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April 21, 2009

Honorable Secretary  
Hillary Rodham Clinton  
United States Secretary of State  
2201 C Street, NW  
Washington DC 20520

**RE: THE RIGHT TO AN EFFECTIVE REMEDY ACT.  
REQUEST TO INVESTIGATE CORRUPTION  
IN ARIZONA. MY CLIENT, ANANT KUMAR TRIPATI, A  
CITIZEN OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH.**

Dear Hon. Secretary:

Foreign nations are increasing the arrest and prosecution of United States Citizens on manufactured crimes. We, The United States, are increasingly holding foreign nationals in our prisons on manufactured crimes. In the event the conduct of the State of Arizona against Mr. Anant Tripathi was to be tried before any foreign tribunal, the repercussions may be serious.

Solicitors in the United Kingdom and my firm represent Mr. Tripathi whom the State of Arizona is holding on manufactured crimes of fraud with a 2044 release date [EX. 21].

My firm and the Solicitors have the following concerns:

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**Due to Judicial corruption, Arizona Courts, except in the token case, do not enforce the violation of rights secured by the Constitution and laws of the United States.**

**Because of the Prison Litigation Reform Act and the Anti-terrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act Federal Courts can afford no relief.**

**The United States has violated the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.**

**Public corruption in our States is on the rise with the States refusing to take corrective action. The "Right To An Effective Remedy Act" attached should be adopted to provide victims a remedy. There is an important Federal interest in honest State government and the Justice Department cannot expend its limited resources investigating and prosecuting corruption. By accepting for funds the States consent to Congress requiring an honest government.**

Specifically:

1. On December 30, 2008 the State of Arizona authenticated documents showing that lawyers with the Arizona Attorney Generals Office falsified evidence [EX. 3, 7]. They have destroyed 17 years of original records according to the State [EX. 3].
2. 17 years of original medical records have been destroyed. Through Deputy Warden Anna Jacobs, the State of Arizona is now pressuring Physicians to *change* Physician's orders and is refusing to *follow* Physician's orders.

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3. Arizona Prosecutors with the help of certain Judges manufactured the crimes for which Mr. Tripati has been sent to prison until 2044 [EX. 5].

The very same judges whose actions have been at issue have, without any discovery or hearings, summarily denied relief [EX. 6].

Arizona Appellate and Supreme Courts have, because of the political power of the judges involved; Ronald Reinstein, Jonathan Schwartz, Gregory Martin and Michael Ryan, summarily denied review [EX. 6].

4. There is no provision in Federal Law for victims of corruption of the truth seeking process of the State, to obtain Federal Review.
5. As Solicitors in the United Kingdom and my firm have agreed to assist Mr. Tripati, the Director of the Arizona Department of Corrections, at the urging of the Arizona Attorney General, sent Mr. Tripati that letter which violates prison policy DO 902.06.1.1; DO 902.11.14.4 and DO 902.1.2 [EX. 9]. Arizona has decided to deny Tripati the same rights and privileges afforded to other inmates.
6. Under Arizona law Mr. Tripati has no access to the Clemency process to show he is innocent until after 2044. By this letter I request:
  1. Congress investigates corruption in Arizona and the actions against Tripati.
  2. The Justice Department refers this issue to the Criminal Division for investigation.
  3. The Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department takes action for violation of civil rights.

**Mr. Tripati was born British and I understand the United Kingdom is in the process of requesting his transfer to England pursuant to the Treaty and ARS 41-105.**

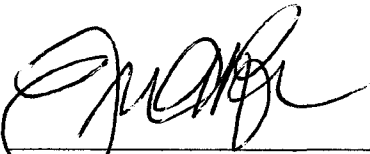
**Solicitors in the United Kingdom and I are of the opinion that we should seek sanctions against the United States before International Bodies and the European Union.**

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**However, as a Marine Sergeant and Vietnam Veteran with two Purple Hearts, I believe the Federal Government must be afforded the opportunity to correct the violations of Federal rights by the State of Arizona.**

If you have any questions please feel free to contact me.

Respectfully,



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Frederick A. Romero  
Attorney for Anant K. Tripathi

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cc: Governor Janice Brewer, Arizona; Michael L. Brodsky, Arizona  
Assistant Attorney General; Justice Rebecca White-Berch, Arizona; Judge  
Barbara Mundell, Arizona

# THE RIGHT TO AN EFFECTIVE REMEDY ACT

## A. PURPOSE

Lack of accountability has led to governmental corruption and abuse of the adversarial system resulting in a distinct disadvantage for those who attempt to redress public wrongdoing. Legal remedies are not effective or are non-existent for judicial, prosecutorial and administrative misconduct in today's legal arena. This disparity becomes even more apparent for the poor and disadvantaged litigants.

It is clear that the public now is in need of statutory protection from the ongoing increase in abuses from the government, as laws currently in effect protect only the government.

This Act expands the range of available legal remedies for litigants who have been subjected to improper governmental conduct. This Act is intended to protect the public and to help eradicate governmental corruption by creating greater accountability for all actions taken by government employees and its agents. This Act also reconfirms an overall understanding that governmental service is a privilege and not a right and should not be abused.

## B. TEXT

1. Every remedy will be effective for every claimant. Each claimant is entitled to complete and total discovery from the government. Claimants are entitled to depose each and every agent, attorney, officer, person or persons whose action or actions are at issue in the claim, including (potential) witnesses.
2. No remedy is effective if any allegation or allegations of misconduct have been alleged against the government or if any objection or privilege was or has been asserted by the government, during the administrative or judicial process.
3. The harmless error doctrine can not apply in favor of the government. No deference is given to any governmental action unless, by clear and convincing evidence, the government produces evidence to support the actual decision.
4. No reviewing tribunal shall review decisions giving deference to or applying the abuse of discretion standard. De Novo review is mandatory.
5. The government must prove with direct and specific evidence any and all defenses. Arguments, speculation and conjecture are not permitted.
6. The claimant must prove by slight evidence, the validity of the claim or claims.
7. No prior decision in favor of the government and against the claimant, will act as a bar to claims made under these provisions.

8. No prior act of the claimant may be introduced, in any manner, for any purpose, for claims made under these provisions.

9. For claims under these provisions, prior acts of the government can be introduced with hearsay evidence.

10. Documents introduced into court which appear to be altered, forged or created by any party, will be acceptable as evidence, without any prior foundation.

11. All claims of corruption of the truth seeking process by government, including the individual name(s) for claims against the judicial officer(s), agent(s) and lawyer(s) working for the government and all other materials requested by the claimant, are to be disclosed. No privilege applies under these provisions. Every person or persons, including the judicial officer(s), attorney(s) and other governmental agents, are subject to depositions and all other discovery rights of the claimant.

12. The government is not entitled to an award of fees, costs and attorney fees and is not entitled to any security from the claimant.

13. The government is not entitled to benefit in any way, from the use of vexatious litigant statutes.

14. No fee is required at any tribunal level, for claims made under these provisions.

15. No administrative remedy need be exhausted, for claims made under these provisions.

16. Prior criminal convictions of any claimant shall not act as a bar for claims made under these provisions, even if a decision would have the effect of reversing an earlier decision.

17. These provisions apply to all civil and criminal judgements and are retroactively effective, to June 1, 1980.

18. If a claimant determines that the criminal justice system provided ineffective or internally modifiable remedies, the claimant is entitled to use these provisions to challenge the prior judgement.

19. Where the claimant proves, by slight evidence, the remedy was not effective, the judgement or judgements, both in civil or criminal actions, will be held void and invalid for all purposes.

20. The government is not entitled to any form of immunity, either by judicial or legislative action, under these provisions.

21. Compensatory and punitive damages apply.
22. Liability to the government exists under the same concept as employer responsibility under Respondeat Superior, such as for policies applied, or for failures to reasonably supervise, discipline or adequately screen.
23. The Statute of Limitations for claims made under these provisions is 25 years.
24. Property otherwise exempt from discovery or judgement, is not exempt, for purposes of these provisions.
25. If found liable under these provisions, all government employees, agents, attorneys and contractors will divest any and all moneys, including all investment income earned, thereto.
26. "Government" means any state, county, city, township, government agencies, government agents, government attorney(s), and all employees of the executive, legislative and judicial branches.
27. The term "government " includes both an individual and an enterprise.
28. Any and all provisions of each and every statute which conflict with these provisions, are by these provisions, amended to automatically conform to these provisions.
29. Reviewing tribunals will publish all their decisions on website.
30. Appellate review will be made by panels of thirteen judges. Supreme Court review is mandatory.
31. All claimants in confinement will be afforded, at no cost, all rights and privileges provided to any other claimant. Such claimants will be provided with identical resources and funding which is available to the government including comparable research capability for any claim made under these provisions.