

# GEORGE SASSOWER

16 LAKE STREET  
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. 10603

914-949-2169

The Criminal Racketeering Activities of  
Chief U.S. Circuit Court Judge GILBERT S. MERRITT  
and  
U.S. Attorney D. MICHAEL CRITES

With emphasis on the monetary fraud being perpetrated upon federal purse, there is here summarize the coordinated criminal racketeering activities of Chief U.S. Circuit Court Judge GILBERT S. MERRITT ["Merritt"] of the Sixth Circuit and U.S. Attorney D. MICHAEL CRITES ["Crites"] of the Southern District of Ohio, warranting indictment and removal from office.

1a. Since early January of 1992, Chief Judge Merritt has known that U.S. Attorney was defrauding the federal government by defending, at federal cost and expense, federal judges who were, and could not obtain "scope" certification.

b. Under federal law, any judge, official, or employee who is sued for conduct within the "scope of his employment", obtains an Attorney General's "scope" certificate, at which point the United States is substituted as the defendant (28 U.S.C. §2679[d]), and the U.S. Attorney defends, at federal cost and expense (28 U.S.C. §547).

c. Contrariwise, if the judge, official or employee cannot or does not obtain "scope" certification, he personally defends, in his own name, by his own private attorney, at his own cost and expense.

d. The U.S. Attorney, whose only client is the United States of America, does not defend, either in civil or criminal litigation, individuals in their individual names or capacities, only the United States, as Chief Judge Merritt and every other federal judge is aware.

e. In short, U.S. Attorney Crites is defrauding the federal government and American taxpayer through this unauthorized representation, a fact which has not been disputed by anyone, including Chief Judge Merritt or U.S. Attorney Crites.

2a. Obviously, federal judges who are engaged in diverting monies payable "to the federal court" to the private pockets of their cronies, and extorting monies from private persons to the pockets of their cronies in exchange for not being incarcerated under criminal convictions, and stealing judicial trust assets, cannot obtain an Attorney General's "scope" certification, and have not even made the attempt.

b. Nevertheless, as Chief Judge Merritt is actually aware, U.S. Attorney Crites is defending, at federal expense, in their personal names and capacities, judges who are engaged in activities such as diverting monies payable "to the federal court" to private pockets.

c. Chief Judge Merritt, U.S. Attorney Merritt, and these perfidious federal judges are defrauding the federal government and American taxpayer by such unauthorized representation at federal cost and expense, a fact that neither Chief Judge Merritt or U.S. Attorney Crites or anyone else has ever denied.

3. This federal representation, for personal activities, at federal cost and expense, is "taxable income" according to the Federal Revenue Code, but you can be assured that these corrupt judges who are openly defrauding the federal treasury for personal benefit, are also not reporting this "taxable income" and evading the payment of taxes thereon, as Chief Judge Merritt and U.S. Attorney must be aware.

4a. When I move before U.S. Judge Walter H. Rice or U.S. Magistrate Michael R. Merz, to have the monies payable "to the federal court" but diverted to private pockets, such motions have not been supported and indeed opposed by U.S. Attorney Crites, as Chief Judge Merritt is aware.

b. Where monies are payable "to the federal court" but diverted to private pockets, a U.S. attorney and every federal judge, as a matter of ministerial compulsion, must take remedial action.

c. Nevertheless, in the judicial and prosecutorial forums controlled by Chief Judge Merritt and U.S. Attorney Crites, their subordinates go to inordinate, bizarre and even illegal, procedures to assure that such motions which inure to the benefit of the federal government, are not determined either in the District Court or the Circuit Court of Appeals.

5a. For exposing such corruption, all my contractual, constitutional protected, assets have been unlawfully frozen, and consequently I cannot pay those mandatory filing fees due the Court.

b. Thus, my repeated applications are that demand should be made upon those who unlawfully hold my assets, which is in one instance in the form of a money judgment in excess than \$50,000 for the payment of the filing fees due.

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c.            Instead of making demand against those who unlawfully hold my assets for the payment of my filing fees, my filings are made free of charge, thus depriving the federal government of fees lawfully due it.

6a.           Under settled law, those who corrupt jurists to deny a litigant due process, are liable in money damages (*Dennis v. Sparks*, 449 U.S. 24 [1980]).

b.            However, U.S. Attorney Crites not only defends corrupted judges, involved in defrauding the federal government, but also submits papers requesting relief for those who have corrupting these judges.

c.            For example, Kreindler & Relkin, P.C. and its client, unable to defend the charges against them, and being in default, had U.S. Attorney Crites, at federal cost and expense, apply for an ex parte stay which prevented a judgment against them from being entered.

d.            Think of it, U.S. Attorney Crites effectively representing, at federal cost and expense, that firm which diverted monies payable "to the federal court" to its private pockets, engineered the larceny of judicial trust assets, and engaged in the extortion of millions of dollars.

e.            Rather than defend these "thieves", U.S. Attorney Crites should have demanded that it turn over the substantial monies which were payable "to the federal court", but which they diverted to their own pockets.

f.            As independently investigated and published by Mr. Jonathan Ferziger of United Press International:

                  "By signing three extraordinary agreements ... [Hyman] Raffe agreed to [pay] ... more than \$2.5 million ... to both the Feltman and Kreindler firms. Raffe continues to pay with checks from his A.R. Fuels Co. business."

g.            Settled law is that fines and penalties resulting from criminal convictions belong to the government (*Gompers v. Buck's Stove*, 221 U.S. 418, 447 [1911]; *Goodman v. State*, 31 N.Y.2d 381, 340 N.Y.S.2d 393, 292 N.E.2d 665 [1972]), not to "indulgence peddlers". Instead, for \$2.5 million of dollars extortion paid to the judicial cronies, one can gain his freedom, and for such extortion activities, obtain the aid of U.S. Attorney Crites.

Re: Ch. Judge G.S. Merritt  
U.S. Atty. D.M. Crites

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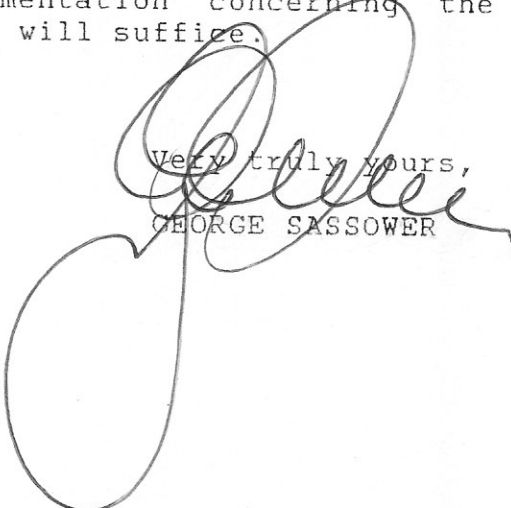
7a. Obviously, had the ordinary citizen engaged in the aforementioned criminal activities, U.S. Attorney Crites would have pursued him with bloody vengeance, and Chief Judge Merritt would have imposed a very substantial term of incarceration.

b. However, where federal judges and their cronies are involved, it is those who oppose such criminal racket who are pursued and harassed.

8. For any documentation concerning the above, and much more, a simple request will suffice.

Dated: June 23, 1992

Very truly yours,

  
GEORGE SASSOWER