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August 15, 1988

Commission of Government Integrity
Suite 2108
2 World Trade Center
New York, New York 10047

Att: Ms. Martha Silver

Re: Attorney General Robert Abrams
Sen. Atty. David S. Cook
(Quis Custodiet Ipsos Custodes?)

Dear Ms. Silver,

Please consider the enclosed "The Judicial Fortune Cookies", of this date, a partial complaint with respect to the above.

While the enclosure will be extensively distributed, this communication to your commission will not.

I hope that it will receive the investigation and attention it deserves.

A prompt acknowledgment would be appreciated.

Most Respectfully,

GEORGE SASSOWER

THE JUDICIAL FORTUNE COOKIES

IN A NUTSHELL:

1a. Although PUCCINI CLOTHES LTD. -- a "judicial fortune cookie" -- was involuntarily dissolved on June 4, 1980 -- more than ninety-eight (98) months ago, not a single accounting has been "filed" -- not one -- although an accounting should be finally settled and distribution made within one (1) year (Bus. Corp. Law §1216[a]), and, in any event, an accounting must be filed "at least once a year" (22 NYCRR §202.52[e]).

b. Although Attorney General ROBERT ABRAMS, as the statutory fiduciary, must, as a "duty", make a judicial application to compel an accounting and distribution, if not rendered within eighteen (18) months, ROBERT ABRAMS, the highest law enforcement officer in this State, has not made a single application for such accounting and distribution -- not one!

c. The judicial trust assets of PUCCINI CLOTHES, LTD. ["Puccini"], as Attorney General ROBERT ABRAMS and District Attorney ROBERT MORGANTHAU know, were made the subject of massive larceny and plundering by the "cronies" and "bag-men" of the judiciary, so that no true accounting can ever be "filed" without exposing the massive larceny, plundering, perjury, blackmail, extortion, and official and judicial corruption.

d. All of Puccini's substantial assets were unlawfully diverted to the "cronies" and "bag-men" of the judiciary, leaving nothing for the creditors, stockholders, and others who have legitimate interests in same.

2a. Participating in such criminal racketeering enterprise, or permitting same to exist and continue, in the Puccini matter, insofar as state officials in New York County are concerned, include former Chief Administrative Judge JOSEPH W. BELLACOSA, Chief Administrative Judge ALBERT M. ROSENBLATT, Presiding Justice FRANCIS T. MURPHY, Administrative Judge XAVIER C. RICCOBONO, Mr. Justice IRA GAMMERMAN, Mr. Justice ALVIN F. KLEIN, Mr. Justice MARTIN EVANS, Mr. Justice MARTIN STECHER, Mr. Justice MICHAEL J. DONTZIN, Judge MARTIN H. RETTINGER, Judge DAVID B. SAXE, Referee DONALD DIAMOND, and a number of other jurists.

b. In addition to the deep involvement of Attorney General ROBERT ABRAMS, affirmatively involved in this criminal racketeering adventure is Assistant Attorney General DAVID S. COOK, Esq. ["Cook"], Assistant Attorney General JEFFREY I. SLONIM, Esq. ["Slonim"], and Assistant Attorney General RICHARD G. LISKOV ["Liskov"].

c. District Attorney ROBERT MORGANTHAU is aware of all the essential elements of this and similar criminal judicial racketeering enterprises, but because of the identities of those involved, will not prosecute, and indeed has employed the time, energies, and monies of his office in making every attempt at stonewalling the exposure and prosecution of those criminally involved.

3a. The massive larceny of Puccini's trust assets was engineered by KREINDLER & RELKIN, P.C. ["K&R"], CITIBANK, N.A. ["Citibank"], and JEROME H. BARR, Esq. ["Barr"].

b. An active participant in such massive larceny was the law firm of NACHAMIE, KIRSCHNER, LEVINE & SPIZZ, P.C. ["NKL&S"].

c. K&R and NKL&S entered into an unlawful understanding with LEE FELTMAN, Esq. ["Feltman"], the court appointed receiver for Puccini, that in consideration for his concealing such massive larceny and making no attempt at recovery on behalf of Puccini, those who engineered the larceny would employ their efforts in turning over the balance of Puccini's judicial trust assets to FELTMAN, KARESH, MAJOR, & FARBMAN, Esqs. ["FKM&F"], Feltman's law firm, even if they did nothing to advance the interests of Puccini, and thus deserved of nothing by way of legal fees.

4a. FKM&F and K&R openly boast that they, with Citibank, "control" the "administration of justice", and that the judges in this county and elsewhere, do what they want them to do, including involving themselves in criminal racketeering adventures.

b. "In a nutshell", the aforementioned represents "the administration of justice" where judicial trust assets are involved.

c. To those, like myself, who attempt to defend their clients or their own interests, the judiciary usurps its lawful power in order to impose a "reign of terror", which has included repeated, manifestly unconstitutional convictions without benefit of trial; repeated incarcerations, under such trialess scenarios; seizure of assets pursuant to "phantom" judgments; filing of claims and restraints pursuant to "phantom" judgments and orders; repeated orders to the Sheriff to seize "all my word processing equipment and software, and "inventory" my possessions; "sham" orders; freezing all my litigation; compelling me to file a petition in bankruptcy; blatant and arrogant extortion and blackmail; and an unprecedented campaign of judicial vilification, having no factual foundation, intended to destroy my credibility and repute.

d. The fact remains that I, despite this "reign of terror", have refused to succumb, and the "merchants of corruption", aided, abetted, and facilitated by their cadre of corrupt judges and officials, have failed to "file" an accounting after more than eight (8) years -- not a single one!

THE JUDICIAL INFERNO

5a. Judicial trusts, estates, and the assets of involuntarily dissolved corporations, are "persons" within the meaning of the XIV Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, and the mirrored provisions of the New York State Constitution, and are entitled to "due process of law", "equal protection of the laws", and other fundamental legal rights.

b. These helpless "legal entities" are not intended, but often are, "fortune cookies", whose assets are diverted to serve the insatiable monetary appetites of corrupt and greedy judges, surrogates, officials, politicians, and their cronies, instead of their legitimate beneficiaries.

c. For these helpless "constitutional persons", the judicial forum, where their assets are raped and ravished, is "The Inferno", where, once inside, they must "abandon all hope".

BACKGROUND

6a. There exists the unlawful racketeering practice of "estate chasing", where in return for being named as an executor or trustee, the financial institution, such as Citibank, will unlawfully siphon monies from the estate and/or trust to compensate the attorney who caused such financial institution to be named trustee and/or executor.

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b. Barr was the attorney for the wealthy MILTON KAUFMAN ["Kaufman"], and when Kaufman died, Citibank, as the co-executor, retained K&R, Barr's "associate", to perform some needless legal work on behalf of the estate.

c. The initial task performed by K&R was the mailing of a very simple form letter of less than two (2) pages, for which the Kaufman Estate was billed approximately \$5,000, K&R falsely asserting that almost fifty (50) hours had been expended.

d. The aforementioned is the general modus operandi for unlawfully siphoning monies from estates and trusts to the "estate chasers", their associates, and/or their designees.

7a. The Kaufman Estate had a twenty-five percent (25%) interest in Puccini, and for no legitimate reason whatsoever, Citibank and Barr, by K&R, commenced an involuntarily dissolution proceeding, as a vehicle for siphoning additional monies from the Kaufman Estate to the private pockets of Barr and his "associates" at K&R.

b. In fact however, Citibank and Barr did not intend or want this involuntarily dissolution proceeding to succeed, since a decree of involuntary dissolution would only diminish the Kaufman Estate's equity in Puccini.

c. Nevertheless, the Court accepted at face value the perjurious, false, and misleading statements of K&R, Citibank, and Barr, and caused Puccini to be involuntarily dissolved over the objection of those who held a seventy-five percent (75%) stock interest in Puccini.

d. By reason of this self-defeating victory, there was simply no way Citibank, Barr, and/or K&R could justify expending a substantial sum of monies from the Kaufman Estate where the result was that the Estate's interest in Puccini was diminished thereby.

e. In short, the churning of needless, self-defeating litigation by Citibank, in an attempt to unlawfully compensate for "estate chasing, as is Citibank's usual practice, here became the "seeds" which flowered into the larceny of Puccini's post-dissolution judicial trust assets, followed by perjurious denials which attempted to conceal the larceny, and the official and judicial corruption which attempted to conceal both the larceny and the perjury.

8a. Puccini was involuntarily dissolved on June 4, 1980, its assets and affairs, a "constitutional person", now became custodia legis [in the court's custody], as a matter of law and by virtue of the Court Order.

b. Since title to all of Puccini's property now vested in the court, all its property had to be turned over to the Court or its appointed receiver.

c. Furthermore, none of Puccini's property could be transferred except by the court or its appointed receiver.

d. Despite the aforementioned, Puccini's judicial trust assets were not turned over, but secretly K&R, Citibank, Barr, and NKL&S made such assets the subject of massive larceny until about October of 1981.

e. To conceal such larceny, K&R, Citibank, and Barr, aided and abetted by NKL&S, Feltman, and FKM&F, simply inundated the courts with vehement denials that such unlawful diversions of assets had occurred.

f. It was simply inconceivable to most that all these lawyers and Citibank, would perjure themselves, or conspire to commit perjury, but that was precisely what subsequent events revealed.

9a. Nevertheless, such vehement denials did not convince either my client, HYMAN RAFFE ["Raffe"] or myself, and we persisted in our accusations against K&R and NKL&S.

b. Consequently Feltman and FKM&F, petitioned Judge MARTIN H. RETTINGER ["Rettinger"] to have RASHBA & POKART ["R&P"] appointed as "investigatory accountants" on behalf of Puccini, in an attempt to placate us.

c. Concealed was the fact that R&P were the accountants for K&R -- one of the accused.

d. Concealed also was that NKL&S had previously unlawfully taken \$10,000 from Puccini's judicial trust assets, "laundered" such monies through its account--giving \$6,200 of such "laundered" monies to R&P in payment of an indebtedness owed by K&R to R&P and keeping for itself the sum of \$3,800 as a "laundering" fee.

e. However, the larceny of Puccini's trust assets were sufficiently massive that even R&P could not conceal the criminal conduct of its client, K&R, and NKL&S, the firm that stole \$10,000 from Puccini, "laundered" same, and gave \$6,200 to it on behalf of K&R.

10a. On November 7, 1983, three and one-half years after Puccini was involuntarily dissolved, the initial "hard evidence" of such larceny surfaced, and in the months that followed, the documented evidence reached avalanche proportions.

b. The massive extent of such larceny of judicial trust assets, its blatant arrogance, and other events, made several jurists, in addition to Judge Rettinger, immediately suspect.

c. Judge DAVID B. SAXE ["Saxe"], Mr. Justice ALVIN F. KLEIN ["Klein"], Administrative Judge XAVIER C. RICCOBONO ["Riccobono"], as well as Feltman's appointee, Mr. Justice MICHAEL J. DONTZIN ["Dontzin"], immediately were placed on the suspect list, most particularly Judge Saxe.

d. Nothing less than a criminal neglect of duty and responsibility could be ascribed to Administrative Judge Riccobono, of Supreme Court, New York County, as a result of the disclosures of November 7, 1983, and shortly thereafter.

THE STATUTORY SCHEME:

11a. As heretofore stated, the assets of an involuntary dissolved corporation, are a "person" within the meaning of the XIV Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, and are entitled to "due process of law", "equal protection of the laws", and similar basic constitutional rights, and these assets are held under "color of law".

b. The ultimate trustees for these judicial trust assets are the courts, its administrators, and its judges.

c. The receiver, appointed by a jurist of the court, is simply the court's agent, and as an agent of the court he can always be removed for misconduct -- and should be!

d. Indeed, since the court is a trustee of such assets, it must remove a receiver who has been disloyal to his appointed judicial trust, or is guilty of any other serious misconduct.

12a. Since the assets of an involuntarily dissolved corporation are a "judicial trust" there must be a filed accounting, open to inspection not only to those interested in the assets of such dissolved corporation, but to the media and public, as well.

b. The public has an absolute right to know how the judicial administration, the courts, its judges, and its other public officers and servants fulfill their fiduciary responsibilities.

c. The public has a clear and absolute right to know, inter alia, by filed accountings, open to public inspection, if judicial trust assets are being diverted in order to satisfy the insatiable monetary appetites of greedy and corrupt judges, administrators, officials, and their cronies.

13a. The receiver, must execute and file a fiduciary's oath of office pledging undivided loyalty, above self-interest, in furthering the interests of the judicial trust, and the Attorney General, by his position as statutory fiduciary, further assures the public that there will be no improprieties, particularly by the receiver, the court, its justices, and the judicial administrators.

b. Although the creditors, stockholders, and others having legitimate interests in the assets of involuntarily dissolved corporations have rights, those legal rights, as against a court-appointed receiver, who is recognized as a "friend" of some jurist, have little effective or practical value.

c. The "court appointed receiver", as against a private creditor or stockholder, has "sacred cow" status in the judicial system.

d. It is only the Attorney General -- the state's highest legal officer -- the statutory watchdog -- who has the necessary "clout" to prevent improprieties, or the appearance of improprieties, by a receiver, a judge, a court, a judicial administrator, or the judicial administration.

14a The Attorney General has discretionary rights, which he should exercise "whenever he deems it to be to the advantage of the shareholders, creditors or other persons interested in the assets of any corporation, for which a receiver has been appointed" (Bus. Corp.Law §1214[a]) -- or so the law reads.

b. Implicit in such fiduciary statutory responsibility, is the obligation of the Attorney General not to undertake any conflicting function which may erode his obligation for "undivided loyalty" to his statutory trust.

c. The law has also imposed upon the Attorney General, certain mandatory obligations, which he must perform, as a "duty", and where he is not given any discretion whatsoever.

d. For example, Bus. Corp. Law §1216[a], in part, provides:

"FINAL ACCOUNTING, NOTICE; DUTY OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL (a) Within one year after qualifying, the receiver shall apply to the court for a final settlement of his accounts and for an order for distribution ... and after the expiration of eighteen months from the time the receiver qualified, it shall be the duty of the attorney-general to apply for such order [to settle and distribute] on notice to the receiver." [emphasis supplied]

e. The Office of Court Administration, whose Chief Administrator was Judge JOSEPH W. BELLACOSA, during his tenure, promulgated certain uniform court rules, including 22 NYCRR §202.52[e], which, in part, provides:

"Receivers shall file with the court an accounting at least once each year." [emphasis supplied]

f. As heretofore noted, Puccini was dissolved on June 4, 1980. Not a single accounting has been filed, nor has the Attorney General made application for the settlement of such accounting and distribution of its assets, the mandate to the law notwithstanding, although he has known since January of 1984 that Puccini's trust assets had been made the subject of massive larceny, and the remainder unlawfully plundered.

15a. To facilitate the "watch-dog" obligations of the Attorney General, copies of all accountings and other reports must also be filed with the Attorney General's Office, as well as with the County Clerk.

b. Included in the other required filings of a court-appointed receiver is the mandate that he file with the County Clerk and the Attorney General by February 1 of each year a statement of the "assets" of his judicial trust (Bus. Corp. Law §1207).

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c. Notwithstanding the aforementioned mandate, Feltman has never filed his mandated §1207 statement, setting forth the "assets" of Puccini, which should include, as part thereof, those "assets" which were made the subject of the massive larceny, engineered by K&R, Citibank, and Barr.

d. Indeed, by law, those "assets" made the subject of larceny should be listed for "twice" the amount, since that is the legal penalty for, as here, concealing same (Bus. Corp. Law §1208).

16. Above and beyond the aforementioned, every person has the constitutional right (N.Y. State Constitution, Art. 1, §9), and indeed the obligation (e.g. Code of Professional Responsibility, Disciplinary Rule 1-103), to communicate with the Attorney General and advise him of improprieties with respect to a judicial trust.

THE JUDICIAL-OFFICIAL CESSPOOL:

17a. Contrary to law, and unknown to the public, the bar, and about everyone else, there is a criminally corrupt "sweetheart arrangement" between Attorney General ROBERT ABRAMS and Administrator XAVIER C. RICCOBONO ["Corruption Incarnate"] in New York County.

b. Under no circumstances, except possibly when there is media exposure, does Attorney General Robert Abrams or his office ever check, police, or intervene in the "Riccobono bailiwick", even when intervention is mandated, as a "duty", or by some other ministerially imposed obligation, with respect to judicially appointed receivers.

c. Riccobono, his judicial thrall, and their appointees, can rape, ravish, steal, and plunder, all with impunity, and neither Attorney General Robert Abrams nor anyone else in his office will interfere.

d. Indeed, pursuant to such "sweetheart arrangement", Attorney General Robert Abrams and his office defend and protect those officials, including the members of the judiciary, who are actively engaged in criminal activity against the interests of a judicial trust, abandoning in the process any and all obligations to their statutory ward and professionally imposed ethical obligations.

e. As is demonstrated in the Puccini matter, Attorney General Robert Abrams, and members of his office, become active, participating members, of this criminal racketeering enterprise.

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18a. In January of 1984, or shortly after the surfacing of the "hard evidence" of this massive larceny, which clearly indicated judicial involvement, I communicated with the Office of Attorney General Robert Abrams, with respect to same.

b. Assistant Attorney DAVID S. COOK, Esq. ["Cook"] in charge of vouchsafing these judicial trusts in and about New York City, on behalf of Attorney General Robert Abrams, responded.

c. As was my constitutional right, and my legal obligation (Disciplinary Rule 1-103), I gave Assistant Attorney General Cook, in January of 1984, and in the weeks and months thereafter, my information, documented and otherwise, concerning the larceny of Puccini's trust assets, and the judicial involvement of such criminal adventure.

d. By March of 1984, there were motions pending, with irresistible compelling merit, granting relief to the victims of this judicial fraud.

e. All the motions which were pending, inured to the benefit of Puccini -- the helpless judicial trust.

f. Clearly, since such motions inured to Puccini's benefit it should have been zealously supported by Feltman, the receiver, FKM&F, his attorneys, Attorney General Robert Abrams, the statutory fiduciary, and Administrator Xavier C. Riccobono of Supreme Court, New York County.

g. Instead, FKM&F, on their own behalf, and on behalf of their co-conspirators, communicated ex parte with Administrator Riccobono, for the purpose of stonewalling such relief to Puccini, and for the purpose of plundering the remainder of Puccini's judicial trust assets.

h. Administrator Riccobono's assigned task in this criminal adventure was to (1) prevent the recovery by Puccini of its assets which had been made the subject of larceny; (2) aid in the plundering of Puccini's remaining assets; (3) corrupt the various jurists in his and other courts to such end; (4) insure the corrupt cooperation of the Office of Attorney General Robert Abrams; and (5) prevent any interference by District Attorney Robert Morgenthau or any other lawful authority.

i. Towards that end, by sua sponte ukase, Administrator Riccobono designated Referee DONALD DIAMOND.

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19a. Referee Donald Diamond, who lawfully had very limited powers and authority, ex parte communicated with Hon. ETHEL B. DANZIG, and "directed" Her Honor to abort a motion which would have relieved Puccini of a judgment of \$475,425.86, obtained solely by the perjurious affidavits submitted by Citibank, Barr, and K&R, in conspiracy with NKL&S, Feltman, and FKM&F.

b. Motion papers which were supposed to be referred to Hon. RICHARD S. LANE, and which contained the sworn confession of Barr, that he and Citibank unlawfully received and deposited seventeen (17) checks from Puccini judicial trust assets, which they had previously, by submitted affidavits, vehemently denied, were destroyed or secreted by Referee Diamond.

c. Administrator Riccobono and Referee Diamond caused Hon. ALFRED M. ASCIONE to file an Order which falsely stated that hearings inquiring into Puccini matter, in view of the surfacing of the "hard evidence" of larceny and perjury, had been held, when in fact they had not.

d. Having unlawfully caused the termination of motions and orders which would have provided restitution to the victims of this conspiratorial larceny and fraud, Referee Diamond, by self-proclamation crowned himself "Judicial Caesar I", and henceforth no relief could be requested of any jurist except by his permission, which could never be obtained by those who were opposed to these "merchants of corruption".

e. After about eight (8) months, most of the jurists of the Supreme Court, New York County, ignored the self-enacted rules of Referee Donald Diamond, and once again there were pending motions, some sub judice, which sought inquiry into this entire Puccini matter, and called for restitution.

20a. Administrator Riccobono was thus compelled to "come out of the closet", expose his personal participation in this criminal racketeering adventure, and although, as a result thereof, he personally was a defendant and respondent in pending litigation, and thus disqualified from acting, Administrator Riccobono now commandeered the corrupt services of Mr. Justice IRA GAMMERMAN to rescue the situation.

b. Mr. Justice Gammerman, entered two (2) orders, which became known as the "sewer odyssey" and "out of orbit odyssey", whereby he "directed" his co-ordinate jurists to abort the pending motions, even those sub judice, and he proclaimed himself "Judicial Caesar II", and as was the practice of Referee Diamond, wherein relief which was for the benefit of Puccini, permission for the making thereof, was invariably denied, no matter how compelling the relief requested.

c. Thus, for example, Mr. Justice Gammerman, dragooned to himself all applications by creditors and stockholders, for the filing of an accounting by Feltman, and stayed same, notwithstanding the statutory mandate contained in Bus. Corp. Law §1216[a].

21a. Instructively, in every instance, Assistant Attorney General Cook while serving as Puccini's statutory fiduciary, simultaneously represented those opposed to its interests, by personally representing Administrator Riccobono, Referee Diamond, Mr. Justice Gammerman, and the others, in their rape of Puccini's assets.

b. In such simultaneous representation, Assistant Attorney General Cook not only abandoned Puccini's interests, but employed the confidential information that I gave him during 1984.

c. Thus, for example, when, on behalf of Puccini, I sued Judge David B. Saxe for unlawfully diverting monies from Puccini to FKM&F and R&P contrary to a mandatory, non-discretionary prohibition, it was Assistant Attorney General Cook who represented and defended Judge Saxe.

d. As part of such defense, Assistant Attorney General Cook obtained an Order from Referee Diamond, also his client, that I could not bring suit on Puccini's behalf, although Referee Diamond had absolutely no lawful authority to issue such Order.

e. Administrator Riccobono, however, ex parte communicated with the jurist who had the matter, and induced His Honor to give such Referee Diamond's Order obedience.

22a. Knowledge of the events contained herein, including the massive larceny and judicial involvement, was known to Presiding Justice FRANCIS T. MURPHY and Chief Administrator Judge JOSEPH W. BELLACOSA, and their affirmative participation in such corrupt activity became manifestly clear.

b. Instructively, when Presiding Justice Murphy and Chief Administrator Bellacosa were sued on Puccini's behalf, they also chose to be represented by Assistant Attorney General Cook, while Assistant Attorney General Cook was simultaneously representing Puccini, as its fiduciary, on behalf of Attorney General Robert Abrams.

THE REIGN OF TERROR:

23. Administrator Riccobono and other members of the judiciary, having learned from Assistant Attorney General Cook and from other similar sources of the extent of my knowledge concerning judicial corruption in this field, instituted an unlawful "reign of terror" upon Raffe, SAM POLUR, Esq. ["Polur"] and myself, in order to compel us to succumb.

a. I moved to have declared unconstitutional CPLR 5222[b], insofar as it permitted a restraint on "twice" the amount of a judgment or order.

Judge Saxe, without my knowledge, dragooned such motion from an honest jurist sitting in Special Term Part I, and without a trial or hearing, convicted me of non-summary criminal contempt, sentenced me to be incarcerated for ten (10) days, which I served, imposed a monetary sanction, and directed that such conviction be forwarded to the Appellate Divisions for disciplinary action.

b. Mr. Justice Klein, also without a trial, by one document, convicted and sentenced Raffe, Polur, and myself to serve thirty (30) days of incarceration, and imposed monetary fines, for non-summary criminal contempt.

Polur and I served our full terms of incarceration, but Raffe never did, and never will, for reasons hereinafter set forth.

c. Approximately three (3) weeks after Mr. Justice Martin Evans refused to find either Raffe or myself to be in non-summary criminal contempt, triggering "double [former] jeopardy" prohibitions, FKM&F reinstated another non-summary criminal contempt proceeding against us.

This time, however, Administrator Riccobono, ex parte induced Mr. Justice Evans to refer such proceeding to Referee Diamond.

At the time, both Administrator Riccobono and Referee Diamond were defendants and respondents in actions and proceedings instituted by both Raffé and myself, charged with, inter alia, judicial corruption of the most odious nature.

Without a trial or hearing, or opportunity for same, Referee Diamond reported that I was "guilty" on sixty-three (63) counts of criminal contempt, and Raffé was similarly "guilty" on seventy-one (71) counts.

In addition to monetary sanctions, Referee Diamond recommended that both Raffé and myself be incarcerated for thirty (30) days each.

The Diamond Report was moved for confirmation as against me, and after Administrator Riccobono again intervened at the open request of FKM&F, Mr. Justice Evans confirmed the trialess Report of Referee Diamond.

I served such sentence of incarceration.

The Referee Diamond Report against Raffé was not moved for confirmation, pursuant to an agreement, made in Referee Diamond's "non-public courtroom", under which Raffé was to pay substantial sums of moneys, presently in the millions of dollars, execute releases to FKM&F, Referee Diamond, Administrator Riccobono, and other members of the judiciary, and other unlawful considerations.

As long as Raffé obeys the desires of FKM&F, which includes the continuous payment of extortion monies, the agreement provides that he will not be incarcerated under the trialess conviction of Mr. Justice Klein, nor will the Report of Referee Diamond be moved for confirmation.

d. Mr. Justice Gammerman, never to be outdone, without any notice of motion, without any order to show cause, without any supporting or opposing papers, without any trial, without any anything, found me to be in non-summary criminal contempt, and imposed criminal sanctions.

e. Needless to state no American judge has the power to convict, incarcerate or penalize anyone, without benefit of a trial, absent a plea of guilty, even where the charge is non-summary criminal contempt (Nye v. United States, 313 U.S. 33; Bloom v. Illinois, 391 U.S. 194).

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f. I have been disbarred from the practice of law in the state courts because of such trialess convictions, but the disciplinary proceedings against Polur, by a tribunal controlled by Presiding Justice Murphy, were terminated once he agreed to abandon the Puccini scene.

g. Repeated fines and penalties have been levied against me, all without due process of law, some of them "phantom", essentially by Referee Donald Diamond.

h. Repeated Orders have been issued by Referee Diamond, from the Courthouse where John Peter Zenger was acquitted, directing the Sheriff of Westchester County to "break into" my residence "seize all word processing equipment and software", and "inventory" my possessions.

i. Mr. Justice Gammerman has stayed all litigation in all counties wherein I am involved, and where monies are due me or vindication of my rights are at issue.

j. As a result of the foregoing, I have had to file petitions in bankruptcy.

24a. To say more would be supererogatory, except that still no "accounting" has been filed, and if I succumb it will only be an invitation for the continuation of these criminal racketeering adventures.

b. The same law governs all men. No person, no matter how exalted his title or position, is or can be above the criminal law.

c. That is the American system, and I will not betray it, no matter what the personal cost may be.

Most Respectfully,

GEORGE SASSOWER

Dated: White Plains, New York
August 15, 1988