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April 28, 1987

Hon. Joseph R. Biden, Jr., Chairman
Senate Judiciary Committee
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C., 20510

Hon. Peter W. Rodino, Jr., Chairman
House Judiciary Committee
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C., 20515

Re: "The Last Victim"

Honorable Sirs:

1a. It has taken the judiciary one hundred and fifty-six (156) years to find a method, albeit unlawful, of circumventing the Act of March 2, 1831, wherein Congress sought to memorialize Luke Edwards Lawless, Esq. as "the last victim".

b. Prior to such Congressional action, a federal judge, generally with a short fuse, in a one (1) act scenario, would temporarily disbar an attorney from the practice of his profession, based on a charge of criminal contempt.

c. In the words of the Court in Nye v. United States (313 U.S. 33):

"Abuses arose, culminating in impeachment proceedings against James H. Peck, a federal district judge, who had imprisoned and disbarred [for eighteen months] one Lawless for publishing a criticism of one of his opinions in a case which was on appeal. ... James Buchanan [thereafter the 15th President of the United States] brought in a bill which became the Act of March 2, 1831. He had charge of the prosecution of Judge Peck and during the trial had told the Senate: 'I will venture to predict, that whatever may be the decision of the Senate upon this impeachment, Judge Peck has been the last man in the United States to exercise this power, and Mr. Lawless has been its last victim.' " (at page 45-46).

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2a. Although Congress clearly limited the judicial contempt power, by such Act, to "fines and imprisonment", it now disbars in a two (2) or three (3) act charade.

b. When I caught some of the "friends" of the judiciary stealing from judicial trust assets, they tried to incarcerate me and my client, by the old fashioned due process method.

c. When such attempts failed, they simply instituted a procedure of convicting, sentencing, and incarcerating for non-summary criminal contempt, without benefit of a trial. That became Act I.

d. In Act II, such unconstitutional convictions are now deemed serious crimes, and by not allowing such convictions to be controverted, I was disbarred as a result thereof.

e. It's the same James Hawkins Peck melodrama, expanded into two (2) acts.

3a. Actually, in my case, it was a triologue!

b. Act II was a disbarment by the state courts on February 23, 1987, where I was not permitted to question the legality of the non-summary criminal contempt, trial-less, convictions.

c. Now, based on such state disbarment, is Act III where the District, Circuit, and Supreme courts, are attempting to disbar me based on the state disbarment.

4a. My civil adversaries have never been able to obtain a conviction by due process means, as heretofore stated, but in the space of one (1) year, always without a trial, I was convicted five (5) times of non-summary criminal contempt.

b. Four (4) of those convictions were the basis of the state disciplinary proceeding, whose outcome I was not permitted to question.

c. When my 28 U.S.C. §2254 writ was sustained as to one (1) such trial-less convictions (Sassower v. Sheriff, 651 F. Supp. 128 [SDNY]), I was disbarred based on the other three (3) remaining convictions, although they all had the same infirmities.

d. On three (3) of the aforementioned trial-less convictions, I was incarcerated.

e. I know Congress is powerless to legislate with respect to the Supreme Court (Ex parte Robinson, 19 Wall [86 U.S.] 505, 510), since that Court was created by the Constitution, but you do have the authority to limit the power of the Circuit District courts, since they are your creation.

5a. According to Supreme Court Justice Robert Jackson, I am the first attorney to be permanently disbarred for criminal contempt, since two (2) attorneys met the same fate while defending John Paul Zenger (see Matter of Isserman, 345 U.S. 283, 292-293).

b. Mr. Justice Jackson, also noted, supra, that statesman Elihu Root and Willard Bartlett [thereafter the Chief Judge of the New York Court of Appeals] were convicted for criminal contempt for attacking, in concert, the qualification of a trial judge.

David Dudley Field, thereafter the President of the American Bar Association, was apparently the chief architect of such conspiracy.

c. If I were guilty of contempt, or any other crime, I might be embarrassed by such convictions, but I am neither guilty nor embarrassed!

d. My only "crimes" are that I caught some "crooks", who have "robed friends", engaged in massive larceny of judicial trust assets, perjury, extortion, and corruption!

6a. When a congressman is caught acting criminally, he sometimes goes to jail.

b. With the judicial contempt power, if you catch a judge or his "friend" acting criminally or improperly, you go to jail and are disbarred, in addition thereto!

7a. These unconstitutional convictions, have been transmogrified into a private revenue vehicle.

b. My client, in order to avoid incarceration under such unconstitutional convictions, paid out, by check, hundreds of thousands of dollars, and surrendered other considerations worth in the millions to these "friends" of the judiciary.

c. You must know that fines for criminal contempt, whether legal or illegal, belong to the sovereign (Gompers v. Bucks Stove, 221 U.S. 418, 447; 17 C.J.S. §92, at p. 268). But in this case at least, funds that belong to the government, found hospitality in private pockets.

Hon. Joseph R. Biden, Jr.
Hon. Peter W. Rodino, Jr.

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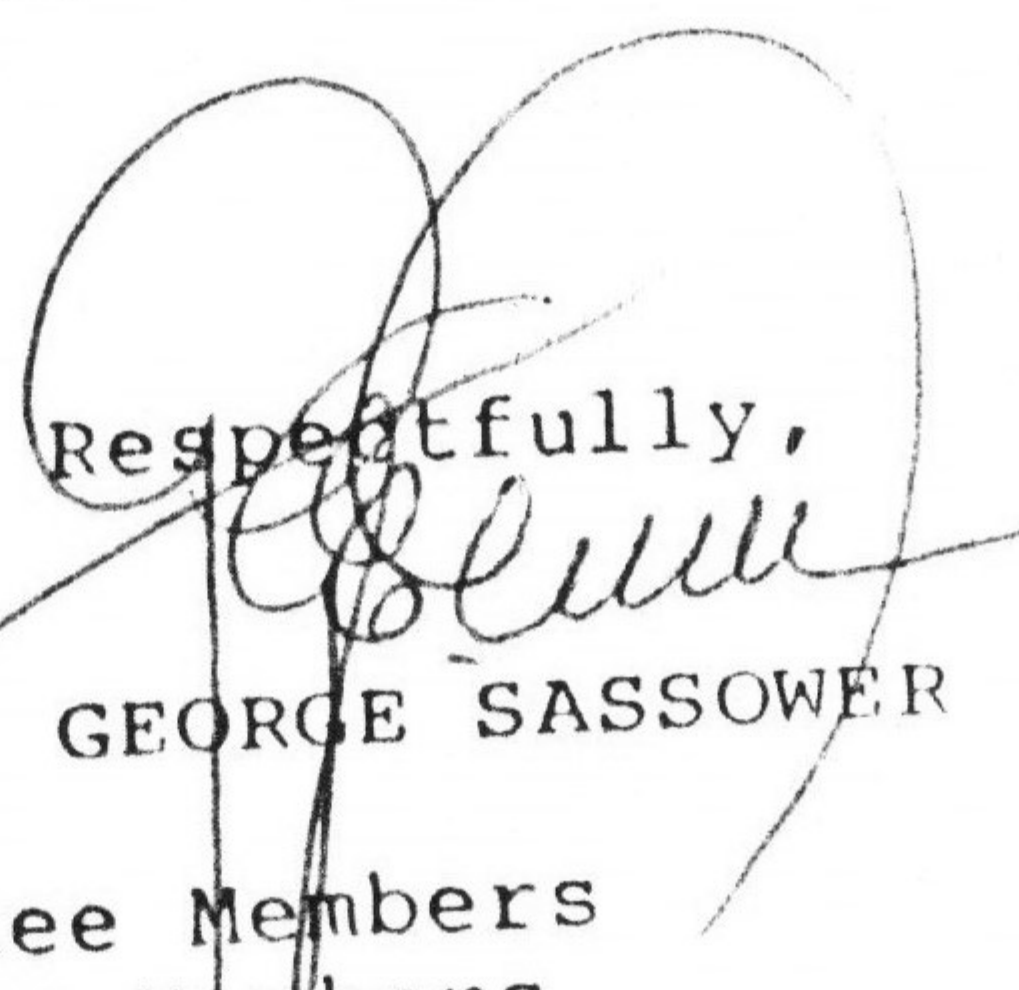
d. I suggest that your committees take the necessary to assure that such monies and considerations are turned over to the government, and perhaps if you need more revenue, you should hire these modern "Johann Tetzels" to get these sham convictions on a wholesale basis, and then, as they now do, sell "judicial indulgences" and "judicial dispensations" for whatever the traffic can bear!

8a. If a member of your staff will communicate with me, I will, give you my documentation substantiating all of the aforementioned, and much more.

b. Let us preserve Luke Edwards Lawless, Esq. as "the last victim", restore civilized values in the American courts, by taking the appropriate remedial congressional action on the subject.

c. I am willing to forgo the superseding honor of being "the last victim" for the next one hundred and fifty (150) years.

Respectfully,


GEORGE SASSOWER

cc: Senate Judiciary Committee Members
House Judiciary Committee Members
Chief Justice, William H. Rehnquist (D-613)
Chief Judge, Wilfred Feinberg (87-8028)
Judge Vincent L. Broderick (M-2-238)
Judge I. Leo Glasser (87Misc.0107)
U.S. Magistrate James C. Francis IV (M-2-238)
George G. Gallantz, Esq.
Hon. William H. Booth
(media)