and judgments, or any other record for that purpose was “entered”, and finally – no definitive binding statement is made relative to the service of the NDA itself. The language included in the NDA is in the future tense (“will be mailed”), is not on behalf of any particular individual, and it appears in the record below the electronic court stamp. In fact, in both cases listed above - Richard I Fine v Sheriff of Los Angeles County (09-071692), and Joseph Zernik v United States District Court For The Central District Of California (08-72714), the NDAs were NOT served on pro se filers at all

- c) Issuance of false and deliberately misleading NDA- including false record attachments:

An entirely different type of alleged fraud in the design and practice of NDAs was found in the case of Richard Shelley. In Shelley v Quality Loan Services (09-56133), an individual was attempting to protect his rights against a financial institution, again in alleged real estate fraud. The CCA9th denied the Appeal in the case in an unsigned order. Moreover, although the CCA9th did serve the NDA on Shelley in this case, albeit, with a false and deliberately misleading attachment – court order from an unrelated habeas corpus petition. The court failed to correct the error even after Shelley pointed it out to the court.

Such practice mirrored the false authentications of judgments and orders seen at the LASC in Samaan v Zernik (SC087400) and in Sturgeon v Los Angeles County (BC351286).

CM/ECF as designed and operated at the CCA9th is alleged as fraud on the people.

It is alleged that features, such as documented above and listed below, could not possibly exist in such system, which is critical for the Human Rights of some 50 million residents of the US, had the case management and electronic court filing system – CM/ECF – been ever subjected to publicly accountable validation (certified, functional logic verification):

- a) Invalid language of the authentication document that is the NDA (Notice of Docketing Activity);
- b) Failure to establish the practice and procedures of the NDAs in the Local Rules of Court in compliance with the law - Rule Making Enabling Act 28 USC §2071-7;
- c) The system allows the CCA9th clerk to issue NDAs that failed to include the Court’s electronic stamp, and
- d) The system allows the CCA9th clerk to issue an NDA that was linked to an order from an entirely unrelated case.

6. [US Supreme Court](#)

The evidence below shows that the US Supreme Court adopted the same corrupt practices of all other courts described in instant submission to the UN. The US Supreme Court engages in the issuance of decisions or pretense of decisions and rulings, which are surely never deemed honest, valid and effectual rulings and decisions by the court itself. The highlight of such conduct in the evidence below, is the deprivation of Liberty of Richard Fine through conduct of Supreme Court Justice Anthony Kennedy, which was claimed to have been denial of the Richard Fine Application for Stay of Sentence of “Coercive Confinement”, but – based on the records in the case - could not possibly be deemed as a valid denial as an action of the US Supreme Court.

- a. Richard I Fine v Sheriff of Los Angeles County (09-A827)

The evidence shown below documents the SCOTUS as the ultimate perpetrator of the fraud on the people, in generating false and fraudulent court records to affirm and provide the guise of legitimacy to conduct of the lower courts. The records are from the February 8, 2010 Application for Stay of Execution of Sentence of “Coercive Confinement”, Richard I Fine v Sheriff of Los Angeles County (09-A827), filed by the falsely imprisoned Richard Fine with Justice Patrick Kennedy, who holds oversight duties relative to the US CCA9th. The records show that what was reported as denial by the Supreme Court of the Application, had no valid records of a review at all.

- b. Orly Taitz

Attorney Orly Taitz reported similar events, where she was informed of review, but the records and events in the case failed to indicate valid review by the Court.

7. [Litigations involving Financial Institutions at the US Courts](#)

Underlying the current financial crisis, and failure to abide by the provisions of the Basel Accords on international banking.

- a) Borrower Sharon Diane Hill – Countrywide/ Bank of America
- b) Keener – SBSC Mortgage
- c) Borrower William Alan Parsley – Countrywide/Bank of America
- d) Shelley – Quality Mortgage Services
- e) Schaeffer- Hartford Life
- f) US - UBS-AG
- g) SEC v Bank of America Corporation
- h) Zernik – Countrywide/Bank of America, Union Bank, USC Credit Union, Coldwell Banker, Old Republic International

8. [US Administrative Office of the Courts](#)

Implementation of PACER & CM/ECF are alleged as a large-scale shell game fraud at the courts.

F. [US Department of Justice and Law Enforcement Agencies, Banking Regulators](#)

1. [Discrimination by the US government against the region of Los Angeles/Southern California](#)
 - a. Historic data – CIA drug trafficking to Los Angeles County during the 1980s and 1990s.
 - b. Refusal of the US government to address the Rampart Corruption scandal (1998-2000)
 - c. Alleged perversion of *US v City of LA et al* (2001) and appointment of an ineffective “Overseer for Civil Rights”
 - d. Alleged perversion of justice in the *US v City of LA et al* - the appointment of Overseer for Civil Rights with no valid entry of the Consent Decree – and the consequent failure to enforce the Consent Decree’s key provisions.
 - e. The role of law enforcement in illicit drug markets today.
 - f. Refusal of US agencies to enforce First Amendment right to access court records – to inspect and to copy in Los Angeles County, California
2. [Retaliation against Attorneys, Outside California, by US Agencies](#)
 - b. The case of New York attorney (name?) in re: GITMO detainees
3. [SEC, and Banking Regulators – Refusal to Enforce the Law in the Face of Credible Evidence of Criminality by Financial Institutions.](#)
 - c. SEC
 - i. Robert Reich, author of the article, is former US Labor Secretary, and the article, titled “Fraud on the Street” points to the SEC as the culprit in allowing the large scale fraud by financial institutions, which created the current crisis.
 - d. Office of US Comptroller of the Currency
 - e. Office of Federal Trade Commission
 - f. Office of Thrift Regulation
 - g. Records
9. Patronizing of widespread corruption of the judges and large financial institutions by senior officers of the United States
 - a. The case of Kenneth Kaiser (Assistant Director- FBI)
 - b. The case of Kenneth Melson (Director - US Dept of Justice)
 - c. The case of Glenn A Fine (Inspector General – US Dept of Justice)
 - d. The case of Mary Schapiro (Chair-SEC)
 - e. The case of David Kotz (Inspector General - SEC)
 - f. The case of John Dugan (Comptroller of the Currency)

G. [About Instant Submission](#)

1. [Denial of access to records](#)
The fundamental abuse, which is almost uniformly seen in agencies described in the report, is in the denial of access to public records. Liberty and other Human Rights cannot be restored absent such access.
2. [Media reporting of Human Rights Abuses in the US](#)
Deregulation in recent decades left US media concentrated under control by large corporate interests. Even the internet, which could have provided a remedy, appears to be effectively muzzled. The case of Wikipedia is provided as an example.
3. [Process and Procedures in Production of Instant Submission](#)
 - a. [Evidence for efforts to undermine the 2010 UPR of the United States](#)
 - b. [Records](#)

Appendix

A. Los Angeles County, California

1. LASC - Criminal Courts

Large-Scale, Long-Term False Imprisonments in Los Angeles County, California

- a) The Rampart Scandal (1998-2000)
- b) Rampart-FIPs (Falsely Imprisoned Persons)
- c) Judge Jacqueline Connor
- d) Records

The corruption of the Los Angeles criminal justice system was fully documented a decade ago, during the Rampart scandal (1998-2000), and its aftermath. However, the thousands, who were documented as falsely imprisoned almost exclusively blacks and latinos, remained imprisoned with few exceptions. The refusal of the US Department of Justice to address the issue appears related to the deep involvement of US agencies in the scandal itself, and in drug trading in Los Angeles, which was the underlying issue of the scandal (see report regarding CIA drug trafficking to Los Angeles under separate section).

The contrast between the treatment of the large scale false imprisonment and the corruption of police, prosecutors and judges in Los Angeles, and the corruption of the juvenile justice system in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, where a scandal is underway today, is striking and instructive. In Pennsylvania, the court immediately initiated review of all convictions by the allegedly corrupt judges, and US agencies are prosecuting such judges for racketeering. In Los Angeles, FBI and US Department of Justice refuse to accept complaints against such judge (see below). Such differential treatment is the foundation for the claims of discrimination by the US government against the region of Los Angeles – a violation of Human Rights of the 10 million residents of the County.

a. The Rampart Corruption Scandal (1998-2000) (from Wikipedia)

The **Rampart scandal** refers to widespread corruption in the [Community Resources Against Street Hoodlums](#) (or CRASH) anti-[gang](#) unit of the [Los Angeles Police Department](#) (LAPD) [Rampart Division](#) in the late 1990s. More than 70 [police officers](#) in the CRASH unit were implicated in misconduct, making it one of the most widespread cases of documented [police misconduct](#) in [United States](#) history. The convicted offenses include unprovoked shootings, unprovoked beatings, [planting of evidence](#), [framing of suspects](#), [stealing](#) and dealing [narcotics](#), [bank robbery](#), [perjury](#), and [covering up evidence](#) of these activities.^[1]

The Rampart Scandal is notable in popular culture because at least three Rampart police were found to be on the payroll of [hip-hop](#) mogul [Marion "Suge" Knight](#) of [Death Row Records](#), a convicted felon with known ties to the [Bloods](#) gang. Moreover, detective testimony and a [wrongful death lawsuit](#) filed on April 16, 2007, holds Rampart CRASH officers [Nino Durden](#), [Rafael Pérez](#) and [David Mack](#) responsible for the 1997 [drive-by](#) murder of platinum-selling hip hop recording artist [Notorious B.I.G.](#)^[2]

As of May 2001, the Rampart investigation, based mainly on statements of the admitted corrupt cop (Pérez), implicated over 70 officers of wrongdoing. Of those officers, only enough evidence was found to bring 58 before an internal administrative board. Of those, 12 were given suspensions of various lengths, 7 resigned, and 5 were terminated, bringing into question whether many of Pérez' statements were factual, or an attempt to shift attention from himself and transfer blame.^[3] As a result of the probe into falsified evidence and police perjury, 106 prior [criminal convictions](#) were overturned.^[4] The Rampart Scandal resulted in more than 140 civil lawsuits against the city of [Los Angeles](#), costing the city an estimated \$125 million in [settlements](#).^[5]

Possibly as a result of the scandal, Police Chief [Bernard Parks](#) was not rehired by Mayor [James K. Hahn](#) in 2001, and is believed to have precipitated Mayor Hahn's defeat by [Antonio Villaraigosa](#) in the [2005 election](#).^[6]

The full extent of Rampart corruption is still not fully known, with several rape, murder and robbery investigations involving Rampart police that remain unsolved to this day.^{[7][8]}

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- 2 Framing
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1. Timeline of scandal

1.1 March 18, 1997 - Officer Kevin Gaines road rage shootout

Around 4:00 pm on March 18, 1997, undercover [LAPD](#) officer [Frank Lyga](#) shot and killed Rampart [CRASH](#) officer [Kevin Gaines](#) in [self-defense](#) following a case of apparent [road rage](#).^{[7][9]} According to Lyga's and other witness testimony, Gaines pulled his green [Jeep](#) up to Lyga's [Buick](#). A confrontation ensued, with Gaines flashing [gang signs](#) at Officer Lyga.^[9] Lyga was followed by Gaines, with Gaines brandishing a [.45 ACPhandgun](#). Lyga took out his gun and called for

backup using a hidden radio activated by a foot pedal. Lyga's voice can be heard on police recordings, "Hey, I got a problem. I've got a black guy in a green Jeep coming up here! He's got a gun!"

Pulling up at a stop light, Lyga later testified that he heard Gaines shout, "I'll cap you." Lyga fired his [9mm Beretta 92](#) into the SUV, lodging one bullet in Gaines' heart. Lyga radioed one final transmission: "I just shot this guy! I need help! Get up here!"

The killing of a [black](#) officer by a [white](#) officer created a highly publicized LAPD controversy and prompted allegations that Lyga's shooting was [racially motivated](#). Lyga reported that Gaines was the first to pull a gun, and that he responded in self-defense. Lyga told [Frontline](#), "In my training experience this guy had 'I'm a gang member' written all over him."

In the ensuing investigation, the LAPD discovered that Gaines had apparently been involved in similar road rage incidents, threatening drivers by brandishing his gun. The investigation also revealed that Gaines was associated with rap recording label [Death Row Records](#) and its controversial owner, [Suge Knight](#). Investigators learned that Death Row Records, associated with the [The Bloods](#), was hiring off-duty police officers like Gaines to serve as [security guards](#).

Lyga served desk duty for one year while the LAPD reviewed the details of the shooting. Following three separate internal investigations, Lyga was exonerated of any wrong doing. The LAPD concluded that Lyga's shooting was "in policy" and not racially or improperly motivated.

Within three days of the incident, the Gaines family had retained attorney [Johnnie Cochran](#) and filed a wrongful death lawsuit against the city of Los Angeles for \$25 million. The city eventually settled with Cochran for \$250,000. Lyga was angry the city settled, denying him the chance to fully clear his name. Judge Schoettler wrote a letter to Chief Bernard Parks stating "Had the matter been submitted to me for a determination, I would have found in favor of the City of Los Angeles." Schoettler's letter alleged political reasons for settling the case, namely, City Attorney [James Hahn](#) was preparing to run for mayor and black voters were his primary demographic.^[5]

2. November 6, 1997 - Officer David Mack bank robbery

On November 6, 1997, \$722,000 was stolen in an [armed robbery](#) of a Los Angeles branch of [Bank of America](#). After one month of investigation, assistant bank manager Errolyn Romero confessed to her role in the crime and implicated her boyfriend, LAPD officer [David Mack](#), as the mastermind. Mack was sentenced to 14 years and three months in [federal prison](#). He has never revealed the whereabouts of the money, bragging to fellow inmates that he will be a [millionaire](#) by the time he is released.^[7]

3. February 26, 1998 - Rampart Station beating

Rampart CRASH officer [Brian Hewitt](#) brought Ismael Jimenez, a member of the [18th Street Gang](#), into the Rampart police station for questioning. According to Officer Pérez's recorded testimony, Hewitt "got off" on beating suspects. In the course of questioning, Hewitt beat the [handcuffed](#) Jimenez in the chest and stomach until he [vomited](#) blood. After his release, Jimenez went to the emergency room, and told doctors he had been beaten in police custody. Following an investigation, Hewitt was eventually fired from the LAPD, as was Ethan Cohan, a Rampart officer who knew about the beating but failed to report it (as Pérez had done until facing severe jail time). Jimenez was awarded \$231,000 in a civil settlement with the city of Los Angeles. Jimenez is currently serving time in [federal prison](#) for the distribution of drugs and conspiracy to commit murder.^[5]

4. May, 1998 - Investigative task force created

On March 27, 1998, LAPD officials discovered that six pounds of [cocaine](#) were missing from an evidence room. Within a week, detectives focused their investigation on LAPD Rampart CRASH officer Rafael Pérez. Concerned with a CRASH unit that had officers working off-duty for [Death Row Records](#), robbing banks, and stealing [cocaine](#), Chief Bernard Parks established an internal investigative task force in May 1998.

The task force, later named the Rampart Corruption Task Force, focused on the prosecution of Rafael Pérez. Completing an audit of the LAPD property room revealed another pound of missing cocaine. The cocaine had been booked following a prior arrest by Detective Frank Lyga, the officer who shot and killed Rampart officer Kevin Gaines. Investigators speculated Rafael Pérez may have stolen the cocaine booked by Lyga in retaliation for Gaines' shooting.^[5]

5. August 25, 1998 - Pérez arrested

Officer Rafael Pérez, at age 31 and a nine-year veteran of the Los Angeles Police Department, was arrested on August 25, 1998, for stealing six pounds of cocaine from a department property room. The cocaine was estimated to be worth \$800,000 on the street.^[10] As he was arrested, Pérez reportedly asked, "Is this about the bank robbery?" Pérez would later deny that he had any knowledge of David Mack's bank robbery, and never testified against Mack. Investigators would eventually discover eleven additional instances of suspicious cocaine transfers. Pérez eventually admitted to ordering cocaine evidence out of property and replacing it with [Bisquick](#).^[5]

On September 8, 1999, following a [mistrial](#), Pérez agreed to [cut a deal](#) with investigators. He pled guilty to cocaine theft in exchange for providing prosecutors with information about two "bad" shootings and three other Rampart CRASH officers engaged in illegal activity. For this deal, Pérez received a five-year prison sentence as well as [immunity](#) from further prosecution of misconduct short of murder. Over the next nine months Pérez met with investigators more than 50 times and provided more than 4,000 pages in sworn testimony. Pérez's testimony implicated about 70 officers in misconduct.^[5]

2. Framing

- Pérez framed 4 members of the Temple Street gang of being associated with killing a member of the Mexican Mafia Miguel "Lizard" Malfavon. This whole incident happened at a McDonalds on Alvarado street, where 4 supposed members all planned to kill him while he tried to collect taxes from the gang. Pérez found a material witness who had blood on her dress and she named 4 gang members all from Temple Street. He repeatedly changed the main killer and ended up framing Anthony "Stymie" Adams as the one who fatally shot Malfavon in the head with a rifle in the neighboring apartment.^[11]

3. CRASH culture

In extensive testimony to investigators, Pérez provided a detailed portrait of the culture of the elite CRASH unit. Pérez insisted that 90% of CRASH officers were "in the loop", knowingly framing innocent suspects and perjuring themselves on the witness stand. Pérez claims his superiors were aware of and encouraged CRASH officers to engage in misconduct; the goal of the unit was to arrest gang members by any means necessary. Pérez described how CRASH officers were awarded plaques for shooting suspects, with extra honors if suspects were killed. Pérez alleges that CRASH officers carried spare guns in their "war bags" to plant on suspects. In recorded testimony, Pérez revealed the CRASH motto: "We intimidate those who intimidate others."^[4]

CRASH officers would get together at a [bar](#) near [Dodger Stadium](#) in [Echo Park](#) to drink and celebrate shootings. Supervisors handed out plaques to shooters, containing red or black [playing cards](#). A red card indicated a wounding and a black card indicated a killing, which was considered more prestigious. Pérez testifies that at least one Rampart lieutenant attended these celebrations.^[12]

Rampart officers wore [tattoos](#) of the CRASH logo, a skull with a [cowboy hat](#) encircled with poker cards depicting the "[dead man's hand](#)", aces and eights.^[12]

4. Rampart ties to Death Row Records

The Rampart Corruption Task Force investigators discovered that hip-hop mogul [Suge Knight](#), owner of [Death Row Records](#), had several of the corrupted Rampart officers on his payroll, including Kevin Gaines, Nino Durden, Rafael Pérez, and David Mack. Knight was hiring off-duty Rampart police to work for Death Row as security guards for hefty amounts of money. For instance, after Gaines' shooting, investigators discovered Gaines drove a [Mercedes](#), wore designer suits, and found a receipt in his apartment for a \$952 restaurant tab at the Los Angeles hangout, Monty's Steakhouse.^[7]

i. Ties to the Bloods

Knight, a native of [Compton](#), has known ties to the Criminal Street Gang [Piru Bloods](#). Following Rafael Pérez's arrest, investigators discovered photos in Pérez's apartment depicting him dressed in red and flashing Blood gang signs. Since David Mack's arrest, he has openly joined the Bloods while in prison, renouncing his affiliation with the LAPD and wearing as much red colored clothing as can be obtained

in prison. At the time of Kevin Gaines' shooting by LAPD officer Frank Lyga, Gaines was flashing gang signs and waving a gun.^[13]

ii. Ties to the murder of Notorious B.I.G.

The April 16, 2007, wrongful death lawsuit for the murder of rapper [Notorious B.I.G.](#) names Rampart officers Durden, Pérez and Mack as perpetrators of the crime.^[21] The lawsuit states that Pérez admitted to the LAPD that he and Mack "conspired to murder, and participated in the murder of Christopher Wallace (aka Notorious B.I.G.)." Both Pérez and Durden were on duty the night of the murder outside the [Petersen Automotive Museum](#) on [Wilshire Boulevard](#) on March 9, 1997.

The wrongful death lawsuit is corroborated by testimony by investigating LAPD detectives [Brian Tyndall](#) and [Russell Poole](#), who believe Mack and other Rampart police were involved in the conspiracy to kill Wallace.^[14] Poole claims that LAPD Chief Bernard Parks refused to investigate their claims of Mack's involvement, suppressing their 40 page report, and instructing investigators not to pursue their inquiry. Detective Poole, an 18 year veteran of the force, quit the LAPD in protest and filed a lawsuit against the LAPD for violating his [First Amendment](#) rights in preventing him from going to the public with his information.^[15]

5. Record settlement

The city of [Los Angeles](#) faced more than 140 civil suits resulting from the Rampart scandal, with total estimated settlement costs around \$125 million.^[5]

[Javier Ovando](#) was awarded a \$15 million settlement on November 21, 2000, the largest police misconduct settlement in [Los Angeles](#) history. Twenty-nine other civil suits were settled for nearly \$11 million.^[5]

6. Rampart investigation cover up

There have been multiple allegations that Chief Parks and members of the LAPD were actively involved in obstructing the Rampart Investigation. Parks was in charge of Internal Affairs when Gaines and other Rampart officers were first discovered to have ties to the Bloods and Death Row Records. Parks is said to have protected these officers from investigation.^[8] According to Rampart Corruption Task Force Detective Poole, Chief Parks failed to pursue the Hewitt Investigation for a full six months. When Poole presented Chief Parks with a 40 page report detailing the connection between Mack and the murder of Notorious B.I.G., the report was suppressed.^[8]

On September 26, 2000, Detective Poole, an 18 year veteran of the force, filed a federal [civil rights](#) lawsuit against the city of Los Angeles and Chief Parks. Poole, lead investigator on the Lyga-Gaines shooting and member of the Rampart Corruption Task Force, resigned from the Department and claimed in his civil suit that Chief Parks shut down his efforts to fully investigate the extent of corruption within the Department. Poole specifies conversations and direct orders in which Chief Parks prevented him from pursuing his investigation into the criminal activities of David Mack and Kevin Gaines, notably involving the investigation of the murder of Christopher Wallace.^[16]

Many city officials, including Los Angeles County District Attorney Gil Garcetti, expressed a lack of confidence with Chief Parks' handling of the investigation.^[16] On September 19, 2000, the [Los Angeles City Council](#) voted 10 to 2 to accept a consent decree allowing the U.S. [Department of Justice](#) to oversee and monitor reforms within the LAPD for a period of five years. The Justice Department, which had been investigating the LAPD since 1996, agreed not to pursue a civil rights lawsuit against the city. Los Angeles Mayor [Richard Riordan](#) and Police Chief Bernard Parks opposed the consent decree, but were forced to back down in the face of overwhelming support by the city council.^[17]

The "L.A.P.D. Board of Inquiry into the Rampart Area Corruption Incident" was released in March 2000. The report made 108 recommendations for changes in LAPD policies and procedures. The Board of Inquiry report, sanctioned by Bernard Parks, was widely criticized for not addressing structural problems within the LAPD.^[17]

"An Independent Analysis of the Los Angeles Police Department's Board of Inquiry Report on the Rampart Scandal" was published in September 2000, by [USC](#) law Professor [Erwin Chemerinsky](#) at the request of the Police Protective League. Chemerinsky outlined six specific criticisms of the Board of

Inquiry report, namely that the LAPD minimized the scope and nature of the corruption; and abetted the corruption through its own internal negligence or corrupt policies. Chemerinsky called for an independent commission to investigate corruption; and a consent decree between the City of Los Angeles and the Justice Department to monitor effective reform.^[17]

The "Report of the Rampart Independent Review Panel", published in November 2000, was created by a panel of over 190 community members. Its report issued 72 findings and 86 recommendations. The report noted the Police Commission had been "undermined by the Mayor's Office" and that the Inspector General's Office had been "hindered by ... lack of cooperation by the (LAPD) in responding to requests for information."^[17]

7. Political and cultural aftermath

Police Chief [Bernard Parks](#) was not rehired by newly elected Mayor [James K. Hahn](#) in 2001. This arguably caused Hahn to lose the support of [South Los Angeles](#)'s black community, leading to his defeat by [Antonio Villaraigosa](#) in the [2005 election](#).^[16]

The ensuing elimination of the Rampart CRASH division following the scandal is believed to have enabled the [Mara Salvatrucha](#) (MS-13) gang to grow its already substantial power among the Rampart district's [Salvadoran](#) population.^[18] The rival [18th Street Gang](#) continues to thrive in Rampart as well, with as many as 20,000 members in Los Angeles county.^[19]

In 2002, the television series [The Shield](#) premiered, depicting a band of rogue Los Angeles police officers. The program was so directly inspired by the Rampart Scandal that "Rampart" was nearly used as the series title.^[20] The title was presumably changed in order to avoid potential production issues and conflicts with the LAPD.

In 2003, the Blue Ribbon Rampart Review Panel, chaired by [Constance L. Rice](#) of the [Advancement Project](#), was convened by the Los Angeles Police Commission and Chief [William J. Bratton](#). The panel's report was made public in 2006.

The action thriller movie [Cellular](#) featured a plot involving corrupt LAPD cops. Though it was not a serious crime drama, it used the Rampart Scandal to lend some credibility to the plot, showing a documentary segment of the Rampart Scandal in the bonus features of the movie DVD.

The plot of [Rockstar Games](#)' controversial game [Grand Theft Auto: San Andreas](#), set in 1992, involves three corrupt CRASH officers, one being a rookie who is not very comfortable with the actions of his colleagues, that are constantly harassing the player's character and making him do illegal actions like burning a rival gang house down and killing witnesses that are about to expose them to the media. They team up with gangs, give information about their rivals deals and actions, in hope that the gangs keep destroying each other, and with this, cleaning the streets for them. In the end of the game, officer Tennpenny, the only one left since his colleague and the rookie are dead, killed by the player and killed by Tennpenny himself, respectively, is considered not guilty by the court and this provokes riots in Los Santos (Los Angeles), that were based on the [Los Angeles riots of 1992](#). Tennpenny later dies in a car chase involving the player.

8. See also

[Police brutality](#)

[Police corruption](#)

[Christopher Commission](#)

9. References

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- [^] ^{[a](#)} ^{[b](#)} [Wrongful death lawsuit](#)
- [^] [PBS.org](#)
- [^] ^{[a](#)} ^{[b](#)} [PBS audio transcripts of Pérez](#)
- [^] ^{[a](#)} ^{[b](#)} ^{[c](#)} ^{[d](#)} ^{[e](#)} ^{[f](#)} ^{[g](#)} ^{[h](#)} [PBS Timeline](#)
- [^] ^{[a](#)} ^{[b](#)} [Racial Politics](#)
- [^] ^{[a](#)} ^{[b](#)} ^{[c](#)} ^{[d](#)} [Edward Lawson.com](#)
- [^] ^{[a](#)} ^{[b](#)} ^{[c](#)} [Poole Interview](#)
- [^] ^{[a](#)} ^{[b](#)} [Rolling Stone](#)

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15. [^ Detective Poole Lawsuit against LAPD](#)
16. [^ ^a^b Scandal Coverup PBS](#)
17. [^ ^a^b^c^d Reports from PBS.org](#)
18. [^ MS13 Profile](#)
19. [^ 18th Street Gang Profile](#)
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b. The Rampart-FIPs (Falsely Imprisoned Persons)

Rampart-FIPs (Falsely Imprisoned Persons) were and are those who were documented during the Rampart scandal investigation (1998-2000) to have been falsely convicted and falsely sentenced to prison terms by the Superior Courts of California for the County of Los Angeles. PBS Frontline estimated their numbers at many thousands,[1] [2] almost exclusively African-Americans and/or Latinos. A 2006 scandal report Rampart Reconsidered by the Blue Ribbon Review Panel documented their ongoing false imprisonment -hardly any were freed over the past decade, and senior police, prosecutors and judges were documented as refusing to allow their release.[3][4][5] The same report also documented that all investigations of the affair, their own included, were failures and fundamental facts in the matter were not yet known. From the perspective of a decade, review of the published materials, and additional evidence accumulated regarding the justice system in Los Angeles County, may allow better evaluation of the causes underlying the scandal. Regardless, the ongoing confinement of the Rampart-FIPs was concluded to be a human rights disgrace of historic proportions.[6][7]

Contents

- 1 Origins of the Rampart-FIPs
- 2 Current efforts to release the Rampart-FIPs
- 3 Perspectives
- 4 References
- 5 External links

Origins of the Rampart-FIPs

In describing the false imprisonments in Los Angeles County, notable legal scholars, not often given to hyperbole, used unprecedented language:

- ...judges tried and sentenced a staggering number of people for crimes they did not commit. How could so many participants in the criminal justice system have failed either to recognize or to instigate any meaningful scrutiny of such appalling and repeated perversions of justice? ...we felt a particular obligation to ensure that no aspect of the Los Angeles criminal justice system, including the lawyers and judges, escaped scrutiny. A law school, with its concern for all aspects of the justice system, is the obvious place for such an examination. [8]
- Any analysis of the Rampart scandal must begin with an appreciation of the heinous nature of what the
- officers did. This is conduct associated with the most repressive dictators and police states. ...and judges must share responsibility when innocent people are convicted. [9]
- Unnerving the judges: Judicial responsibility for the Rampart scandal [10]

The statements above were written in 2000, most likely under the assumption that the victims would be soon released, which was not the case.

The widespread corrupt prosecution and trial practices of the Rampart undercover narcotic officers, were uncovered in the plea bargain testimony of the central witness in the Rampart scandal investigation - Rafael Pérez (police officer). Such practices included routine framing of evidence, and at times also torture of innocent victims, to extract false confessions. [11] The scandal rapidly expanded into a two-year, 200- investigator probe of a single division of the LAPD. Later, the Blue Ribbon Review Panel determined that the practices of the Rampart division were most likely widespread in other division as well - Metro, and Northeast were particularly mentioned in the report. The Panel determined that the investigation was deliberately curtailed to prevent the true scope of the scandal from being uncovered.

A bit more of the underlying circumstances was revealed in the statements of a deputy public defender – who described an environment in the criminal courts that was hostile to the defense, and heavily biased towards the prosecution. In addition, a NYT journalist's report, and an unparalleled PBS Frontline series - LAPD Blues- added much that was allegedly covered up in the investigation.[12] LAPD police officer, who had to be cleared to publish his writings in national media, bemusing, dismissed the former as

"passing the buck", and the latter as exploring "the murky, mysterious depths of the LAPD Rampart scandal".[13] [14]

Further details of 'murky depths' of the Los Angeles criminal courts were explored in litigations that started in 2000 and continued throughout most of the decade, including one, where the deputy public defender was named defendant.[15]

In the immediate aftermath of the discoveries - intensive efforts were initiated to free the Rampart-FIPs. However, unusual events surrounding the First Rampart Trial (2000), led to their premature termination. The litigation of the First Rampart Trial ended in an unprecedented ruling by Judge Jacqueline Connor, where jury verdicts, which convicted three out of four police Defendants were reversed, on Friday evening, December 22, 2000 in ruling announced by the judge from home. The ruling claimed that errors in jury instructions by the judge herself "fatally biased" the jury, and required the voiding of the convictions. The language used was seen as negatively affecting attempts "to 'fix' the Rampart scandal"[16]. Consequently, such efforts to came to an end. Whereas media and various reports mentioned a list of between 50 and 100 police who were routinely involved in framing and false

convictions, no additional criminal prosecutions were attempted.[17] The drama around Christmas 2000 led to divergent responses by then LAPD Chief, Bernard Parks, [18] by mainstream,[19] and by fringe news media, [20][21], and it continued to reverberate through the halls of justice, successive committee reports, and the operation of a Office of Overseer for Civil Rights and LAPD's Consent Decree Bureau, for most of the following decade. [22]

During review of the appeal - originating from Judge Connor's Ruling, filed by the Los Angeles District Attorney (2004), the California Court of Appeal, 2nd District, raised to the surface the inexplicably missing explanation for the core question, which was allegedly covered up in the investigation:

[Justice] Hastings said it was clear to him that since the result of the alleged conspiracy [by Rampart police officers] was the filing of criminal charges against the suspected gang members, an instruction explaining what conduct might have justified those charges was necessary. He was mystified, he said, by the fact none was given. [23]

The California Court of Appeals upheld Judge Connor's December 22, 2000 Ruling.[24] The same question and similar issues were the basis for the conclusions by the Blue Ribbon Review Panel (2006), that all investigations into the matter, including their own, were entirely failures. Even by the time that the Panel's report was filed, the basic facts were still entirely unknown, the Panel stated. Accordingly, it recommended an "external investigation". Such investigation was never instituted. The failure to institute external investigation right from the outset, or anytime afterwards through a succession of reports and investigations, must be deemed a failure of federal law enforcement agencies to perform their duties. The corruption and dysfunction of the Los Angeles County justice system was already proven in the initial Rafael Perez testimony in 1998.

Current efforts to release the Rampart-FIPs

Minimal efforts to bring about the release of the Rampart-FIPs have been documented in recent years.[25] The latest notable effort was in the publication of the LAPD commissioned report Rampart Reconsidered (2006), authored by the Blue Ribbon Review Panel, chaired by Los Angeles black attorney, civil rights activist Connie Rice. The panel was originally commissioned in 2003 to generate the inexplicably missing final report of the Rampart scandal investigation. The panel was distinguished in its conduct. It produced a report, but it refused to produce the report that it was commissioned to generate. Instead, it concluded that the concept of Los Angeles County investigating itself, on the background of a justice system, which the Panel described as "tolerated routine abuse and criminality by a significant subcult in its ranks." [26] The Panel called for an external, independent investigation, instead.[27] However, such external review was never instituted. Regarding the Rampart-FIPs,

similarly, the Panel refused to make any clear conclusions, except than the primary conclusions, which was known all along - "innocent people remain in prison".[28] The unique contribution of the Blue Ribbon Review Panel report was in documenting almost a decade after the Rampart scandal eruption, the reasons provided by various leaders of the Los Angeles justice system for refusing to free the Rampart-FIPs.

Perspectives

Events that led to the false imprisonments of the Rampart FIPs were defined as unprecedented a decade ago, by a leading constitutional scholar.[29][30] In attempting to place the Rampart-FIPs in perspective of U.S. history, only few events can be considered: First- the Japanese American internment during World War II- over half-a-century prior to eruption of the [Rampart scandal]. The number of persons interned exceeded 100,000, including entire families, which were relocated into camps. The detentions started in 1942 and ended with the conclusion of the war, and therefore at most were 3-4 years long. All those interned were denied of liberty, however, most were housed in camps, not prisons. In 1988, the United States Congress passed and President Ronald Reagan signed legislation apologizing for the detentions - as founded in "race prejudice, war hysteria, and a failure of political leadership" - and substantial reparations were disbursed to survivors.

Second: During the still ongoing military operations in Afghanistan and Iraq, which started following the September 11 attacks in 2001, detention camps were established in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba - GITMO. While the U.S. government never released full statistics of such detentions, the overall number of those detained, most likely never exceeded 1,000, and at present was believed to be well under 500. However, concerns of Human rights violations were raised regarding the GITMO detentions, and were also recorded, and under the Bush administration, an Overseer for Civil rights was appointed [31]. Following election of President Barack Obama, the U.S. Government stated its commitment to close end the detentions at GITMO [32], however, such statement was yet to be acted upon [33]. Third: During the military operations in Iraq, thousands of local residents were detained under U.S. forces control. In some cases, notable human rights violations were recorded, such as in Abu-Ghraib. [34]

Therefore, the internment of Japanese Americans remained separated by over half-a-century from detentions in GITMO and Iraq, and false imprisonments in Los Angeles County, and the latter three cases were contemporaneous. In two of the latter three cases - detentions at GITMO, and the Rampart FIPs in Los Angeles - accounts of human rights violations were addressed by appointments of overseers for civil rights, and two of the three latter cases took place outside the territory of the United States, leaving the Rampart-FIPs as the only known case of this type in the past half century.

A counter example was most recently recorded in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, where two State of Pennsylvania judges were found to have routinely engaged in false sentencing of juveniles to confinement terms.[35] Although that scandal was still evolving, corrective actions were expediently initiated by the local judiciary - to review all sentences issued by these judges and to reverse those sentences that were deemed corrupt. [36] In parallel, federal authorities initiated prosecution of the offending judges for racketeering. [37].

The ongoing false imprisonments of many thousands of innocent persons in Los Angeles County, California, with no corrective actions by either State of California or U.S. agencies, therefore remained inexplicable, especially under President Barack Obama, Attorney General Eric Holder, and the U.S. Supreme Court Justice Sonia Sotomayor, who were all self-identified as black and/or latinos. It remained to be seen, how the case would evolve, and how history would judge the case of the Rampart-FIPs.

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c. Judge Jacqueline Connor, Rafael Perez, Alejandro Mayorkas, and US Department of Justice Conduct in re: The Rampart Scandal.

Judge Jacqueline Connor - her involvement in false convictions and false imprisonments, her conduct relative to Rafael Perez, her appearance as Presiding Judge in the First Rampart Trial (2000), and conduct amounting to perversion of justice in that case.

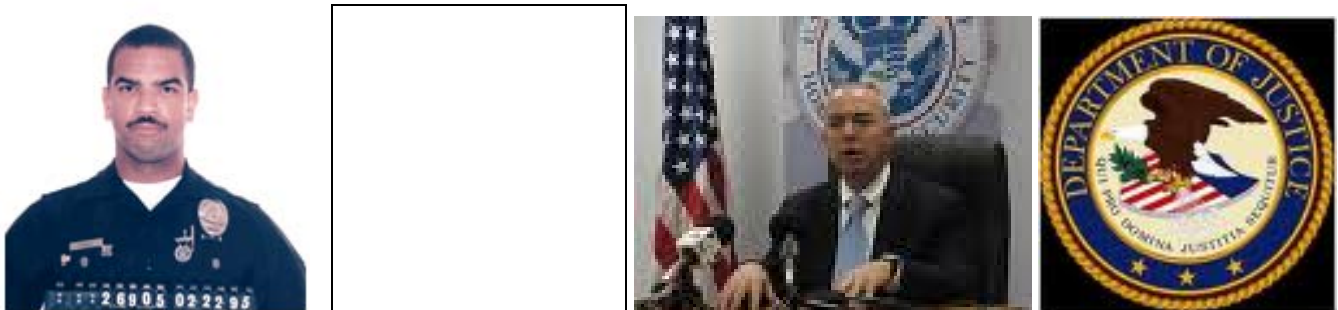
Judge Jacqueline Connor - additional evidence of criminal conduct by Judge Jacqueline Connor is provided under LASC- Civil Courts, below.

Judge Jacqueline Connor – the evidence shows that attorneys in Los Angeles County, particularly criminal defense attorneys are well aware of her corruption.

Judge Jacqueline Connor - upon review of the evidence as a whole, a reasonable person would conclude that Judge Jacqueline Connor is a central figure in organized crime in Los Angeles County.

Judge Jacqueline Connor – refusal of FBI to investigate complaints of racketeering.

Judge Jacqueline Connor – while abundant credible evidence indicates her central role in Los Angeles County organized crime, and her key role in the large-scale false convictions and sentencing of the Rampart scandal, continues to preside in criminal courts, and was reported to have issued death sentences as well.



Rafael Perez & The Rampart Scandal (1998-2000)

Former undercover narcotics Police Officer of the Rampart Division of the LAPD.

- Judge JACQUELINE CONNOR was recognized as particularly close to him and other police from that division.
- Such police had a reputation of lawlessness even before the onset of the Rampart scandal (1998-2000).
- Such officers often appeared in Judge JACQUELINE CONNOR's courtroom and provided testimonies in criminal litigations – to convict suspects and sentence them for longprison terms – the RAMPART-FIPs (Falsely Imprisoned Persons).
- RAFAEL PEREZ later told investigators that all such testimonies were fabricated. The suspects were framed.
- Such framings were the core of the Rampart-scandal.
- A couple of years prior to the scandal, Judge JACQUELINE CONNOR provided RAFAEL PEREZ with a glowing recombination letter, referring specifically to his performance in appearances as witness before her.
- After the eruption of the Rampart Scandal and after Rafael Perez signed a plea bargain, Judge JACQUELINE CONNOR appeared in a public functions where his family were seated in the audience. He was jailed.

From the podium she made comments that were quoted in newspapers. Reading the comments today, they sound like a warning to Rafael Perez not to cooperate with the District Attorney investigators. These comments were said to raise eyebrows already then.

- Why would a judge object to a corrupt police deciding to cooperate with investigators?
- Later when the First Rampart Trial started, she appeared as the Presiding Judge for the case. At that time newspapers were still reporting... and they express their amazement at the assignment. It was clear that the litigation involved directly conduct that took place in her courtroom.
- Rafael Perez was scheduled to take the stand in the first Rampart Trial. But that was surely undesirable. Well, then his girlfriend was first arrested and held as some kind of threat against him. Then she was purported to tell investigators that he killed someone and buried the body some place. And it happened right on time for his time to take the stand – and his attorney had to advise him not to do that, so that he would not be asked about the murder issue and incriminate himself. Later it turned out that there was no murder to start out. But it worked like a charm... and the Trial ended without his taking the stand.
- Of course – a question of interest is what he told or did not tell the District Attorney regarding the LA-JR.
- My bet is that he did tell them something, in disregard of the warning he got from Judge CONNOR in her comments in the public function. Accordingly, he later suffered retribution. The interesting thing to examine, is how such retribution was meted. He was subjected to the “Federal option” – criminal Federal prosecution that both he and his attorney later claimed they were misled to believe was part of the plea bargain. It was later determined to not be the case, and Rafael Perez was convicted and served time also in Federal prison.
- In contrast – although some discussion was heard of the “Federal option” relative to the four police who were the Defendants in the First Rampart Trial (2000) derailed by Judge CONNOR, it was never applied to them,
- More over, one may reasonably state that at the bottom line the Defendants of the First Rampart Trial (2000) should consider their decision not to cooperate with investigators a prudent one – they collected an award of \$15 millions through the courts, which was subjected to final review by the 9th District Court of Appeals.

Judge Jacqueline Connor and the Rampart Scandal

Judge Jacqueline Connor is a judge of the Superior Court of California, County of Los Angeles, alleged as a key figure in the LA-JR (Alleged LA-Judiciary Racket).

- Started her career at the District Attorney’s Office.
- Was recognized as “tough on crime”.
- Was recognized as particularly close to RAFAEL PEREZ and other police from the Rampart Division of the LAPD.
- Such police had a reputation of lawlessness even before the onset of the Rampart scandal (1998-2000).
- Such officers often appeared in Judge JACQUELINE CONNOR’s courtroom as witnesses in criminal litigations.
- Such witnesses led to convictions of suspects and their sentencing to long prison terms.
- Later during the Rampart-scandal investigation, it was concluded that a large group of police officers from the Rampart Division engaged in routine framing of evidence, extraction of false confessions through torture, and appearances as false witnesses to falsely convict and falsely sentence a large number of suspect the Rampart-FIPs (Falsely Imprisoned Persons).
- Rafael Perez later told investigators that all such testimonies were fabricated. The suspects were framed.

- Such framings were the core of the Rampart-scandal.
- A couple of years prior to the scandal, Judge Jacqueline Connor provided Rafael Perez with a glowing recombination letter, referring specifically to his performance in appearances as witness before her.
- After the eruption of the Rampart Scandal and after Rafael Perez signed a plea bargain, Judge Jacqueline Connor appeared in a public functions where his family were seated in the audience. He was jailed. From the podium she made comments that were quoted in newspapers. Reading the comments today, they sound like a warning to Rafael Perez not to cooperate with the District Attorney investigators. These comments were said to raise eyebrows already then.
- Why would a judge object to a corrupt police deciding to cooperate with investigators?
- Later when the First Rampart Trial stated, she appeared as the Presiding Judge for the case. At that time newspapers were still reporting... and they express their amazement at the assignment. It was clear that the litigation involved directly conduct that took place in her courtroom.
- A report of interview with the Presiding Judge of the Court stated at the end that he got no response when repeating the question how could such assignment be considered reasonable, except that the Presiding Judge of the Court repeated each time: She is a very proper person.
- During the litigation newspaper reported that she appeared biased towards the Defense. Normally she was known to be the opposite.
- She ruled to exclude most of the Prosecution evidence, a ruling that appeared to observers uniquely biased. Some predicted then, that she managed to derail the trial, and that the jury would like find “not guilty”.
- At the end the jury surprised the observers, and convicted three of the four police on trial.
- On December 22, 2000, in the evening, from home, she ruled to void the trial. The ruling was described in media as “unprecedented”. Others found only room for praise – how often would you find a judge admitting an error?
- It is not clear what her standing in the LA-JR was prior to the First Rampart Trial, but there is no doubt that after it, she was a central figure. Not only was she smarter than most of them (let’s admit it – she was by far the smartest of any that I met), but on top, she had the gut to stay in the kitchen, when it got really hot.
- Then again – others say – she was the one who had to most to lose – therefore – she had to stay in the kitchen.

Alejandro Mayorkas, then US Attorney, Central District of California, and the Rampart Scandal

Early Life: Born in Havana, Cuba, Alejandro "Ali" Mayorkas' family fled from the country in 1960 when Mayorkas was barely a year old. The family entered the United States as refugees and settled in California. In his testimony before the Judiciary Committee, Mayorkas shared how significant this move was for his family:

"My father lost the country of his birth, and my mother, for the second time in her young life, was forced to flee a country she considered home. But our flight to security gave us the gift of this wonderful new homeland. I know how very fortunate I am."

Career: Mayorkas served as an Assistant U.S. Attorney for the Central District of California from 1989 to 1998. During this time, he served as Chief of the Office's General Crimes Section, where he trained and mentored Assistant U.S. Attorney new hires. From 1998 until 2001, Mr. Mayorkas was the United States Attorney for the Central District of California. At 39 years old, Mayorkas was the youngest U.S. Attorney in the nation at that time. From 2001 until his USCIS appointment, Mr. Mayorkas had been a partner with the law firm of O'Melveny & Myers. Mayorkas holds a J.D. from Loyola Law School and a B.A. from the University of California at Berkeley.

USCIS Director: Nominated by President Barack Obama on April 24, 2009 and unanimously confirmed on August 7th by the Senate, Mayorkas was sworn in as USCIS' third director on August 12, 2009. Mayorkas accepted the appointment, saying:

"The USCIS mission is rooted in the vision of our founding fathers. My family, like millions of others, came to this country to pursue our dreams in a land of liberty and opportunity. I am committed to administering our country's immigration and naturalization laws efficiently and with fairness, honesty, and integrity."

Personal: Mayorkas was named as one of the "50 Most Influential Minority Lawyers in America" in 2008 by the National Law Journal. He serves on the Board of Directors of Bet Tzedek Legal Services, a non-profit organization dedicated to providing the disadvantaged with access to justice. He also serves on the Board of Directors of United Friends of the Children, a non-profit organization devoted to the well-being of foster youth in Los Angeles County. Mayorkas and wife Tanya have two young daughters, Giselle and Amelia.

Alejandro Mayorkas was the key person in this regard, as U.S. Attorney for Central California (The Federal Central District of California includes Los Angeles) at the time. Of interest in his resume above, is his service at Bet Tzedek. The man who was in charge of U.S. Department of Justice operation in Central California 1998-2001, was listed by 2007, as President Elect of Bet Tzedek, where he was to succeed:

- a) Atty Sandor Samuels - Associate General Counsel of Bank of America Corporation, formerly Chief Legal Officer of Countrywide Financial Corporation, a key figure in organized crime - and
- b) Atty David Pasternak - an attorney who was opined by highly decorated FBI veteran James Wedick as the perpetrator of Fraud Grant Deeds, likewise, he was evidenced to engage in racketeering at the LA Superior Courts in collusion with Judge John Segal in Samaan v Zernik and Galdjie v Darwish, and under whose name numerous defective Grant Deeds were found in the office of Los Angeles County Registrar/Recorder, issued on behalf of the courts, and demonstrating at least some of the features that led James Wedick to opine fraud in re: Grant Deeds in Samaan v Zernik. In a phone call in 2007 Atty Mayorkas denied that he was President Elect, and indeed he never succeeded Samuels.

US Dept of Justice, FBI & The Rampart Scandal (1998-2000)

A. Appearances of Non-Engagement

Purportedly - Federal agencies left it to State of California agencies to work out the case. Therefore, the investigation and prosecution were under the charge of California Department of Justice, Los Angeles County District Attorney, with the end result of prosecution at the LA Superior Court, what came to be known as the First Rampart Trial (2000), where Judge JACQUELINE CONNOR appeared as Presiding Judge. The trial was derailed, and with that - an end came to the prosecutions of the Rampart scandal culprits, and also an end to any attempt to release the thousands of victims.

The Blue Ribbon Review Panel Report (2006) reviewed such events, and concluded that LA County Justice system could not investigate itself, prosecute itself, and adjudicate itself. It recommended an "Outside Investigation". However, one can argue that even from the perspective of 1998, or 1999, or 2000 - years during which Mayorkas was key decision maker for the U.S. Dept of Justice on the matter - it was clear that the scope of the corruption was such that required removal of the investigation from State to Federal Jurisdiction:

- It was the biggest corruption investigation in the history of the U.S. with 200 investigators assigned to it for 2 years.

- In the year 2000, Prof Erwin Chemerinsky described it as the worst abuse of Civil Rights by police in the history of the U.S. He also characterized it as typical of "*police states and most repressive regimes*".
- The Blue Ribbon Review Panel Report (2006) concluded that the investigation was deliberately restricted to prevent it from exposing the full scope of the corruption, which was much wider than represented in any of the available reports.

The Blue Ribbon Review Panel Report (2006) also explained at the outset the reason that it was commissioned in 2003: When LAPD Chief Bratton assumed his position, he was expected to lead the LAPD out of the scandal and to implement measures that reflect lessons learned from the scandal. However, there was no Report issued at the end of the Rampart scandal investigation. The Panel in its Report explains that it refused to issue such report, since it concluded that the investigation, massive as it was, was a failure, and the Panel concluded that we did not know the basic facts about the scandal yet.

B. Involvement in Cover Up

1. *Rewards and Punishments*

- a. Although "The Federal Option" was discussed at the time in media as a likely way to resolve the outrage after the derailing of the First Rampart Trial, it was never applied to the 4 police who were charged with corruption in that prosecution.
- b. "The Federal Option" was applied on RAFAEL PEREZ - after he signed a plea bargain with the District Attorney, but was presumably warned by Judge JACQUELINE CONNOR not to cooperate with the investigation.

2. *Consent Decree*

- a. The Consent Decree (2001) was framed on an artificially narrow basis:

Alejandro Mayorkas lead the U.S. prosecution and drafted the Consent Decree, entered in July 2001 in U.S. v City of LA et al at the U.S. District Court, LA. For reasons that were never explored, the Consent Decree was framed only under the section of the code that pertains to the abuse of rights of juveniles under the color of law (42 USC § 14141), and omitted the section that pertains to abuse of rights of others, such as adults under the color of law (42 USC §1983).

The section used as foundation for the consent decree, 42 USC § 14141, states:

(a) Unlawful conduct

It shall be unlawful for any governmental authority, or any agent thereof, or any person acting on behalf of a governmental authority, to engage in a pattern or practice of conduct by law enforcement officers or by officials or employees of any governmental agency with responsibility for the administration of juvenile justice or the incarceration of juveniles that deprives persons of rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States.

(b) Civil action by Attorney General

Whenever the Attorney General has reasonable cause to believe that a violation of paragraph (1) [1] has occurred, the Attorney General, for or in the name of the United States, may in a civil action obtain appropriate equitable and declaratory relief to eliminate the pattern or practice.

b. The Overseer for Civil Rights pursuant to the Consent Decree (2001-2009) had limited effect.

There is no doubt that the LAPD under Chief Bratton made substantial efforts, as reviewed in the Blue Ribbon Review Panel Report (2006), and achieved substantial progress, and such efforts were facilitated by the mandate of the Consent Decree, which forced the city to provide the means for such efforts. However, reviewing the effect of the Overseer as such, one may conclude that the effect of the office was limited. Key provisions in the Consent Decree were never implemented, as far as could be determined today. Primarily - the key provision of periodic financial disclosures by undercover narcotic officers such as RAFAEL PEREZ, was never implemented. One should note that in the early 2000's several such Overseers for Civil Rights were appointed by the Bush administration, including one for the Detainees at Guantanamo Bay, and another one - for the healthcare of Prisoners in California. In all three cases, in retrospect, one may conclude that the appointment of Overseers was more of a Public Relations action than one that was intended, or resulted in improvement in the underlying matters.

One may wonder or at least entertain the doubt that factors foreign to the furtherance of justice were involved in the decision not to remove the investigation from State to U.S.

3. Rampart-FIPs

No Federal agency made any attempt to release the victims.

In a phone call and letter to the Consent Decree Bureau in 2008, towards the end of the tenure of the Overseer, staff had no idea of any attempt past or present to release the FIPs, and the letter remained unanswered.

B. Patronizing LA-JR

1. All conduct of Federal agencies listed above is consistent with patronizing the LA-JR.

2. An unusual e-mail note from veteran FBI agent JAMES WEDICK in August 2008, explains the refusal of FBI to investigate real estate fraud by the LA-JR, as related to FBI refusal to investigate the judges of the LA Superior Court.

3. STEVE GOLDMAN, Chief of the White Collar Crime Squad of FBI, in fact attempted to induce this writer to file a complaint where the role of judges was not mentioned. This writer considered any filing of declaration under penalty of perjury, where the most pertinent facts were to be avoided, as a major liability, and as of little chance of success.

4. Responses of KENNETH KAISER and KENNETH MELSON to congressional inquiries regarding the refusal of FBI and US Dept of Justice to investigate, must be found as fraud upon review by a competent court. There is no reasonable explanation for such official letters other than patronizing the LA-JR.

5. Refusal to engage in the current situation. In the face of overwhelming evidence. FBI never engaged in the current situation.

Open Questions:

1. Why was the Rampart scandal investigation left under Los Angeles District Attorney (part of the State system) and not removed to Federal agencies, as it should have been? It was the largest public corruption investigation in the history of the U.S.
2. Why was the investigation allowed to be concluded with no final report?
3. Why was there no effort on the part of Federal agencies to release the thousands of victims, the Rampart-FIPs?
4. Why are Federal agencies patronizing the LA-JR at a cost to the treasury so far of about \$1 trillion?
5. Why are Federal agencies refusing to comply with ratified International Law:
 - Fail to provide Equal Protection under the Law, as required by International Law.
 - Fail to maintain Competent National Tribunals for the Protection of (a) Human Rights per international Law and (b) rights pursuant to the Constitution of this Country and its Amendments, as required by International Law,
 - Fail to protect the Human Rights of the 10 millions who reside in LA County, as required by International Law,
 - Allow residents of LA County to be subjected to the LA-JR

d) Additional Records

Rampart Scandal (1998-2000) and the Rampart-FIPs (Falsely Imprisoned Persons).

- i. The Rampart-FIPs (Falsely Imprisoned Persons) – a Review (2009) by Joseph Zernik
A short introduction to the matter of the Rampart-FIPs:
[http://inproperinla.com/09-12-17-rampart-fips-\(falsely-imprisoned-persons\)-wikipedia-s.pdf](http://inproperinla.com/09-12-17-rampart-fips-(falsely-imprisoned-persons)-wikipedia-s.pdf)
- ii. Rampart False Imprisonments (2001) by “LAPD Blues” TV series by Public Broadcasting Service (PBS) Frontline
This specific transcript provided estimates of the number of the Rampart-FIPs, the lowest of which was at 8,000.
http://inproperinla.com/00-00-00-rampart-first-trial-01-05-01-pbs-frontline_rampart-false-imprisonments-s.pdf
- iii. The Rampart Scandal – Policing the Criminal Justice System (2000) by Prof David Burcham – then Dean of Loyola Law School, Los Angeles, and Prof Katherine Fisk
The paper reviews the conduct of the Los Angeles justice system, as evidenced in the Rampart scandal (1998-2000)
<http://www.scribd.com/doc/29043589/00-00-00-David-Burcham-and-Katherine-Fisk-Loyola-Symposium-The-Rampart-Scandal-Policing-the-Criminal-Justice-System-2000-s>
- iv. The Criminal Justice System of Los Angeles County (2000) by Prof Erwin Chemerinsky – Dean of the University of California Irvine School of Law
Short review papers regarding the Los Angeles justice system, as evidenced in the Rampart scandal (1998-2000)
http://inproperinla.com/00-00-00-rampart-reports-00-09-01-chemerinsky-57_guild_prac_121_2000.pdf
- v. LAPD’s Board of Inquiry Report – Rampart Area Corruption Incident (2000) – 371
The report was critically assessed by Prof Chemerinsky ‘s independent report (2000) (see below). The report was also sharply criticized by the Blue Ribbon (2006), (see below) which pointed out the misnomer in the official report – the corruption was not limited to the “Rampart Area”, and was by no means an “incident”.
<http://inproperinla.com/00-00-00-rampart-reports-board-of-inquiry-00-03-01-report-s.pdf>
- vi. Independent Analysis of the LAPD’s Board of Inquiry Report on the Rampart Scandal (2000) by Erwin Chemerinsky –153 pages.
<http://inproperinla.com/00-00-00-rampart-reports-00-09-11-chemerinsky-report.pdf>
- vii. Blue Ribbon Review Panel Report (2006) by the Blue Ribbon Review Panel - 101 pages
Commissioned by the Los Angeles Police Department in 2003. The report was issued in summer 2006, and is a comprehensive review of the responses of various justice system agencies to the corruption scandal. The report documented in great detail the refusal of the judges of the LASC, prosecutors, and police, to allow the release of the thousands of victims of the corruption scandal.
<http://www.scribd.com/doc/24902306/06-07-15-LAPD-s-Blue-Ribbon-Review-Panel-Report-2006>
- viii. “LAPD Blues” TV series by PBS Frontline (2000-2001) – full transcripts - 283 pages
http://inproperinla.com/00-00-00-rampart-pbs-full-report-series_s.pdf
- ix. List of Media Report (circa 2006) by Street Gangs
<http://inproperinla.com/00-00-00-rampart-a-list-of-media-reports-s-old.pdf>
- x. LAPD – the Deep Blue Rot (2000) by RW Online
http://inproperinla.com/00-00-00-rampart-a-media-rw-online_00-03-19-lapd_the-deep-blue-rot.pdf
- xi. Rampart Hearings – the People Denounce the LAPD (2000) by RW Online
http://inproperinla.com/00-00-00-rampart-a-media-rw-online_00-04-23-rampart-hearings_the-people-denouce-the-lapd.pdf
- xii. Rampart Scandal on Trial – Part 1 (2000) by RW Online
http://inproperinla.com/00-00-00-rampart-a-media-rw-online_00-11-20-ramparts-scandal-on-trial-part-1.pdf

xiii. Rampart Scandal on Trial – Part 2 (2000) by RW Online

http://inproperinla.com/00-00-00-rampart-a-media-rw-online_00-11-27-rampart-scandal-on-trial_part-2.pdf

xiv. Rampart Reversal (2001) by RW Online

http://inproperinla.com/00-00-00-rampart-a-media-rw-online_01-01-28-los-angeles_the-rampart-reversal.pdf

xv. Rampart Scandal – Still No Justice (2001) by RW Online

http://inproperinla.com/00-00-00-rampart-a-media-rw-online_01-11-16-lapd-rampart-scandal_still-no-justice.pdf

Judge Jacqueline Connor, Rafael Perez, and the Rampart Scandal

xvi. October 4, 2000 Judge Connor sharply limits evidence in first rampart trial

<http://inproperinla.com/00-00-00-rampart-first-trial-00-10-04-judge-limits-lawyers-in-rampart-case-to-3-incidents.pdf>

xvii. October 8, 2000 Los Angeles Times, Comments by Judge Connor prior to her “assignment” as presiding judge in the Rampart Scandal, objecting to the plea bargain of Rafael Perez with the District Attorney, which raised questions regarding her conduct:

<http://inproperinla.com/00-00-00-rampart-first-trial-00-10-08-comments-by-judge-connor-raise-eyebrows-latimes.pdf>

xviii. November 16, 2000 New York Times – Three Officers convicted in First Rampart Trial.

<http://inproperinla.com/00-00-00-rampart-first-trial-00-11-16-3-of-4-officers-convicted-on-corruption-nyt.pdf>

xix. November 17, 2000 Los Angeles Times: Comments on Judge Connor after her “assignment” for the First Rampart Scandal:

<http://inproperinla.com/00-00-00-rampart-first-trial-00-11-17-la-times-on-rampart-connor.pdf>

xx. December 23, 2000 Los Angeles Times Rampart jury verdicts voided by Judge Connor

<http://inproperinla.com/00-00-00-rampart-first-trial-00-12-23-rampart-verdicts-voided-los-angeles-times.pdf>

xxi. December 24, 2000 New York Times – Rampart jury verdicts voided by Judge Connor

<http://inproperinla.com/00-00-00-rampart-first-trial-00-12-24-los-angeles-judge-overturns-convictions-of-police-in-scandal-nyt.pdf>

xxii. January 4, 2001 LA Weekly: Judge Connor went beyond the call of duty.

<http://inproperinla.com/00-00-00-rampart-first-trial-01-01-04-la-weekly-judge-connor-beyond-the-call-of-duty.pdf>

xxiii. January 5, 2001 PBS Frontline: Rampart First Trial

http://inproperinla.com/00-00-00-rampart-first-trial-01-05-01-PBS%20-%20frontline_%20I.a.p.d.pdf

xxiv. January 13, 2001 WSW – Judge Bends Law to Toss Out Convictions.

<http://inproperinla.com/00-00-00-rampart-first-trial-00-12-30-judge-bends-law-to-toss-out-convictions-of-los-angeles-police.pdf>

xxv. May 14, 2004 Met News – Convictions by jury were not tainted by instructions.

<http://inproperinla.com/00-00-00-rampart-first-trial-04-05-14-met-news-convictions-of-three-in-rampart-case-not-tainted-by-instructional%20Error%20Judge%20Admitted,%20C.A.%20Told.pdf>

xxvi. August 2008 Anonymous letter by criminal defense attorney

<http://inproperinla.com/00-00-00-la-sup-ct-samaan-v-zernik-declarations-08-08-20-anonymous-justice-pioneer-on-judge-connor-alleged-criminality.pdf>

Videos:

xxvii. “LAPD Blues” TV series by Public Broadcasting Service (PBS) Frontline (2000-2001) – reporting on the Rampart scandal (1998-2000). The series in its entirety can be viewed online, with updates.

<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontline/shows/lapd/bare.html>

2) *LASC – Juvenile Courts*

About the third of the victims of the Rampart corruption scandal (1998-2000) were juveniles at the time that they were falsely convicted and falsely sentenced to long prison terms. Hardly any of them were released to this date, in what must be deemed a Human Rights violation of historic proportions. Recognizing the unique abuse of the rights of juveniles, the litigation under the caption of *US v City of Los Angeles et al* (2:00-cv-11769), stemming from the Rampart corruption scandal, was pursuant to *Abuse of Rights under the Color of Law* 42, USC §14141.

In pertinent part, *Abuse of Rights under the Color of Law* 42, USC §14141, says:

It shall be unlawful for any governmental authority, or any agent thereof, or any person acting on behalf of a governmental authority, to engage in a pattern or practice of conduct by law enforcement officers or by officials or employees of any governmental agency with responsibility for the administration of juvenile justice or the incarceration of juveniles that deprives persons of rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States.

3) LASC - Probate Courts: Abuse of the Elderly and Others under Conservatorships

Abuse in conservatorship programs in Los Angeles County, California, under the Probate Court of the LASC

The 2005 acclaimed series of the Los Angeles Times recorded the conduct of Guardians who assume control of persons committed to conservatorships by the Probate Courts of the LASC. The industry was described as “less regulated than hair dressers”, with rampant abuse of the elderly.

- i. <http://inproperinla.com/00-00-00-us-gov-la-lasc-probate-05-11-13-conservatorships-la-county-part-i-s.pdf>
- ii. <http://inproperinla.com/00-00-00-us-gov-la-lasc-probate-05-11-14-conservatorships-la-county-part-ii-s.pdf>
- iii. <http://inproperinla.com/00-00-00-us-gov-la-lasc-probate-05-11-15-conservatorships-la-county-part-iii-s.pdf>
- iv. <http://inproperinla.com/00-00-00-us-gov-la-lasc-probate-05-11-16-conservatorships-la-county-part-iv-s.pdf>
- v. <http://inproperinla.com/00-00-00-us-gov-la-lasc-probate-05-12-13-conservatorships-la-county-follow-up-s.pdf>
- vi. <http://inproperinla.com/00-00-00-us-gov-la-lasc-probate-05-12-27-conservatorships-la-county-s.pdf>
- vii. <http://inproperinla.com/00-00-00-us-gov-la-lasc-probate-09-02-15-conservatorships-la-county-s.pdf>
- viii. <http://inproperinla.com/00-00-00-us-gov-la-lasc-probate-09-05-28-conservatorships-la-county-s.pdf>

4) LASC- Family Courts and Children's Services Abuses and deaths in children's custody program in Los Angeles County

In a March 28, 2010, a Los Angeles Times article titled: *Timeline of Death* provided the following information:

March 1998: A consultant sharply criticized oversight of the "non-system" of care provided by Los Angeles County's Department of Children and Family Services and its director, Peter Digre.

May 1999: Digre, hired eight years before as the troubled department faced possible state takeover, abruptly resigned amid signs he had worn out his welcome with supervisors. Board later hired Anita Bock, citing her toughness.

July 2002: Bock was forced out as supervisors complained of a failure to adequately staff the child-abuse hotline, quickly investigate abuse, streamline adoption and prepare children in the system for adulthood. David Sanders was later named director.

February 2004: Supervisor Gloria Molina tore into Sanders after a Canoga Park toddler was beaten to death by a mother who had been the subject of six previous abuse complaints.

January 2005: A 3-month-old baby was found dead in a washing machine after the mother burned down the house. The mother had been convicted of child abuse 10 years earlier.

October 2005: Sarah Chavez, 2, was beaten to death by her great-uncle, who later was convicted of manslaughter. The girl had been removed from a loving foster home months before.

June 2006: Sanders resigned. Trish Ploehn was later promoted to Director.

April 2007: Two-year-old Angel Montiel died after being moved from foster care back to his parents. His mother later pleaded no contest to voluntary manslaughter after his battered body showed signs of burns and untreated fractures.

August 2007: A 2-month-old girl died, apparently of malnutrition and neglect, on skid row a day after a social worker investigated reports of possible abuse and left the 4-pound child with her mentally ill mother.

May 2008: A 2-year-old Pomona girl starved to death. She and her siblings had been taken from foster care and returned to their parents. Months earlier, social workers found they were doing well.

June 2008: A 5-year-old boy suffered what police called "unbearable physical and psychological abuse" at the hands of a mother and her girlfriend, both with histories of violence. Numerous agencies in the county interacted with the family but didn't communicate with one another.

April 2009: The Times reported that 14 children died of abuse and neglect in 2008 despite having been under the scrutiny of the Department of Children and Family Services. The next day, supervisors expressed shock but county officials acknowledged that 12 died under similar circumstances in 2007 and 14 in 2006.

June 2009: The Times reported that for at least 18 years, the county had ignored urgent and sometimes gruesome reminders that its agencies didn't share key information about neglected children.

July 2009: Six-year-old Dae'von Bailey was beaten to death by his mother's ex-boyfriend, who later pleaded guilty to his murder. The boy's family had been the subject of roughly a dozen abuse complaints, most of which were not substantiated by social workers.

December 2009: A 4-month-old in Santa Monica was beaten to death, allegedly by her stepfather. The girl was left in the home despite the recent removal of siblings because of allegations of abuse.

March 2010: A 2-year-old was beaten to death in the home of a foster mother who had been the subject of five previous abuse complaints. The woman lived with her boyfriend, a convicted armed robber.

March 2010: Deandre Green, 2, was beaten to death, allegedly by his mother's boyfriend. Family members said they had warned police and child-welfare officials about bruises and other injuries.

i. Resignation of Children's Services Director, in what has become a routine in recent years.

http://inproperinla.com/00-00-00-us-gov-la-childrens_06-06-30%20Children%20Services%20in%20Los%20Angeles%20County.pdf

A. Investigation is announced of child services.

http://inproperinla.com/00-00-00-us-gov-la-childrens_10-08-19%20Children%20Services%20in%20Los%20Angeles%20County.pdf

- B. Conflicting policy statements by public officials in re: foster care for children in the wake of more deaths.
http://inproperinla.com/00-00-00-us-gov-la-childrens_10-02-05%20Children%20Services%20in%20Los%20Angeles%20County.pdf
 - C. Retraction of policy statement from previous day.
http://inproperinla.com/00-00-00-us-gov-la-childrens_10-02-06%20Children%20Services%20in%20Los%20Angeles%20County.pdf
 - D. Compilation of data regarding children's services in Los Angeles County, copied above.
http://inproperinla.com/00-00-00-us-gov-la-childrens_10-03-28%20Children%20Services%20in%20Los%20Angeles%20County.pdf
 - E. Review of inaction by supervisors in view of ongoing deaths of children under County custody.
http://inproperinla.com/00-00-00-us-gov-la-childrens_10-03-28-la-county-children-die-supervisors-fail-to-act.pdf
- vi.

5) LASC: Case Management (Sustain) and Public Access (E-Court) Systems

Sustain – the case management system of the LA Superior Court

6) LASC: Large-scale, long term denial of access to court records - to inspect and to copy – First Amendment (formerly – common law) right

Los Angeles Superior Court

7) LASC- Civil Courts: Wide Spread Corruption of the Courts

Taking by Judges of Payments that were “Not Permitted”

Perversion of justice in the case of *Sturgeon v Los Angeles County*

Dubious “Retroactive Immunities”

Retaliation against the whistleblower

8) LASC – Civil Courts: Real Estate Fraud by the Courts, in Los Angeles County, which was defined by FBI as the “epicenter of the epidemic of real estate and mortgage fraud”

Los Angeles County was defined already in the early 2000s by FBI as the “epicenter of the epidemic of real estate and mortgage fraud”. It is alleged that the Los Angeles Superior Court, attorney, financial institutions, and other government agencies are directly involved in perpetrating such real estate fraud cases on the people. FBI and US Department of Justice, as well as the US Courts were fully aware of such conduct and patronized the alleged racketeering by the judges of the Los Angeles Superior Court.

- a) Opinion of James Wedick, highly decorated veteran FBI agent
- b) The case of Barbara Darwish
- c) Fraud in Multiple Conveyances of Titles by Attorney David Pasternak, former President of the Los Angeles Bar Association, in collusion with the Courts.
- d) Judge Jacqueline A Connor
- e) Judge John Segal
- f) Judge Terry Friedman
- g) Judge Alan Goodman
- h) Judge Flynn
- i) Judge Haber
- j) Judge Lisa Hart Cole
- k) Judge Patricia Collins (retired)
- l) Retired Judge Gregory O’Brien
- m) Supervising Judge Gerald Rosenberg
- n) Former Presiding Judge Stephen Czuleger

Records

Opinion of James Wedick, highly decorated veteran FBI agent

The case of Barbara Darwish

Fraud in Multiple Conveyances of Titles by Attorney David Pasternak, former President of the Los Angeles Bar Association, in collusion with the Courts.

Judge Jacqueline A Connor

Judge John Segal

Judge Terry Friedman

Judge Alan Goodman

Judge Flynn

Judge Haber

Judge Lisa Hart Cole

Judge Patricia Collins (retired)

Retired Judge Gregory O’Brien

Supervising Judge Gerald Rosenberg

Former Presiding Judge Stephen Czuleger

9) LASC - Financial Mismanagement/Financial Fraud – Part of Evidence of Racketeering, which FBI Refuses to Investigate

Conclusive evidence of financial mismanagement/fraud at the Los Angeles Superior Court goes back at least a decade. It is alleged as integral part of the evidence of racketeering, which FBI and US

Department of Justice refuse to investigate:

- a. Corporations and funds reported a decade ago (1999).
- b. “Journal Entry” cases, which FBI refuses to investigate.
- c. Receiverships, child support, conservatorships.
- d. Corporate structure of the Court and the County, computers systems, “not permitted” payments.
- e. Records

Corporations and funds reported a decade ago – 1999, but never terminated.

<http://inproperinla.com/00-00-01-99-04-11-dc-insight-magazine-la-sup-crt-slush-fund.pdf>

“Journal Entry” cases, which FBI refuses to investigate.

See under case of Darwish – LASC - Civil Courts: Real Estate Fraud by the Court.

10) LASC – Presiding Judge Charles McCoy and Clerk of the Court John A Clarke

11) Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department

- a) Public access (online Inmate Information Center) and case management systems (Los Angeles County Booking Records) of the Sheriff's Department
 - i. <http://www.scribd.com/doc/28353581/10-03-14-Addendum-to-Complaint-Re-Fraud-in-Los-Angeles-County-Sheriff-s-Department-Computers>
 - ii. <http://www.scribd.com/doc/29383730/10-04-03-Los-Angeles-County-Sheriff-s-Department-Multiplicity-of-False-and-Deliberately-Misleading-Booking-Records-s>

- b) False Records Of the Sheriff's Department for Foundation of Holding Numerous Inmates in the Los Angeles Jails
 - i. <http://www.scribd.com/doc/25315610/10-01-16-Los-Angeles-County-Sheriff-s-Department-inmate-data-survey-VINE-vs-Inmate-Information-Center-re-Jose-Martinez-Jose-Rodriguez-s>
 - ii. <http://www.scribd.com/doc/28350775/10-03-14-Survey-of-Los-Angeles-County-Sheriff-s-Department-Inmate-Information-Consecutive-Numbers-s>
 - iii. <http://www.scribd.com/doc/24816245/10-01-05-Sheriff-s-Department-of-Los-Angeles-County-Inmate-Information-Center-data-survey-John-Smith-s>
 - iv. <http://www.scribd.com/doc/25064776/10-01-11-Sheriff-s-Department-of-Los-Angeles-County-Inmate-Information-Center-data-survey-Jose-Rodriguez-s>
 - v. <http://www.scribd.com/doc/24809956/10-01-04-Los-Angeles-Sheriff-Department-Inmate-information-Center-data-survey-Jose-Martinez-s>

- c) Refusal of the Sheriff's Department to Correct False Records Posted Online as Foundation for the Arrest and Imprisonment of Richard Fine.

<http://www.scribd.com/doc/24738673/09-10-13-Richard-Fine-Petition-filed-with-Sheriff-Lee-Baca-of-Los-Angeles-County-to-free-Richard-Fine>

- d) Denial of Access to Public Records

- e) Refusal of the Sheriff's Department to Accept Complaints Regarding False Arrests and False Imprisonment

- f) Complaint filed with the Sheriff's Department of Los Angeles County –Alleged Corruption of Bond/Bail Operations

<http://www.scribd.com/doc/26807342/10-02-12-Complaint-to-Sheriff-Lee-Baca-Re-Corruption-of-Bond-Bail-Services-s>

<http://www.scribd.com/doc/26807381/10-02-12-Request-Los-Angeles-Ombudsman-Help-in-Re-Complain-with-Sheriff-re-Corruption-of-Bond-Servicess>

- g) Refusal of Local Law Enforcement to Accept Complaints of Criminal Conduct - Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department to accept complaints on alleged abuses and violent crimes

<http://www.scribd.com/doc/27428238/10-02-24-La-Verne-armed-abduction-and-robbery-email-correspondence-with-Los-Angeles-County-Ombudsman-and-La-Verne-Police-s>

<http://www.scribd.com/doc/28149941/10-03-10-Request-for-Los-Angeles-Supervisor-Antonovich-Help-Re-Issuing-Complaint-Numbers-by-the-Sheriff-s-Department>

h) False Arrest and False Imprisonment of Richard Fine

<http://inproperinla.com/10-03-29-richard-fine-complatint-of-tortue-to-un-full-disclosure-network.pdf>

i) Conditions in Los Angeles County Jails

<http://inproperinla.com/09-04-14-aclu-nightmarish-conditions-in-mens-central-jail-los-angeles.pdf>

A copy of Dr. Kupers' report detailing the conditions at Men's Central Jail in Los Angeles is available online at:

www.aclu.org/prison/mentalhealth/39359res20080707.html

A copy of the letter from a Men's Central Jail detainee regarding the death of John Horton is available online at:

www.aclu.org/prison/mentalhealth/39360res20090329.html

A letter from the ACLU to the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors asking for sweeping improvements to the conditions at Men's Central Jail is available online at:

www.aclu.org/prison/mentalhealth/39362res20090406.html

Additional information about the ACLU National Prison Project is available online at:

www.aclu.org/prison

12) Los Angeles County: Refusal of Law Enforcement to Provide Equal Protection

Refusal of Local Police to Accept Complaints of Criminal Conduct– City of La Verne

Refusal of Local Police to Accept Complaints of Criminal Conduct– City of Beverly Hills

13) Los Angeles County, California: Conduct of Large Law-Firms

Bryan Cave, LLP – false appearances and obstruction/perversion of justice on behalf of Countrywide Financial Corporation/ Bank of America Corporation.

Buchalter Nemer – false appearances on behalf of Old Republic International.

Jones Day -

Sheppard Mullin, LLP – the Presiding Judge’s former law firm, engaged in alleged racketeering in collusion with judges of the court.

14) Los Angeles County, California: Retaliation, Intimidation, Harassment, and False Hospitalizations of Attorneys

The case of Richard Fine – coerced medically unjustified hospitalization

<http://www.scribd.com/doc/24729084/09-12-17-Richard-Isaac-Fine-Review-e>

See also under XIV e) Ronald George

The case of Ronald Gottschalk – coerced psychiatric hospitalization

<http://www.scribd.com/doc/26618214/10-02-09-VINE-Link-Records-of-falsely-hospitalized-attorneys-Richard-Fine-and-Ronald-Gottschalk-s>

The case of Steven Yagman – “a cage went looking for a bird”

B. Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California

1. Riverside & San Bernardino Counties, California: Conservatorship Programs

- a. Abuse of the elderly under conservatorships program, patronized by the courts, was repeatedly reported. California Department of Justice, and California Attorney General refused to take action.
 - i. <http://inproperinla.com/10-04-06%20San%20Bernardino%20and%20Riverside%20Counties%20California-attorney-general.pdf>

2. San Bernardino County, California: Government and the Courts

3. Allegations of real estate fraud by Judge Michael Welch – Former Presiding Judge, San Bernardino County.

<http://inproperinla.com/09-09-11-former-san-bernardino-county-superior-court-presiding-judge-suspect-of-real-estate-frauds-san-bernardino-county-sentinel.pdf>

4. Loans to judges by financial institutions.

- a. As noted at the end of the newspaper article linked below, financial transactions including loans from financial institutions to Judge Michael Welch defy real accounting.
 - i. <http://inproperinla.com/09-09-11-former-san-bernardino-county-superior-court-presiding-judge-suspect-of-real-estate-frauds-san-bernardino-county-sentinel.pdf>

C. State of California Justice System Agencies

1. Medical Care of Prisoners in California Correctional Institutions

- a. Litigation in US Courts regarding medical care for the prisoners
- b. Ineffective Overseer – an inadequate response by US DOJ
- c. Richard I Fine - Complaint filed with the UN March 15, 2010.

<http://inproperinla.com/10-03-15-un-complaint-to-human-rights-committee-richard-fine.pdf>

2. *Jerry Brown and the Office of California Attorney General*

- a)

Corruption of the Los Angeles Courts

Corruption of the Los Angeles Courts was reported in great detail to the Office of Jerry Brown. However, he refused to take any action. A senior aid to Jerry Brown was eventually appointed to review the complaints – of racketeering by judges of the Superior Court of California, and issued a recommendation that the complaints were a private matter, and that the Office of Attorney General must not get involved.
- b)

Taking of “not permitted” payments by ALL

Los Angeles County judges.
During the unfolding scandal, regarding the taking of such payments by ALL Los Angeles County judges, and conditions where it became impossible to win a case in court against the payer – Los Angeles County, no comment was ever heard by the office of the California Attorney General. Request for comment on the matter, or the related dubious “Retroactive Immunities” remained unanswered.
- c)

Imprisonment of Richard Fine in Los

Angeles County, California.
The Office of Jerry Brown refused to take any action in the matter.
- d) Records

3. *The case of Ronald George - Chief Justice, California Supreme Court, and Chair of the California Judicial Council*

- ii.** <http://www.scribd.com/doc/28496294/10-03-17-Richard-Fine-Request-Mr-Carrizosa-Administrative-Office-of-the-Courts-Review-of-Attorney-McCormick-s-conduct-s>
- iii.** <http://www.scribd.com/doc/28821400/10-03-23-Richard-Fine-Request-Chief-Justice-Ronald-George-Investigation-Corrective-Actions-in-Conduct-of-Attorney-Kevin-McCormick-on-Behalf-of-the-Ca>

4. California Court of Appeals, 1st District (San Francisco)
Justice James A Richman and *Sturgeon v Los Angeles County*.

5. *California Court of Appeals, 2nd District (Los Angeles)*

- Galdjie v Darwish
- Filipescu

6. *California Court of Appeals, 4th District (San Diego)*

- *Sturgeon v Los Angeles County* - Ruling on payments that were “not permitted”

7. *The California State Bar Association – an Arm of the Courts*

- The case of the California State Bar Association

<http://inproperinla.com/10-03-29-california-state-bar-complaint-against-its-president.pdf>

http://inproperinla.com/00-00-00-us-dist-ct-la-fine-v-state_00_f_09-06-18%20state%20bar%20package-a.pdf

- The case of Los Angeles County Bar Association Former President – Attorney David Pasternak
- The case of California State Bar Association former Chair of Professional Responsibility and Ethics Committee – Attorney John Amberg
- The case of Disbarment of Attorney Richard Fine for “Moral Turpitude”

8. *California Department of Financial Institutions*

D. Government Agencies, in States Outside California

1. New Orleans, Louisiana – Hurricane Katrina and the Angola Three.

- a. Drowning deaths of prisoners in New Orleans, after they were abandoned locked in their cells while water was rising, and shooting by police of unarmed persons in New Orleans.
 - i. Left to die – The Nation, December 14, 2005
<http://inproperinla.com/05-12-14-the-nation-left-%20to-die-treatment-of-prisoners-during-katrina.pdf>
 - ii. Drowning deaths of prisoner during Hurricane Katrina - UNHCR | Refworld, April 28, 2009
http://inproperinla.com/09-04-28-katrina-prisoners-unhcr_refworld_report-of-the-special-rapporteur-on-contemporary-forms-of-racism-racial-discrimination-xenophobia-and-related-intolerance%20Doudou%20Di%20ne%20%20addendum%20mission%20to%20the%20United%20States%20of%20America.pdf
- b. False imprisonments in solitary confinement for over thirty years, of the Angola Three.
 - i. <http://inproperinla.com/08-12-25-christmas-day-in-a-louisiana-dungeon.pdf>
 - ii. <http://inproperinla.com/09-03-02-36-years-of-solitude-angola-three-mother-jones.pdf>
 - iii. <http://inproperinla.com/08-04-01-'Angola%202'%20Leave%20Solitary%20Cells%20in%20La.%20After%2036%20Years%20%20NPR.pdf>
 - iv. <http://inproperinla.com/08-04-01-Broncos%20and%20Boudin%20The%20Angola%20Prison%20Rodeo%20%20NPR.pdf>
 - v. <http://inproperinla.com/08-04-01-Broncos%20and%20Boudin%20The%20Angola%20Prison%20Rodeo%20%20NPR.pdf>
 - vi. http://inproperinla.com/08-04-01-Favors.%20Inconsistencies%20Taint%20Angola%20Murder%20Case%20_%20NPR.pdf

2. *Luzerne County, Pennsylvania*
“Cash for Kids” scandal

3. El Paso, and Harris County, Texas

a) El Paso, Texas Corruption Scandal

b) Harris County, Texas, Sheriff's Office

- i. False inmate records in the public access system.

<http://www.scribd.com/doc/25251302/10-01-14-Carol-Ann-Davis-and-the-Harris-County-Texas-Sheriff-s-Office-online-Inmate-Public-Information-s>

a. US Courts – National Tribunals for Protection of Rights.

1. US Court, Central District of California

- a. Audrey Collins – Chief Judge, and Terry Nafisi – Clerk of the Court
- b. Judge Virginia Phillips
- c. Judge John Walter
- d. Judge Steven Larson
- e. Judge Manuel Real
- f. Magistrate Carla Woehrle

g. PACER and CM/ECF – systems of the US District Court, LA

Large-Scale Shell Game Fraud Alleged in Computers of the US Courts – AOC Comments Requested

Los Angeles, April 7 – in letter to the Administrative Office of the United States Courts (AOC) Human Rights Alert – a Los Angeles-based NGO and Dr Joseph Zernik requested the AOC's comments/responses on allegations of large-scale shell game fraud in design and operations of the United States courts computer systems. The case management (CM/ECF) and public access (PACER) systems were implemented at the courts in a massive project, overseen by the AOC, which lasted over a decade, at estimated cost of hundreds of millions of dollars. Response of the AOC was requested for inclusion in a report scheduled for submission by Human Rights Alert to the United Nations, as part of the first ever Universal Periodic Review of the Human Rights record of the United States. The case management (CM/ECF) and public access (PACER) systems of the US courts are alleged by Human Rights Alert as key to the precipitous deterioration of court integrity in the US in recent decades, and as the largest Shell Game Fraud in the history of mankind.

The April 7 letter to AOC, copied below, made the following four specific claims:

- 1) Implementation of PACER and CM/ECF amounted to a sea change in court procedures. However, in no case that was examined, did the court comply with Rule Making Enabling Act 28 USC §2071-7. In all cases that were examined the courts failed to establish their new practices and procedure in Local Rules of Courts, as required by law.
- 2) In all cases that were examined, without exception, the installation of CM/ECF and PACER was also accompanied by concerted efforts to deny the public the Right to Access Court Records - to inspect and to copy. Such denial of access was most clearly seen in relationship to the NEFs (Notices of Electronic Filings) at the US district courts, and the NDAs (Notices of Docket Activity) at the US courts of appeals. The denial of the Right to Access Court Records was most blatant when applied to parties in litigations, who were pro se filers.
- 3) In all cases that were examined, without exception, the installation of CM/ECF and PACER was also accompanied by denial of the Right to Service and Notice - a cornerstone of Due Process Rights. Such denial of Service and Notice was directed in a discriminatory fashion against pro se filers.
- 4) In all cases that were examined, features were found in PACER and CM/ECF, which upon review by competent panels of jurisdiction, must be deemed as fraud both by design of the systems and in their current mode of operations. Such alleged fraud on the people was perpetrated in a concerted fashion by the United States judiciary as a class, enabling perversion of justice and denial of access to national tribunals for protection of rights.

Review of the Human Rights record of the United States by the United Nations is due November 2010. Human Rights Alert claims in its report that the states and US courts are central to abuse of the Human Rights of the people in the United States.

Attached:

April 7, 2010 letter by Human Rights Alert to AOC

10-04-07 Requesting Comments, Responses by US Administrative Office of the Courts.

April 7, 2010

Public Affairs Office
Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts
One Columbus Circle NE
Washington, D.C. 20544
By email at <http://www.uscourts.gov/comment.html>
By fax: 202.502.2633@metrofax.com

The favor of response within 10 days is requested. Time is of the essence!

RE: PACER and CM/ECF

Dear Sir/Madam:

Human Rights Alert, a Los Angeles-based NGO, is in final stages of preparing a report for submission to the United Nations as part of the Universal Periodic Review of the Human Rights record of the United States.

Your comments and responses are requested regarding a series of papers,[1]-[19] where the nature of the case management/electronic case filing (CM/ECF) and public access (PACER) systems of the United States courts were explored. The papers were mostly based on the systems as implemented at the US District Court, Central District of California, and the US Court of Appeals, 9th Circuit. However, additional district courts and one additional court of appeal were examined as well.

The outcome of such examination can be summed as follows:

1) Implementation of PACER and CM/ECF amounted to a sea change in court procedures. However, in no case that was examined, did the court comply with Rule Making Enabling Act 28 USC §2071-7. In all cases that were examined the courts failed to establish their new practices and procedure in Local Rules of Courts, as required by law.

2) In all cases that were examined, without exception, the installation of CM/ECF and PACER was also accompanied by concerted efforts to deny the public the Right to Access Court Records - to inspect and to copy. Such denial of access was most clearly seen in relationship to the NEFs (Notices of Electronic Filings) at the US district courts, and the NDAs (Notices of Docket Activity) at the US courts of appeals. The denial of the Right to Access Court Records was most blatant when applied to parties in litigations, who were pro se filers.

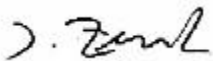
3) In all cases that were examined, without exception, the installation of CM/ECF and PACER was also accompanied by denial of the Right to Service and Notice - a cornerstone of Due Process Rights. Such denial of Service and Notice was directed in a discriminatory fashion against pro se filers.

4) In all cases that were examined, features were found in PACER and CM/ECF, which upon review by competent panels of jurisdiction, must be deemed as fraud both by design of the systems and in their current mode of operations. Such alleged fraud on the people was perpetrated in a concerted fashion by the United States judiciary as a class, enabling perversion of justice and denial of access to national tribunals for protection of rights.

IN SHORT:

The case management (CM/ECF) and public access (PACER) systems of the US courts are alleged key to the precipitous deterioration of court integrity in the US in recent decades, and as the largest Shell Game Fraud in the history of mankind.

Truly,



Joseph Zernik, PhD
Human Rights Alert (HRA), NGO
<http://human-rights-alert.blogspot.com/>
http://www.scribd.com/Human_Rights_Alert

LINKS:

[1] <http://www.scribd.com/doc/24732941/10-01-03-Notice-of-Electronic-Filing-NEF-First-Amendment-CMSs-Review>

[2] <http://www.scribd.com/doc/29525744/10-03-25-Request-for-Experts-Opinions-RE-CM-ECF-case-management-system-of-the-US-Dist-Court-Los-Angeles-s>

[3] <http://www.scribd.com/doc/29525890/10-03-27-Addendum-1-to-Request-for-Opinions-Re-CM-ECF-case-management-system-of-the-US-Court-of-Appeals-9th-Circuit-as-reviewed-in-orders-in-Fine>

- [4] <http://www.scribd.com/doc/29527583/10-04-05-Addendum-2-to-Request-for-Experts-Opinions-RE-Case-management-system-NDAs-US-Court-of-Appeals-9th-Circuit-s-US-Court-Appeals-9th-s>
- [5] <http://www.scribd.com/doc/28938859/10-03-25-Richard-Fine-Smoking-Gun-Discovered-Notice-Filed-with-Chief-Judge-Audrey-Collins-Request-for-Corrective-Actions>
- [6] <http://www.scribd.com/doc/28932321/10-03-25-Declaration-of-Joseph-Zernik-in-re-Visit-to-US-Dist-Crt-Los-Angeles-and-Opinion-re-Integrity-of-Operations-s>
- [7] <http://www.scribd.com/doc/28866417/10-03-16-Clerk-Terry-Nafisi-US-District-Court-Los-Angeles-Response-to-Zernik-s-Request-for-Clarifications-re-NEFs-and-Complaints-re-Tampering-wit>
- [8] <http://www.scribd.com/doc/25983655/10-01-28-Alleged-large-scale-fraud-in-NEFs-of-the-United-States-courts-and-application-in-Richard-Fine-Case-s>
- [9] <http://www.scribd.com/doc/24681397/Zernik-v-Connor-2-08-cv-01550-CM-ECF-10-01-01-Table-Summary-of-NEFs-in-Zernik-v-Connor-based-on-copies-provided-by-Clerk-on-December-29-2009>
- [10] <http://www.scribd.com/doc/24731943/Zernik-v-Connor-2-09-cv-01550-Served-by-Court-10-01-02-Table-Summary-of-NEFs-based-on-records-served-by-the-court>
- [11] <http://www.scribd.com/doc/24730966/Zernik-v-Connor-2-09-cv-01550-Served-by-US-District-Court-10-01-02-Minutes-Orders-Judgment-as-served-on-Plaintiff-during-the-purported-litigat>
- [12] <http://www.scribd.com/doc/25112472/10-01-12-Letter-to-Prof-Fallon-Harvard-Law-in-re-Two-false-Huminski-NEFs-a-Kozinski-Fraud-s>
- [13] <http://www.scribd.com/doc/28875174/10-03-24-Richard-Fine-Request-Clarifications-by-Clerk-Nafis-RE-Denial-of-Access-Integrity-of-Court-Records-s>
- [14] <http://www.scribd.com/doc/27386331/10-02-24-Humainski-v-Town-of-Bennington-Vermont-Alleged-Fraud-by-Justice-Sotomayor-s>
- [15] <http://www.scribd.com/doc/27382924/09-06-04-US-Senate-Judiciary-Committee-then-Circuit-Judge-Sotomayor-s-Questionnaire-Appendix>
- [16] <http://www.scribd.com/doc/28725286/10-03-21-Richard-Fine-Quest-for-NEFs-of-the-Habeas-Corpus-Insights-from-bankruptcy-court-Forms>
- [17] <http://www.scribd.com/doc/28272626/10-03-12-Richard-Fine-Renewed-Call-for-Resignation-of-Alex-Kozinski-Chief-Judge-of-the-US-Court-of-Appeals-9th-Circuit>
- [18] <http://www.scribd.com/doc/26652709/10-02-09-Zernik-v-Connor-et-al-2-08-cv-01550-English-y-Castellano-Request-Refund-From-US-District-Court-Los-Angeles-for-Failure-to-Provide-Hones>
- [19] <http://www.scribd.com/doc/25971398/09-12-01-What-is-Kozinski-Fraud-Kozinski-Culture-s>

- h. Denial of Access to Court Records – to inspect and to copy
See letter to AOC under g. PACER & CM/ECF

4. *US District Court, Vermont*

- a. Case of Scott Huminski and case management/public access

5. US District Court, Washington DC

6. *US Court of Appeals, 2nd Circuit, and then Circuit Judge Sonia Sotomayor*

- g.** Then Circuit Judge Sonia Sotomayor – issuance of unsigned order
- h.** Denial of Access to Public Records

7. US Court of Appeals, 9th Circuit

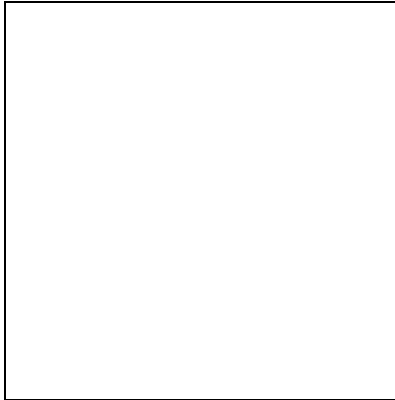
- b. Chief Judge- Alex Kozinski, Circuit Judges Richard Paez and Richard Tallman in *Richard I Fine v Sheriff of Los Angeles County* (09-071692).
Unsigned, unauthenticated, false and deliberately misleading June 30, 2009 Order denying the Emergency Petition of the falsely imprisoned Richard I Fine, issued in the names of Chief Judge Alex Kozinski and Circuit Judges Richard Paez and Richard Tallman:
i. <http://inproperinla.com/00-00-00-us-app-ct-9th-fine-v-sheriff-of-la-09-71692-doc-04-order-denying-s.pdf>
- c. Circuit Judges Stephen Reinhardt, Marsha Berzon and Milan Smith in *Joseph Zernik v United States District Court For The Central District Of California* (08-72714),
Unsigned, unauthenticated, false and deliberately misleading, unsigned, unauthenticated June 25, 2008 and June 26, 2008 Orders denying the Emergency Petition of Joseph Zernik, originating from real estate fraud by the judges of the LASC, as opined by decorated FBI veteran fraud expert James Wedick. The Orders were issued in the names of Circuit Judges Stephen Reinhardt, Marsha Berzon and Milan Smith:
i. <http://inproperinla.com/00-00-00-us-app-ct-9th-zernik-v-connor-doc-03-order-denial-08-06-25.pdf>
ii. <http://inproperinla.com/00-00-00-us-app-ct-9th-zernik-v-connor-doc-06-order-denial-08-06-26.pdf>
- d. The practices involved in the operation of the public access (PACER) and the case management and electronic court filing at the CCA9th, were deemed fraud, similar to that which is routinely perpetrated at the USC-CACD. The public access system (PACER) displays orders and judgments that are not signed, and no authentication records are accessible to the public. The authentication instruments – the Notices of Docketing Activity (NDAs) are sequestered in the case management and electronic court filing system (CM/ECF), and are deemed fraudulent by design. Under such conditions, the CCA9th is deemed as posting online numerous dockets of cases that are never deemed valid court cases by the Court itself, and where the Circuit Judges feel at liberty to post orders and judgments that are contrary to the law of the US. The CCA9th, like the USC-CACD, failed to ever establish its electronic authentication practices in Local Rules of Court, as required by law. The only place where such practices are mentioned, are User's Guide to the CM/ECF program:
i. <http://inproperinla.com/10-03-30-nda-at-9th-cca-rules-orders-manuals-video-transcripts-s.pdf>
- e. Like the USC-CACD, the CCA9th was shown to fail to serve the authentication instruments on pro se filers. Furthermore, at times issued, like the USC-CACD dishonest, invalid and ineffectual authentication instruments, failing to include the Court's electronic stamp:
- f. Denial of Access to court records, and denial of notice and service – Due Process rights:
The CCA9th, like the USC-CACD, denies access to records, in disregard of First Amendment rights, and also denies the right for Notice and Service of court records – a cornerstone of Due Process rights. Like the USC-CACD, the CCA9th fails to serve the NDAs on pro se filers, and furthermore, denies access to the authentication records to pro se filers:
- g. The NDA authentication instrument is deemed fraudulent by design:
Review of the authentication instrument itself – the Notice of Docketing Activity (NDA) – would lead a reasonable person to conclude that such authentication was never valid in the first place, and that the system as a whole was fraud by design. The authentication instrument, the NDA, fails to include the name of the person authenticating the records, fails to include any

certification that such person, who purportedly constructed the docket, was authorized as a Deputy Clerk. Furthermore, the authentication instrument fails to include any language stating the Court's orders and judgments, or any other record for that purpose was "entered", and finally – no definitive binding statement is made relative to the service of the NDA itself. The language included in the NDA is in the future tense ("will be mailed"), is not on behalf of any particular individual, and it appears in the record below the electronic court stamp. In fact, in both cases listed above - *Richard I Fine v Sheriff of Los Angeles County* (09-071692), and *Joseph Zernik v United States District Court For The Central District Of California* (08-72714), the NDAs were NOT served on pro se filers at all.

- h. Issuance of false and deliberately misleading NDA- including false record attachments: An entirely different type of alleged fraud in the design and practice of NDAs was found in the case of Richard Shelley. In *Shelley v Quality Loan Services* (09-56133), an individual was attempting to protect his rights against a financial institution, again in alleged real estate fraud. The CCA9th denied the Appeal in the case in an unsigned order. Moreover, although the CCA9th did serve the NDA on Shelley in this case, albeit, with a false and deliberately misleading attachment – court order from an unrelated habeas corpus petition. The court failed to correct the error even after Shelley pointed it out to the court. Such practice mirrored the false authentications of judgments and orders seen at the LASC in *Samaan v Zernik* (SC087400) and in *Sturgeon v Los Angeles County* (BC351286).
- i. Docket in appeal of *Shelley v Quality Loan Services* (09-56133)
http://inproperinla.com/00-00-00-us-app-ct-9th-shelley_0-a-10-03-26-docket.pdf
 - ii. October 22, 2009 unsigned order denying the appeal in *Shelley v Quality Loan Services* (09-56133)
http://inproperinla.com/00-00-00-us-app-ct-9th-shelley_09-10-22-a-order-denying-petition-for-stay-unsigned.pdf
 - iii. False and deliberately misleading NDA in order denying the appeal in *Shelley v Quality Loan Services* (09-56133):
http://inproperinla.com/00-00-00-us-app-ct-9th-shelley-v-quam_09-10-22-NDA-9th-circuit-shelley-v-quality-loan-services.pdf
 - iii. Docket of *William Meador v J Alvidrez, et al* (09-16508) – the habeas corpus case that was falsely linked to the order denying the appeal in *Shelley v Quality Loan Services* (09-56133)
http://inproperinla.com/00-00-00-us-app-ct-9th-shelley_0-a-10-03-26-docket-of-09-16508-case-linked-in-oct-22-2009-dubious-nda.pdf
 - iii. Correspondence with Philip Shelley in re: false and deliberately misleading NDA:
http://inproperinla.com/00-00-00-us-app-ct-9th-shelley_09-10-22-dubious-nda-10-03-26-shelley-email-notice-re-dubious-oct-22-2009-order-and-nda.pdf
 - iv. Declaration of Joseph Zernik regarding March 30, 2010 NDAs obtained in visit to US Court of Appeals, 9th Circuit
<http://inproperinla.com/10-03-30-declaration-visit-to-us-court-of-appeals-9th-s.pdf>

- i. CM/ECF as designed and operated at the CCA9th is alleged as a large-scale shell game fraud.**

10-04-07 Large-Scale Shell Game Fraud Alleged in Computers of the US Courts – AOC Comments Requested



Los Angeles, April 7 – in letter to the Administrative Office of the United States Courts (AOC) Human Rights Alert – a Los Angeles-based NGO and Dr Joseph Zernik requested the AOC's comments/responses on allegations of large-scale shell game fraud in design and operations of the United States courts computer systems. The case management (CM/ECF) and public access (PACER) systems were implemented at the courts in a massive project, overseen by the AOC, which lasted over a decade, at estimated cost of hundreds of millions of dollars. Response of the AOC was requested for inclusion in a report scheduled for submission by Human Rights Alert to the United Nations, as part of the first ever Universal Periodic Review of the Human Rights record of the United States. The case management (CM/ECF) and public access (PACER) systems of the US courts are alleged by Human Rights Alert as key to the precipitous deterioration of court integrity in the US in recent decades, and as the largest Shell Game Fraud in the history of mankind.

The April 7 letter to AOC, copied below, made the following four specific claims:

- 1) Implementation of PACER and CM/ECF amounted to a sea change in court procedures. However, in no case that was examined, did the court comply with Rule Making Enabling Act 28 USC §2071-7. In all cases that were examined the courts failed to establish their new practices and procedure in Local Rules of Courts, as required by law.
- 2) In all cases that were examined, without exception, the installation of CM/ECF and PACER was also accompanied by concerted efforts to deny the public the Right to Access Court Records - to inspect and to copy. Such denial of access was most clearly seen in relationship to the NEFs (Notices of Electronic Filings) at the US district courts, and the NDAs (Notices of Docket Activity) at the US courts of appeals. The denial of the Right to Access Court Records was most blatant when applied to parties in litigations, who were pro se filers.
- 3) In all cases that were examined, without exception, the installation of CM/ECF and PACER was also accompanied by denial of the Right to Service and Notice - a cornerstone of Due Process Rights. Such denial of Service and Notice was directed in a discriminatory fashion against pro se filers.

4) In all cases that were examined, features were found in PACER and CM/ECF, which upon review by competent panels of jurisdiction, must be deemed as fraud both by design of the systems and in their current mode of operations. Such alleged fraud on the people was perpetrated in a concerted fashion by the United States judiciary as a class, enabling perversion of justice and denial of access to national tribunals for protection of rights.

Review of the Human Rights record of the United States by the United Nations is due November 2010. Human Rights Alert claims in its report that the states and US courts are central to abuse of the Human Rights of the people in the United States.

Attached:

April 7, 2010 letter by Human Rights Alert to AOC

April 7, 2010

Public Affairs Office

Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts

One Columbus Circle NE

Washington, D.C. 20544

By email at <http://www.uscourts.gov/comment.html>

By fax: 202.502.2633@metrofax.com

The favor of response within 10 days is requested. Time is of the essence!

RE: PACER and CM/ECF

Dear Sir/Madam:

Human Rights Alert, a Los Angeles-based NGO, is in final stages of preparing a report for submission to the United Nations as part of the Universal Periodic Review of the Human Rights record of the United States.

Your comments and responses are requested regarding a series of papers,[1]-[19] where the nature of the case management/electronic case filing (CM/ECF) and public access (PACER) systems of the United States courts were explored. The papers were mostly based on the systems as implemented at the US District Court, Central District of California, and the US Court of Appeals, 9th Circuit. However, additional district courts and one additional court of appeal were examined as well.

The outcome of such examination can be summed as follows:

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3) In all cases that were examined, without exception, the installation of CM/ECF and PACER was also accompanied by denial of the Right to Service and Notice - a cornerstone of Due Process Rights. Such denial of Service and Notice was directed in a discriminatory fashion against pro se filers.

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IN SHORT:

The case management (CM/ECF) and public access (PACER) systems of the US courts are alleged key to the precipitous deterioration of court integrity in the US in recent decades, and as the largest Shell Game Fraud in the history of mankind.

Truly,

Joseph Zernik, PhD

Human Rights Alert (HRA), NGO

<http://human-rights-alert.blogspot.com/>

http://www.scribd.com/Human_Rights_Alert

LINKS:

[1] <http://www.scribd.com/doc/24732941/10-01-03-Notice-of-Electronic-Filing-NEF-First-Amendment-CMSs-Review>

[2] <http://www.scribd.com/doc/29525744/10-03-25-Request-for-Experts-Opinions-RE-CM-ECF-case-management-system-of-the-US-Dist-Court-Los-Angeles-s>

[3] <http://www.scribd.com/doc/29525890/10-03-27-Addendum-1-to-Request-for-Opinions-Re-CM-ECF-case-management-system-of-the-US-Court-of-Appeals-9th-Circuit-as-reviewed-in-orders-in-Fine>

[4] <http://www.scribd.com/doc/29527583/10-04-05-Addendum-2-to-Request-for-Experts-Opinions-RE-Case-management-system-NDAs-US-Court-of-Appeals-9th-Circuit-s-US-Court-Appeals-9th-s>

[5] <http://www.scribd.com/doc/28938859/10-03-25-Richard-Fine-Smoking-Gun-Discovered-Notice-Filed-with-Chief-Judge-Audrey-Collins-Request-for-Corrective-Actions>

[6] <http://www.scribd.com/doc/28932321/10-03-25-Declaration-of-Joseph-Zernik-in-re-Visit-to-US-Dist-Crt-Los-Angeles-and-Opinion-re-Integrity-of-Operations-s>

[7] <http://www.scribd.com/doc/28866417/10-03-16-Clerk-Terry-Nafisi-US-District-Court-Los-Angeles-Response-to-Zernik-s-Request-for-Clarifications-re-NEFs-and-Complaints-re-Tampering-wit>

[8] <http://www.scribd.com/doc/25983655/10-01-28-Alleged-large-scale-fraud-in-NEFs-of-the-United-States-courts-and-application-in-Richard-Fine-Case-s>

[9] <http://www.scribd.com/doc/24681397/Zernik-v-Connor-2-08-cv-01550-CM-ECF-10-01-01-Table-Summary-of-NEFs-in-Zernik-v-Connor-based-on-copies-provided-by-Clerk-on-December-29-2009>

[10] <http://www.scribd.com/doc/24731943/Zernik-v-Connor-2-09-cv-01550-Served-by-Court-10-01-02-Table-Summary-of-NEFs-based-on-records-served-by-the-court>

[11] <http://www.scribd.com/doc/24730966/Zernik-v-Connor-2-09-cv-01550-Served-by-US-District-Court-10-01-02-Minutes-Orders-Judgment-as-served-on-Plaintiff-during-the-purported-litigat>

[12] <http://www.scribd.com/doc/25112472/10-01-12-Letter-to-Prof-Fallon-Harvard-Law-in-re-Two-false-Huminski-NEFs-a-Kozinski-Fraud-s>

[13] <http://www.scribd.com/doc/28875174/10-03-24-Richard-Fine-Request-Clarifications-by-Clerk-Nafis-RE-Denial-of-Access-Integrity-of-Court-Records-s>

[14] <http://www.scribd.com/doc/27386331/10-02-24-Humainski-v-Town-of-Bennington-Vermont-Alleged-Fraud-by-Justice-Sotomayor-s>

[15] <http://www.scribd.com/doc/27382924/09-06-04-US-Senate-Judiciary-Committee-then-Circuit-Judge-Sotomayor-s-Questionnaire-Appendix>

[16] <http://www.scribd.com/doc/28725286/10-03-21-Richard-Fine-Quest-for-NEFs-of-the-Habeas-Corpus-Insights-from-bankruptcy-court-Forms>

[17] <http://www.scribd.com/doc/28272626/10-03-12-Richard-Fine-Renewed-Call-for-Resignation-of-Alex-Kozinski-Chief-Judge-of-the-US-Court-of-Appeals-9th-Circuit>

[18] <http://www.scribd.com/doc/26652709/10-02-09-Zernik-v-Connor-et-al-2-08-cv-01550-English-y-Castellano-Request-Refund-From-US-District-Court-Los-Angeles-for-Failure-to-Provide-Hones>

[19] <http://www.scribd.com/doc/25971398/09-12-01-What-is-Kozinski-Fraud-Kozinski-Culture-s>

8. *US Supreme Court*

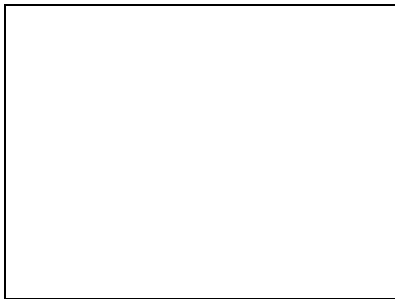
The evidence below shows that the US Supreme Court adopted the same corrupt practices of all other courts described in instant submission to the UN. The US Supreme Court engages in the issuance of decisions or pretense of decisions and rulings, which are surely never deemed honest, valid and effectual rulings and decisions by the court itself. The highlight of such conduct in the evidence below, is the deprivation of Liberty of Richard Fine through conduct of Supreme Court Justice Anthony Kennedy, which was claimed to have been denial of the Richard Fine Application for Stay of Sentence of “Coercive Confinement”, but – based on the records in the case - could not possibly be deemed as a valid denial as an action of the US Supreme Court.

a. *Richard I Fine v Sheriff of Los Angeles County* (09-A827)

The evidence shown below documents the SCOTUS as the ultimate perpetrator of the fraud on the people, in generating false and fraudulent court records to affirm and provide the guise of legitimacy to conduct of the lower courts. The records are from the February 8, 2010 Application for Stay of Execution of Sentence of “Coercive Confinement”, *Richard I Fine v Sheriff of Los Angeles County* (09-A827), filed by the falsely imprisoned Richard Fine with Justice Patrick Kennedy, who holds oversight duties relative to the US CCA9th. The records show that what was reported as denial by the Supreme Court of the Application, had no valid records of a review at all.

- i. <http://inproperinla.com/10-03-31-richard-fine--fax-from-mcdermont-scotus-s.pdf>

10-04-07 Case Management System of US Supreme Court



Compromised Integrity Alleged of US Supreme Court Computer Systems

Los Angeles, April 7 - in letter [1] to law school faculty and US agencies, Human Rights Alert, a Los Angeles- based NGO, and Dr Joseph Zernik sought help from those more familiar with the business of the United States Supreme Court, in evaluating the integrity of the computer system of the highest court of the land. Human Rights Alert and Dr Joseph Zernik, engaged in preparation of a report for the United Nations, regarding Human Rights conditions in the US, have previously provided evidence to support the allegation that the computer systems of the US district court and US courts of appeals were a large-scale shell game fraud. However, the computer systems of the US Supreme Court is entirely different platform, which needed to be separately evaluated. As test case, Dr Zernik raise the question of appearance, or lack thereof, of an application, seeking release from false imprisonment, by the falsely

hospitalized Attorney Richard Fine, and a purported March 12, 2010 order denying the application. The purported order was communicated through an unsigned March 12, 2010 letter by the clerk of the US Supreme Court. However, search for the appearance of the respective order in the online listing of orders of the US Supreme Court, revealed no such order.

Review of the Human Rights record of the United States by the United Nations is due November 2010. Human Rights Alert claims in its report that the states and US courts are central to abuse of the Human Rights of the people in the United States.

ATTACHED:

[1] April 7, 2010 Letter by Human Rights Alert and Dr Joseph Zernik requesting help in evaluation of integrity, or lack thereof, of the computer system of the United States Supreme Court.

Date: Wed, 07 Apr 2010 13:21:05 -0700

To: lawsters@googlegroups.com

From: joseph zernik

Subject: Richard Fine: Request for help in re: Case management system of SCOTUS: Index of Cases, Index of Orders

Dear All:

RE: Richard Fine: Request for help in re: Case management system of SCOTUS: Index of Cases, Index of Orders

I am seeking help from those more experienced with SCOTUS business. I have mostly examined computers of the US district courts and US courts of appeals, but not SCOTUS.

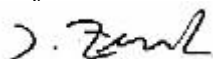
The question is regarding appearance, or lack thereof, in any type of Index of Cases, of a case (Application 09-A827) filed by Richard Fine as *Richard I Fine v Sheriff of Los Angeles County*, and captioned by clerk of the court as *Richard I Fine v Lee D Baca*.

Alternatively, the question is regarding appearance, or lack thereof, in any type of Index of Orders/Decisions of a purported March 12, 2010 Order by Associate Justice Anthony Kennedy, denying the above named application.

I am running against time, and would like to include this issue in my report to the UN, but am not familiar enough with the case management system of SCOTUS.

Any comments would be greatly appreciated.

Truly,



Joseph Zernik, PhD **Human Rights Alert (HRA)**, NGO <http://human-rights-alert.blogspot.com/>
http://www.scribd.com/Human_Rights_Alert

LINKS:1) List of lists of orders of SCOTUS in the relevant period:

http://inproperinla.com/00-00-00-us-a-supreme-ct-fine-v-baca_10-04-07-lists-of-orders-of-us-supreme-court.pdf

2) March 8, 2010 Order List

http://inproperinla.com/00-00-00-us-a-supreme-ct-fine-v-baca_10-03-08%20order%20list.pdf

3) March 15, 2010 Order List

http://inproperinla.com/00-00-00-us-a-supreme-ct-fine-v-baca_10-03-15-order%20list.pdf

4) March 19, 2010 Order List

http://inproperinla.com/00-00-00-us-a-supreme-ct-fine-v-baca_10-03-19%20order%20list.pdf

5) March 12, 2010 letter by clerk purporting that the application was denied on March 12, 2010

http://inproperinla.com/00-00-00-us-a-supreme-ct-fine-v-baca_10-03-12-letter-by%20clerk%20denying%20fine%20application.pdf

b. *Orly Taitz*

Attorney Orly Taitz reported similar events, where she was informed of review, but the records and events in the case failed to indicate valid review by the Court.

9. *Litigations involving Financial Institutions at the US Courts – Underlying the current financial crisis, and failure to abide by the provisions of the Basel Accords on international banking.*

- a) Borrower Sharon Diane Hill – Countrywide/ Bank of America
- b) Keener – SBSC Mortgage
 - i. <http://www.scribd.com/doc/29013853/10-03-27-Request-Corrective-Actions-by-Chief-Judge-Collins-US-Court-Central-District-of-California-Re-Financial-Institutions>
- c) Borrower William Alan Parsley – Countrywide/Bank of America
- d) Shelley – Quality Mortgage Services
- e) Schaeffer- Hartford Life
- f) US - UBS-AG
- g) SEC v Bank of America Corporation
- h) Zernik – Countrywide/Bank of America, Union Bank, USC Credit Union, Coldwell Banker, Old Republic International
 - i. <http://www.scribd.com/doc/26416550/10-02-05-Repeat-Request-for-Ed-O-Keefe-General-Counsel-and-Brian-Moynihan-President-to-report-Sandor-Samuels-to-the-Audit-Committee-for-fraud-by>
 - ii. See also web site Living Lies regarding widespread real estate fraud cases under the current financial crisis.

***10. Administrative Office of the United States Courts –
Implementation of CM/ECF and PACER – alleged large scale shell game fraud.***

**Large-Scale Shell Game Fraud Alleged in Computers of the US Courts – AOC
Comments Requested**

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- 4) In all cases that were examined, features were found in PACER and CM/ECF, which upon review by competent panels of jurisdiction, must be deemed as fraud both by design of the systems and in their current mode of operations. Such alleged fraud on the people was perpetrated in a concerted fashion by the United States judiciary as a class, enabling perversion of justice and denial of access to national tribunals for protection of rights.

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Attached:

April 7, 2010 letter by Human Rights Alert to AOC

10-04-07 Requesting Comments, Responses by US Administrative Office of the Courts.

April 7, 2010

Public Affairs Office
Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts
One Columbus Circle NE
Washington, D.C. 20544
By email at <http://www.uscourts.gov/comment.html>
By fax: 202.502.2633@metrofax.com

The favor of response within 10 days is requested. Time is of the essence!

RE: PACER and CM/ECF

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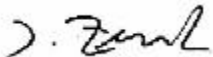
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IN SHORT:

The case management (CM/ECF) and public access (PACER) systems of the US courts are alleged key to the precipitous deterioration of court integrity in the US in recent decades, and as the largest Shell Game Fraud in the history of mankind.

Truly,



Joseph Zernik, PhD
Human Rights Alert (HRA), NGO
<http://human-rights-alert.blogspot.com/>
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- [16] <http://www.scribd.com/doc/28725286/10-03-21-Richard-Fine-Quest-for-NEFs-of-the-Habeas-Corpus-Insights-from-bankruptcy-court-Forms>
- [17] <http://www.scribd.com/doc/28272626/10-03-12-Richard-Fine-Renewed-Call-for-Resignation-of-Alex-Kozinski-Chief-Judge-of-the-US-Court-of-Appeals-9th-Circuit>
- [18] <http://www.scribd.com/doc/26652709/10-02-09-Zernik-v-Connor-et-al-2-08-cv-01550-English-y-Castellano-Request-Refund-From-US-District-Court-Los-Angeles-for-Failure-to-Provide-Hones>
- [19] <http://www.scribd.com/doc/25971398/09-12-01-What-is-Kozinski-Fraud-Kozinski-Culture-s>

F. US Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Agencies, and Banking Regulators

1. Discrimination by the US government against the region of Los Angeles/Southern California

- a. Historic data – CIA drug trafficking to Los Angeles County during the 1980s and 1990s.
 - i. http://inproperinla.com/00-00-01-97-12-cia-drug-dealing-in-la-gov_oig_special_9712_.pdf
 - ii.
- b. Refusal of the US government to address the Rampart Corruption scandal (1998-2000)
 - i. <http://www.scribd.com/doc/24902306/06-07-15-LAPD-s-Blue-Ribbon-Review-Panel-Report-2006>
- c. Alleged perversion of justice in the *US v City of LA et al* - the appointment of Overseer for Civil Rights with no valid entry of the Consent Decree – and the consequent failure to enforce the Consent Decree’s key provisions.
- d. The role of law enforcement in illicit drug markets today.
- e. Refusal of US agencies to enforce First Amendment right to access court records – to inspect and to copy in Los Angeles County, California

2. *Retaliation against Attorneys, Outside California, by US Agencies*

- i. The case of New York attorney (name?) in re: GITMO detainees

3. *SEC, and Banking Regulators – Refusal to Enforce the Law in the Face of Credible Evidence of Criminality by Financial Institutions.*

- j. SEC
- i. Robert Reich, author of the article, is former US Labor Secretary, and the article, titled “Fraud on the Street” points to the SEC as the culprit in allowing the large scale fraud by financial institutions, which created the current crisis.
http://inproperinla.com/10-03-31_fraud-on-the-street.pdf
- k. Office of US Comptroller of the Currency
- l. Office of Federal Trade Commission
- m. Office of Thrift Regulation

4. Patronizing of widespread corruption of the judges and large financial institutions by senior officers of the United States

- n. The case of Kenneth Kaiser (Assistant Director- FBI)
- o. The case of Kenneth Melson (Director - US Dept of Justice)
- p. The case of Glenn A Fine (Inspector General – US Dept of Justice)
- q. The case of Mary Schapiro (Chair-SEC)
- r. The case of David Kotz (Inspector General - SEC)
- s. The case of John Dugan (Comptroller of the Currency)
- iii. <http://www.scribd.com/doc/25294161/10-01-15-Samaan-v-Zernik-SC087400-Proposed-Review-Standard-for-Office-of-Controller-of-the-Currency-Review-of-Complaint-against-Bank-of-Americas>

G. About Instant Submission

1. Denial of access to records

The fundamental abuse, which is almost uniformly seen in agencies described in the report, is in the denial of access to public records. Liberty and other Human Rights cannot be restored absent such access.

2. Media Reporting and Access to Information on Human Rights in the US

Deregulation in recent decades left media concentrated under control by large corporate interests. Even the internet, which could provide a remedy, appears to be effectively muzzled. The case of Wikipedia is provided as an example.

a) The case of Wikipedia

Image as an open, democratic, unique novel experiment in creating an egalitarian encyclopedia of the people. The true facts in the matter – investigated in detail by California Institute of Technology graduate student, who researched the identity of various “Editors” through their IP addresses. The identity of editors, in general, is kept confidential in Wikipedia. However, through their IP addresses, the researcher could trace numerous “Editors” to clustered IP addresses, and in some cases, to specific corporation or agencies.

The overall result is that Wikipedia is a very tightly edited encyclopedia – serving corporate and government interests. In the area of Human Rights the following examples are noted:

- i. The main article on Human Rights in the United States, appears almost congratulatory in nature, emphasizing the unique role of the United States in establishing standards of Human Rights around the globe, and annually assessing the Human Rights record of other nations.
- ii. Attempt was made to add to such major article, 33 pages in print, which was still under editing, a two-sentence mention under section 10 (Other Issues) of the events of Hurricane Katrina in New Orleans, Louisiana. Two adequate references were provided – (a) Report by the UN High Commissioner on Human Rights, and (b) Article in The Nation magazine, titled “Left to Drown”. No matter what, it soon became clear that no mention would be allowed of the incident, which may be the worst Human Rights abuse in the US in the past decade.
- iii. The article on the “Rampart FIPs (Falsely Imprisoned Persons)” was initially authored for Wikipedia, and it also got some help from others. However, eventually it was deleted in its entirety.
- iv. An article on “NEFs (Notices of Electronic Filings) at the United States Courts”, mostly of legal/ technical nature, was deleted as well. The final reason for the deletion was provided – that the author was “part of the Richard Fine Movement”.
- v. A short biography: “Richard Isaac Fine” drew substantial activity. After the framework was authored, a number of people contributed, and others edited. However, it became clear that the basic facts would not be allowed to remain, such as:
 - That Richard I Fine was a former US prosecutor (he is often described by hostile media as a quixotic crusader or worse), - that he was denied for several months access to pen and paper,
 - That he was held in a hospital room under solitary confinement with no medical justification,
 - That in parallel to the taking of “not permitted” payments, conditions were created in Los Angeles County, where one could practically never win a case against Los Angeles County.

Eventually, the entire article was deleted for “Lack of Notability”, which seemed to contradict the reason for deleting the other article – being “part of the Richard Fine movement”. At the same time, trivial articles, such as one dedicated to an insignificant Los Angeles area shopping mall – “Montclair Plaza” – were left intact, never deemed lacking in notability.
- vi. Richard Fine’s name appeared also in a minor mention under the biography of California Supreme Court Justice, in reference to a New York Times article that discussed his prospects to be nominated to the US Supreme Court by President Barack Obama. The note stated, that since he had taken the “not permitted” payments, exposed by Richard Fine, prior to being elevated to the California Supreme Court, his prospects for nomination to the US Supreme Court were diminished. Such mention of the name of Richard I Fine was eventually removed as well from Wikipedia.

Wikipedia may not be deemed a major academic resource, but it is surely a very accessible and highly used vehicle among young people in the United States. Its deceptive appearance as an open, egalitarian forum, and

in contrast - the tight control of its contents to serve particular interests, are good representation of media control and access to information regarding Human Rights in the United States today.

3. Process and Procedures in Production of Instant Submission

4. Evidence for efforts to undermine the 2010 UPR of the United States

a) The case of Medical Whistleblower

- a. Janette Parker, representing herself as leader of a Medical Whistleblower organization issued messages that appeared as a solicitation of complaints pursuant to the UPR, however, it was never clear that any complaints filed with her were ever going to make it to the United Nations. Later, she sent messages that were thinly veiled threats against independently filing such complaints with the UN.
 - i. <http://inproperinla.com/10-03-29-hra-us-efforts-to-undermine-2010-upr.pdf>

b) The case of OAK and NFOJA

- b. OAK - representing itself as a grass root organization for change, and its affiliate NFOJA – representing itself as National Forum on Judicial Accountability, both newly established organizations, solicited contributions as part of their claimed submission for the Universal Periodic Review by the UN. However, in one of it messages, but not others, it became evidence that it had no intention to file a submission alleging any violations of Human Rights by the United States.
- c. Requests for clarifications by the executive of the organization remained unanswered.
- d. Later, contributions to the online discussion, which listed serious violations of Human Rights by the United States, were repeatedly deleted. It was a repeat of the pattern seen in Wikipedia – appearance of free discussion and egalitarian contributions, which in fact were carefully monitored to weed out any mention of undesired facts.
 - i. <http://inproperinla.com/10-03-21-efforts-to-undermine-2010-upr-of-us.pdf>
 - ii. <http://inproperinla.com/10-05-05-8-05-pm-reply-deleted-oak.pdf>
 - iii. <http://inproperinla.com/10-04-05-8-09-pm-the-universal-periodic-review-oak.pdf>
 - iv. <http://inproperinla.com/10-05-05-8-35-pm-reply-deleted-the-universal-periodic-review-oak.pdf>
 - v. <http://inproperinla.com/10-05-05-8-40-pm-the-universal-periodic-review-oak.pdf>
 - vi. <http://inproperinla.com/10-05-05-8-49-pm-reply-deleted-the-universal-periodic-review-oak.pdf>
 - vii. <http://inproperinla.com/10-05-05-8-54-pm-the-universal-periodic-review-oak.pdf>
 - viii. <http://inproperinla.com/10-05-05-9-06-pm-reply-deleted-the-universal-periodic-review-oak.pdf>

5) Records

b) Media Reporting and Access to information

i. Wikipedia – Human Rights in the United States.

<http://inproperinla.com/10-04-02-human-rights-in-the-united-states-wikipedia.pdf>

ii. Caltech research on “Editors’ in Wikipedia

iii. Montclair Plaza

<http://inproperinla.com/10-04-02-montclair-plaza-wikipedia.pdf>