

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA

FILED

MAR 25 2024

PETER A. MOORE, JR., CLERK
US DISTRICT COURT, EDNC
BY mus DEP CLK

RICHARD ARJUN KAUL, MD;
JANE DOE; JOHN DOE.

Plaintiff

v.

JAMES PAUL OETKEN
(PERSONAL AND OFFICIAL CAPACITY)
JANE DOE; JOHN DOE.

Defendant

CIVIL ACTION NO.:

5:21-CV-00158-FC

COMPLAINT

K11-18
KAUL v OETKEN

CONTENTS

PARTIES – Page 4

RELEVANT/REFERENCED CASES OF ‘THE KAUL CASES’ – Page 5

JURISDICTION + VENUE – Page 6

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT – Page 8

DEPRIVATION OF ANY/ALL IMMUNITIES – Page 11

STATEMENT OF FACT – Page 13

LEGAL CLAIMS – Page 18

Violation of Civil Rights: Section 1983 claim

UN Human Rights Violation: The United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights

DECLARATIONS AND RELIEF SOUGHT – Page 29

PARTIES

PLAINTIFF

RICHARD ARJUN KAUL, MD – 24 Washington Valley Road, Morristown, NJ 07960: 973 876 2877:
DRRICHARDKAUL@GMAIL.COM (“**PLAINTIFF KAUL**”)

DEFENDANT

JAMES PAUL OETKEN, ESQ – ROOM 706, 40 FOLEY SQUARE, NY, NY 10007 (“**DEFENDANT OETKEN**”)

RELEVANT/REFERENCED CASES OF 'THE KAUL CASES'

K1: KAUL v CHRISTIE: 16-CV-02364

K3: KAUL v SCHUMER: 10-CV-13477

K11-3: KAUL v ALLSTATE: 21-CV-00736

K11-7: KAUL v. ICE ET AL: 21-CV-6992

K11-10: KAUL v. ICE ET AL: 23-CV-2016

K11-11: KAUL v BCBS: 23-CV-00518

K11-14: KAUL v. FEDERATION ET AL: 23-CV-22325

K11-15: KAUL v. CHRISTIE/MURPHY: 23-CV-22582

K11-17: KAUL v CPEP: 23-CV-00672

JURISDICTION + VENUE

General:

Plaintiff Kaul claims federal jurisdiction pursuant to:

(i) Article III § 2; (ii) 28 U.S.C. § 1331 – Plaintiff’s allegations arise pursuant to Section 1983 claims of violations of Plaintiff Kaul’s Rights Under The United States Constitution; (iii) 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2)(A) – Plaintiff Kaul is a citizen of a different state to Defendant Oetken

Personal:

The Court has personal jurisdiction over all Defendant Oetken, as he has transacted business, maintained substantial contacts through the Federal Judges Association, and/or committed acts in furtherance of the illegal scheme and conspiracy throughout the United States, including in this district. The scheme and conspiracy have been directed at and have had the intended effect of causing injury to persons residing in, located in, or doing business throughout the United States including this District. This Court also has personal jurisdiction over all Defendant Oetken pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(k)(1)(A) because he would be subject to a court of general jurisdiction in North Carolina.

Venue:

28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(1) – A civil action may be brought in (1) a judicial district in which any defendant resides, if all defendants are residents of the State in which the district is located and (2) a judicial district in which a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claim occurred, or a substantial part of property that is the subject of the action is situated.

Defendant Oetken’s K11-7 September 12, 2022 purported ‘injunction’ and his K11-7 March 15, 2024, threat to hold Plaintiff Kaul in contempt if by March 29, 2024, Plaintiff Kaul does not dismiss K11-17, AND the K11-17 Defendants filing on March 18, 2024 of Defendant Oetken’s March 15, 2024 threatening ‘ORDER’ do constitute a substantial and ongoing injury and violation of Plaintiff Kaul’s human/civil/constitutional right to vindicate and or secure his right

to his life/liberty/property/reputation WITHIN the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of North Carolina, that confers on Plaintiff Kaul the right to sue Defendant Oetken in this district.

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

1. This case stems from K11-17, and at the core of this case exists an unprecedented/illegal abuse of power by the Defendant, a district judge, one (1) of six hundred and seventy-seven (677) within the United States District Court, who seeks to enforce his judicial will on the entirety of the federal judiciary.

2. Defendant James Paul Oetken is a district judge in the Southern District of New York, who, prior to being appointed to the bench was private counsel to multiple financial corporations, a number of whom he defended in the 2008 financial fiasco. Subsequent to his defense of corporations that had caused massive homelessness/poverty on the American people, he was proposed by Senator Charles Schumer to the bench. Plaintiff Kaul sued Schumer on April 4, 2019, in K3 (KAUL v SCHUMER: 19-CV-13477), on charges of racketeering/bribery/public corruption/civil rights violations (Exhibit 1). The case was voluntarily dismissed on January 3, 2022 (K3: D.E. 53), but not before Defendant Schumer extracted money from the public purse to fund his legal defense (Exhibit 2).

3. Defendant Oetken, recognizing his conflict of interest, and in fact exploiting it, did adjudicate K11-7 from August 19, 2021, to September 12, 2022, without disclosing his conflict to the court record or Plaintiff Kaul. This “**pattern**” of K3 Defendant Schumer related conflicted-ness was evident in K1, in which the first presiding judge was Defendant Schumer’s brother-in-law, Kevin McNulty, a judge who became disqualified on May 22, 2019 (K1: D.E. 340). Defendant Schumer, a NY State Senator, has for many decades received enormous bribes from the insurance/banking industry on Wall Street, NY, and within K1 were Defendants TD Bank and Allstate/Geico Insurance Companies. The McNulty-Schumer-Oetken-TD-Allstate-Geico nexus was able to directly corrupt the judicial process until K11-17, but still, in an increasingly ‘thuggish’ manner, attempts to interfere indirectly with threats against Plaintiff Kaul.

4. The principal question/issue presented by this case pertains to the demarcation limits of the jurisdiction/authority/power of the orders and decisions of district judges/courts within the United States District Court, or put otherwise, does an opinion/order of a district judge depriving a person of his/her litigation rights, then deprive every other district judge of their right of discretion to permit that person to prosecute his/her claims in their courts.

5. Can one district judge assume power over all other district judges?

6. Defendant Oetken believes he can, and on March 15, 2024, entered an order (**Exhibit 3**) in K11-7, a case closed on October 6, 2022, in which he threatens Plaintiff Kaul, that if by March 29, 2024, he fails to dismiss K11-17, he will be fined, will be held in contempt, and will likely be arrested/jailed. In his March 15, 2024 'ORDER' Defendant Oetken provides no law to corroborate, nor could he, that he has any legitimate or legal right to coerce Plaintiff Kaul into dismissing K11-17 under threat of imprisonment. Defendant Oetken's illegal actions are a consequence of his scheme, in conjunction with the K11-17 Defendants, to prevent Plaintiff Kaul from further exposing his crimes and those of **The Kaul Cases** Defendants, including Defendant Schumer.

7. Plaintiff Kaul respectfully asserts that the answer to the question is no. No district judge has the authority, power or right to prohibit another district judge from deciding whether to permit a litigant to prosecute claims in his/her court, regardless of whether that litigant's claims have complete or partial identity with prior claims. The decision is at the sole discretion of the permitting judge, and not the restricting judge, and the principle underpinning this aspect of jurisprudence pertains to the fact that legal precedent has proven that matters of truth, initially either suppressed or not made evident, do, through repeated legal examination become evident.

8. Within the American judicial system, there are hundreds of thousands of cases of exoneration, that only came into being because **"vexatious ... harassing ... frivolous ...**

scandalous ...” litigants refused to cease their search of the truth. The Innocence Project is but one example.

9. Defendant Oetken’s highly unusual and highly improper interference in the legal process of K11-17 in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of North Carolina, does simply confirm his co-conspirator guilt of the levied charges, and the guilt of the K11-17 Defendants.

DEPRIVATION OF ANY/ALL IMMUNITIES

10. Defendant Oetken became deprived of any immunity the moment he commenced conspiring with the K11-7 Defendants in the conception, development, and perpetration of the quid pro quo schemes, as detailed in K11-17 (Exhibit 4).

11. Defendant Oetken has knowledge of the facts of K11-17. This is evidenced in Defendants Christie/Solomon/Heary's private letter to him (Exhibit 5) and by his own admission in his March 15, 2024 'ORDER': "**The Court has learned ...**" although Defendants Christie/Solomon/Heary's January 19, 2024, letter was privately addressed to Defendant Oetken, and not the Clerk of the Court nor any other judges within the "**Court**". Defendant Christie/Solomon/Heary's letter is not published to the SDNY docket, and neither their names nor the letter is referenced on the docket nor in Defendant Oetken's March 15, 2024 'ORDER', as just further evidence of Defendant Oetken's "**pattern**" of illegal exparte violations. Defendant Oetken's March 15, 2024 'ORDER' is arguably without the authority of the Court and constitutes a violation of U.S.C. Section 1018 and the Judiciary Act of 1789.

12. Defendant Oetken, with knowledge of the K11-17 facts of his crimes at a time no later than January 19, 2024, has continued to fail to submit an affidavit into K11-17 denying the facts of the quid pro quo schemes/evidential falsification/perjury and other acts of public corruption. His non-denial caused the admission of these facts, facts of felonies and felonies that deprive him of any immunity.

13. Defendant Oetken's guilt accounts for both his admission of fact and the failure of the K11-17 Defendants to cause the submission of affidavits from the New York State Ethics Committee, the Judicial Disciplinary Council, and any other judge within the SDNY, as to Defendant Oetken's refuting that Defendant Oetken engaged in criminal schemes with the K11-7 Defendants.

14. Defendant Oetken's guilt and his recognition of his guilt account for his March 15, 2024, effort to attempt to coerce Plaintiff Kaul under threat of contempt into dismissing K11-17, in order to attempt to suppress the inevitable March 13, 2024, related K11-17 DISCOVERY ORDER emergence of further evidence of his guilt, that would place him at risk of criminal indictment. As with Defendant Christie, Defendant Oetken's scheme in attempting to hatch plots to jail/kill/silence does nothing but further evidence his crimes, crimes for which, like Edward Manton (Exhibit 5), he lacks immunity.

STATEMENT OF FACT

The following facts are extracted from the K11-7 September 13, 2022, letter from Plaintiffs Kaul/Basch to Defendant Oetken (**Exhibit 6**):

15. Commencing in approximately September 2021 to September 2022, Defendant Oetken/agents conspired with the K11-17 Defendants/agents in the manufacturing of a quid pro quo scheme, in which Defendant Oetken received bribes/other tangible favors in return for obstructing Plaintiff Kaul's prosecution of K11-7, by denying all motions for discovery/default/summary judgment.

16. Through their nexus with K3 Defendant Charles Schumer and K11-3 Defendant Kevin McNulty, counsel for the K11-7 Defendants knew that Defendant Oetken was a well known "racketeer" within the SDNY, with a reputation for 'selling' his opinion to the 'highest bidder'.

17. The scheme, having commenced in approximately September 2021, was perpetrated by Defendant Oetken and the K11-7 Defendants up until the September 12, 2022, dismissal with prejudice of K11-7 and the issuing of the purported 'injunction'.

18. Defendant Oetken and the K11-7 Defendants used the US wires to communicate what bribes/benefits/favors would be paid for what specific judicial acts.

19. Defendant Oetken and the K11-7 Defendants used the US wires to communicate to where the bribes/benefits/favors would be paid or deposited.

20. Defendant Oetken and the K11-7 Defendants used the US wires to communicate when the bribes/benefits/favors would be paid or deposited and how the bribes would be apportioned to specific judicial acts.

21. Defendant Oetken and the K11-7 Defendants used the US wires to communicate when the bribes/benefits/favors would be paid or deposited.

22. Defendant Oetken, in recognizing his conversion of the federal bench into a **“racketeering enterprise”** did endeavor to conduct the knowingly illegal quid pro quo scheme with deceptive secrecy by deceiving Plaintiffs Kaul/Basch, the SDNY Court and the federal record into believing he was conducting himself within the law and in accordance with his juridical/ethical code of conduct.

23. On September 12, 2022, Defendant Oetken, having entered an order dismissing K11-7 with prejudice and having entered a ‘injunction’ purporting to permanently bar Plaintiff Kaul from pursuing any claims within the United States District Court, did believe that the scheme had succeeded and Plaintiff Kaul, a non-lawyer would neither expose his corrupt tactics or that if **Plaintiff Kaul did, he would have no knowledge or experience as to the appropriate course of action.**

24. Plaintiff Kaul did expose the facts of Defendant Oetken’s quid pro quo scheme, exparte communications and the illegal dismissal and ‘Fraud on the Court’ purported ‘injunction’, facts to which Defendant Oetken did cause to become admitted.

25. However, Defendant Oetken, despite knowing that he had ‘been caught’ in a crime, did not believe that Plaintiff Kaul would continue to expose his criminal **“patterns”** and would pursue the prosecution of his claims within the United States District Court.

26. Defendant Oetken became subject to state/federal disciplinary complaints filed against him by Plaintiff Kaul.

27. From March 2023 to December 2023, Plaintiff Kaul filed K11-10/K11-11/K11-14/K11-15/K11-17 and within the filing of each claim were highly incriminating/admitted facts of Defendant Oetken's criminal conversion of the SDNY into a **"racketeering enterprise"**.

28. Defendant Oetken, recognizing the civil/criminal consequences to him of the immense public exposure of his crimes that would occur if the cases advanced into discovery, did, in conjunction with the K11-10/K11-14 Defendants cause the corrupt dismissal of these cases, based on his purported 'injunction'.

29. However, when K11-17 was filed, Plaintiff Kaul submitted as exhibits with his December 12, 2023, Complaint, a copy of the September 12, 2022, purported 'injunction/dismissal opinion, a copy of Plaintiff Kaul's unrefuted/admitted analysis of the September 12, 2022, purported 'injunction/dismissal opinion, 'THE OETKEN ANALYSIS' and copies of all disciplinary complaints filed against Defendant Oetken.

30. However, by happenstance in approximately late 2022, Plaintiff Kaul spoke with a female person who had appeared before Defendant Oetken several years earlier in a mortgage dispute with JP Morgan, in which JP Morgan was seeking to have her/her family evicted from their thirty-five year-long residence. Defendant Oetken had, whilst a corporate lawyer, represented JP Morgan in the 2008 dispute with the US Government, in which no executives were prosecuted for the nation-wide devastation of their financial crimes. JP Morgan have 'donated' millions of bribes to K3 Defendant Schumer, the person who sponsored Defendant Oetken's appointment to the federal bench.

31. Defendant Oetken concealed his conflict of interest from the female person, and ordered that she/her family be evicted. On the day of this hearing, the female person, upon hearing Defendant Oetken's order or eviction became physically ill and rushed to the bathroom, followed by several female court employees. While in the bathroom, these employees advised the female person that **"you must do something He does this all the time"**. The female

person provided a sworn affidavit to Plaintiff Kaul of these harrowing events (Exhibit 7), an affidavit that further evidences a “**pattern**” in which Defendant Oetken abuses the power of the court to further the political/economic agendas of himself and those corporations/politicians with whom he conducts his “**pattern of racketeering**” within the United States District Court.

32. With the filing of K11-17, the Defendant Oetken became aware of the nullity of his purported ‘injunction’ as the Defendants voluminous filings resulted not in the case being dismissed, but in the Court issuing a DISCOVERY ORDER on March 13, 2024 (K11-17: D.E. 65).

33. Defendant Oetken recognized that because the K11-17 Defendants had submitted the purported ‘injunction’ as their principal defense, the DISCOVERY OFFER would permit Plaintiff Kaul to depose Defendant Oetken about not just the facts surrounding the corrupt procurement of the purported ‘injunction’ but about many other cases in which Defendant Oetken was conflicted, but nonetheless rendered decisions/judgments in favor of those from whom he received bribes, in both civil/criminal cases.

34. Defendant Oetken, in recognizing the crime exposing effect of the DISCOVERY ORDER, and the nullity of the purported ‘injunction’ within the United States District Court for the Eastern District of North Carolina, did, in conjunction with the K11-17 Defendants scheme to attempt to coerce Plaintiff Kaul into dismissing K11-17 under threat of contempt of court if he did not.

35. On March 15, 2024, Defendant Oetken, without informing any other judges within the SDNY, did illegally publish to the court docket a knowingly illegal document, that he self-designated as an ‘ORDER’ (Exhibit 3), the true purpose of which is an attempt to prevent further exposure of highly incriminating facts of the criminal conduct of himself and the K11-7/K11-17 Defendants and others.

36. On March 19, 2024, the K11-17 Defendants filed motions seeking to have the Court vacate the DISCOVERY ORDER and stay all deadlines (Exhibit 8).

37. On March 19/20, 2024, Plaintiff Kaul filed replies to Defendant Oetken's March 15, 2024, K11-7 'ORDER' and K11-17 Defendants March 19, 2024, motions (**Exhibit 9**).

LEGAL CLAIMS

38. In 2005, Plaintiff Kaul invented and successfully performed the first outpatient minimally invasive spinal fusion, a case/technique that revolutionized the field of spine surgery and has been for many years the standard of care. This event and the consequent success caused Plaintiff Kaul's physician/hospitals/insurance competitors in the minimally invasive spine surgery market to view him, his outpatient surgical center, his technique, and his technique invention as a threat to their market share, and not being able to compete fairly/legally, did resort to committing judicial corruption/political corruption/public corruption/ bribery/perjury/evidential falsification/witness tampering/obstruction of justice/kickbacks/wire fraud/mail fraud/false indictments/false arrests/false imprisonment/kidnapping/attempted drugging-killing. These events occurred over a time period from 2005 to 2023, in conjunction with ongoing/accruing and daily recurring and "new" violations of Plaintiff Kaul's human/civil/constitutional rights. In causing the 2012/2014 illegal suspension/revocation of Plaintiff Kaul's NJ license, The Kaul Cases Defendants committed a theft of Plaintiff Kaul's intellectual property, from which have been generated/continue to be generated hundreds of millions, if not billions of dollars.

39. The above facts, in conjunction with those contained within the factual corpus of The Kaul Cases substantiate ongoing violations to a criminal standard of Plaintiff Kaul's fundamental right to life/liberty/property, his right to his hard-earned reputation and specifically, violations of the following rights:

Violation of Civil Rights

Section 1983 claim

40. In a period from September 12, 2022, to the present, Defendant Oetken did abuse state power in attempting to and in fact achieving in K11-10/K11-14 a knowing/willful/continuing violation and deprivation of Plaintiff Kaul's First Amendment Right of the United States

Constitution, **CONSEQUENT TO** the illegal purported 'injunction' violating Plaintiff Kaul's right to litigate his claims/vindicate his rights in the United States District Court.

41. In a period from September 12, 2022, to the present, Defendant Oetken did abuse state power in attempting to and in fact achieving in K11-10/K11-14 a knowing/willful/continuing violation and deprivation of Plaintiff Kaul's **Second Amendment Right** of the United States Constitution, **CONSEQUENT TO** the illegal purported 'injunction' violating Plaintiff Kaul's right to litigate his claims/vindicate his rights in the United States District Court.

42. In a period from September 12, 2022, to the present, Defendant Oetken did abuse state power in attempting to and in fact achieving in K11-10/K11-14 a knowing/willful/continuing violation and deprivation of Plaintiff Kaul's **Fourth Amendment Right** of the United States Constitution, **CONSEQUENT TO** the illegal purported 'injunction' violating Plaintiff Kaul's right to litigate his claims/vindicate his rights in the United States District Court.

43. In a period from September 12, 2022, to the present, Defendant Oetken did abuse state power in attempting to and in fact achieving in K11-10/K11-14 a knowing/willful/continuing violation and deprivation of Plaintiff Kaul's **Fifth Amendment Right** of the United States Constitution, **CONSEQUENT TO** the illegal purported 'injunction' violating Plaintiff Kaul's right to litigate his claims/vindicate his rights in the United States District Court.

44. In a period from September 12, 2022, to the present, Defendant Oetken did abuse state power in attempting to and in fact achieving in K11-10/K11-14 a knowing/willful/continuing violation and deprivation of Plaintiff Kaul's **Sixth Amendment Right** of the United States Constitution, **CONSEQUENT TO** the illegal purported 'injunction' violating Plaintiff Kaul's right to litigate his claims/vindicate his rights in the United States District Court.

45. In a period from September 12, 2022, to the present, Defendant Oetken did abuse state power in attempting to and in fact achieving in K11-10/K11-14 a knowing/willful/continuing

violation and deprivation of Plaintiff Kaul's Eighth Amendment Right of the United States Constitution, **CONSEQUENT TO** the illegal purported 'injunction' violating Plaintiff Kaul's right to litigate his claims/vindicate his rights in the United States District Court.

46. In a period from September 12, 2022, to the present, Defendant Oetken did abuse state power in attempting to and in fact achieving in K11-10/K11-14 a knowing/willful/continuing violation and deprivation of Plaintiff Kaul's Fourteenth Amendment Right of the United States Constitution, **CONSEQUENT TO** the illegal purported 'injunction' violating Plaintiff Kaul's right to litigate his claims/vindicate his rights in the United States District Court.

47. These deprivations/violations willfully/maliciously caused by Defendant Oetken did illegally deprive/continue to deprive Plaintiff Kaul of the property of his livelihood by preventing its rectification through the judicial process.

48. These deprivations/violations willfully/maliciously caused by Defendant Oetken did illegally deprive/continue to deprive Plaintiff Kaul of the property of all his business real estate by preventing its rectification through the judicial process.

49. These deprivations/violations willfully/maliciously caused by Defendant Oetken did illegally deprive/continue to deprive Plaintiff Kaul of the property of all his personal real estate by preventing its rectification through the judicial process.

50. These deprivations/violations willfully/maliciously caused by Defendant Oetken did illegally deprive/continue to deprive Plaintiff Kaul of the property of all his life earnings by preventing its rectification through the judicial process.

51. These deprivations/violations willfully/maliciously caused by Defendant Oetken did illegally deprive/continue to deprive Plaintiff Kaul of the property of all his pensions by preventing its rectification through the judicial process.

52. These deprivations/violations willfully/maliciously caused by Defendant Oetken did illegally deprive/continue to deprive Plaintiff Kaul of the property of all his financial investments by preventing its rectification through the judicial process.

53. These deprivations/violations willfully/maliciously caused by Defendant Oetken did illegally deprive/continue to deprive Plaintiff Kaul of the property of all his professional licenses by preventing its rectification through the judicial process.

54. These deprivations/violations willfully/maliciously caused by Defendant Oetken did illegally deprive/continue to deprive Plaintiff Kaul of the property of all his accounts receivable **BY** preventing its rectification through the judicial process.

55. These deprivations/violations willfully/maliciously caused by Defendant Oetken did illegally deprive/continue to deprive Plaintiff Kaul of his right to due process **BY** preventing his access to discovery and substantive litigation process.

56. These deprivations/violations willfully/maliciously caused by Defendant Oetken did illegally deprive/continue to deprive Plaintiff Kaul of his right to free speech **BY** preventing his access to discovery and substantive litigation process.

57. These deprivations/violations willfully/maliciously caused by Defendant Oetken did illegally deprive/attempt to continue to deprive Plaintiff Kaul of his right to impartial tribunals/judges/courts **BY** continuing to perpetrate through certain courts within the United States District Court the corruptly procured K11-17 'Fraud on the Court' 'injunction', which has prevented Plaintiff Kaul's access to discovery and substantive litigation process.

58. These deprivations/violations willfully/maliciously caused by Defendant Oetken did illegally deprive/attempt to continue to deprive Plaintiff Kaul of his right to substantively prosecute his claims **BY** continuing to perpetrate through certain courts within the United States District

Court the corruptly procured K11-17 'Fraud on the Court' 'injunction', which has prevented Plaintiff Kaul's access to discovery and substantive litigation process.

59. These deprivations/violations willfully/maliciously caused by Defendant Oetken did illegally deprive/attempt to continue to deprive Plaintiff Kaul of his right to equal protection under the law **BY** continuing to perpetrate through certain courts within the United States District Court the corruptly procured K11-17 'Fraud on the Court' 'injunction', which has prevented Plaintiff Kaul's access to discovery and substantive litigation process.

6. These deprivations/violations willfully/maliciously caused by Defendant Oetken did illegally deprive/attempt to continue to deprive Plaintiff Kaul of his right to liberty **BY** continuing to perpetrate through certain courts within the United States District Court the corruptly procured K11-17 'Fraud on the Court' 'injunction', which has prevented Plaintiff Kaul's access to discovery and substantive litigation process.

61. These deprivations/violations willfully/maliciously caused by Defendant Oetken did illegally deprive/attempt to continue to deprive Plaintiff Kaul of his right to be compensated for the illegal deprivation of the property of eleven (11) years of his life **BY** continuing to perpetrate through certain courts within the United States District Court the corruptly procured K11-17 'Fraud on the Court' 'injunction', which has prevented Plaintiff Kaul's access to discovery and substantive litigation process.

62. These deprivations/violations/injuries were willfully/maliciously perpetrated by Defendant Oetken within/through/with the assistance of the executive/judicial apparatus of the American State.

63. These deprivations/violations/injuries were willfully/maliciously perpetrated by Defendant Oetken within/through/with the assistance of the United States District Court.

64. These deprivations/violations/injuries were willfully/maliciously perpetrated by Defendant Oetken in collusion/conspiracy with private actors associated with the New York Stock Exchange.

65. The commercial/communications nexus between Defendant Oetken and private actors within The Kaul Cases, critical to the perpetration of the within pled schemes conferred 'state actor' liability on all private actors within The Kaul Cases as to the deprivations/violations/injuries caused to Plaintiff Kaul's human/civil/constitutional rights.

66. The commercial/communications nexus between Defendant Oetken and private actors within The Kaul Cases, critical to the perpetration of the within pled schemes conferred 'state actor' liability on all private actors within The Kaul Cases as to the deprivations/violations/injuries caused to Plaintiff Kaul's property rights.

67. Defendant Oetken and The Kaul Cases Defendants were and are motivated to commit and continue to commit these deprivations/violations/injuries to Plaintiff Kaul's human/civil/constitutional/property rights.

68. The motivation is based on Defendant Oetken and The Kaul Cases Defendants scheme to prevent Plaintiff Kaul from exposing their crimes, including those of defrauding the global equities market.

UN Human Rights Violation

The United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights

69. Defendant Oetken and The Kaul Cases Defendants-Co-Conspirators did knowingly and maliciously violate Plaintiff Kaul's rights pursuant to Article 1 of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights: "All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights.

They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.”

70. The Article 1 violation caused and continues to cause deprivations/violations/injuries to Plaintiff Kaul’s human/constitutional/property rights.

71. Defendant Oetken and The Kaul Cases Defendants-Co-Conspirators did knowingly and maliciously violate Plaintiff Kaul’s rights pursuant to Article 2 of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Plaintiff Kaul is a citizen of India: “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.”

72. The Article 2 violation caused and continues to cause deprivations/violations/injuries to Plaintiff Kaul’s human/constitutional/property rights.

73. Defendant Oetken and The Kaul Cases Defendants-Co-Conspirators did knowingly and maliciously violate Plaintiff Kaul’s rights pursuant to Article 3 of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights: “Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.”

74. The Article 3 violation caused and continues to cause deprivations/violations/injuries to Plaintiff Kaul’s human/constitutional/property rights.

75. Defendant Oetken and The Kaul Cases Defendants-Co-Conspirators did knowingly and maliciously violate Plaintiff Kaul’s rights pursuant to Article 4 of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights: “No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.”

76. The Article 4 violation caused and continues to cause deprivations/violations/injuries to Plaintiff Kaul's human/constitutional/property rights.

77. Defendant Oetken and The Kaul Cases Defendants-Co-Conspirators did knowingly and maliciously violate Plaintiff Kaul's rights pursuant to Article 5 of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights: "No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment."

78. The Article 5 violation caused and continues to cause deprivations/violations/injuries to Plaintiff Kaul's human/constitutional/property rights.

79. Defendant Oetken and The Kaul Cases Defendants-Co-Conspirators did knowingly and maliciously violate Plaintiff Kaul's rights pursuant to Article 6 of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights: "Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law."

80. The Article 6 violation caused and continues to cause deprivations/violations/injuries to Plaintiff Kaul's human/constitutional/property rights.

81. Defendant Oetken and The Kaul Cases Defendants-Co-Conspirators did knowingly and maliciously violate Plaintiff Kaul's rights pursuant to Article 7 of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights: "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."

82. The Article 7 violation caused and continues to cause deprivations/violations/injuries to Plaintiff Kaul's human/constitutional/property rights.

83. Defendant Oetken and The Kaul Cases Defendants-Co-Conspirators did knowingly and maliciously violate Plaintiff Kaul's rights pursuant to Article 8 of the United Nations Universal

Declaration of Human Rights: “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.”

84. The Article 8 violation caused and continues to cause deprivations/violations/injuries to Plaintiff Kaul’s human/constitutional/property rights.

85. Defendant Oetken and The Kaul Cases Defendants-Co-Conspirators did knowingly and maliciously violate Plaintiff Kaul’s rights pursuant to Article 9 of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights: “No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.”

86. The Article 9 violation caused and continues to cause deprivations/violations/injuries to Plaintiff Kaul’s human/constitutional/property rights.

87. Defendant Oetken and The Kaul Cases Defendants-Co-Conspirators did knowingly and maliciously violate Plaintiff Kaul’s rights pursuant to Article 10 of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights: “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.”

88. The Article 10 violation caused and continues to cause deprivations/violations/injuries to Plaintiff Kaul’s human/constitutional/property rights.

89. Defendant Oetken and The Kaul Cases Defendants-Co-Conspirators did knowingly and maliciously violate Plaintiff Kaul’s rights pursuant to Article 12 of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights: “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.”

90. The Article 12 violation caused and continues to cause deprivations/violations/injuries to Plaintiff Kaul’s human/constitutional/property rights.

91. Defendant Oetken and **The Kaul Cases** Defendants-Co-Conspirators did knowingly and maliciously violate Plaintiff Kaul's rights pursuant to **Article 17** of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights: **"1. Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others. 2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property."**

92. The **Article 17** violation caused and continues to cause deprivations/violations/injuries to Plaintiff Kaul's human/constitutional/property rights.

93. Defendant Oetken and **The Kaul Cases** Defendants-Co-Conspirators did knowingly and maliciously violate Plaintiff Kaul's rights pursuant to **Article 19** of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights: **"Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers."**

94. The **Article 19** violation caused and continues to cause deprivations/violations/injuries to Plaintiff Kaul's human/constitutional/property rights.

95. Defendant Oetken and **The Kaul Cases** Defendants-Co-Conspirators did knowingly and maliciously violate Plaintiff Kaul's rights pursuant to **Article 23** of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights: **"Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favorable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment."**

96. The **Article 23** violation caused and continues to cause deprivations/violations/injuries to Plaintiff Kaul's human/constitutional/property rights.

97. Defendant Oetken and **The Kaul Cases** Defendants-Co-Conspirators did knowingly and maliciously violate Plaintiff Kaul's rights pursuant to **Article 23** of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights: **"Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control."**

98. The Article 23 violation caused and continues to cause deprivations/violations/injuries to Plaintiff Kaul's human/constitutional/property rights.

99. Defendant Oetken and The Kaul Cases Defendants-Co-Conspirators did knowingly and maliciously violate Plaintiff Kaul's rights pursuant to Article 28 of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights: "Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized."

100. The Article 28 violation caused and continues to cause deprivations/violations/injuries to Plaintiff Kaul's human/constitutional/property rights.

101. Defendant Oetken and The Kaul Cases Defendants-Co-Conspirators did knowingly and maliciously violate Plaintiff Kaul's rights pursuant to Article 30 of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights: "Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein."

102. The Article 30 violation caused and continues to cause deprivations/violations/injuries to Plaintiff Kaul's human/constitutional/property rights.

DECLARATIONS AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

1. The legal record in K11-17 has established by a preponderance of the evidence that the September 22, 2022, purported 'injunction' issued by U.S.D.J. Oetken in K11-7 is an admitted '**Fraud on the Court**'.
2. The United States District Court for the Eastern District of North Carolina did nullify the purported 'injunction' within its jurisdiction, when it admitted the case on November 20, 2023
3. The United States District Court for the Eastern District of North Carolina did nullify the purported 'injunction' within its jurisdiction when it issued its March 13, 2024, **ORDER FOR DISCOVERY PLAN**.
3. The nullification of the purported 'injunction' within the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of North Carolina, has rendered the purported 'injunction' a legal nullity within the Eastern District of North Carolina without legal effect or existence.
4. Therefore, the nullity and legal non-existence of the purported 'injunction' quite logically means that Plaintiff Kaul could not have violated any purported 'injunction within the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of North Carolina.
5. Therefore, the nullity and legal non-existence of the purported 'injunction' quite logically means that Plaintiff Kaul's continued prosecution of K11-17 within the United States District Court for the Eastern District of North Carolina does not, nor could not, violate any injunction.
6. Plaintiff Kaul's human/civil/constitutional rights and the controlling doctrinal law of 'Fraud on the Court' strictly prohibit Defendant Oetken from using the instrumentality of his purported 'injunction' in any manner to infringe on Plaintiff Kaul's human, civil and or constitutional rights to vindicate and or secure his right to his life/liberty/property/reputation.

7. Defendant Oetken is prohibited from attempting to use the purported 'injunction', an admitted 'Fraud on the Court, to cause injury or infringe on Plaintiff Kaul's person and or violate his human/civil/constitutional rights within the jurisdiction of the United States.

8. Defendant Oetken is ordered to immediately cease and desist from any further interference in the judicial process of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of North Carolina.

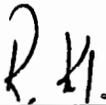
9. Defendant Oetken's March 15, 2024 'ORDER' in K11-17, a product of the K11-7 September 12, 2022 'Fraud on the Court' purported injunction is itself a 'Fraud on the Court', and is thus null/void for all intents/purposes.

10. Defendant Oetken's nullified 'Fraud on the Court' March 15, 2024 'ORDER' that was generated and filed in K11-7 by Defendant Oetken, and then filed in K11-17 by the K11-17 Defendants on March 18, 2024, constitutes a flagrant violation of Plaintiff Kaul's human/civil/constitutional rights to vindicate and or secure his right to his life/liberty/property/reputation.

11. Defendant Oetken is ordered to strike from the K11-7 docket the illegally generated and nullified 'Fraud on the Court' March 15, 2024 'ORDER'.

Plaintiff Kaul swears under penalty of perjury that the above statements are true and accurate to the best of my knowledge and that if it is proved that I willfully and knowingly misrepresented the facts, then I will be subject to punishment.

DATED: MARCH 22, 2024



RICHARD ARJUN KAUL, MD

cc: Clerk of the Court for the SDNY
Chief Judge for the SDNY

Exhibit 1

January 28, 2011

SCHUMER-RECOMMENDED ATTORNEY J. PAUL OETKEN OFFICIALLY NOMINATED TO SERVE ON SOUTHERN DISTRICT COURT

FORMER TOP CLINTON COUNSEL, CLERK FOR SUPREME COURT JUSTICE BLACKMUN, AND JUSTICE DEPARTMENT LAWYER
PAUL OETKEN HAS THE PRESTIGIOUS LEGAL RECORD TO MAKE A FINE JUDGE

SCHUMER: OETKEN IS A FIRST-RATE LAWYER WHO WILL MAKE A GREAT JUDGE

U.S. Senator Charles E. Schumer (D-NY) announced that J. Paul Oetken, whom Schumer recommended to President Obama in September, has been officially nominated by the President to serve as a judge in the prestigious Southern District federal court.

"I am pleased that the President has nominated Paul to serve as a federal judge from New York on the Southern District bench," said Schumer. "With his sterling legal credentials and distinguished career in private practice and public service, J. Paul Oetken has the right combination of skills, experience and dedication to make an excellent judge on the court. He has a worldclass legal mind and will be a tremendous asset to the bench. My three criteria for judges are simple: excellence, diversity, and moderation and Mr. Oetken fits that description to a 'T.'"

Paul Oetken is a graduate of the University of Iowa and Yale Law School. After clerkships on the U.S. Court of Appeal and U.S. District court for the District of Columbia, Oetken clerked for Justice Blackmun of the US Supreme Court. Following a brief stint at Jenner & Block, Oetken moved to the Justice Department, where he served as legal advisor to cabinet agencies and the White House. He was Associate Counsel to the President Clinton from 1999-2001, where he specialized in First Amendment issues, presidential appointments, ethics, civil rights, and legal policy. Since then, he has practiced at Debevoise and Plimpton, and since 2004, he has served as associate General Counsel at Cablevision.

Oetken is also a member of and strong advocate for the LGBT community. In addition to his involvement with Lambda Legal and the ACLU Lesbian Gay Bisexual & Transgender Project, Oetken coauthored a Supreme Court amicus brief in the Supreme Court case *Lawrence v Texas* which struck down a discriminatory law in Texas.

RICHARD ARJUN KAUL, MD
PROPRIA PERSONA
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PEARL RIVER, NY 10965
201 989 2299
drrichardkaul@gmail.com

19 CV 3046

UNITED STATES DISTRICT
COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN
DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

RICHARD ARJUN KAUL, MD Plaintiff v. SENATOR CHARLES E SCHUMER, ALLSTATE INSURANCE COMPANY, GEICO, TD BANK, NA GIBBONS, PC, GANNET CO., INC. Defendants	CIVIL ACTION COMPLAINT AND DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL
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For reference purposes:
K1: Kaul v Christie: 16-CV-02364
K2: Kaul v Christie: 18-CV-08086

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT
COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN
DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

RICHARD ARJUN KAUL, MD Plaintiff v. SENATOR CHARLES E SCHUMER, ALLSTATE INSURANCE COMPANY, GEICO, TD BANK, NA GIBBONS, PC, GANNET CO., INC. Defendants	CIVIL ACTION CERTIFICATION OF PLAINTIFF
--	--

I, Richard Arjun Kaul, MD, of full age, certifies and says:

I am the Propria Persona Plaintiff

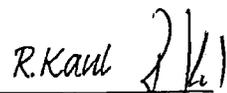
I make this certification in support of the Plaintiff's Complaint

Attached as Exhibit 1 is a true and accurate copy of the following document:

1. Exhibit 1 – E-mail from Robert Conroy, Esq to K2 Defendant Hafner

I certify that the foregoing statements made by me are true to the best of my knowledge. I am aware that if any of the foregoing statements made by me are willfully false, I am subject to punishment.

Dated: April 4, 2019



Richard Arjun Kaul, MD

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. PARTIES.....5

II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE.....6

III. PRELIMINARY STATEMENT.....7

IV. STATEMENT OF FACT.....9

V. CLAIMS FOR RELIEF.....10

 A. COUNT ONE - VIOLATIONS OF 18 U.S.C. COUNT ONE – VIOLATIONS OF 18 U.S.C. § 1962(C) L (D) THE RACKETEER INFLUENCED AND CORRUPT ORGANIZATIONS ACT, 18 U.S.C. §1961, *ET SEQ* (Against all Defendants).....10

 B. COUNT TWO - FOR DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF UNDER SECTIONS 16 OF THE CLAYTON ACT FOR DEFENDANTS' VIOLATION OF SECTIONS 1 AND 2 OF THE SHERMAN ACT (Against all Defendants).....20

 C. COUNT THREE - DEPRIVATION OF RIGHT UNDER COLOR OF LAW (Against all Defendants).....21

VI. DEMAND FOR JUDGMENT.....24

VII. DEMAND FOR JURY.....25

VIII. DEMAND FOR INSURANCE.....25

Plaintiff Richard Arjun Kaul, MD ("Kaul") brings this action against Defendants: (1) Senator Charles E. Schumer ("Schumer"); (2) Allstate Insurance Company ("Allstate"); (3) GEICO ("GEICO"); (4) TD Bank, NA ("TD"); (5) Gibbons P.C. ("Gibbons"); (6) Gannett Co., Inc. ("Gannett") to redress Plaintiff's economic and reputational injuries due to the Defendants' illegal scheme to obstruct Kaul's prosecution of the matter of K1. Plaintiff's allegations are based on his own experiences and personal knowledge, his research, publicly available articles, studies, reports and other sources, a reasonable inquiry under the circumstances, and on information and belief. Plaintiff's allegations are likely to have further evidentiary support after a reasonable opportunity for further investigation and discovery.

I. PARTIES

1. Plaintiff, RICHARD ARJUN KAUL, MD, is a resident of the State of New York, and is the Plaintiff in the matter of K1. His address is 440 c Somerset Drive, Pearl River, New York 10965.
2. Defendant Senator CHARLES E. SCHUMER is an American politician serving as the senior United States Senator from New York, and is the brother-in-law of United States District Judge, Kevin McNulty. His address is 780 Third Avenue, Suite 2301, New York, New York 10017
3. Defendant ALLSTATE INSURANCE COMPANY is an American corporation traded on the New York Stock Exchange, that is alleged to have, as part of a quid pro quo scheme, funneled bribes to Defendant Schumer and Judge Kevin McNulty, disguised as 'political campaign donations' and 'legal fees'. It's corporate address is Northbrook, Illinois, and it trades on the New York Stock Exchange.
4. Defendant GEICO is an American corporation traded on the New York Stock Exchange, that is alleged to have, as part of a quid pro quo scheme, funneled bribes to Defendant Schumer and Judge Kevin McNulty, disguised as 'political campaign donations' and 'legal fees'. It's corporate address is Chevy Chase, Maryland and it trades on the New York Stock Exchange.
5. Defendant TD BANK, NA, is a Canadian bank, whose American headquarters are in Cherry Hill, New Jersey. It is a company that is publicly traded on the New York Stock Exchange, that is alleged to have, as part of a quid pro quo scheme, funneled bribes to Defendant Schumer and Judge Kevin McNulty, disguised as 'political campaign donations' and legal fees'.
6. Defendant GIBBONS P.C. is an American law firm with offices located in New York, Newark, Trenton, Philadelphia, Wilmington, Washington, DC, West Palm Beach, whose website indicates that "Gibbons has been selected as the best law firm and as a top three lobbying firm in New Jersey." Judge McNulty remains a commercial beneficiary of the law firm. It's address is One Pennsylvania Plaza, 37th Floor, New York, New York 10119-3701
7. Defendant GANNETT CO., INC. is an American media conglomerate, that is publicly traded on the New York Stock Exchange, with a portfolio that includes USA today, and K1/K2 defendant North Jersey Media Group, currently known as "Fourth Edition". The corporation is a client of Defendant Gibbons. It's corporate address is Tysons Corner, Virginia.

II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

8. U.S.C. § 1331 because Plaintiff's claims arise under federal law, and under 18 U.S.C. § 1964(c) because this action alleges violations of the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act, 18 U.S.C. § 1962. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1337 because this action alleges violations of an Act of Congress regulating commerce or protecting trade and commerce against restraints and monopolies. And 15 U.S.C. § 4 and § 16 confer subject matter jurisdiction on this Court over claims brought under the Sherman Act. This Court also has supplemental jurisdiction over the state law claims in this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367. This Court also has subject matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2)(A), (5), because Plaintiff is a citizen of a different state to certain Defendants, the aggregate amount in controversy exceeds seventy-thousand dollars.

9. Personal Jurisdiction. The Court has personal jurisdiction over each Defendant. Each Defendant has transacted business, maintained substantial contacts, and/or committed overt acts in furtherance of the illegal scheme and conspiracy throughout the United States, including in this district. The scheme and conspiracy have been directed at, and have had the intended effect of, causing injury to persons residing in, located in, or doing business throughout the United States, including this district. This Court also has personal jurisdiction over all Defendants pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(k)(1)(A) because they would be subject to the jurisdiction of a court of general jurisdiction in New Jersey.

III. PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

Professional Jealousy + Political Corruption

10. This case is about political and judicial corruption within the American politico-legal establishment, with a central theme that pertains to bribery induced perversions of the course of justice. This case came into being from a series of medical innovations and legal events whose true genesis commenced in approximately 2005/2006. A conflagration of events ignited consequent to Kaul performing the first outpatient minimally invasive spinal fusion in approximately February/March 2005, an event that sparked the medical equivalent of the American Civil War, a fight between neurosurgeons and minimally invasive spine surgeons as to who was qualified to perform these procedures. The Spine Turf Wars, as they came to be known, expanded rapidly, and came to include senior American politicians in both state and federal government, into whose ravenous campaign coffers the neurosurgeons poured their bribes. These monies were part of a series of quid pro quo schemes intended to have the minimally invasive spine surgeons, like Kaul, eliminated from the practice of minimally invasive spine surgery. Like an out-of-control California forest fire, the professional battles began to involve members of the insurance sector, hospital corporations and the outpatient surgical community, in a fight over one of the most economically enhanced sectors of American healthcare.

Fraud + Obstruction of Justice

11. From 2005 onwards the STW was litigated in administrative + state + federal courts across the United States, against a backdrop of non-stop media coverage of the events surrounding the illegal suspension/revocation of Kaul's license in 2012/2014. The administrative legal proceedings that resulted in the revocation of Kaul's license were a massive fraud, that the State of New Jersey in conspiracy with the K1/K2 defendants, polluted with hundreds of separate events of perjury + evidential omissions + misrepresentations + tampering + fraud, that Kaul has proved. Kaul argued in 2012 for the appointment of a special prosecutor and ad hoc medical board, as he knew the case against him had been corrupted by the K1/K2 defendants, and that he would not receive substantive justice in New Jersey (Exhibit 1). On March 12, 2014 K2 defendant NJBME revoked Kaul's license, based on the fraudulent opinion of K2 defendant/administrative law judge, Jay Howard Solomon. On January 17, 2018 (MLK birthday) Kaul filed 'The Solomon Critique' a document that proves that in the administrative proceeding (April 9, 2013 to June 28, 2013), K1/K2 defendants Przybylski + Kaufman + Solomon collectively committed two hundred and seventy-eight (278) separate instances of perjury + evidential omissions + misrepresentations + gross mischaracterizations. On February 11, 2019, Kaul submitted a motion for summary judgment against Defendant

Allstate New Jersey Insurance Company, that over two trillion dollars in damages. On February 25, 2019 Judge McNulty entered an order that dismissed with prejudice Kaul's federal-law claims, and shortly thereafter, Kaul submitted a document entitled 'The McNulty Analysis', that shows the factual and legal inconsistencies Judge McNulty's opinion, in the context of his familial relationship with Defendant Senator Schumer, and that of his status as a commercial beneficiary of Defendant Gibbons PC, a law firm at which Judge McNulty had been the director since at least 2008.

12. This case makes the assertion/allegation/argument that the K1/K2 defendants bribed Defendant Schumer to use his influence with his brother-in-law, Judge McNulty, in order to obstruct Kaul's prosecution of the case and pervert the course of justice, with the intention of preventing Kaul from presenting to the public the evidence of the K1/K2 defendants' crimes.

13. The K1/K2/K3 defendants embarked on an ill-intended and ill-conceived illegal scheme in approximately 2006, that will result in their economic + professional + reputational obliteration, and for some will lead to periods of incarceration. The defendants had many opportunities to rectify their wrongdoing, but they chose the true path of the criminal, and continued their cover-up, in the hope that a US Senator and a United States District Judge would salvage their 'Titanic' from 'The Man of Steel', as Kaul was once described by a United States Magistrate Judge. One of the ironies, in all of this, is that on March 28, 2013, as Kaul's lawyer, Robert Levy, was substituting out of the administrative case, he stated to Kaul's incoming lawyer, Charles Shaw:

"Good luck, this is a sinking ship"

14. Little did Levy know, that K2 defendants, Solomon + Hafner would end-up at the bow of that ship.

IV. STATEMENT OF FACT

15. The facts underpinning the four (4) themes (Professional Jealousy + Political Corruption + Fraud + Obstruction of Justice) of this case have been detailed in K1, and can be found within the following submitted documents:

- a. 'The Solomon Critique': D.E. 225 Page ID 5271 to 5270
- b. Motion for Summary Judgment v. Allstate New Jersey Insurance Company: D.E. 299 Page ID 7017 to 8170.
- c. Opinion of Judge McNulty: D.E. 300 Page ID 8171 to 8217
- d. 'The McNulty Analysis': D.E. 313 Page ID 8381 to 8448.

V. CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

COUNT ONE

**VIOLATIONS OF 18 U.S.C. COUNT ONE – VIOLATIONS OF 18 U.S.C. § 1962(C) - (D)
THE RACKETEER INFLUENCED AND CORRUPT ORGANIZATIONS ACT, 18 U.S.C. §1961,
ET SEQ (Against all Defendants)**

16. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each preceding paragraph as thought fully set forth herein.

17. Plaintiff brings this Count against Defendants Schumer + Allstate + Geico + TD + Gibbons + Gannett (inclusively, for the purpose of this count, the "SCHUMER RICO Defendants"). At all relevant times, in a period from in or around July 2016 to the present, each of the SCHUMER RICO Defendants has been a "person" pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1961(3), because each is capable of holding and does hold, "a legal or beneficiary interest in property." Section 1962© makes it "unlawful for any person employed by unlawful for any person employed by or associated with any enterprise engaged in, or the activities of which affect, interstate or foreign commerce, to conduct or participate, directly or indirectly, in the conduct of such enterprise's affairs through a pattern of racketeering activity." See 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c).

18. Section 1962(d) makes it unlawful for "any person to conspire to violate" Section 1962(c), among other provisions. See 18 U.S.C. § 1962(d).

19. As explained in detail below, the SCHUMER RICO Defendants obstructed the process of justice in the matter of K1, in order to pervert the course of justice and cause Judge Kevin McNulty of the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey, to deny Kaul his constitutionally protected right to due process, deny him discovery, deny all of his motions and violate his civil rights, by denying him access to the procedure and substance of justice.

20. The purpose of the SCHUMER RICO Defendants fraudulent scheme was to cause Kaul to cease his prosecution of K1, in order to cause a concealment of their criminal conduct, as is alleged in K1. The purpose of this concealment was to negate the incurrence of the economic and reputational damages, that would have ensued from Kaul's public prosecution of the case.

A. Description of the SCHUMER RICO Enterprise

21. RICO defines an enterprise as "any individual, partnership, corporation, association, or

other legal entity, and any union or group of individuals associated-in-fact although not a legal entity." 18 U.S.C. § 1961 (4). An association-in-fact enterprise requires three structural features: (1) a purpose; (2) relationship among those associated with the enterprise; and (3) longevity sufficient to permit those associates to pursue the enterprise's purpose.

22. The "purpose" of the SCHUMER RICO Enterprise is stated in ---.

23. The "relationships" between the SCHUMER RICO Defendants, in the context of the SCHUMER RICO Association-In-Fact Enterprise are detailed below in ¶1 to ¶1.

24. Defendant Allstate commenced its scheme of bribing Defendant Schumer in approximately 1998, in a series of quid pro quo schemes, the purpose of which was to facilitate the entry of legislation advantageous to its commercial agenda, that permitted it to arbitrarily raise its auto insurance premiums. These bribes have been disguised as 'political campaign' donations, and include monies deposited in off-shore banking accounts and trusts. Defendant Allstate has, for at least the last twenty-two (22) years, employed this particular strategy in bribing state/federal legislators/politicians/judges. This pattern continues to this day and is an "open-ended" pattern of racketeering continuity, that poses an ongoing threat.

25. Defendant Geico has the same relationship with Defendant Schumer, as does Defendant Allstate. Defendant Geico, like Defendant Allstate, profits from the sale of auto insurance policies in, amongst others, the states of New Jersey and New York. Both defendants Geico and Allstate are companies publicly traded on the New York Stock Exchange, share identical economic goals and strategies of commerce, an element of which includes the bribing of state/federal politicians/legislators/judges, in furtherance of their economic agendas. Defendant Schumer's political career has been built primarily on monies (bribes) derived from NYSE traded companies, that include defendants Allstate + Geico + TD + Gannett.

26. Defendants Allstate + Geico + TD have, since at least 2006, engaged in commerce with Defendants Gannet + Gibbons, in the procurement of advertising and media coverage, advantageous to their commercial agendas. The quid pro quo in these commercial arrangements involves the funneling of monies from defendants Allstate + Geico + TD to defendants Gannet and Gibbons, in return respectively for favorable media coverage, and the effective 'purchasing' of Judge Kevin McNulty, made possible by his remaining a commercial beneficiary of Defendant Gibbons, subsequent to his appointment to the federal bench in 2012.

27. Judge McNulty is the brother-in-law of Defendant Schumer.

28. Defendant Schumer has received monies (bribes) disguised as 'political campaign donations' from Defendant Gibbons, a law firm of which Judge McNulty was the director in a period from approximately 2006 to 2012.

29. Defendant Schumer, although the US Senator for New York, used his political influence with now deceased US Senator for New Jersey, Frank Lautenberg, to have Judge McNulty appointed to the federal bench in 2012.

30. Defendant TD has the same relationship with Defendant Schumer as do defendants Geico + Allstate.

31. All of the defendants were and continue to be engaged in commerce, and became an association-in-fact enterprise pursuant to RICO, in or around mid 2016, the purpose of which was to obstruct justice in K1, and pervert the course of justice in order that Kaul cease his prosecution of the case.

32. The defendants relationships commenced in at least 1998 and constitute an "open-ended" pattern of racketeering continuity, a consequence of which has been to obstruct Kaul's prosecution of K1. This "pattern of racketeering" has involved the flow of bribes from defendants Allstate + Geico + TD + Gannet through defendants Gibbons + Schumer, with whom Judge McNulty remains in-privity. This has been the typical pattern of public corruption, employed by the defendants, one that has involved the conversion of law firms, courts and the body politic into racketeering enterprises, through which quid pro quo schemes are orchestrated between public servants and private entities. These schemes are ongoing and possess the requisite longevity, pursuant to RICO, to achieve the purposes of the enterprise i.e. deny Kaul access to justice in order to provide 'cover' for the defendants' crimes as alleged in K1 + K2.

33. The defendants, in furtherance of their racketeering scheme, engaged in communications that commenced in or around mid 2016, and involved face to face meetings, e-mails and texts, the substance of which pertained to the scheme to obstruct Kaul's access to justice, by using the SCHUMER RICO Enterprise to influence Judge McNulty to pervert the course of justice, prevent Kaul from obtaining discovery, and then to dismiss the case with prejudice, when Kaul moved for summary judgment against Defendant Allstate New Jersey Insurance Company.

34. At all relevant times, in the period that commenced in or around mid 2016, the SCHUMER RICO Defendants operated an ongoing association-in-fact enterprise, manufactured

for the purpose of obstructing Kaul's prosecution of K1, and perverting the course of justice, while committing the crime of Honest Service Fraud, through bribery, kickbacks and self-dealing. The nexus that permitted the flow of bribes and the perpetration of the quid pro quo schemes from and between defendants Gannet + Allstate + Geico + TD and defendants Schumer + Gibbons, was hinged on the law firm of defendant Gibbons and the political and personal accounts/trusts of Defendant Schumer.

35. The defendants perpetrated these schemes with in-person meetings that commenced in or around mid 2016, in closed door settings in New York, New Jersey and Washington, D.C., and in doing so conducted a pattern of racketeering under § 18 U.S.C. 1961(4).

36. The defendants, in the knowledge that their activities constituted violations of RICO, configured the SCHUMER RICO association-in-fact enterprise in such a way as to provide 'cover' for their illicit scheme, and used their separate legal statuses to internally organize the SCHUMER RICO association-in-fact enterprise, to mitigate the vicarious liability of RICO. The defendants conspired in the construction of this fraudulent racketeering construct, because they believed their distinct legal statuses would hinder detection, and make opaque the true internal architecture of their criminal syndicate.

37. At all times from approximately 2016, the SCHUMER RICO Enterprise constituted a single "enterprise" or multiple enterprises within the meaning of 18 U.S.C. § 1961(4), as legal entities, as well as individuals and legal entities associated-in-fact for the common purpose of engaging in the SCHUMER RICO Defendants fraudulent scheme to obstruct Kaul's prosecution of K1.

38. The SCHUMER RICO association-in-fact Enterprise consisted of the following entities and individuals: (a) Defendant Schumer; (b) Defendant Allstate; (c) Defendant Geico; (d) Defendant TD; (e) Gibbons; (f) Gannett.

39. While each of the SCHUMER RICO Defendants acquired, maintained control of, were associated with, and conducted or participated in the conduct of the SCHUMER RICO Enterprise's affairs, at all relevant times, the CAC RICO Enterprise: (a) had an existence separate and distinct from each CAC RICO Defendant; (b) was separate and distinct from the pattern of racketeering in which the CAC RICO Defendants engaged; and (c) was an ongoing and continuing organization consisting of legal entities, including the CAC RICO Defendants, along with other individuals and entities, including unknown third parties.

40. The SCHUMER RICO Defendants and their co-conspirators, through their illegal

SCHUMER RICO Enterprise, engaged in a pattern of racketeering activity, which involved a fraudulent scheme to obstruct Kaul's prosecution of K1 and pervert the course of justice, the purpose and result of which was respectively protection from economic obliteration and economic enrichment.

41. Defendant Schumer orchestrated the SCHUMER RICO Scheme, whereby he leveraged his familial relationship with Judge Kevin McNulty to obstruct Kaul's prosecution of the case, cause the illegal dismissal of K1, and prevent the public exposure of the judicial/political corruption in the case. Defendant Schumer was motivated to engage in this scheme because of money, as was Judge McNulty, who facilitated the scheme with a chilling indifference to the interests of justice.

42. The SCHUMER RICO Enterprise facilitated its fraudulent scheme of obstruction of justice + mail fraud + wire fraud + bribery + honest services fraud through a federal court, federal personnel and through entities connected to the political office of Defendant Schumer. The overarching purpose of the SCHUMER RICO Enterprise was to obstruct Kaul's prosecution of the case, pervert the course of justice and cause Judge Kevin McNulty to illegally dismiss the case, this being the 'quid' and the bribes being the 'pro'. These events commenced in mid 2016 and continued to the dismissal of the case in February, 2019. Defendants Allstate + Geico + TD + Gannett periodically funneled bribes into the campaign coffers of defendant Schumer, the accounts of Defendant Gibbons (bribes disguised as 'legal fees'), and made the payments in instalments to ensure Judge McNulty continued his obstruction of Kaul's case to dismissal.

B. The SCHUMER RICO Association-In-Fact Enterprise engaged in an "open-ended" continuity "pattern of racketeering" in which they converted a federal court and political party into a RICO enterprise, the sole purpose of which was to obstruct justice, through the commission of bribery + mail fraud + wire fraud.

43. All of the defendants became commercially enriched from their involvement in the SCHUMER RICO Enterprise and its fraudulent scheme of bribery + mail fraud + wire fraud + obstruction of justice. The illegal dismissal of Kaul's case was a "racketeering injury" that was a consequence of the defendants covert conversion of a federal court and political agency into an association-in-fact RICO enterprise. This enterprise provided legitimate 'cover' for the commission of multiple quid pro quo schemes, in which bribes were funneled from defendants Allstate + Geico + TD + Gannett to and through defendants Gibbons + Schumer.

44. At all times from approximately 2016, the SCHUMER RICO Association-In-Fact Enterprise: (a) had an existence separate and distinct from each SCHUMER RICO Defendant; (b)

was separate and distinct from the pattern of racketeering in which the SCHUMER RICO Defendants engaged; and (c) was an ongoing and continuing organization consisting of legal entities, including the SCHUMER RICO Defendants, along with other individuals and entities, including unknown third parties that operated an association-in-fact enterprise, which was formed for the purpose of obstructing Kaul's prosecution of the case, perverting the course of justice and causing the illegal dismissal of K1.

45. Defendants Allstate + Geico have a long and well-developed pattern of judicial/political corruption, that has been conducted through public relations firms, law firms and political lobbyists, with a 'revolving door' that connects the judiciary and body politic to these publicly held NYSE traded corporations.

46. The SCHUMER RICO Enterprise engaged in, and its activities affected, interstate and foreign commerce because it involved commercial activities across state boundaries. These activities included the sale of financial services + products + the trans-national commercialization of risk.

47. Within the SCHUMER RICO Enterprise, there existed a communication network, through which the defendants and co-conspirators disseminated information relevant to the perpetration of their fraudulent racketeering schemes, the purpose of which was to obstruct Kaul's prosecution of K1, pervert the course of justice and cause the illegal dismissal of K1. It was through this this network that the defendants coordinated their quid pro quo schemes.

48. Each defendant in the SCHUMER RICO Enterprise had systematic linkages to each other through familial ties, corporate ties, contractual relationships and a continuing coordination of activities. Through the SCHUMER RICO Association-In-Fact Enterprise, the SCHUMER RICO Defendants functioned as a continuing unit with the purpose of furthering the SCHUMER RICO Scheme. The SCHUMER RICO Defendants participated in the operation and management of the SCHUMER RICO Association-In-Fact Enterprise by directing its affairs, as described herein. While the SCHUMER RICO Defendants participated in, and are members of the enterprise, they have a separate existence from the enterprise, including distinct legal statuses, different offices and roles, bank accounts, officers, directors, employees, individual personhood, reporting requirements, and financial statements.

49. The SCHUMER RICO Defendants exerted substantial control over the SCHUMER RICO Enterprise, and participated in the affairs of the enterprise by: (a) deciding how and when bribes were dispersed; (b) communicating directly with lawyers, public relation agents and political lobbyists with direct connections to defendant Schumer and Judge McNulty; (c)

ensuring that the unnamed co-conspirators complied with and concealed the fraudulent scheme.

50. Without each SCHUMER RICO Defendants' willing participation, the SCHUMER RICO Scheme and common course of conduct would not have been successful. The SCHUMER RICO Defendants directed and controlled the ongoing enterprise necessary to implement the scheme. These meetings commenced in mid 2016 and continued into 2019 and consisted of discussions regarding the coordination of bribery with the progression of the case, to ensure that Judge McNulty continued to obstruct Kaul's prosecution of the case, quash subpoenas, deny discovery, deny Kaul's motions and pervert the course of justice to ensure Judge McNulty dismissed K1 with prejudice. A part of the defendants strategy was to encourage the Court provide Kaul with the charade of due process, in order to attempt to make the Court's dismissal appellate proof, in much the same deceptive manner that K2 defendants Hafner + Solomon conducted the charade of the administrative board proceedings that caused the illegal revocation of Kaul's license on March 12, 2014. Kaul has been subject to seven years of gross and criminally minded injustice in administrative + state + federal courts, within the geographic boundaries of New Jersey, which is one of the reasons why this case must and will be litigated in the SDNY.

C Predicate Acts: Mail Fraud (Section 1341) + Wire Fraud (Section 1343) + Bribery (Section 201) + Obstruction of Justice (Section 1503)

51. To carry out, or attempt to carry out, the scheme to defraud, the SCHUMER RICO Defendants, each of whom is a person associated-in-fact with the SCHUMER RICO Enterprise, did knowingly conduct or participate, directly or indirectly, in the affairs of the SCHUMER RICO Enterprise through a pattern of racketeering activity within the meaning of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1961(1), 1961(5) and 1962(c), employed the use of the mail and wire facilities, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1341 (mail fraud) and § 1343 (wire fraud), engaged in bribery in violation of 18 U.S.C. §201, and obstruction of justice in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1501-1521. The SCHUMER RICO Defendants have committed, conspired to commit, and/or aided and abetted in the commission of at least two predicate acts of racketeering activity (i.e. violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1341 and 1343 + 18 U.S.C. §201 + 18 U.S.C. §§ 1501-1521) within the past ten years.

52. The multiple acts of racketeering activity which the SCHUMER RICO Defendants committed, or aided and abetted in the commission of, were related to each other, posed a threat of continued racketeering activity, and therefore constitute a "pattern of racketeering activity." The racketeering activity was made possible by the

SCHUMER RICO Defendants' regular use of the facilities, services, distribution channels, and employees of the SCHUMER RICO Enterprise. The SCHUMER RICO Defendants participated in the scheme to obstruct Kaul's prosecution of K1 by using mail, telephone, and the Internet to transmit mailing and wires in interstate or foreign commerce.

53. The CAC RICO Defendants used, directed the use of, and/or caused to be used the mail and wire communications in furtherance of their illegal scheme to obstruct Kaul's prosecution of K1, by colluding with Judge McNulty to deny Kaul discovery, deny his motions, delay his case in order to permit defendants and third-party witness the opportunity to delete and or cause the spoliation of evidence.

54. In devising and executing the illegal scheme, the SCHUMER RICO Defendants concocted and knowingly carried out a material scheme and/or artifice that deprived the Plaintiff of his constitutionally protected right to substantive due process. For the purpose of executing the illegal scheme, the SCHUMER RICO Defendants committed these racketeering acts intentionally and knowingly with the specific intent to obstruct Kaul's prosecution of K1, deny him discovery, deny his motions and illegally dismiss K1, with the expectation that it would exhaust his resources, frustrate his will and cause him to "pack his bags and leave". They are wrong on all counts.

55. The CAC RICO Defendants' predicate acts of racketeering (18 U.S.C. § 1961(1)) include, but are not limited to:

(a) Mail Fraud: The SCHUMER RICO Defendants violated 18 U.S.C. § 1341 by sending or receiving, or by causing to be sent and/or received, materials via U.S. mail or commercial interstate carriers for the purpose of executing the unlawful scheme to revoke the Plaintiff's medical license by means of misrepresentations and omissions.

(b) Wire Fraud: The SCHUMER RICO Defendants violated 18 U.S.C. § 1343 by transmitting and/or receiving, or by causing to be transmitted and/or received, materials by wire for the purpose of executing the unlawful scheme to defraud and obtain money on false pretenses, misrepresentations, promises, and omissions.

(c) Bribery: The SCHUMER RICO Defendants violated 18 U.S.C. § 201 by bribing Defendant Schumer and causing him to violate sections (b)(2)(A)(B)(C), while themselves violating sections (b)(1)(A)(B)(C)

(d) Obstruction of Justice: The SCHUMER RICO Defendants violated 18 U.S.C. §§ 1501-1521 by conspiring and colluding with Defendant Schumer Judge

McNulty to obstruct Kaul's prosecution of K1, through the interference and influence of a pending federal judicial proceeding, of which the defendants had knowledge and of which they possessed a corrupt intent to interfere with or attempt to interfere with the proceeding. This evidence of this corrupt intent will be evident in the defendants digital and hand-written notes, those of third-party witnesses and the metadata of their digital profiles, the content of which can be reconstituted into arabaic format.

56. The SCHUMER RICO Defendants' use of the mails and wires include, but are not limited to: (a) the transmission of letters, e-mails and other materials purposed to obstruct Kaul's prosecution of K1; (b) the transmission of letters, emails and other materials indicating that the SCHUMER RICO Defendants had instructed their co-conspirators not to cease all communications with Kaul and not provide third-party affidavits; (c) written, telephone, or electronic communications regarding the bribery and obstruction of justice; (d) written, telephone, or electronic communications regarding discussions between the SCHUMER RICO Defendants and state and federal politicians about the scheme to have K1 dismissed and deny Kaul due process.

57. The SCHUMER RICO Defendants also communicated with each other, by U.S. mail, interstate facsimile, and interstate electronic mail in furtherance of their scheme to obstruct Kaul's prosecution of K1, and to cause its dismissal with prejudice on February 22, 2019. These communications occurred in a period that commenced in or around mid 2016, and were initiated by defendants Allstate + Geico, who through their political lobbyists + lawyers + public relation consultants contacted agents/representatives of Defendant Schumer. These initial communications were made in an 'arms-length' manner, but as the scheme progressed there did occur direct communications between the defendants. These direct communications occurred principally in the senate buildings in Washington, DC.

58. The SCHUMER RICO Defendants have not undertaken the practices described herein in isolation, but as part of a common scheme and conspiracy. In Violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(d), the SCHUMER RICO Defendants conspired to violate 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c), as described herein. Various other persons, firms, and corporations, including third-party entities and individuals not named as defendants in this Complaint, have participated as co-conspirators with the CAC RICO Defendants in these offenses. They have performed acts in furtherance of the defendants' illegal scheme to obstruct Kaul's prosecution of K1. The SCHUMER RICO Defendants aided and abetted others in violation of the above laws.

59. To achieve their common goals, the SCHUMER RICO Defendants encouraged Judge

McNulty to deny Kaul discovery and deny his motions, in order to obstruct his prosecution of the case, and cause it to be dismissed with prejudice on February 22, 2019.

60. The SCHUMER RICO Defendants and each member of the conspiracy, with knowledge and intent, agreed to the overall objective of the conspiracy to obstruct Kaul's prosecution of K1. The defendants agreed to conceal the details, and limit their discussions of the scheme to communications with each other, their lawyers + public relation consultants + political lobbyists. However, information pertaining to the scheme was brought to Kaul's attention by third-party witnesses who belong to the New Jersey political/medical/legal communities.

61. The SCHUMER RICO Defendants engaged in a pattern of related and continuous predicate acts against the Plaintiff for three years. The predicated acts constituted a variety of unlawful activities, each conducted with the common purpose of obstructing Kaul's prosecution of K1. The predicate acts were related and not isolated events.

62. During the SCHUMER RICO Defendants' perpetration of their scheme, Kaul had multiple communications with third-party witnesses in or around January 2019, in which he was provided with information as to the fact that the scheme was initiated by defendant Allstate + Geico, who through their lawyers + political lobbyists + public relation consultants presented defendant Schumer with the promise of bribes, disguised as 'political donations', and the transfer of monies into off-shore accounts/trusts and certain 'charitable foundations', including that of the Clinton Foundation.

63. By reason of, and as a result of the misconduct of the SCHUMER RICO Defendants, and in particular, their pattern of racketeering activity, Kaul's prosecution of K1 has been obstructed, he has been denied discovery, his motions have been denied, and his case was dismissed with prejudice on February 22, 2019.

64. The SCHUMER RICO Defendants' violations of 18 U.S.C. §1962(c) and (d) have directly and proximately caused injuries and damage to Kaul, who is entitled to bring this action for three times its actual damage, as well as injunctive/equitable relief, costs, and reasonable attorneys' fees pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1964(c)

COUNT TWO

FOR DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF UNDER SECTIONS 16 OF THE CLAYTON ACT FOR DEFENDANTS' VIOLATION OF SECTIONS 1 AND 2 OF THE SHERMAN ACT (Against all Defendants)

65. The events, facts and circumstances that caused Kaul to file K1, and as pled in K1, were also responsible for wide-ranging anti-trust effects on the minimally invasive spine surgery market in America, one consequence of which was an increase in the abuse of opiate based medications, due to an artificial reduction in the availability of minimally invasive spine surgery. Kaul asserts that the prosecution of K1 would have exposed these anti-trust violations, and the unconstitutional configuration of the mechanism of physician regulation, and would have resulted in fundamental regulatory changes, that would have benefitted the public. The defendants' illegal scheme to obstruct Kaul's prosecution of K1, has deprived the public of these benefits, and has furthered the anti-trust injuries alleged in K1.

66. There is no evidence to prove that the current system of physician regulation in the United States of America protects the public, but there does exist evidence to prove that many state medical boards operate in violation of the due process clauses of the United States Constitution. The medical boards/tribunals operate without oversight, frequently merge the functions of judge + jury + prosecutor, and often initiate actions against physicians for reasons of politics + economics + professional jealousy, reasons that are concealed from the public.

67. The illegality of these state administered systems would have been publicly exposed had Kaul been permitted to prosecute K1, and the SCHUMER RICO Defendants' obstruction of the case has perpetuated the existence of these illegal schemes, and their anti-trust injuries on the healthcare of the American public.

68. The SCHUMER RICO Defendants' anti-competitive scheme, rooted in its obstruction of justice, violates both the Sherman + Clayton Acts. The SCHUMER RICO Defendants knew that their illegal scheme would cause further anti-competitive injuries to the minimally invasive spine surgery market in America, but acted with reckless disregard and/or willful ignorance as to the injuries that their misconduct would cause to the public.

69. The SCHUMER RICO Defendants, as part of their monopolistic scheme, a scheme rooted in the obstruction of Kaul's prosecution of K1, conspired to maintain monopoly power for themselves and their K1 co-conspirators and bribers, with regards to the minimally invasive spine surgery market in the United States. This was in violation of Section 2 of the Sherman Act.

70. The SCHUMER RICO Defendants obstruction of Kaul's prosecution of K1, has facilitated and furthered a monopolization of the minimally invasive spine surgery in America by the K1 defendants, that would not have occurred absent their obstruction of justice. This has caused further anti-trust injury to Kaul and similarly trained minimally invasive spine surgeons in the United States, and has further deprived the public of the benefits of competition, in violation of Section 1 of the Sherman Act.

71. Kaul's reputation and economic standing were furthered injured by the defendants anti-trust violations, which have continued to deprive Kaul of his ability to practice minimally invasive spine surgery. Such an injury of "exclusion", one that would have been rectified, but for the defendants obstruction of Kaul's prosecution of K1, is the type antitrust laws were designed to prevent, and which is a direct consequence of the defendants unlawful obstruction of justice.

72. Kaul continues to suffer and will continue to suffer in the future from being excluded from the minimally invasive spine surgery market, more than he would have absent the defendants anti-competitive obstruction of justice. If Kaul has been permitted to prosecute K1, the progression of these anti-competitive injuries would have been partially mitigated.

73. Defendants' anti-competitive obstruction of justice, pursued in the context of bribery, kickbacks and fraud is not entitled to Noer-Pennington immunity.

74. Kaul, pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 57 and U.S.C. § 2201(a) hereby seeks a declaratory judgment that Defendants' conduct in the obstruction of Kaul's prosecution of K1, has prevented Kaul's competition in the minimally Invasive spine surgery market, in violation of Sections 1 and 2 of the Sherman Act

COUNT THREE

DEPRIVATION OF RIGHT UNDER COLOR OF LAW (Against all Defendants)

75. Plaintiff hereby repeats and incorporates by reference each and every one of the foregoing paragraphs as though fully set forth.

76. The defendants acted under color of state law, in depriving Kaul of his civil rights and constitutionally protected right to due process pursuant to the Fifth + Eight +

Fourteenth Amendments of the United States Constitution.

77. From the commencement of the case on February 22, 2016, the defendants and/or their counsel/agents became intertwined with the counsel/agents of defendants related to Defendant State of New Jersey. These entities included: (i) CHRISTOPHER J. CHRISTIE; (ii) THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY; (iii) JEFFREY CHIESA, ESQ; (iv) STEVEN LOMAZOW; (v) GREGORY PRZYBYLSKI, MD; (vi) NEW JERSEY BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS; (vii) WILLIAM ROEDER.

78. There existed a sufficiently close nexus between the state/state actors, and the defendants, in that the political and economic motives were almost identical. The defendants, in the knowledge that Kaul's prosecution of K1 would expose the crimes committed by the state during the administrative board proceedings (April 9, 2013 to June 28, 2013), acted to obstruct the prosecution, cause Kaul to be denied discovery and cause the Court to deny all of Kaul's motions.

79. The State created the legal framework from which defendants Allstate + Geico exercised the power of the State to have Kaul's license revoked, in order to negate their financial obligations to Kaul. All of the defendants, except Defendant Schumer, made 'political donations' to CHRISTOPHER J. CHRISTIE, in a period from 2009 to 2016.

80. Subsequent to the first case management conference in May 2016, the Court configured the case in order to procedurally align the interests of the state and non-state defendants, in the knowledge that the events + facts + circumstances that caused Kaul to file K1, evidenced that there already existed a merger of public and private function between the State and non-state defendants. Defendant Christle had converted the state into a racketeering enterprise, in which he sold state functions/authority/information to defendants Allstate + Geico + TD + Gibbons + Gannett, in return for bribes disguised as 'political campaign donations'.

81. These defendants adopted the mantle of state authority, that they used in K1 to perpetuate the deprivation of Kaul's right to due process, a deprivation that commenced on April 2, 2012, and first became evident on My 22, 2012, when the acting director of the division of consumer affairs, Eric Kanefsky illegally suspended Kaul's CDS prescribing privileges. This pattern of due process violation next became evident on June 13, 2012 when K2 defendant NJBME illegally suspended Kaul's license, quashed witness subpoenas for Kanefsky + Attorney General, Jeffrey Chiesa, and the president of K2 defendant NJBME, Paul Jordan, MD. This pattern has continued for seven (7) years in

administrative + state + federal courts within the geographic boundaries of New Jersey.

82. The defendants scheme to obstruct Kaul's prosecution of K1 has been made under the color of and in conspiracy with state actors, who were defendants in K1, but all of whom, however, were dismissed with prejudice on June 30, 2017 (D. E. 200) by Judge Kevin McNulty. This was a calculated tactic designed to dampen the political corruption thrust of K1. Defendant Schumer, as with K1 defendant Christie, has for many years used the power of his political office in furtherance of schemes that enriched himself, his family and friends.

83. The defendants scheme to deprive Kaul of his right to due process and obstruct his prosecution of K1 was and is an intentional and highly coordinated scheme, that involved collusion and conspiracy between state actors/agencies and the defendants. Defendant Gibbons receives legal work from the state, and a percentage of these profits are directed to Judge Kevin McNulty. This is an illegal arrangement that violates the doctrine that underpins the fundamental separation of powers, a doctrine on which this country was founded.

84. The defendants knew that their scheme to deprive Kaul of his right to due process was illegal, but calculated that Kaul would never be able to expose their scheme.

85. The defendants illegal scheme to obstruct Kaul's prosecution of K1 has perpetuated the economic and reputational damages that commenced on April 2, 2012 and has caused further damage to these attributes and to Kaul's professional standing. The economic damages are detailed in the Original Complaint (D.E. 1-2 Page ID 198 to 200).

86. The defendants, in obstructing Kaul's prosecution of K1 and depriving him of his constitutionally protected right to due process, have conspired with each other and with actors/agents of the State of New Jersey. These state actors are motivated to want to suppress K1, in the knowledge that it will expose the crimes committed against Kaul during the administrative board proceedings that resulted in the illegal revocation of Kaul's license (April 9, 2013 to June 28, 2013). The politico-legal nexus that exists between the state and the administrative + state + federal courts within the geographic boundaries of New Jersey, has been used by the defendants to obstruct Kaul's prosecution of K1.

87. Kaul filed K1 on February 22, 2016 in the United States District Court for the

Southern District of New York. On April 3, 2019, Kaul's efforts at obtaining discovery have continued to be denied. This lack of "substantive" justice is exactly what Kaul predicted would occur (Kaul v Christie: United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit – 16-1397 -CV D.E. 41 Page 1 to 170). This is illegal, and is partly a consequence of the defendants deprivation, under color of state law, of Kaul's right to due process, a deprivation that was implemented in furtherance of the conspiracy that officially commenced on April 2, 2012.

VI. DEMAND FOR JUDGMENT

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff seeks judgment against the Defendants jointly and severally, as follows:

88. Compensatory damages from all defendants in their individual capacities.
89. Consequential damages from all defendants in their individual capacities.
90. Punitive damages from all defendants in their individual capacities.
91. Declaring that the defendants funneled bribes to Judge Kevin McNulty and Defendant Schumer through the law firm of Defendant Gibbons, and the political campaign funds of Defendant Schumer.
92. Declaring that the bribes were part of a quid pro quo scheme, the purpose of which was to obstruct Kaul's prosecution of K1.
93. Declaring that the conduct alleged herein is in violation of Sections 1 and 2 of the Sherman Act and of the other statutes set forth above.
94. Enjoining defendants from continuing the illegal activities alleged herein.
95. Granting Kaul equitable relief in the nature of disgorgement, restitution and the creation of a constructive trust to remedy defendants' unjust enrichment
96. Awarding Kaul treble, multiple, punitive and/or other damages in the amount

to be determined at trial or through settlement.

97. Awarding Kaul costs of suit, including reasonable attorneys' fees as provided by law.
98. Granting such other relief as is necessary to correct for the anti-competitive effects caused by the unlawful conduct of defendants, and as the Court deems just.

VII. JURY DEMAND

Kaul demands trial by jury on all issues so triable

VIII. DEMAND FOR INSURANCE

Demand is hereby made for all insurance policies, which may cover the damages alleged in this Complaint

Exhibit 1

Richard Kaul

From: Robert Conroy [RConroy@drilaw.com]
Sent: Tuesday, May 22, 2012 4:31 PM
To: Richard Kaul
Subject: FW: I/M/O Richard Kaul, M.D.

From: Robert Conroy
Sent: Tuesday, May 22, 2012 3:40 PM
To: 'Doreen Hafner' (Doreen.Hafner@dol.lps.state.nj.us)
Subject: I/M/O Richard Kaul, M.D.

Please share this email with the powers that be.

I am not accusing you of bad faith but I believe that the Attorney General and the Acting Director of the Division of Consumer Affairs have not only acted in extreme bad faith in seeking to summarily suspend my client's CDS privileges but that have done so as part of a cheap piece of political theater and have made a mockery of my client's Due Process Rights. We believe their actions to have so prejudiced the administrative process that Dr. Kaul is unable to obtain a fair hearing. I have raised the improper merger of the Investigatory, prosecutorial and adjudicatory functions in the Office of Attorney General before as a clearly unconstitutional practice. Apparently, this will give us the factual basis to establish once and for all that the Office of Attorney General cannot be trusted to conduct itself fairly and within the confines of the Constitution. Insofar as the Attorney General and the Acting Director of the Division of Consumer Affairs have made statements to the media that clearly reveal their personal animus toward my client and their pre-judgment of this matter, we call upon them to immediately recuse themselves from any and all future deliberations, etc., involving Dr. Kaul, and make themselves available to testify as required by a subpoena I will be issuing to compel their attendance at the hearing on this latest summary suspension. I must also warn them about engaging in any efforts to obstruct our client's attempt to receive a fair hearing or cover up their previous involvement. Lastly, we are presently considering federal action. Might I remind the powers that be that we have been successful in the past in obtaining a sizeable attorneys' fee award against the state in a Board matter; indeed, we are the only party in the history of our Republic to ever have the US Marshall seize a state's general revenue fund. Apparently, they want to afford us another opportunity to do so.

If cooler heads prevail, please have them contact me. Otherwise, I can assure them that this will ultimately not be judged their finest hour.

Robert J. (Bob) Conroy
Kern Augustine
Conroy & Schoppmann, P.C.
1120 Route 22 East
Bridgewater, NJ 08807
tel: 908-704-8585
fax: 908-704-8899
email: conroy@drilaw.com or robertjconroy@post.harvard.edu
Admitted to practice law in: New York, New Jersey, California, Florida, Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia

Exhibit 2



III

116TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. RES. 455

To authorize representation by the Senate Legal Counsel in the case of
Richard Arjun Kaul v. Senator Charles Schumer, et al.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

DECEMBER 12, 2019

Mr. McCONNELL submitted the following resolution; which was considered
and agreed to

RESOLUTION

To authorize representation by the Senate Legal Counsel
in the case of *Richard Arjun Kaul v. Senator Charles
Schumer, et al.*

Whereas, Senator Charles Schumer has been named as a de-
fendant in the case of *Richard Arjun Kaul v. Senator
Charles Schumer, et al.*, Case No. 19-CV-13477-BRM-
JAD, currently pending in the United States District
Court for the District of New Jersey;

Whereas, pursuant to sections 703(a) and 704(a)(1) of the
Ethics in Government Act of 1978, 2 U.S.C. §§ 288b(a)
and 288c(a)(1), the Senate may direct its counsel to de-
fend Members of the Senate in civil actions relating to
their official responsibilities: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That the Senate Legal Counsel is author-
2 ized to represent Senator Schumer in the case of *Richard*
3 *Arjun Kaul v. Senator Charles Schumer, et al.*

○

Exhibit 3

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA
WESTERN DIVISION

Case No. 5:23-CV-00672-M-KS

RICHARD ARJUN KAUL,)	
)	
Plaintiff,	)	NOTICE OF ORDER BY THE
v.	)	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
	)	FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF
CENTER FOR PERSONALIZED	)	NEW YORK REQUIRING PLAINTIFF
EDUCATION FOR PHYSICIANS, et al.,	)	TO WITHDRAW HIS CLAIMS
	)	AGAINST DEFENDANT CHRISTIE
Defendants.	)	IN THIS ACTION

NOW COME Defendants James Howard Solomon and Christopher J. Christie and respectfully submit the following Order, filed by Judge J. Paul Oetken of the Southern District of New York in *M.D. Richard Arjun Kaul, et al., v. Intercontinental Exchange, et al, 21-cv-6992* (S.D.N.Y. March 15, 2024), ruling that Plaintiff is in violation of a nationwide filing injunction imposed by that court in 2022, and specifically ordering that Plaintiff withdraw his claims against Defendant Christie in this Action within 14 days of the Order.

A copy of the Order is attached as Exhibit A.

Date: March 18, 2024.

Respectfully submitted,

ELLIS & WINTERS LLP

/s/ Leslie C. Packer
Leslie C. Packer
N.C. State Bar No. 13640
P.O. Box 33550
Raleigh, NC 27636
Telephone: 919-865-7009
Facsimile: 919-865-7010
E-mail: leslie.packer@elliswinters.com

*Counsel for Defendants James Howard
Solomon and Christopher J. Christie*

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on March 18, 2024, a copy of the foregoing filing was filed electronically through the ECF system. Notice and copies of this filing will be sent to the ECF registered parties through the Court's Electronic Case Filing System and has also been emailed to

Richard Arjun Kaul
24 Washington Valley Road
Morristown, NJ 07960
drichardkaul@gmail.com

/s/ Leslie C. Packer

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

M.D. RICHARD ARJUN KAUL, *et al.*
Plaintiffs,

-v-

INTERCONTINENTAL EXCHANGE, *et al.*
Defendants.

21-CV-6992 (JPO)

ORDER

J. PAUL OETKEN, District Judge:

On September 12, 2022, this Court issued an order imposing a nationwide filing injunction against Plaintiff Richard Arjun Kaul, following his filing of multiple frivolous and vexatious lawsuits against numerous defendants in this Court and other courts. *See Kaul v. Intercontinental Exchange*, No. 21-CV-6992, 2022 WL 4133427, at *8-9 (S.D.N.Y. Sept. 12, 2022). Specifically, that order barred Kaul from “filing in any United States district court any action, motion, petition, complaint, or request for relief against any of the Defendants named in this litigation that relates to or arises from . . . the denial of his medical license . . . without first obtaining leave from this Court.” *Id.* at *9. The order further provided that if Kaul violated the order by filing such materials without first obtaining leave of this Court, “any request will be denied for failure to comply with this Opinion and Order, and Plaintiff Kaul may be subject to sanctions” *Id.*

Kaul did not file an appeal from this Court’s September 12, 2022 order.

The Court has learned that Kaul has filed suit in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of North Carolina alleging wrongdoing against several defendants in connection with the cessation of his medical license. *Case 1:24-cv-00185-FL Document 1-3 Filed 03/25/24 Page 1 of 5*

certain individuals who were also defendants in this action, including Christopher Christie and Dr. Robert Heary. Kaul did not obtain permission from this Court prior to filing the EDNC action. He is therefore in violation of this Court's filing injunction.

Accordingly, Kaul is hereby DENIED permission to file or pursue the EDNC action as to defendants Christie, Heary, and any other defendants who were named in this action. Kaul is further ORDERED to withdraw the EDNC action as to those defendants within 14 days of the date of this order. If he fails to do so, he may be subject to monetary sanctions and contempt.

SO ORDERED.

Dated: March 15, 2024
New York, New York



J. PAUL OETKEN
United States District Judge

The Clerk of Court is directed to mail a copy of this order to:

Richard Arjun Kaul
24 Washington Valley Road
Morristown, NJ 07960

Exhibit 4

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA

FILED

NOV 20 2023

PETER A. MOORE, JR., CLERK
US DISTRICT COURT, EDNC
BY *JMA* DEP CLK

RICHARD ARJUN KAUL, MD;
JANE DOE; JOHN DOE.

v.

CENTER FOR PERSONALIZED EDUCATION FOR PHYSICIANS;
JAMES HOWARD SOLOMON;
FEDERATION STATE MEDICAL BOARDS;
ALLSTATE INSURANCE COMPANY;
CHRISTOPHER J. CHRISTIE; ROBERT FRANCIS HEARY
DANIEL STOLZ; JANE DOE; JOHN DOE.

CIVIL ACTION: NO.:

5:23-cv-00672-BO

COMPLAINT

STATEMENT OF EVIDENCE + FACT

45. The factual underpinning of The Kaul Cases extends from approximately 2005 to the present and the central theme of these facts is fraud. However, the prevalent aspect of this fraud is that it was committed, perpetrated, and perpetuated principally by state actor lawyers, in their capacity as state deputy attorney generals, administrative law judges, state judges, federal judges, politicians and a state governor.

46. The fraud is not a common fraud, but a fraud committed by public servants to a knowingly criminal standard. It is a fraud committed by public servants to whom the public entrusts the administration of law and order, and a fraud that warrants the severest punishment.

47. These facts of fraud account for the fact that up until K11-14, every American court in which Plaintiff Kaul filed a case, did either dismiss the case or take no action to advance the case, in an attempt to conceal the prior criminal fraud of lawyers/judges/politicians and others.

48. Defendant Solomon is arguably the most culpable individual in this sordid tale of public corruption, a tale that is ongoing and one in which the Defendants unmitigated crimes are continuing to cause injury to Plaintiff Kaul's life/liberty/property.

PROVEN FACT WITHIN K11-17

49. Contained within the K11-17 body of fact is fact already proven in K11-15 (Exhibit 6) a case that details Defendant Christie's attempts to cause either an actual or effective cessation of Plaintiff Kaul's existence.

JUDICIAL CORRUPTION + FRAUD ON THE COURT - 'THE OETKEN ANALYSIS' – Defendants Perpetration in the United States District Court of a 'Fraud on the Court' And Resultant Nullity of The K11-7 September 12, 2022, Purported 'Opinion/Order' of James Paul Oetken and The K11-10 May 10, 2023, Opinion/Order of U.S.D.J. Rochon.

50. The fraudulence/illegality of U.S.D.J. James Paul Oetken's K11-7 September 12, 2022, order/opinion (Exhibit 14) became established on September 14, 2022 (Exhibit 7) AND has since been further confirmed by 'THE OETKEN ANALYSIS' (Exhibit 14) which proves the ADMITTANCE of every argument submitted in K11-7 by Plaintiffs Kaul/Basch from August 19, 2021, to September 12, 2022, AND by Oetken's continued failure (September 12, 2022 to November 5, 2023) to deny the fact that he was bribed/corrupted by the K11-7 Defendants.

IN FACT, and in a further tacit admission that he [Oetken] received bribes from the K11-7 Defendants/engaged in ex parte communications, Oetken DID on August 14, 2023, ten (10) months after Plaintiffs Kaul/Basch filed a motion (October 6, 2022) to disqualify him (Exhibit 14) and two (2) months after Plaintiffs filed K11-14 (June 22, 2023) in the U.S.D.C. – Southern District Florida, INADVERTENTLY CAUSE a further tacit admission of the fact that he was

bribed/engaged in ex parte communications in the manufacturing of his September 12, 2022, purported 'injunction'. Oetken's motivation for filing a document (Exhibit 14) on August 14, 2023, in K11-7 (a case he ordered closed in October 2022) was an attempt, albeit unsuccessful, to belatedly un-deny facts that had already been admitted in October 2022, and to attempt to disguise his motivation by framing it as a 'denial' of Plaintiffs Kaul/Basch October 6, 2022, motion for disqualification. Oetken's motivation for seeking to un-deny these admitted facts was an attempt to buttress/reassure the August 23, 2023 'injunction' based dismissal of K11-14 by the district judge in the U.S.D.C for the Southern District of Florida, a judge whose opinion evidences her immense hesitation in referencing Oetken's corrupted 'injunction' in the opinion. However, and as even further evidence of his guilt, and in 'digging himself even deeper into his crime' is his explicit non-denial of the already admitted disqualification facts. For example, in his August 23, 2023, submission, he does not certify that he did not receive bribes nor engage in ex parte communications nor render a knowingly fraudulent/corrupted 'injunction', but instead alludes to Plaintiff Kaul's Rule 36 procurement of fact as being an "impermissible" and "speculative" process. Oetken's August 23, 2023, submission/defense effectively says: "yes I committed the crimes, but you [Kaul/Basch] do not have the evidence to prove it". Oetken's September 12, 2022, purported 'injunction' is a 'Fraud on the Court', a fact further exposed in K11-14/K11-15 and now in K11-17.

51. On May 10, 2023, in K11-10, a purported order/opinion was entered by the district judge, Jennifer L. Rochon. The document perpetuates the admitted K11-7 'Fraud on the Court', in that its purpose, nature, substance and character are identical to the fraudulent K11-7 September 12, 2022, order/opinion of district judge, James Paul Oetken.

52. On May 2, 2023, in K11-10, a case in which Oetken was deprived of adjudicative power, consequent to pending complaints before state/federal disciplinary committees/councils (Exhibit 8), counsel for Defendant ICE filed a letter with the Court in which he copied Oetken (Exhibit 9), thus converting him from a jurist to a witness/defendant, a fact stated in Plaintiffs May 12, 2023, response (Exhibit 10) to the district judge's May 10, 2023, purported order/opinion.

53. On May 9, 2023, in K11-10 and in response to Defendant ICE's May 2, 2023, letter, Plaintiffs submitted opposition papers (Exhibit 11), in which they identified, amongst other things, Defendant ICE's "conspicuous failure to have the New York State ATTORNEY GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE issue an opinion of no cause regarding the K11-7 district judge, does further consolidate the corpus of fact substantiating 'Fraud on the Court' as a basis for K11-10."

54. The K11-10 district judge's knowingly improper May 10, 2023, incorporation, and use of the US wires/United States District Court, to propagate Oetken's fraudulent September 12, 2022, K11-7 order/opinion, did cause to be rendered fraudulent and thus null/void the K11-10 district judge's May 10, 2023, purported order/opinion (K11-10: D.E. 27).

55. However, in addition to the procedural 'Fraud on the Court' based nullity, the purported K11-10 order/opinion of May 10, 2023, is without legal effect consequent to multiple

misrepresentations/mischaracterizations of fact, as identified in the below analysis of the K11-10 opinion/order:

BACKGROUND:

56. **Filing History:** The Court states: “In March 2014, the New Jersey State Board of Medical Examiners ... any request will be denied for failure to comply with this Opinion and Order, and Plaintiff Kaul may be subject to sanctions, including monetary penalties or contempt.” Id. at *9.”

57. The opinion was drafted by the Defendants lawyers, and contains verbiage that is almost an exact copy of that submitted in prior judicial opinions, the purpose of which is an attempt to undermine Plaintiff Kaul’s credibility, character, and competence, by misrepresenting the facts pertaining to the politico-legal events preceding/surrounding the illegal February 12, 2014, revocation/revocation proceedings (April 9 to June 28, 2013).

58. The revocation/revocation proceedings were and are illegal (Exhibit 1), a fact known to the K11-10 district judge, a fact admitted to by The Kaul Cases Defendants, and a fact substantiated by the undisputed and claim conclusive evidence within The Kaul Cases.

59. From the commencement of The Kaul Cases on February 22, 2016 (K1), the Defendants defense strategy has involved bribing politicians/judges (See April 27, 2022 Wall Street Journal article – ‘Dozens of Federal Judges Had Financial Conflicts: What You Need to Know’) to prevent any of the cases advancing into discovery and to have cases dismissed for legally invalid reasons, and to then use these fraudulently procured dismissals to argue, and have judges argue that because “Plaintiff Kaul has never received any relief in these cases.” that therefore the case before them, regardless of new evidence/facts/injuries should be dismissed.

60. At no point have The Kaul Cases Defendants contested/refuted/rebutted/addressed any of the evidence/facts, facts to which they have admitted sufficient for Summary Judgment, and facts that support claims that they continue to falsely describe as “frivolous”.

61. In furtherance of the K11-10 Defendants/District Judge’s scheme to undermine Plaintiff Kaul/Basch’s credibility, is the district court judge’s blatant misrepresentation of the FACT that the insurance industry was born out of the trans-Atlantic slaving industry, profited from the Nazi engineered Holocaust and continues to profit from the mass mandated dissemination of so called COVID vaccines.

62. Plaintiffs submitted these facts in The Kaul Cases and specifically in K11-2 as evidence of a four hundred year-plus “pattern of racketeering” and a general profit-purposed criminal state-of-mind consistent with the wrongdoing committed against the Plaintiffs, as identified in The Kaul Cases, and NOT, as the district judge disingenuously claims, a direct conspiracy against Plaintiffs Kaul/Basch; although the insurance industry does indeed view/treat ethnic minority physicians as modern-day slaves.

63. The district judge states: “Plaintiff Kaul has never received any relief in these cases,” as the District of New Jersey dismissed many of Kaul’s claims and Kaul voluntarily dismissed others. Id. at *2.”

64. All cases were in fact voluntarily dismissed, and the district judge’s statement is false and purposed to mislead the record and any future readers of the record into believing the Defendants false narrative that The Kaul Cases claims are without merit. The claims, as evidenced by the admitted fact, do indeed have merit, a fact known to the district judge.

65. Similarly, the K11-10 district judge, in keeping with and furthering the K11-7 district judge’s September 12, 2022 ‘Fraud on the Court’ (K11-7: D.E. 168) mischaracterizes a kidnapping of Plaintiff Kaul on May 27, 2021 (Exhibit 13) as a “purported kidnapping”, and re-enters onto the record a quote from the knowingly fraudulent September 12, 2022 document: “The Court warned that “[i]f Plaintiff Kaul violates this Opinion and Order and files any materials without first obtaining leave to file, any request will be denied for failure to comply with this Opinion and Order, and Plaintiff Kaul may be subject to sanctions, including monetary penalties or contempt.” Id. at *9.

66. K11-10 was filed on March 9, 2023, and the Court after having reviewed the Complaint, issued summonses for all Defendants, four (4) of whom were served. The K11-10 district judge only dismissed the case after direct interference from Oetken, the jurist who was converted into a witness/defendant consequent to being copied on Defendant ICE’s May 2, 2023, letter (K11-10: D.E. 17).

67. Factual Background: The Court states: “Plaintiffs have now filed, without leave, another complaint alleging that Defendants supported ... Plaintiffs allege that PACE submitted a false report to the Pennsylvania Medical Board stating that Kaul “would be a danger to the public” and “likely never meet the standards to ever return to the practice of medicine.” Id. ¶ 64” –

68. The strategy of the Defendants/District Judge involves citing statements from Plaintiffs’ pleadings that are either unrefuted/uncontested/unrebutted/undenied, mischaracterized/misrepresented and or contextually excerpted, in an attempt to mischaracterize Plaintiffs’ claims as implausible and or evidentially unsupported.

69. The Defendants/District Judge’s mischaracterization is an attempt to mitigate Oetken’s K11-7 ‘Fraud on the Court’ and justify the K11-10 district judge’s knowingly improper attempt to further perpetrate this fraud within the United States District Court. The Court states: “Plaintiffs claim that the Defendant insurance companies are committing racketeering through a “Slaving-Nazi-COVID-Insurance Axis” to “force[] mass global vaccination programs.” Compl. ¶¶ 17-18.”

70. This is a gross mischaracterization of the pled fact that the insurance industry (the principal perpetrator in The Kaul Cases) began with the trans-Atlantic slaving industry, profited from the

Nazi Holocaust, and continues to profit from mandated COVID vaccine programs. These constitute forms of legalized human trafficking/exploitation, a theme within The Kaul Cases of legally facilitated exploitation of principally ethnic minority physicians (Hispanic/Asian/African American), through the coopting of the government/courts and the enactment/perversion of law to provide 'legal' cover for such crimes against humanity.

71. These historical facts substantiate a four-hundred-year-plus "pattern of racketeering", facts regarding the continuance of which are pled in The Kaul Cases. The Court states: "Plaintiffs admit to filing several similar lawsuits between 2015 and 2022. Id. ¶ 4 ... These claims are summarized in Judge Oetken's opinion, and the Court assumes familiarity with those allegations. Kaul 2021 at *2-3."

72. The K11-10 district court judge has misrepresented the pleading, in that in paragraph 4. the Plaintiffs did NOT admit to filing several similar lawsuits between 2015 to 2022, as is evident from a plain reading of para. 4. The Court states: "Portions of the Complaint are seemingly a 'copy and paste' from the amended complaint filed in Kaul 2021. Compare id. ¶¶ 16-21, 27, 29-35, 71-222 with Kaul v. Intercontinental Exch., No. 21-cv-6992 (JPO), ECF No. 14 ("Kaul 2021 Compl.") ¶¶ 6-10, 12-152."

73. This is a contextually excerpted and grossly misleading statement of the legal warranty of K11-10 pursuant to the doctrine of 'Fraud on the Court' which permits a case to be refiled in the same or a different court, as substantiated in K11-10 with reference to controlling SCOTUS law (K11-10: D.E. 1 Page 82 of 169) (Exhibit 12).

74. This accounts for the fact that the majority of K11-10 is indeed identical to K11-7. A lack of identity between K11-10 and K11-7 would be inconsistent with the foundational doctrine of 'Fraud on the Court', but even absent this basis, K11-10 was brought jointly on new evidence/facts/injuries.

75. On May 10, 2023, in K11-10 the Court/Defendants state: "Notwithstanding, Plaintiffs claim this lawsuit is an "independent action" alleging new facts and "new racketeering injuries." Compl. ¶ 7. The first "new" allegation is that Judge Oetken fraudulently dismissed Plaintiffs' previous case, Kaul 2021; and Judge Oetken "tacitly admitted to having received bribes and conspiring with the Defendants and or their agents." Compl. ¶¶ 5, 12. Plaintiffs allege that various Defendants bribed Judge Oetken to dismiss Kaul 2021 and enter the injunction that prevents Plaintiff from prosecuting the "Kaul Cases." Id. ¶¶ 22-24 ... Second, Plaintiffs allege that the New York State Medical Board colluded with "[t]he Kaul Cases Defendants" to deny Kaul's medical license application ... Third, Plaintiffs claim that three defendant insurers – FSMB, Allstate, and GEICO – used the State of California - UC San Diego Physician Assistant and Clinical Education ("PACE") Program to further their racketeering scheme." (Exhibit 7).

76. Neither the Court nor the Defendants have refuted/rebutted/contested/addressed these facts, but in simply re-stating them on the federal record, they have inadvertently admitted the facts. Attached to K11-10 was a copy of a lawsuit Plaintiff Kaul had drafted against Defendant

PACE (K11-10: D.E. 1 Page 151 of 169), another so called 'physician assessment' program whose commercial survival is dependent on Defendant FSMB. K11-8 Defendant PACE rendered a report in October 2022, the fraudulence of which was proved by Plaintiff Kaul's recording of the May/June 2022 virtual interviews (Exhibit 15).

77. Procedural Background:

The Court states: "Plaintiffs filed the Complaint on March 9, 2023. See *id.* Defendant Allstate requested dismissal of this action on April 19, 2023, on the grounds that the Complaint violates an anti-filing injunction. ECF No. 3. Plaintiffs filed a motion for summary judgment on April 21, 2023, ... Plaintiffs responded to Defendant Intercontinental Exchange's letter on May 9, 2023. ECF No. 24."

78. This is a purposefully incomplete recitation, in that the Court fails to specifically identify Defendant Heary's April 24, 2023, ADMISSION OF MATERIAL AND UNDISPUTED FACT OF DEFENDANT ROBERT HEARY (K11-10: D.E. 9). These admissions, pursuant to RICO's vicarious liability doctrine, did on May 24, 2023, become admitted with regards to all other K11-10 Defendants, sufficient to substantiate Summary Judgment.

DISCUSSION:

79. Anti-Filing Injunction Against Kaul:

The Court states: "This lawsuit runs afoul of Judge Oetken's order barring Kaul from filing any lawsuits related to the facts of his earlier cases ... The Court finds that Kaul is barred from bringing the Complaint in this lawsuit as it clearly falls with Judge Oetken's anti-filing injunction."

80. The K11-10 district judge's analysis incorporates and perpetuates Oetken's K11-7 September 12, 2022, knowing 'Fraud on the Court' and is knowingly/willfully false in that the K11-10 district judge knew and knows that the doctrine of 'Fraud on the Court' as applied to Oetken's September 12, 2022 admitted fraud (Exhibit 7) and further proven fraud (Exhibit 14), rendered/renders null and void Oetken's September 12, 2022 K11-7 opinion and all purported orders within the opinion, including that of the purported 'anti-filing injunction'.

81. The K11-10 district judge, by willfully incorporating into a judicial opinion/order, the contents of a knowingly fraudulent document, the K11-10 district judge has, for political/professional reasons, assumed Oetken's liability of fraud, an act that was a consequence of her/his calculation that the liability of fraud assumption was outweighed by the risk that without such an order, the Plaintiffs would not be coerced/intimidated into not continuing to litigate The Kaul Cases to the emergence of 'the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.'

82. The K11-10 district judge evinces her fraudulent state-of-mind in devoting twenty (20) lines to a purported analysis of why Oetken's fraudulent September 12, 2022, opinion/order applies to K11-10, while willfully omitting the fact that K11-10 pleads new and "ongoing racketeering"

offenses/injuries, for which the law regarding new evidence/facts authorizes new claims (Exhibit 16) as does the doctrine of 'Fraud on the Court'. The K11-10 opinion/order are legally unsubstantiated.

83. The K11-10 district judge's failure to contest/rebut/refute/analyze the applicability of 'Fraud on the Court' /"ongoing racketeering" constitutes a tacit admission of these doctrines, which further substantiates the filing of K11-17.

84. These admissions further invalidate the purported 'anti-filing injunction' and further validate the filing of K11-17, while the K11-10 judge's tangential referencing of the doctrines, although intended to convey the impression of analysis, does nothing but evidence a fraudulent state-of-mind and its attempted perpetuation, as does the footnote on page 6: " ... procedurally proper way to challenge the decision in Kaul 2021 [K11-7]", which is a blatant attempt to mischaracterize Oetken's September 12, 2022 K11-7 opinion/order as a legitimate honest act, which it is not, and which has been admitted/proven as such..

85. Collateral Estoppel:

The Court states: "The doctrine of claim preclusion, also called collateral estoppel, also bars most of Plaintiffs' claims ... bars all of the claims in this action except the three new RICO claims, which were not already adjudicated, but which are barred by the injunction."

86. The doctrine is inapplicable/invalid for the same reasons that invalidate the purported 'anti-filing injunction', those being the "ongoing racketeering" offenses/injuries and 'Fraud on the Court'; reasons not contested/rebutted/refuted/analyzed by the K11-10 district judge, and for the simple fact that the K11-7 issues were never litigated nor legitimately decided, and the facts were admitted.

87. The K11-10 judge's reliance on Somerset v Partners, LLC, No. 20-cv001241 is misplaced, in that in the Somerset cases there was no 'Fraud on the Court', and there was one discrete alleged offense/injury that was highly circumscribed in time and there was neither any "ongoing pattern of racketeering" nor "new racketeering injuries" as was the case in K11-7/K11-10 and is the case in K11-17.

88. The K11-10 district judge chose to raise a preclusion defense, knowing that within The Kaul Cases, including K11-7, the Defendants use of these defenses had uniformly failed, in that neither the Defendants nor the courts disproved Plaintiff Kaul's negation of the defenses. The K11-10 district judge knew this to be the law of The Kaul Cases, including K11-10, but in attempting to violate the law, did further perpetuate the 'Fraud on the Court'.

89. Rule 8(a)(2):

The Court states: "The Complaint should also be dismissed pursuant to Rule 8(a)(2). Rule 8(a)(2) requires "a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief." ... Therefore, the Court also dismisses this complaint pursuant to Rule 8(a)(2)."

90. The K11-10 district judge's strategy of 'throwing everything at the wall, to see what sticks' is most distinctly evidenced in raising a Rule 8 defense, a defense that failed in K11-7 in that neither the Defendants nor the court disproved Plaintiff Kaul's negation of the defense.

91. In fact, the mere raising of this defense by the K11-10 district judge constitutes evidence of the knowing invalidity of the purported 'anti-filing injunction' and collateral estoppel defenses, in that if these defenses were indeed valid, which they are not, their validity would render moot/unnecessary a Rule 8 defense, but from which in fact, the lack of mootness and specific Rule 8 citation do infer the invalidity of the purported 'anti-filing injunction' and collateral estoppel defense. Put otherwise, the K11-10 judge's mere raising of Rule 8 evidences her knowing invalidity of the anti-filing injunction/collateral estoppel defenses.

92. The K11-10 district judge's May 10, 2023, opinion/order constitute a 'Fraud on the Court', but even if it did not, which it does, K11-17 is legally warranted as it is based on new/ongoing offenses/injuries, previously not in existence, and contains undisputed facts material to the proof of Summary Judgement (Exhibits 6 + 17).

Rule 54 Infraction, Admission Of Undisputed Material Fact And Oetken's Conversion Into A Witness/Defendant:

93. On May 12, 2023, Plaintiffs submitted a letter (Exhibit 10) to the K11-10 district judge in which they raised the following facts: (i) the K11-10 May 10, 2023 opinion/order (D.E. 27) was invalid/null and void consequent to unadjudicated motions, as pursuant to Rule 54(b) "Otherwise, any order or other decision, however designated, that adjudicates fewer than all the claims or the rights and liabilities of fewer than all the parties does not end the action as to any of the claims or parties and may be revised at any time before the entry of a judgment adjudicating all the claims and all the parties' rights and liabilities."; (ii) On May 24, 2023, the facts contained within the K11-10 April 24, 2023 **ADMISSION OF MATERIAL UNDISPUTED FACT OF DEFENDANT ROBERT HEARY** (K11-10: D.E. 9) (Exhibit 17) became permanently admitted not just as to Defendant Heary, but as to all Defendants pursuant to RICO's vicarious liability doctrine; (iii) the Defendants and the K11-10 district judge failed to provide authority to negate the controlling law of the doctrine of 'Fraud on the Court', a failure that corroborated Oetken's September 14, 2022 admission in K11-7 that his purported opinion/order were/are a 'Fraud on the Court'; (iv) Defendant ICE, in improperly copying Oetken on their May 2, 2023 letter to the court (K11-10: D.E. 17) (Exhibit 9) (an individual with no legitimate adjudicative power in K11-10) did cause him to become a witness/defendant, who obstructed justice in K11-10 by conspiring with the K11-10 district judge to dismiss K11-10 with prejudice, knowing that a public prosecution of K11-10 would expose evidence of all his prior wrongful acts, be they civil and or criminal.

The Inapplicability Of Mootness:

94. On May 16, 2023, and in response to Plaintiffs' May 12, 2023, letter (Exhibit 10), the K11-10 district judge, absent any citation to legal authority and further evidencing her 'Fraud on the

Court' did alter the Plaintiffs' May 12, 2023, letter (K11-10: D.E. 29) to claim that her willful non-adjudication of motions filed by Plaintiffs for Summary Judgment/Default Judgment was "moot" because the dismissal had the "effect of denying as moot all open motions".

95. The K11-10 district judge's mootness argument is fallacious because: (i) The major premise of the K11-10 district judge's purported opinion/order is Oetken's September 12, 2022, K11-7 purported order/opinion, an admitted/proven 'Fraud on the Court' and thus a premise fatally undermined by the authoritative principles of Rule 60/Doctrine of 'Fraud on the Court'; (ii) Finality, pursuant to Rule 54, cannot exist without adjudication of all pending motions, which thus renders null/void the May 10, 2023 K11-10 district judge's purported opinion/order (K11-10: D.E. 27); (iv) the legal definition of 'moot' is that of an open question, or a thing that is debatable, unsettled or subject to argument, and thus the K11-10 district judge undermined her purported opinion/order in using this term (there remain debatable/unsettled questions/issues with The Kaul Cases) but even if this were not the unintended result, the new and ongoing evidence/facts/offenses/injuries continuing to be caused to Plaintiff Kaul (2012 to 2023 and ongoing) will continue to preclude from The Kaul Cases any consideration of the concept of mootness, until the offenses cease and the injuries are rectified/remedied/remediated.

96. The facts that preclude mootness exist within the scheme that has been perpetrated and continues to be perpetrated by The Kaul Cases Defendants, certain judges within administrative/state/federal courts and others, whereby these individuals have violated and continue to violate Plaintiff Kaul's right to regain his livelihood/life/liberty/economic standing/reputational standing/professional standing/social standing/physical standing/psychological standing by obstructing his efforts to litigate his legal claims; have his New Jersey license reinstated, actualize the May 27, 2020 grant of his Pennsylvania license and or obtain a license in any other state, including North Carolina.

FACTS RELEVANT TO DEFENDANT CPEP:

97. On September 17, 2017, Plaintiff Kaul commenced the application process for a license in the State of Pennsylvania.

98. On February 7, 2020, a hearing was conducted as to Plaintiff Kaul's application.

99. On May 27, 2020, the hearing officer granted Plaintiff Kaul's application on condition he undergo an 'assessment course'. This order was ratified by the Pennsylvania Medical Board on February 8, 2021.

100. K11-8 Defendant PACE and Defendant CPEP were two of the recommended 'assessment course' businesses.

launder the bribes, the payment of which directly benefited Defendant FSMB/Co-conspirator NCMB.

COUNT FOUR

Association-In-Fact Enterprise: United States District Court-NYSE ("SDNY-NYSE Association-In-Fact-Enterprise)

Defendant Persons: Allstate

Co-conspirators: Geico/TD/ICE

RICO Predicate Acts: Bribery/Fraud on the Court/Public Corruption/Money Laundering

Overview:

400. In a time period commencing in approximately September 2021, the Defendants did conspire to commit, and did commit a knowingly illegal "pattern of racketeering" and did convert the Chambers of U.S.D.J., James Paul Oetken and the New York Stock Exchange into an association-in-fact enterprise ("SDNY-NYSE Association-In-Fact-Enterprise") through and under cover of which they perpetrated the RICO predicate acts bribery/fraud on the court/public corruption/money laundering, purposed to eliminate the Plaintiffs by having U.S.D.J. Oetken dismiss K11-7 with prejudice and permanently injunct Kaul/Basch from prosecuting their claims against the Defendants.

401. In the latter half of September 2021, the corporate Defendants did begin conspiring to perpetrate a knowingly illegal scheme ("SDNY-NYSE Scheme") against the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, in which they planned, and did eventually effectuate, a quid pro quo scheme with U.S.D.J. James Paul Oetken, that involved the funneling of non-tangible/tangible favors (stocks/shares/bonds in return for having K11-7 dismissed with prejudice and Kaul/Basch injuncted from further prosecuting The Kaul Cases Defendants.

402. In September 2021, the Defendants, having realized that U.S.D.J. Oetken did not intend on dismissing or transferring the case to the District of New Jersey, a court whose judges are on their 'payroll', initiated a series of digital/non-digital communications/meetings in which they agreed that their only option was to bribe U.S.D.J. Oetken.

403. The Defendants and their lawyers discussed the details of how to minimize any exposure of the scheme, and conceal the communications and funneling of bribes, and decided to utilize an 'arms-length' tactic, by co-opting third-party agents as the 'middlemen', a ruse employed by the Defendants for decades in the New Jersey courts.

404. It was not until approximately February 2022, that the specifics of the scheme had been agreed upon and willing third-party agents identified.

405. The next phase involved persuading U.S.D.J. Oetken to participate in the scheme, and consisted of intensive time-consuming third-party mediated communications, which occurred slowly due to the Defendants priority for the maintenance of secrecy and their recognition that if any information were leaked to court staff, it would sabotage the scheme, and cause U.S.D.J. Oetken to withdraw.

406. A substantial part of the time from inception to execution was assigned to the contents of U.S.D.J.'s September 12, 2022, and to the Defendants attempt to effectively and permanently suppress Plaintiff Kaul's ability to vindicate his rights.

407. In these communications, the Defendants' lawyers transmitted across the US wires to non-official emails belonging to U.S.D.J. Oetken and or agents acting on his behalf, the substance of the September 12, 2022, report, which the Defendants intended to disseminate to their shareholders, who had been withdrawing their positions.

408. The Defendants recognized that unless the opinion/order permanently suppressed Plaintiff Kaul's legal rights, their shareholders would continue their withdrawal and their share price would continue to decrease.

409. Subsequent to the September 12, 2022, opinion/order Defendant Allstate's share price has risen, a rise that has enriched U.S.D.J. Oetken, and a rise that is a direct consequence of his illegally procured order. Defendant Allstate continues to launder the proceeds of this crime through the NYSE, and to cause the dissemination of these fraudulent assets into the global equities market, including that in India.

410. In the planning and perpetration of the scheme, neither the Defendants nor U.S.D.J. Oetken discussed nor expected the Plaintiffs to request U.S.D.J. Oetken's financial holdings/exparte communications, nor file a motion for his disqualification, but they did conspire to include verbiage encouraging the Plaintiffs to file an appeal, knowing that an appeal would prohibit a judicial disciplinary investigation, and more likely conceal their corruption of the Court.

411. However, when the Plaintiffs did request U.S.D.J. Oetken's financial holdings/exparte communications, the Defendants in collusion/conspiracy with U.S.D.J. Oetken through their third-party agents, concluded that their optimal option was to ignore the Plaintiffs' request and motion, believing that the Plaintiffs would not ascertain a legal basis on which to render null/void the order, and that even if they did, they would not ascertain the requisite law to exclude U.S.D.J. Oetken and his purported 'injunction' from any involvement in a future filing.

412. In the perpetration of this overall scheme, the Defendants have, through their use of the US wires, knowingly committed wire fraud and through their use of the apparatus of the United States District Court, committed honest services fraud against the American public.

COUNT FIVE

Association-In-Fact Enterprise: State of New York-New York State Medical Board-State of North Carolina-North Carolina Medical Board ("NYSMB-FSMB-NCMB Association-In-Fact-Enterprise)

Defendant Persons: FSMB/Allstate

Co-conspirator: Geico

RICO Predicate Acts: Bribery/Fraud on the Court/Public Corruption

Overview:

413. In a time period commencing in approximately April 2021, the Defendants did conspire to commit, and did commit a knowingly illegal "pattern of racketeering" and did convert the State of New York/New York State Medical Board/State of North Carolina/North Carolina Medical Board into an association-in-fact enterprise ("NYSMB-FSMB-NCMB Association-In-Fact-Enterprise") through and under cover of which they perpetrated the RICO predicate acts fraud on the court/public corruption, purposed to, in conjunction with the other RICO Schemes, purposed to eliminate Plaintiff Kaul, by attempting to prohibit his access to the courts for compensatory redress and his access to a livelihood.

414. In February 2021, Plaintiff Kaul submitted a licensure application to the New York State Medical Board, and on July 14, 2021, an investigator for the state emailed him a letter, stating that his application had been denied by a supposed sub-committee of the board who allegedly found that there existed a "question of moral suitability". This was and is a lie, as no subcommittee ever considered Plaintiff Kaul's application. This illegal/fraudulent denial was circulated via the US wires to the National Practitioner Data Bank/Defendant FSMB and to every state medical board, including North Carolina.

415. Plaintiff Kaul, after having been informed by this person of his right to appeal, requested a copy of the alleged opinion, in order to ascertain the basis of the opinion, but was informed it would not be provided until the conclusion of the appeal.

416. Plaintiff Kaul indicated he would seek judicial relief if the document was not provided by August 25, 2021, and on September 17, 2021, Plaintiff Kaul filed a petition for an OTSC in the New York State Supreme Court.

417. The petition was directed at Defendant Hengerer and Dr. Howard Zucker, the New York State Health Commissioner, and sought an order compelling production of the alleged opinion.

418. The NY AG responded for the Respondents, arguing that Kaul had no "clear legal right" to the document, despite knowing that no such document existed, and the NY AG thus implicitly adopted the Respondents knowingly false position that such a document existed.

419. The Respondents/NY AG propagated their fraud into the New York State Supreme Court, and on January 3, 2022, the judge adopted their fraud and denied Kaul's petition based on the "clear legal right" defense.

420. Plaintiff Kaul appealed to the First Department of the New York State Supreme Court, Appellate Division, at which point a senior appellate litigation counsel within the NY AG entered the case.

421. However, in April 2022, while this matter was proceeding through the New York State Supreme Court, Plaintiff Kaul was contacted by counsel for the New York State Medical Board, and advised that his application was to be scheduled for a hearing on October 3, 2022.

422. Plaintiff Kaul re-requested a copy of the alleged opinion of the supposed sub-committee, but none was provided, and in June 2022, Kaul had a senior board member admit that no subcommittee had ever convened regarding his application and that no opinion had ever been issued (Exhibit 33).

423. Plaintiff Kaul served a subpoena on this individual to appear at the October 3, 2022, hearing. He did not move to quash the subpoena nor appear.

424. The virtual hearing was initiated on October 3, 2022, and was adjudicated by a hearing officer with a panel of approximately twelve (12) members of the New York State Medical Board.

425. As the matter commenced it became immediately apparent to Plaintiff Kaul that the proceeding's sole purpose was to provide cover for the fraud of the alleged opinion and to deny Plaintiff Kaul's appeal.

426. Plaintiff Kaul halted the proceeding by asserting that unless the alleged opinion was produced, the matter could not proceed, and that regardless, the issue of the alleged opinion was pending in the Appellate Court.

427. The hearing officer/panel went off-line for approximately ten (10) minutes, to discuss whether to proceed. Counsel for the board argued that the matter should proceed, but the officer/panel discontinued the hearing, pending the outcome of the Appellate Division.

428. Plaintiff Kaul subsequently procured a transcript of the approximately twenty (20) minute hearing.

429. The New York State Medical Board is a member of the "Federation Cartel" and profits from the fees, fines and other expensive and uselessly proven educational activities that American physicians are forced to undergo to obtain, retain and have licenses reinstated. The commercial existence of these units of the "FC" depends on this revenue stream, and the monies generated from disciplinary actions.

430. The greater the number of state board disciplinary actions, the more affected physicians are shunted into 'Solent-Green' like "FC" system, with the majority of physicians being either ethnic minorities and or foreign medical graduates, most of whom have 'slaved' in the American system for decades, and most of whom have their life assets illegally seized by government agencies under direction from the insurance industry.

431. The "NYSMB-FSMB-NCMB Scheme" was conceived of shortly after Plaintiff Kaul commenced his application for licensure in the State of New York, and involved the K11-7 Defendants/agents conspiring/colluding with the New York State Medical Board/agents in the perpetration of a scheme to attempt to prevent Plaintiff Kaul from obtaining a license in order to facilitate, in conjunction with the other RICO Schemes, the elimination of Plaintiff Kaul, in order to attempt to eradicate the legal/economic/political/public relations threats posed by Plaintiff Kaul's economic resurgence and or their continued prosecution by Plaintiff Kaul in the United States District Court.

432. One of the litigation benchmarks in The Kaul Cases appears to be Defendant Alistate's share price, which fell during the pendency of K11-7, and only began to rise after the illegal September 12, 2022, opinion/order.

433. The litigation related fall substantiated the merit of K11-7. Investors, such as K11-2 Defendant Boston Partners, withdraw their positions after consultation with litigation counsel.

434. The "NYSMB-FSMB-NCMB Scheme" / SDNY-NYSE Scheme" / "UC-PACE Scheme" emerged in late 2022, and were coordinated principally by the "FC" and the corporate K11-7 Defendants, with the purpose of attempting to prohibit Plaintiff Kaul's access to the courts for compensatory redress/evidential disclosure and his access to a livelihood.

435. Within the conspiratorial digital/non-digital communications relevant to the conception, planning and perpetration of the "NYSMB-FSMB-NCMB Scheme", the Defendants did not anticipate that Plaintiff Kaul would pursue the issue of the alleged opinion to the Appellate Division, nor have a senior board member admit that no subcommittee was ever convened nor any opinion ever issued, and so they perpetrated their fraud through the state's administrative/judicial/prosecutorial apparatus with a sense of experienced impunity, and with an overall purpose of attempting to contribute to halting Kaul's prosecution of the K11-7 Defendants.

436. The Defendants used the US wires in the perpetration of the "NYSMB-FSMB-NCMB Scheme" and within the corpus of communication, there exists evidence of a knowingly illegal agreement with the New York State Medical Board that any response to Plaintiff Kaul's application should be delayed, and that if Plaintiff Kaul persisted in requiring a response, a false response should be fabricated without involving any member of the board, but falsely claiming otherwise.

437. It is noteworthy that during the October 3, 2022, hearing, Plaintiff Kaul observed an appearance of 'shock' on the faces of several panel members when he raised the issue that senior members (Dr. Jane Massie/Dr. Raju Ramanathan) had admitted that no subcommittee/opinion had ever been convened/issued.

438. It is the "pattern" of the Defendants to conduct their "pattern of racketeering" through courts/governmental agencies in a manner that is restricted, for the purpose of secrecy, to a person/limited persons, with whom the Defendants engineer or have already engineered a bribery-based quid pro quo scheme.

439. The immensity of the potential losses of liberty/property/life associated with the crimes of The Kaul Cases Defendants, has caused them to coerce others into committing knowing/willful violations of the law and Plaintiff Kaul's human/constitutional rights, with the most recent coercion consisting of an assurance that U.S.D.J. Oetken's purported 'injunction' would definitely eliminate any threat posed by Plaintiff Kaul.

440. The Defendants have conducted this "pattern of racketeering" for decades in collusion/conspiracy with the state medical board members of the "FC", by using the medical boards purported mission to "protect the public" as cover for their profit purposed racketeering crimes of illegally suspending/revoking the licenses of innocent physicians. In fact, Defendant FSMB/Co-conspirator NCMB's long-standing mandate to its subjugate medical boards is to increase their quotas of profit-generating 'physician discipline', a scheme to which it attaches monetary incentives for those that meet the corporate quota, or put otherwise corporate 'bonuses'.

441. Defendant FSMB publishes lists of subjugate medical board ranking in terms of 'disciplinary' actions, in order to 'shame' those in the lower sections into manufacturing higher numbers. The greater the number of actions, the more profit to the "FC", from so called 'fines' and legal/other fees required by the targeted/victimized physician to regain his/her illegally seized license.

442. There exists admitted fact within The Kaul Cases that medical boards do not "protect the public", as the "FC" system of physician discipline related fees/fines and slave physician labor for the insurance industry, is purposed simply for corporate/executive profit. A continuation of a four hundred (400) year "pattern".

CIVIL COVER SHEET 5:24-CV-00185-FL

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS

RICHARD ARJUN KAUL, MD

DEFENDANTS

JAMES PAUL OETKEN, ESQ

(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff NEW JERSEY (EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)

County of Residence of First Listed Defendant NEW YORK (IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)

NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.

(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)

Attorneys (If Known)

II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff, 2 U.S. Government Defendant, 3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party), 4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)

- Citizen of This State, Citizen of Another State, Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country, PTF DEF, Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State, Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State, Foreign Nation

IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

Click here for: Nature of Suit Code Descriptions.

Table with columns: CONTRACT, REAL PROPERTY, TORTS, CIVIL RIGHTS, PRISONER PETITIONS, FORFEITURE/PENALTY, LABOR, IMMIGRATION, BANKRUPTCY, SOCIAL SECURITY, FEDERAL TAX SUITS, OTHER STATUTES. Includes codes like 110 Insurance, 210 Land Condemnation, 310 Airplane, 440 Other Civil Rights, 625 Drug Related Seizure, 710 Fair Labor Standards Act, 820 Copyrights, 870 Taxes, 375 False Claims Act, etc.

V. ORIGIN (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- 1 Original Proceeding, 2 Removed from State Court, 3 Remanded from Appellate Court, 4 Reinstated or Reopened, 5 Transferred from Another District, 6 Multidistrict Litigation - Transfer, 8 Multidistrict Litigation - Direct File

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION

Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity): SECTION 1983

Brief description of cause:

DEFENDANT'S ONGOING VIOLATION OF PLAINTIFF'S HUMAN/CIVIL/CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT TO LIFE/LIBERTY/PROPERTY

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, F.R.Cv.P. DEMAND \$ INJUNC/DECL. CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint: JURY DEMAND: Yes No

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY

(See instructions):

JUDGE CHIEF JUDGE RICHARD E. MYERS DOCKET NUMBER 23-CV-00672

DATE MARCH 22, 2024 SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD [Signature]

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

Exhibit 5



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8th Floor
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Bridgewater, NJ 08807
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F: 908-722-0755

WRITER'S DIRECT DIAL & EMAIL ADDRESS
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January 19, 2024

The Honorable J. Paul Oetken, U.S.D.J.
United States District Court, Southern District of New York
Thurgood Marshall
United States Courthouse
40 Foley Square
New York, NY 10007

RE: Richard Arjun Kaul, MD v. Center for Personalized Education for Physicians, et al.
U.S. District Court, Eastern District of North Carolina
C.A. No.: 5:23-CV-00672-M-KS

Dear Judge Oetken:

This firm has defended Dr. Robert Heary, a former employee of Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, in a series of lawsuits filed across the United States by Plaintiff, Richard Kaul. Each of these lawsuits relates to the revocation of Mr. Kaul's license to practice medicine in New Jersey. We join in the January 19, 2024 letter filed with this Court by McElroy Deutsch on behalf of its client, former New Jersey State Governor Christopher Christie and retired New Jersey Administrative Law Judge Howard Solomon. Each of these lawsuits has either been dismissed or transferred to the United States District Court, District of New Jersey.

As this Court is aware from the above-referenced letter by McElroy Deutsch, which advised Your Honor that Mr. Kaul filed suit against their clients, as well as other defendants (including our client Dr. Heary) in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of North Carolina alleging wrongdoing in the revocation of his New Jersey medical license. *Kaul v. Center for Personalized Education for Physicians, et al*, C.A. No. 5:23-cv-00672-M-KS. A copy of the North Carolina lawsuit is attached to the McElroy Deutsch letter as Exhibit B.

On September 12, 2022, Your Honor entered an anti-filing injunction requiring that Mr. Kaul obtain Your Honor's permission before filing any lawsuit against certain defendants relating to or arising from the denial of his medical license. *Kaul v. Intercontinental Exchange*, Opinion and Order C.A. No. 21-CV-6992 (JPO) (September 12, 2022). Dr. Heary was a defendant in that case. There is no indication in the North Carolina Complaint nor on the docket in North Carolina that Mr. Kaul received permission to file that Complaint.

Norris McLaughlin, P.A.

January 19, 2024

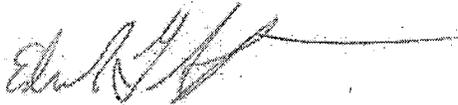
Page 2

The anti-filing injunction states that if Mr. Kaul files a Complaint subject to the Order without permission, such permission will be denied. We ask this Court to deny Mr. Kaul permission to file the North Carolina Complaint and order him to dismiss same as to Dr. Heary and other defendants who were defendants in the action referred to above before Your Honor.

As the McElroy Deutsch letter makes clear, this is not the first time that Mr. Kaul has filed a complaint in violation of the anti-filing injunction. In McElroy Deutsch's letter, it identifies those prior filings in violation of Your Honor's Order. Your Honor will also note that in the McElroy Deutsch letter, it points the Court to Exhibit B to its letter which evidences Mr. Kaul's intent.

We respectfully request that Mr. Kaul be denied permission to file the North Carolina action and that he be ordered to withdraw that action as to Dr. Heary and for such other and further relief as the Court deems appropriate.

Respectfully,



Edward G. Sponzilli

EGS:ds

Enclosures

cc: All counsel of record in the *Richard Arjun Kaul 5:23-CV-00672* Eastern District of North Carolina matter via regular mail:

Counsel for Plaintiff
Richard Arjun Kaul, *Pro Se*
24 Washington Valley Road
Morristown, NJ 07960

Counsel for Defendants: James Howard Solomon,
Christopher J. Christie
Leslie C. Parker, Esquire
Ellis & Winters LLP
4131 Parklake Avenue, Suite 400
Raleigh, NC 27612

Counsel for Defendant: Robert Francis
Heary
Joshua D. Lanning, Esquire
Katherine C. McDiarmid, Esquire
Moore & Van Allen, PLLC
100 North Tyron Street, Suite 4700
Charlotte, NC 28202-4003



Martin Thomas Manton

Martin Thomas Manton (August 2, 1880 – November 17, 1946) was a United States circuit judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit and previously was a United States District Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. At his 1939 trial, Manton was acquitted of bribery, but convicted of conspiracy to obstruct justice. He served 19 months in federal prison.^{[1][2]}

Education and career

Born on August 2, 1880, in New York City, New York,^[3] Manton received a Bachelor of Laws in 1901 from Columbia Law School.^[3] He entered private practice in New York City from 1901 to 1916,^[3] part of that time partnered with William Bourke Cockran.^[4]

Notable client

In 1915, Manton was attorney for Charles Becker, the New York City police officer who was convicted and executed in the Rosenthal murder trial.^[5]

Federal judicial service

Manton was nominated by President Woodrow Wilson on August 15, 1916, to a seat on the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York vacated by Judge Charles Merrill Hough.^{[6][3]} He was confirmed by the United States Senate on August 23, 1916, and received his commission the same day.^[3] His service terminated on March 22, 1918, due to his elevation to the Second Circuit.^[3]

Manton was nominated by President Wilson on March 12, 1918, to a seat on the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit vacated by Judge Alfred Conkling Coxe Sr.^{[6][3]} He was confirmed by the Senate on March 18, 1918, and received commission the same day.^[3] He was a member of the Conference of Senior Circuit Judges (now the Judicial Conference of the United States) from 1926 to 1938.^[3] His service terminated on February 7, 1939, due to his resignation.^[3]

Supreme Court consideration

In Case 5:24-cv-00185-FL Document 1-6 Filed 03/25/24 Page 4 of 6
 In Case 5:24-cv-00185-FL Document 1-6 Filed 03/25/24 Page 4 of 6
 appointing Manton to the Supreme Court of the United States to succeed Justice William R. Day in what was then regarded as the "Catholic seat" on the Court. Manton encountered opposition led by



Manton in 1915

Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit	
In office	
March 18, 1918 – February 7, 1939	
Appointed by	Woodrow Wilson
Preceded by	Alfred Conkling Coxe Sr.
Succeeded by	Robert P. Patterson
Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York	
In office	
August 23, 1916 – March 18, 1918	
Appointed by	Woodrow Wilson
Preceded by	Charles Merrill Hough
Succeeded by	John Knox
Personal details	
Born	Martin Thomas Manton August 2, 1880 New York City, New York, U.S.
Died	November 17, 1946 (aged 66) Fayetteville, New York, U.S.
Education	Columbia University (LLB)

During the 1930s, Manton's seniority made him the Senior Circuit Judge of the Court (the rough equivalent of the Chief Judge position today). He wrote a memorable dissenting opinion in the obscenity litigation instigated by Bennett Cerf concerning the book Ulysses by James Joyce, United States v. One Book Entitled Ulysses, 72 F.2d 705 (2d Cir. 1934). Judges Learned Hand and Augustus Noble Hand decided that the book was not obscene, but Manton voted to ban it. Manton was also involved in a series of controversial decisions concerning control and financing of the companies then operating the New York City Subway.^[4]



H. T. Marshall and Martin Thomas Manton in 1915 at the Becker-Rosenthal trial in New York City

Resignation and conspiracy conviction

Manton suffered severe financial reverses during the Great Depression and began to accept gifts and loans from persons having business before his court, some of which allegedly constituted outright bribes for selling his vote in pending patent litigation.^[4] Rumors of corruption spread and in 1939, Manton resigned under pressure of investigations by Manhattan District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey, who wrote a letter to the Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee recommending impeachment proceedings by a federal grand jury.^[4] Following his resignation, Manton was indicted in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York where he once sat as a judge. The government was represented at trial by John T. Cahill, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York. Judge William Calvin Chesnut of the District of Maryland presided over the jury trial at which Manton called former Democratic Presidential candidates Alfred Smith and John W. Davis as character witnesses. Manton was convicted for conspiracy to obstruct justice.^[1]



H. T. Marshall, Martin Thomas Manton, and William Bourke Cockran

Manton's conviction was affirmed by a specially constituted Second Circuit panel consisting of retired Supreme Court Justice George Sutherland, Supreme Court Justice Harlan Fiske Stone, and newly appointed Second Circuit Judge Charles Edward Clark.^[8] Manton was sentenced to two years in Lewisburg Federal Penitentiary and served 17 months.^[4]

Death

Manton died on November 17, 1946, in Fayetteville, New York,^[3] where he had moved following his release from prison.^[9]

Legacy

The 1940 Pulitzer Prize for reporting was awarded to S. Burton Heath for his coverage of the Manton trial for the New York World-Telegram.^[10]

Further reading

- Borkin, Joseph. The Corrupt Judge (Clarkson N. Potter, Inc. 1962)(pp. 95–137)
- Danelski, David J., A Supreme Court Justice Is Appointed (Random House 1964).
- Gould, Milton S. The Witness Who Spoke with God and Other Tales from the Courthouse (Viking

- Younger, Irving, *Ulysses in Court: The Litigation Surrounding the First Publication of James Joyce's Novel in the United States* (Professional Education Group transcript of Younger speech)

References

1. Mark Grossman, *Political Corruption in America: An encyclopedia of scandals, power, and greed* (2003) pp. 219-20.
2. Gary Stein, *Justice for Sale: Graft, Greed, and a Crooked Federal Judge in 1930s Gotham* (Globe Pequot Press 2023 ISBN 978-1-4930-7256-9)
3. "Manton, Martin Thomas - Federal Judicial Center" (<https://www.fjc.gov/history/judges/manton-martin-thomas>). *www.fjc.gov*.
4. Borkin, 1962
5. "Becker's Lawyers Plan Final Move - Application for Federal Writ of Habeas Corpus Discussed with Condemned Man's Wife - Letter Received by H.T. Marshall from Judge Bartlett Submitted to Counsel" (<https://www.nytimes.com/1915/07/13/archives/beckers-lawyers-plan-final-move-application-for-federal-writ-of.html>). *New York Times*. July 13, 1915. Retrieved 2010-12-24. "Mrs. Charles Becker had a long conference yesterday afternoon with her husband's lawyers, W. Bourke Cochran, Martin T. Manton and John B. Johnston, in relation to final stops in the fight to save her husband from paying the death penalty for the murder of Herman Rosenthal."
6. "Manton Appointed By Wilson In 1916. Then 36 Years Old, He Was Youngest Federal Judge in the Country. Got Appeals Post in 1918. As Lawyer, He Argued Case for Backer in Rosenthal Death. Acted on I.R.T. Pleas" (<https://select.nytimes.com/gst/abstract.html?res=FB0910F73958127A93C2AA178AD85F4D8385F9>). *New York Times*. January 30, 1939. Retrieved 2010-12-24. "At the age of 36, Martin Thomas Manton was appointed a judge of the United States District Court in the Southern District of New York by President Wilson in 1916. At that time he was the youngest Federal judge in the United States and already had behind him a distinguished career at the criminal bar and in the practice of admiralty law in the Federal courts. ..."
7. D. Danelski, *A Supreme Court Justice Is Appointed* (Random House 1964)
8. *United States v. Manton*, 107 F.2d 834 (2d Cir. 1939)
9. "Ex-Judge Manton Of U.S. Bench Here. Head of the Appeals Court Who Served Time for Accepting \$186,000 Dies Up-State" (<https://www.nytimes.com/1946/11/18/archives/exjudge-manton-of-usbench-here-head-of-the-appeals-court-who-served.html>). *Associated Press in the New York Times*. November 18, 1946. Retrieved 2010-12-24. "Martin T. Manton, former United States Circuit Court of Appeals Judge and central figure in a scandal unique in the history of the Federal bench, died today at the home of a son here. He was 66 years old."
10. "The Pulitzer Prizes | Awards" (<http://www.pulitzer.org/awards/1940>). Pulitzer.org. Retrieved 2011-07-15.

Sources

- "Manton, Martin Thomas - Federal Judicial Center" (<https://www.fjc.gov/history/judges/manton-martin-thomas>). *www.fjc.gov*.

Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Martin_Thomas_Manton&oldid=1210534041"

▪

Exhibit 6

www.drrichardkaul.com

September 13, 2022

Honorable J. Paul Oetken
United States District Court
Southern District of New York
40 Foley Square
New York, NY 10007

Re: **Kaul/Basch v ICE et al**
21-CV-06992
K11-7
Financial disclosures/conflicts of interest/ex parte communications

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Dear Judge Oetken,

We write this letter with the utmost respect for you and the federal judiciary, and in recognition of the immense pressures that the above case must have brought to bear on your judgment. However, it is our position, one that is authorized by law and by our rights, that the opinion and order entered on September 12, 2022, will remain invalid until the following information has been disclosed to the record:

1. Forms AO 10 since 2020.
2. Information required pursuant to the Courthouse and Transparency Act.
3. A list of all ex parte communications between yourself and any agents acting on your behalf, and the Defendants or any agents acting on their behalf, that pertains/relates/refers/references or are in any way associated with the aspect of any of K11-7 or any of **The Kaul Cases**, including but not limited to: (i) the delivery and or receipt of any favor/gift/benefit/advantage/interest to you and or any member of your family to the third-degree, by the Defendants and or their agents in return for granting their motions; (ii) the promise of any future delivery and or receipt of any favor/gift/benefit/advantage/interest to you and or any member of your family to the third-degree, by the Defendants and or their agents in return for granting their motions. The pertinent time period is August 19, 2021, to the present.

As you are aware, the issue of judicial corruption has unfortunately appeared prominently within **The Kaul Cases**, and was featured in a series of Wall Street Journal articles in September

2021 (K11-7; D.E. 25 Page 1 – 46 of 50). Consequent to this publicity, and in or around May 2022, the Courthouse Ethics and Transparency Act was passed in response to public pressure against judicial corruption (Exhibit 1). Senator Ted Cruz was one of the co-sponsors, a person to whose attention, in January 2021, I brought the issue of judicial corruption (Exhibit 2). The ~~misconduct of Senator Charles Schumer regarding his “Political interference in judicial~~ process” is highlighted in the letter to Senator Cruz. I understand your appointment to the bench was sponsored by Senator Schumer.

Our request for the public disclosure of the above financial information relates to the fact that your opinion/order are so thoroughly divorced from the evidence/facts/arguments/law of this case, that one cannot but conclude that you, like U.S.D.J. Kevin McNulty (U.S.D.C.-DNJ), Senator Schumer’s brother-in-law, have been corrupted. U.S.D.J. McNulty engaged in the same opinion falsifying activity in K1 (D.E. 313-1), as now appears in K11-7 (D.E. 168).

Our request for the public disclosure of all ex parte communications pertains, in part, to the dissemination of notices of preservation to various ex-members of the political/legal/judicial establishment, including Jose Linares, the ex-Chief Judge of the District of New Jersey, who, in mid-late May 2019, suddenly retired from the bench, and took partner status at the law firm of English & McCarter in Newark, New Jersey, after having received a letter from me, requesting his financial disclosure/conflicts of interest (Exhibit 3). On May 5, 2022, Mr. Linares was served with a NOTICE OF PRESERVATION in K11-7 (Exhibit 4).

We respectfully assert that the principles underpinning Rules 144/455, and those of the due process clauses of the Constitution, are authoritative in this matter, and do render your opinion/order void until your impartiality/lack of bias has been evidentially established.

We thank you for your attention to this matter.

Yours sincerely


RICHARD ARJUN KAUL, MD


DAVID BASCH, MD

cc: All Counsel of Record
All parties with a legal or other interest

Exhibit 1

(/)

Cornyn, Coons Bill to Apply STOCK Act Requirements to Federal Judges Signed Into Law

In: All News (/newsroom) Posted 05/13/2022

Share: [f](https://www.facebook.com/sharer/sharer.php?u=https://www.cornyn.senate.gov/content/news/cornyn-coons-bill-apply-stock-act-requirements-federal-judges-signed-law) (https://www.facebook.com/sharer/sharer.php?

u=https://www.cornyn.senate.gov/content/news/cornyn-coons-bill-apply-stock-act-

requirements-federal-judges-signed-law) [t](https://twitter.com/intent/tweet?text=Cornyn%2C+Coons+Bill+to+Apply+STOCK+Act+Requirements+to+Federal+Judges+Signed+Into+Law&url=https://www.cornyn.senate.gov/content/news/cornyn-coons-bill-apply-stock-act-requirements-federal-judges-signed-law) (https://twitter.com/intent/tweet?

text=Cornyn%2C+Coons+Bill+to+Apply+STOCK+Act+Requirements+to+Federal+Judges+Sign

ed+Into+Law&url=https://www.cornyn.senate.gov/content/news/cornyn-coons-bill-apply-stock-

act-requirements-federal-judges-signed-law) [e](mailto:?subject=Cornyn,CoonsBilltoApplySTOCKActRequirementsToFederalJudgesSignedIntoLaw&body=https://www.cornyn.senate.gov/content/news/cornyn-coons-bill-apply-stock-act-requirements-federal-judges-signed-law) (mailto:?subject=Cornyn, Coons Bill to Apply

STOCK Act Requirements to Federal Judges Signed Into

Law&body=https://www.cornyn.senate.gov/content/news/cornyn-coons-bill-apply-stock-act-

requirements-federal-judges-signed-law)

"Bill Followed Wall Street Journal Report on Judges Neglecting Financial Disclosure Requirements, Avoiding Potential Conflicts of Interest"

WASHINGTON – U.S. Senators John Cornyn (R-TX) and Chris Coons (D-DE) released the following statements after their *Courthouse Ethics and Transparency Act*, which would require online publication of financial disclosure reports for federal judges and mandate they submit periodic transaction reports for certain securities transactions, was signed into law:

"Excluding federal judges from the same disclosure requirements as other federal officials under the STOCK Act was a mistake, and I'm glad we could right this wrong," said Sen. Cornyn. "Thank you to my colleagues in Congress and the Biden Administration for acting quickly to make this the law of the land so we can prevent conflicts of interest and reassure litigants that they will receive a fair trial."

"Every American who has their day in court deserves to know they'll be treated fairly by their judge, and now that the Courthouse Ethics and Transparency Act is law, they can be more confident than ever that they're getting equal and unbiased treatment. By signing this bipartisan measure into law, President Biden has brought badly needed transparency to federal judges' finances by signing this bipartisan measure into law," said Sen. Coons.

The legislation is cosponsored by Senate Judiciary Committee Chairman Dick Durbin (D-IL) and Ranking Member Chuck Grassley (R-IA) and Senators John Kennedy (R-LA), Sheldon Whitehouse (D-RI), Ted Cruz (R-TX), and Jon Ossoff (D-GA).

The *Courthouse Ethics and Transparency Act* will require that federal judges' financial disclosure reports be made publicly available online and require federal judges to submit periodic transaction reports of securities transactions in line with other federal officials under the *STOCK Act*. The bill will amend the *Ethics in Government Act of 1978* to:

- Require the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts to create a searchable online database of judicial financial disclosure forms and post those forms within 90 days of being filed, and
- Subject federal judges to the *STOCK Act's* requirement of filing periodic transaction reports within 45 days of securities transactions over \$1,000.

Importantly, the bill also preserves the existing ability of judges to request redactions of personal information on financial disclosure reports due to a security concern.

Under ethics guidelines and federal law prior to the *Courthouse Ethics and Transparency Act*, federal judges were prohibited from hearing cases that involve a party in which they, their spouse, or their minor children have a financial interest. Federal judges were instead supposed to disqualify themselves in any proceeding in which their impartiality may be questioned. Despite this, a recent report from the Wall Street Journal found that between 2010 and 2018, more than 130 federal judges failed to recuse themselves in nearly 700 cases in which they or an immediate family member held stock in a company involved in the case.

While federal judges were required to submit financial disclosure reports, the law did not provide sufficient transparency or certainty for litigants to discern if the judge has a conflict of interest. The process for obtaining judicial financial disclosure forms was often cumbersome and took months or even years. By contrast, financial disclosure reports for the President, Members of Congress, and Presidential-appointed and Senate-confirmed officials are readily available online.

Litigants need real-time access to judges' financial disclosures and securities transactions in order to preserve the integrity of the proceedings and ensure a recusal when there's a potential conflict of interest in their case. The *Courthouse Ethics and Transparency Act* will enact necessary updates to disclosure rules and provide litigants and the public with greater confidence in the judicial system.

Contact Senator Cornyn [@/contact](#)

Keep Informed

First Name

Last Name

E-mail

Sign Up

Exhibit 7

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

RICHARD ARONKALU, MD
DAVID BASCH, MD

Plaintiffs

v.

INTERCONTINENTAL EXCHANGE, ET AL.

Defendants

CIVIL ACTION
COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES
DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

CERTIFICATION OF
SOPHIE CAHEN VOEBURGER

Sophie Cahen Voeburger
(917) 545-3024

I, Sophie Cahen Voeburger, a citizen of the United States and of full age, do hereby certify to the Court as follows:

1. On August 27, 2018, I filed a lawsuit (*Voeburger v JP Morgan*, 18-CV-07515-JPO) against JP Morgan Chase National Association "JPMc", for its illegally procured foreclosure on my UWS Manhattan apartment, in which I had resided with my children for thirty (30) years.

2. Within the lawsuit, I sought an order that, amongst other things, stayed my eviction, temporarily restrained JPMc prosecuting eviction proceedings against me and my children, vacated the order of foreclosure sale, and found that JPMc had obtained the foreclosure through fraud, deceit and misrepresentations.

3. On August 27, 2018, the case was assigned to U.S.D.J. James Paul Getten, who personally failed to disclose his financial holdings and conflict of interest, in that as a practicing lawyer (prior

to being a judge) he had represented IPMC in its defense against a charge of mortgage fraud brought on the US Government.

4. On February 5, 2020, U.S.D.J. Oetken ultimately dismissed the case, and on May 5, 2020, my motion for reconsideration was denied. We were brutally evicted, with most of our belongings destroyed in the process, and suffered unsurmountable hardships in the immediate aftermath.

5. Around July 2020, it was brought to my attention that U.S.D.J. Oetken (as a lawyer for a major law firm and prior his appointment as a judge), had represented IPMC in its defense against the US Government, and on September 8, 2020, I thus filed a letter to U.S.D.J. Oetken, in which I cited this conflict of interest (copy attached).

6. I am aware of the facts and circumstances surrounding the case filed by Richard Arjan Kau and David Smith (21-Cv-06992), in which U.S.D.J. Oetken tacitly admitted to multiple conflicts of interest, engaging in multiple ex-parte communications (just as he did in my lawsuit against IPMC), and schemes of bribery (B.E. 170 and 171). It is my belief that U.S.D.J. Oetken has for many years used the authority of the United States District Court to conduct a knowingly illegal pattern of judicial corruption, from which he has personally profited at the expense and exploitation of litigants (most of whom are poor) and of some lawyers who have been afraid to speak up against Oetken.

7. While being a sitting judge, he also worked on a case brought on by the US Government against IPMC. He would go on to find IPMC guilty but the conviction/fine he gave to IPMC was a travesty of justice and merely a slap on the wrist. He clearly and unequivocally protected IPMC. The message to big corporations was, "don't worry, do wrong, make billions as a result of the greed, but don't be worry you can put all that behind you quickly in my courtroom where I will have to find you guilty, but do worry because the fine I will impose in the very low digit millions won't even hurt you in the least"... Instead of standing up, he caves in to big corporations he benefits from directly or indirectly.

8. Oetken has no regard for the law much else upholding it. He rules his courtroom as if it were a game. He poses himself not only as the judge but as the jury and executioner as well. He will often render decisions with no valid legal basis, and then offer with sarcasm to the pro-se litigant

to appeal his decision if they so wish, but if the pro-se do so, it would simply further violate their rights further more as their potential claim of fraud against Oetken might become moot and irrelevant as a result. The gross manipulation of the Court and Justice Roberts, as well as lawyers (not representing big corporations), makes a mockery of the legal system. He is not a respectable judge but a small time hypocrite dictator who uses the legal system to enrich himself upon the demise of certain litigants. He clearly always side with big corporations he stands to gain from. Oetken gives them a most favorable verdict, even when he appears he find them guilty. As I mentioned before the case of the US Government against IPHC was merely a slap on the wrist of IPHC. This is collusion at its highest. Oetken should be ashamed of his conduct and must be immediately removed from the bench and disbarred.

§. It is my belief that all cases adjudicated by U.S.D.J. Oetken ought to be investigated and all his judicial orders revoked/revoked, and that he should be at once removed from the bench while under investigation, so that no more unsuspecting citizens suffer the consequences of his criminal conduct.

§§. I fully support the actions of Drs. Kauf and Bloch in writing to have U.S.D.J. Oetken disbarred by the judicial Disciplinary Council and his New York law license revoked. Oetken was fully aware of the consequences of his actions and repercussions, and has been doing this repeatedly as far with impunity. His criminal conduct was intentional.

§§. I expect that to allow U.S.D.J. Oetken to remain on the bench poses a serious threat to the integrity of the federal judiciary and the rights of the American public to impartially administered justice.

I hope that more people will now have the courage to speak against the shocking actions of Oetken. Thank you.

Dublin, December 21, 2022


Carl Fagan


SOPHIE CARMEN VORNBURGER

Exhibit 8

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA**

RICHARD ARJUN KAUL, MD,)	
)	
Plaintiff,)	
	)	Civil Action No.
vs.	)	5:23-CV-00672-M-KS
)	
CENTER FOR PERSONALIZED EDUCATION)	
FOR PHYSICIANS, <i>et al.</i> ,)	
)	
Defendants.)	
)	

**DEFENDANTS' JOINT MOTION TO VACATE
AND STAY CASE MANAGEMENT DEADLINES**

Defendants Federation of State Medical Boards of the United States, Inc., Center for Personalized Education for Physicians, James Howard Solomon, Allstate Insurance Company, Christopher J. Christie, Robert F. Heary, M.D., and Daniel Stolz (collectively "Defendants") hereby move for entry of an Order vacating the March 13, 2024 Order for Discovery Plan and staying all case-management deadlines and discovery in this action during the pendency of their pending motions to dismiss.

For the reasons further set forth in the accompanying Memorandum of Law, Plaintiff initiated this action in direct violation of an order from the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, which has recently ordered Plaintiff to withdraw his claims as to certain Defendants by March 29, 2024. Meanwhile, each of the Defendants has filed a motion to dismiss the Complaint, and it is in the interests of justice that the Defendants be relieved from incurring further costs in this action. Accordingly, the Defendants respectfully request that the Order for Discovery Plan be vacated and all case-management deadlines and discovery be stayed in this action pending the Court's ruling on the motions to dismiss.

Dated: March 19, 2024

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Lauren P. Russell

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*Attorneys for Defendant Center for
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/s/ Luke Dalton

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*Attorneys for Defendant Allstate
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/s/ Joshua D. Lanning

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Katherine C. McDiarmid (State Bar No. 54791)
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/s/ Daniel Stolz

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Edward G. Sponzilli (Special Appearance)
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Fax: (908) 722-0755
egsponzilli@norris-law.com

Counsel for Defendant Robert F. Heary, M.D.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on this 19th day of March 2024, I caused true and correct copies of the foregoing and related exhibits to be served via ECF on counsel of record and via FedEx on the following:

Richard Arjun Kaul, MD
24 Washington Valley Road
Morristown, NJ 07960

/s/ Lauren P. Russell

Lauren P. Russell (N.C. Bar No. 54372)

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA**

RICHARD ARJUN KAUL, MD,)	
)	
Plaintiff,)	
	)	Civil Action No.
vs.	)	5:23-CV-00672-M-KS
)	
CENTER FOR PERSONALIZED EDUCATION)	
FOR PHYSICIANS, <i>et al.</i> ,)	
)	
Defendants.)	
)	

**MEMORANDUM OF LAW IN SUPPORT OF DEFENDANTS' JOINT
MOTION TO VACATE AND STAY CASE MANAGEMENT DEADLINES**

Defendants Federation of State Medical Boards of the United States, Inc. (“Federation”), Center for Personalized Education for Physicians, James Howard Solomon, Allstate Insurance Company (“Allstate”), Christopher J. Christie, Robert F. Heary, M.D., and Daniel Stolz (collectively “Defendants”) jointly submit this motion for an order vacating and staying all case management deadlines and discovery in this action during the pendency of their pending motions to dismiss, stating as follows:

The Clerk of Court on March 13, 2024, entered an Order for Discovery Plan. ECF No. 65. That Order requires the parties to participate in a Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(f) conference and orders them to prepare a discovery plan and serve initial disclosures no later than April 26, 2024. *See id.*

As explained more fully in the briefs filed in support of their respective motions to dismiss the Complaint, *see, e.g.*, ECF Nos. 18, 37, 44, 49, 59, 64, Plaintiff Richard Kaul has been deemed a vexatious litigant in connection with at least 15 frivolous lawsuits filed in federal courts across the United States against several of the Defendants and other victims of his abuse

of the court system. In this action, Kaul asserts claims that are virtually identical to those dismissed in his prior suits. Moreover, he filed this action in direct violation of an order from the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York prohibiting him from pursuing the claims asserted in this case against his frequent targets—including but not limited to several of the Defendants here—without first obtaining leave of that court. Indeed, that district court on March 15, 2024, ruled that the initiation of this action violated its order and ordered Kaul to withdraw his claims as to Defendants Federation, Allstate, Christie, Heary, and Stolz by March 29, 2024, or face sanctions and contempt of court. *See* ECF No. 72 (Notice of Order) and 72-1 (Order).

Because this case has been brought by an adjudicated vexatious litigant in direct violation of an order from a U.S. District Court, because the Complaint is facially frivolous, and in the interests of justice and judicial economy, the Defendants respectfully request that the Court vacate the March 13, 2024 Order for Discovery Plan and stay all other case-management deadlines and any discovery during the pendency of the parties' pending motions to dismiss.

Dated: March 19, 2024

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Lauren P. Russell

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*Counsel for Defendant Federation of State
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*Attorneys for Defendant Center for
Personalized Education for Physicians*

/s/ Leslie C. Packer

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*Counsel for Defendants James Howard Solomon
and Christopher J. Christie*

/s/ Joshua D. Lanning

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/s/ Luke Dalton

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*Attorneys for Defendant Allstate
Insurance Company*

/s/ Daniel Stolz

Daniel Stolz, Esq. (*pro se*)
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Suite 304
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dstolz@wjslaw.com

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on this 19th day of March 2024, I caused true and correct copies of the foregoing and related exhibits to be served via ECF on counsel of record and via FedEx on the following:

Richard Arjun Kaul, MD
24 Washington Valley Road
Morristown, NJ 07960

/s/ Lauren P. Russell

Lauren P. Russell (N.C. Bar No. 54372)

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA**

RICHARD ARJUN KAUL, MD,)	
)	
Plaintiff,)	
	)	Civil Action No.
vs.	)	5:23-CV-00672-M-KS
)	
CENTER FOR PERSONALIZED EDUCATION)	
FOR PHYSICIANS, <i>et al.</i> ,)	
)	
Defendants.)	
)	

[PROPOSED] ORDER

Having considered Defendants' Joint Motion to Vacate and Stay Case Management Deadlines, and accompanying memorandum in support, filed on March 19, 2024, Plaintiff's opposition thereto, and for good cause shown, the Court hereby GRANTS the Motion.

The Court's March 13, 2024, Order for Discovery Plan is hereby vacated. No discovery shall commence until further Order from the Court.

SO ORDERED this _____ day of _____, 2024.

The Honorable Richard E. Myers
United States District Judge

Exhibit 9

RECEIVED

MAR 20 2024

pm
PETER A. MOORE, JR., CLERK
US DISTRICT COURT, EDNC

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA

RICHARD ARJUN KAUL, MD;
JANE DOE; JOHN DOE.

v.

CIVIL ACTION: NO.: 23-CV-00672
(M-KS)

CENTER FOR PERSONALIZED EDUCATION FOR PHYSICIANS;
JAMES HOWARD SOLOMON;
FEDERATION STATE MEDICAL BOARDS;
ALLSTATE INSURANCE COMPANY;
CHRISTOPHER J. CHRISTIE; ROBERT FRANCIS HEARY
DANIEL STOLZ; JANE DOE; JOHN DOE.

**PLAINTIFF KAUL'S REPLY TO DEFENDANTS MOTION TO VACATE
DISCOVERY ORDER AND DEADLINES**

Respectfully Submitted

pm

RICHARD ARJUN KAUL, MD

MARCH 20, 2024

Plaintiff Kaul respectfully requests that Defendants motions to vacate and stay the March 13, 2024, SCHEDULING ORDER and stay all case management deadlines should be denied, as the factual foundation of K11-17 is distinct to that of all prior cases, and the law permits the filing of new claims for ongoing/"new" offenses and or Injuries.

On April 9, 2024, it will be twelve (12) years since Plaintiff Kaul was illegally deprived of, amongst other things, his life/liberty/property/livelihood/reputation. In this period, the Defendants have committed many serious crimes and violations of Plaintiff Kaul's human/civil/constitutional rights, for which the law holds them accountable. Defendants long-standing "pattern" of misconduct/crime preceded Plaintiff Kaul, and involved the economically motivated destruction of the lives of many innocent physicians and will, unless the perpetrators are exposed, continue.

Within the K11-17 case file there exists a substantial volume of highly incriminating fact, but what undermines Defendants plea more than anything, is their false argument that because their innocence has been proven by every prior court's testing of the evidence/facts, that they should not again be put to such an inconvenience.

The March 13, 2024, ORDER FOR DISCOVERY PLAN will indeed test the evidence/facts, and if Defendants are so sure of their innocence, they should not protest, but instead welcome the opportunity to finally vindicate and prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the argument they now make, and all the accusations laid at Plaintiff Kaul's 'door', are in fact true.

Plaintiff Kaul respectfully requests that Defendants motions be denied, and they comply with the Court's ORDER FOR DISCOVERY PLAN, in order that the truth of these matters be finally resolved.

Defendants failed to copy Plaintiff Kaul on their March 19, 2024, submissions.

DATED: MARCH 20, 2024


RICHARD ARJUN KAUL, MD

RECEIVED

LM MAR 20 2024

PETER A. MOORE, JR., CLERK
US DISTRICT COURT, EDNC

www.drrichardkaul.com

FEBRUARY 16, 2024

CLERK OF THE COURT
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA
P.O. BOX 25670
RALEIGH, NC 27611

RE: KAUL v CPEP ET AL
23-CV-00672
K11-17
REPLY TO D.E. 72

Dear Clerk of the Court,

Please find submitted my response to D.E. 72.

Yours sincerely



RICHARD ARJUN KAUL, MD

www.drrichardkaul.com

MARCH 19, 2024

ATTENTION:

JAMES PAUL OETKEN
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
40 FOLEY SQUARE
NEW YORK, NY 10007

RE: KAUL v CPEP ET AL
23-CV-00672
K11-17
RESPONSE TO MARCH 15, 2024 'ORDER'

Dear Judge Oetken,

I write this letter to respectfully inform you that the March 15, 2024 document entitled 'ORDER', filed in K11-7 is null and void, as the issue of the nullity of your September 12, 2022 purported 'injunction' within the United States District Court for the Eastern District of North Carolina has been addressed through extensive briefing (see below for docket citations).

The issue has been fully briefed and on March 13, 2024, the United States District Court for the Eastern District of North Carolina entered an **ORDER FOR DISCOVERY PLAN** (D.E. 65). This was followed two (2) days later by your document, a document derived from the admitted 'Fraud on the Court' of the September 12, 2022 purported 'injunction', and a document which, pursuant to the doctrinal law, renders your March 15, 2024 document also a 'Fraud on the Court'.

However, even if your September 12, 2022 purported 'injunction' were not a 'Fraud on the Court', which it is, you are, based on you admitted quid pro quo schemes with the K11-7 Defendants and ongoing disciplinary actions pending before state/federal regulators, interminably conflicted. Consequent to this state of conflicted-ness, a state you continue to fail to address/rebut/refute/contest directly or through the Department of Justice, the law deprives you of any authority as to any matter pertaining/relating/relevant to any aspect of The Kaul Cases and or my person/rights. Thus, there exists no legal basis, and you have shown none, to substantiate your knowingly false claim as to "Kaul is DENIED permission to file or pursue the

EDNC action ... Kaul is ORDERED to withdraw the EDNC action ... monetary sanctions and contempt". (D.E. 72-1 Page 2 of 2).

Similarly, your ongoing state of conflicted-ness and my human/civil/constitutional rights to due process/impartial tribunal do nullify any obligation on my part to obtain your "permission" before I proceed in the United States District Court, not that any legitimate obligation ever existed or could ever have existed outside of your courtroom. Your "permission ... monetary sanctions and contempt" assertion constitutes a knowing/further violation of not just your code of judicial conduct, but of my human/civil/constitutional rights, a fact of which you cannot but be aware.

As you must know, there exists within the entire body of American jurisprudence, no law that authorizes any district judge to obligate a plaintiff obtain "permission" before filing a case in another district court. The only requirement set forth by the relevant law is that the plaintiff disclose the existence of any prior injunctions, a disclosure that can be found in K11-17 at D.E. 1 Page 1 of 83.

However, your assertions, and quite incredulously, are tantamount to a claim of superseding authority over the independent functioning of every other district court within the United States District Court, a position that would threaten the structural/functional integrity of the entire federal court system. The logical extension of your scheme would be that any/every district judge could attempt to control the dockets of other district courts, in order to restrict the emergence of law contrary to that emerging from his/her court.

But even if your September 12, 2022, purported 'injunction' were not a 'Fraud on the Court', which it is, and even if you had not perpetrated quid pro quo schemes with the K11-7 Defendants, which you did, and even if you were not conflicted, which you are, the distinct factual identity (amongst other things-false arrest/false imprisonment/attempted drugging-killing) of K11-17, the ongoing violation of my human/civil/constitutional rights and the vicarious liability pursuant to RICO, are conditions not subject to your purported 'injunction', and your March 15, 2024 document fails to show otherwise, nor could it.

Finally, I do respectfully assert that until you have the Department of Justice certify that you did not commit the crimes of bribery/public corruption, any/all purported orders/opinions/letters emanating from your chambers will remain without legal effect. However, should any be issued, they will constitute a further 'Fraud on the Court', unenforceable in law, and that any attempt at enforcement will constitute a violation of my human/civil/constitutional rights and provide the basis for a new claim.

The prosecution of K11-17 will continue under the authority of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of North Carolina as per the March 13, 2024, ORDER FOR DISCOVERY PLAN (D.E. 65), and all Defendants, including Defendants Christle/Heary, remain subject to its jurisdiction/orders/authority.

Please be advised that a copy of this letter has been forwarded to your file at the ATTORNEY GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE, as the within alleged misconduct, does unfortunately continue with your attempt to obstruct justice in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of North Carolina.

Yours sincerely



RICHARD ARJUN KAUL, MD

cc: NY ATTORNEY GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE - AD1-AGC-newcomplaints@nycourts.gov
FEDERAL JUDGES ASSOCIATION fja@federaljudgesassoc.org

DOCKET CITATIONS RE: 'INJUNCTION'

D.E. 1 Page 18 of 132/D.E. 1 Page 21 of 132/D.E. 1 Page 22 of 132/D.E. 1 Page 23 of 132
D.E. 1 Page 24 of 132/D.E. 1 Page 48 of 132/D.E. 1 Page 58 of 132/D.E. 1 Page 70 of 132
D.E. 1 Page 74 of 132/D.E. 1 Page 131 of 132/D.E. 1-9 Page 2 of 3/D.E. 1-9 Page 3 of 3
D.E. 1-13 Page 2 of 5/D.E. 1-14 Page 2 of 83/D.E. 1-14 Page 4 of 83/D.E. 1-14 Page 6 of 83
D.E. 1-14 Page 8 of 83/D.E. 1-14 Page 11 of 83/D.E. 1-14 Page 14 of 83/D.E. 1-14 Page 16 of 83
D.E. 1-14 Page 17 of 83/D.E. 1-14 Page 19 of 83/D.E. 1-14 Page 20 of 83/D.E. 1-14 Page 21 of 83
D.E. 1-14 Page 23 of 83/D.E. 1-14 Page 31 of 83/D.E. 1-14 Page 38 of 83/D.E. 1-14 Page 39 of 83
D.E. 1-14 Page 40 of 83/D.E. 1-14 Page 41 of 83/D.E. 1-14 Page 42 of 83/D.E. 1-14 Page 74 of 83
D.E. 1-14 Page 75 of 83/D.E. 1-14 Page 77 of 83/D.E. 1-14 Page 79 of 83/D.E. 1-14 Page 81 of 83
D.E. 1-25 Page 4 of 54/D.E. 1-25 Page 6 of 54/D.E. 1-25 Page 26 of 54/D.E. 1-33 Page 12 of 38
D.E. 13 Page 1 of 5/D.E. 13 Page 2 of 5/D.E. 13 Page 3 of 5/D.E. 13 Page 4 of 5/D.E. 13 Page 5 of 5
D.E. 13-1 Page 8 of 20/D.E. 13-1 Page 15 of 20/D.E. 13-1 Page 16 of 20/D.E. 13-1 Page 17 of 20
D.E. 13-3 Page 1 of 2/D.E. 13-3 Page 2 of 2/D.E. 13-4 Page 3 of 7/D.E. 13-4 Page 4 of 7/D.E. 13-4
Page 5 of 7/D.E. 13-4 Page 6 of 7/D.E. 13-4 Page 7 of 7/D.E. 13-5 Page 1 of 1/D.E. 18 Page 2 of 14
D.E. 18-1 Page 9 of 21/D.E. 18-1 Page 16 of 21/D.E. 18-1 Page 17 of 21/D.E. 18-1 Page 18 of 21
D.E. 18-1 Page 19 of 21/D.E. 18-1 Page 20 of 21/D.E. 18-2 Page 41 of 45/D.E. 21 Page 1 of 1
D.E. 23 Page 1 of 2/D.E. 31 Page 2 of 29/D.E. 31 Page 4 of 29/D.E. 31 Page 5 of 29/D.E. 31 Page 6 of 29

D.E. 31-1 Page 2 to 9 of 9 – OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530,
SEPTEMBER 13, 2018 – MEMORANDUM RE: HEADS OF CIVIL LITIGATING COMPONENTS UNITED

STATES ATTORNEYS – FROM THE ATTORNEY GENERAL –SUBJECT: LITIGATION GUIDELINES FOR CASES PRESENTING THE POSSIBILITY OF NATIONWIDE INJUNCTIONS: “NATIONWIDE INJUNCTIONS ARE INCONSISTENT WITH CONSTITUTIONAL LIMITATIONS ON JUDICIAL POWER ... NATIONWIDE INJUNCTIONS HAVE NO BASIS IN EQUITABLE PRACTICE ... NATIONWIDE INJUNCTIONS IMPEDE THE CONSIDERATION OF A DISPUTED LEGAL ISSUE BY DIFFERENT COURTS ... NATIONWIDE INJUNCTIONS UNDERMINE LEGAL RULES INTENDED TO ENSURE THE ORDERLY RESOLUTION OF DISPUTED LEGAL ISSUES ... NATIONWIDE INJUNCTIONS INTERFERE WITH JUDGMENTS THAT PROPERLY BELONG TO THE OTHER BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT ... THE AVAILABILITY OF NATIONWIDE INJUNCTIONS UNDERMINES PUBLIC CONFIDENCE IN THE JUDICIARY ...”

D.E. 36 Page 1 of 3/D.E. 37 Page 2 of 24/D.E. 37 Page 6 of 24/D.E. 37 Page 7 of 24/D.E. 37 Page 8 of 24/D.E. 37 Page 9 of 24/D.E. 37 Page 11 of 24/D.E. 37 Page 12 of 24/D.E. 37 Page 23 of 24 D.E. 37-1 Page 9 of 21/D.E. 37-1 Page 16 of 21/D.E. 37-1 Page 17 of 21/D.E. 37-1 Page 18 of 21 D.E. 37-1 Page 19 of 21/D.E. 37-1 Page 20 of 21/D.E. 44 Page 2 of 7/D.E. 44 Page 5 of 7/D.E. 44-1 Page 9 of 21/D.E. 44-1 Page 16 of 21/D.E. 44-1 Page 17 of 21/D.E. 44-1 Page 18 of 21/D.E. 44-1 Page 19 of 21/D.E. 44-1 Page 20 of 21/D.E. 44-2 Page 41 of 45/D.E. 44-3 Page 5 of 69/D.E. 44-3 Page 65 of 69/D.E. 48 Page 1 of 3/D.E. 48 Page 3 of 3/D.E. 49 Page 1 of 15/D.E. 49 Page 2 of 15/D.E. 49 Page 4 of 15/D.E. 49 Page 5 of 15/D.E. 49 Page 14 of 15/D.E. 49-2 Page 2 of 87 D.E. 49-2 Page 4 of 87/D.E. 49-2 Page 10 of 87/D.E. 49-2 Page 48 of 87/D.E. 49-2 Page 61 of 87 D.E. 49-2 Page 83 of 87/D.E. 49-2 Page 84 of 87/D.E. 49-2 Page 85 of 87/D.E. 49-2 Page 86 of 87 D.E. 51 Page 2 of 48/D.E. 51 Page 7 of 48/D.E. 51 Page 9 of 48/D.E. 51 Page 13 of 48 D.E. 51 Page 26 of 48/D.E. 51 Page 27 of 48/D.E. 51 Page 28 of 48/D.E. 51 Page 39 of 48 D.E. 51 Page 46 of 48/D.E. 51 Page 47 of 48/D.E. 51-4 Page 8 of 73/D.E. 51-5 Page 14 of 63 D.E. 51-5 Page 49 of 63/D.E. 51-5 Page 55 of 63/D.E. 51-13 Page 2 of 5/D.E. 52 Page 7 of 333 D.E. 52 Page 9 of 333/D.E. 52 Page 13 of 333/D.E. 52 Page 25 of 333/D.E. 52 Page 26 of 333/D.E. 52 Page 27 of 333/D.E. 52 Page 28 of 333/D.E. 52 Page 29 of 333/D.E. 52 Page 39 of 333/D.E. 52 Page 46 of 333/D.E. 52 Page 47 of 333/D.E. 52 Page 73 of 333/D.E. 52 Page 152 of 333/D.E. 52 Page 193 of 333/D.E. 52 Page 330 of 333/D.E. 56 Page 2 of 9/D.E. 56 Page 3 of 9/D.E. 56 Page 4 of 9/D.E. 56 Page 5 of 9/D.E. 56 Page 6 of 9/D.E. 56 Page 7 of 9/D.E. 57 Page 2 of 9/D.E. 57 Page 4 of 9/D.E. 57 Page 5 of 9/D.E. 57 Page 6 of 9/D.E. 61 Page 5 of 39/D.E. 61 Page 6 of 39/D.E. 61 Page 10 of 39/D.E. 61 Page 13 of 39/D.E. 61 Page 14 of 39/D.E. 61 Page 15 of 39/D.E. 61 Page 16 of 39/D.E. 61 Page 23 of 39/D.E. 61 Page 25 of 39/D.E. 61 Page 26 of 39/D.E. 61 Page 27 of 39/D.E. 61 Page 28 of 39/D.E. 61 Page 5 of 39/D.E. 61-11 Page 16 of 30/D.E. 61-11 Page 17 of 30 D.E. 64 Page 3 of 3/D.E. 64-1 Page 3 of 5/D.E. 64-1 Page 4 of 5/D.E. 64-3 Page 9 of 21/D.E. 64-3 Page 16 of 21/D.E. 64-3 Page 17 of 21/D.E. 64-3 Page 18 of 21/D.E. 64-3 Page 19 of 21/D.E. 64-3 Page 20 of 21/D.E. 64-4 Page 2 of 6/D.E. 64-4 Page 3 of 6/D.E. 64-4 Page 4 of 6/D.E. 64-4 Page 5 of 6/D.E. 67 Page 9 of 33/D.E. 67 Page 12 of 33/D.E. 67 Page 20 of 33/D.E. 67 Page 33 of 33 D.E. 67-4 Page 11 of 11/D.E. 70 Page 71 of 77/D.E. 70-3 Page 4 of 48/D.E. 70-3 Page 5 of 48 D.E. 70-3 Page 10 of 48/D.E. 70-3 Page 12 of 48/D.E. 70-3 Page 25 of 48/D.E. 70-3 Page 28 of 48 D.E. 70-3 Page 30 of 48/D.E. 70-6 Page 37 of 41/D.E. 72 Page 1 of 2/D.E. 72 Page 2 of 2 D.E. 72-1 Page 1 of 2/D.E. 72-1 Page 2 of 2.