

United States Courts
Southern District of Texas
FILED

In The United States Bankruptcy Court
For The Southern District Of Texas
Houston Division

SEP 03 2024

Nathan Ochsner, Clerk of Court

In Re:	
Tehum Care Services, Inc	Case No: 23-90086 (CML)
	CHAPTER 11
Debtor.	

**OBJECTION TO PARTS OF THE
FIFTH INTERIM ORDER FILED AUGUST 15, 2024
(VIRTUAL ARGUMENT REQUESTED)**

The Fifth Interim Order filed August 15, 2024 rewards the Debtor and its counsel(s) for the fraud affirmatively perpetrated upon this Court and the hundreds of thousands of prisoners who've claims against the Debtor. With the exception of TCC, the Debtor and those in concert, are not entitled to any relief.

EFFORTS TO RESOLVE ISSUE

Prior to moving this court, Plaintiff by email contacted counsel with no resolution.



REQUESTED RELIEF

1. Chapter 11 dismissed with prejudice;
2. All claims by inmates be reinstated with no preclusive or other effect given to any prior adjudication, and statutes of limitations tolled for twelve months from the date of dismissal;
3. As to Tripati's claims, Tripati may amend the adversary, in light of this order within 180 days with no waiver/preclusion/preclusion effects available;
4. Default be entered for three times the amount claimed in the adversary against the Debtor and all those in concert;
5. These lawyers be directed to show cause why they should not be prohibited from practicing law in this court.

JURISDICTION

Bankruptcy courts have authority to Rule on the issues before the court 11 USC 105. Their inherent and equitable powers afford the court a wide range of authority, on any matter relating to the core proceeding,

the estate, and conduct of attorneys. In re Parsley, 2008 Bankr Lexis. 593 (Bankr. SD Tex 2008) as well as for abuse of the bankruptcy process. Law v Siegel, 571 US 415 (2014)

WHEN A FEDERAL JUDGE HAS BEEN BRIBED, THE MERITS OF THE ISSUES IN THE LITIGATION IS A NON ISSUE, AND CANNOT BE EXAMINED

The merits or lack thereof of the Chapter 11 is a non issue. It cannot be examined as these lawyers and principles, bribed Judge David Jones by hiring his live in girlfriend.

They benefited from this bribery by obtaining favorable awards.

The fact that Judge Christopher Lopez caught this and mitigated the damage by restarting the process again, this does not change, what had already been done.

AS THE BRIBERY SCHEME PERTAINS TO THE CORE OF THESE BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS, THE DEBTOR, ITS LAWYERS, AND PRINCIPLES CANNOT RECEIVE ANY RELIEF IN THIS CASE

“The inherent powers of federal courts are those which are necessary to the exercise of all others.” Roadway Express Inc v Piper, 447 US 752, 764 (1980)

In other words, this fraudulent bankruptcy involves efforts to discharge the debt, known and unknown, by the Debtor, its principles and attorneys. So the “core issue” involves the Debtor paying pennies on the dollar.

Core issue in *Rozier v Ford*, 573 F2d 1332, 1346 (5th Cir. 1978) was evidence concealed; *United States v United Mine Workers*, 470 US 68, 77 (1985) “making their own private determination of the law, thereby preventing federal courts from adjudicating the claims.”

In the matter of the bribery of Judge David Jones, the Debtor, its attorneys and principles acted, not with negligence, but specific intent. *Vicks v Texas Employment Commission*, 514 F2d 734, 737 (5th Cir. 1975)

CONCLUSION

If these lawyers and those in concert with them are allowed to bribe a judge and get away with their misconduct, the integrity of this court is impugned.

They absolutely cannot be allowed to obtain any benefit.

Respectfully Submitted,
s/d Anant Kumar Tripathi
Anant Kumar Tripathi

The Plaintiff Hereby Certifies That A True And Correct Copy Of The Foregoing Document Was Served By The Court's Cm/Ecf System On All Parties Requesting Notice/ All Parties Who Have Entered Appearance.