

United States District Court

DISTRICT OF

MINNESOTA

In the MATTER of A. GRAND
Jury Application by ~~the~~
George Sassower

SUMMONS IN A CIVIL ACTION

CASE NUMBER:

v.
U.S. Attorney Jerome G.
Arnold.

TO: (Name and Address of Defendant)

Attorney General of the U.S.
10th & Constitution Ave
Washington DC. 20530

YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED and required to file with the Clerk of this Court and serve upon

PLAINTIFF'S ATTORNEY (name and address)

GEORGE SASSOWER
16 Lake Street
White Plains, NY 10603-3852

an answer to the complaint which is herewith served upon you, within _____ days after service of this summons upon you, exclusiv. of the day of service. If you fail to do so, judgment by default will be taken against you for the relief demanded in the complaint.

CLERK

DATE

BY DEPUTY CLERK

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA

-----x
In the Matter of a Grand Jury
Application by
GEORGE SASSOWER individually and on behalf
of the GRAND JURY FOR THE DISTRICT OF
MINNESOTA,
Petitioner,
-against-
U.S. Attorney JEROME G. ARNOLD,
Respondent.

Docket No.

P E T I T I O N

-----x
Petitioner, on behalf of himself and on behalf of
the Grand Jury for the District of Minnesota, as and for his
petition, respectfully sets forth and alleges:

1a. Petitioner brings this proceeding directly under
the Constitution and laws of the United States.

b. Jurisdiction in the United States District Court
exists by virtue of 28 U.S.C. §1331, §1343, §1346 and §1361.

2a. The grand jury is an governmental body which is
essentially independent of the judicial, executive and other
branches of government.

b. As expressed in, inter alia, U.S. v. Chanen (549
F.2d 1306 [9th Cir.-1977], cert. den. 434 U.S. 825 [1977]):

"[U]nder the constitutional scheme, the
grand jury is not and should not be captive to any of
the three branches. The grand jury is a pre-
constitutional institution ... not relegated by the
Constitution to a position within any of the three
branches of government. The federal grand jury is a
constitutional fixture in its own right." [emphasis
supplied]

3a. The grand jury, as an independent body, has the
right to be informed of all criminal activity, however that
information may be conveyed to it, so that it can properly
function and fulfill its "duty".

b. 18 U.S.C. §3332[a] describes that "duty" as:

"It shall be the duty of each grand jury impaneled within any judicial district to inquire into offenses against the criminal laws of the United States alleged to have been committed within that district." [emphasis supplied]

4a. Independent of any statute, the U.S. Supreme Court has recently described the grand jury obligation as follows (U.S. v. R. Enterprises, 498 U.S. , 111 S.Ct. 722, 726 [1991]):

"The grand jury occupies a unique role in our criminal justice system. It is an investigatory body charged with the responsibility of determination whether or not a crime has been committed. ... the grand jury 'can investigate merely on suspicion that the law is being violated, or even just because it wants assurance that it is not.' The function of the grand jury is to inquire into all information that might possibly bear on its investigation until it has identified an offense or has satisfied itself that none has occurred. As a necessary consequence of its investigatory function, the grand jury investigation 'is not fully carried out until every available clue has been run down and all witnesses examined in every proper way to find if a crime has been committed.'" [emphasis supplied]

b. In Nixon v. Sirica (487 F.2d 700 [D.C. Cir.-1973], 712-713 n. 54), the court crushed the assertion of prosecutorial or executive domination:

"The federal grand jury is a constitutional fixture in its own right, legally independent of the executive (See United States v. Johnson, 319 U.S. 503, 510 [1943]). A grand jury may with the aid of judicial process, Brown v. United States, 359 U.S. 41, 49-50 [1959], call witnesses and demand evidence without the Executive impetus. (Hale v. Henkel, 201 U.S. 43, 60-65 [1906]). If the grand jury were a legal appendage of the Executive, it could hardly serve its historic function as a shield for the innocent and a sword against corruption in high places. In his eloquent affirmation of unfettered prosecutorial discretion in United States v. Cox, 342 F.2d 167, 189 [5th Cir.], cert. denied 381 U.S. 935 (1965), Judge Wisdom recognized the grand jury's independent 'plenary power to inquire, to summon and interrogate witnesses, and to present either findings

and a report or an accusation in open court by presentment'. ... The court will not assume that burden by eviscerating the grand jury's independent legal authority."

5a. On November 20, 1991, petitioner forwarded to respondent, a copy of which is attached and made a part of this petition (Exhibit "A").

b. A covering letter accompanied such transmission to respondent, a copy of which is attached and also made part of this petition (Exhibit "B").

c. Petitioner has not heard from the respondent with respect to the aforementioned charges.

d. Since such time, the need for expedition in the processing of this grand jury presentment has increased significantly.

6. Provided no proceedings on the subject is pending before the grand jury, where criminal conduct exists, violative of the federal code, petitioner and every other person has the statutory right to communicate with the grand jury with respect to same (18 U.S.C. §1504).

7a. Furthermore, (a) the express language of 18 U.S.C. §3332[a], (b) the expressed congressional intention leading to the enactment of 18 U.S.C. §3332[a], and (c) judicial interpretation (In re Grand Jury Application, 617 F. Supp. 199 [SDNY-1985]), are all in agreement with respect to petitioner's absolute right to communicate with the grand jury under the circumstances at bar.

b. 18 U.S.C. §3332[a], provides:

"Such alleged offenses may be brought to the attention of the grand jury by the court or by any attorney appearing on behalf of the United States for the presentation of evidence. Any such attorney receiving information concerning such an offense from any other person shall, if requested by such other person, inform the grand jury of such alleged offense, the identity of such other person, and such attorney's action or recommendation." [emphasis supplied]

8a. In accordance with 18 U.S.C. §1504 and §3332[a] respondent should be mandated to "inform the grand jury of" the subject of petitioner's communication, petitioner's "identity", and his desire to make a personal presentation and/or make arrangements for the transmission of documents supporting petitioner's accusations.

b. Such transmission to the grand jury must be made under a scenario which comports with the "appearance of justice".

c. However, a presentation by respondent or his designee would not comport with the appearance of justice since he and his office, which includes the representation by Assistant Attorney General BARBARA L. HERWIG ["Herwig"], represented federal defendants, at federal cost and expense, when such defendants were not "scope certified", nor a United States substitution (28 U.S.C. §2679[d]), the predicate for federal representation (28 U.S.C. §547).

d. Obviously, where jurists are engaged in diverting monies payable "to the federal court" to the private pockets of their cronies, and similar criminal activities, no scope certification is possible.

e. The reason for the lack of a scope certification is clearly not inadvertent since Herwig, as reflected by the decisions in the Federal Reporter, is the Department of Justice authority on the subject and her name often appears on the reported cases.

f(1) The clients of respondent and Herwig have federal representation, at federal cost and expense, because they have the "clout" of their official position.

(2) "Clout" does not determine eligibility for a federal defense, as the recent case of Johnson v. Carter (939 F.2d 180 [4th Cir.-1991]) reveals.

(3) In such case, in which Herwig was one of the attorneys, "scope status" was denied to the Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet when he abused a civilian law enforcement officer.

g. In short, respondent and his office by such knowingly unauthorized representation, at federal cost and expense, were and are defrauding the federal government.

9. Clearly established, fundamental, and an essential element of American law, is that no person, no matter how exalted his status, including judges and prosecutors, are above the criminal laws of our society. They have no special immunity from a grand jury investigation and inquiry.

10. The aforementioned fraud upon the federal purse is compounded by respondent's failure to take any action to recover the diverted monies which were payable "to the federal court", failure to take any action to disgorge other monies unlawfully

possessed by the judiciary and/or their cronies, or recovering monies unlawfully expended by the government in incarcerating petitioner, including in this district, for the purpose of advancing the aforementioned racket.

11a. Included in this criminal conspiracy is Chief U.S. Circuit Court Judge DONALD P. LAY ["Lay"] and other high level members of the judiciary in this district.

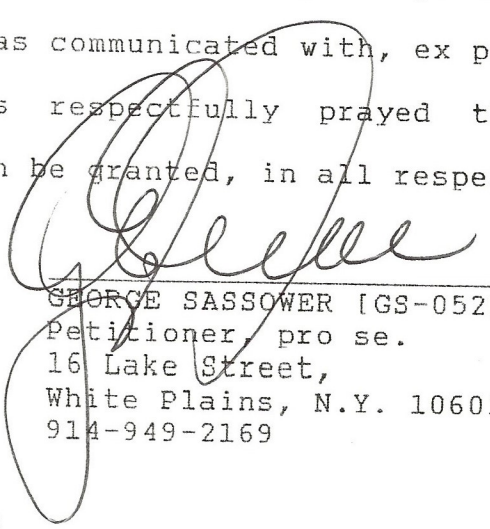
b. The prime activity of Chief Judge Lay is to deny petitioner his right to access to the courts in this circuit for any and all relief, even when such relief is irresistibly compelling and the forum is appropriate.

12a. Petitioner will demonstrate, clearly and conclusively to the Grand Jury, that the decisions of this Court, as well of the Circuit Court (Sassower v. Dosal, 744 F. Supp. 908 [Mn.-1990]; Sassower v. Carlson, 930 F.2d 583 [8th Cir.-1991]) were the product of fraud and corruption, extrinsic and otherwise, substantively and procedurally, and of a criminal magnitude.

b. Although, corrupt judges and officials in other circuits were represented in this Circuit by respondent and Herwig, this court and circuit was communicated with, ex parte.

WHEREFORE, it is respectfully prayed that the relief requested in this petition be granted, in all respects.

Dated: December 2, 1991



GEORGE SASSOWER [GS-0521]
Petitioner, pro se.
16 Lake Street,
White Plains, N.Y. 10603
914-949-2169

GEORGE SASSOWER

16 LAKE STREET
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. 10603

914-949-2169

November 20, 1991

Foreperson, U.S. Grand Jury
c/o Ass't U.S. Attorney Thor Jacobson
District of Minnesota
U.S. Courthouse,
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55401

Dear Foreperson,

1a. Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §1504, §3332 and my First Amendment right to petition, I solicit an invitation, through your subpoena, to personally testify and show you my documented evidence of egregious criminal activities having a center of operation in your judicial district.

b. Your corresponding "duty", as set forth in 18 U.S.C. §3332, is "to inquire into offenses against the criminal laws of the United States."

2a. By a documented presentation, I will prove to you, beyond any question of doubt, that:

(1) All of the judicial trust assets of Puccini Clothes, Ltd. were made the subject of larceny by members of the judiciary and their cronies, leaving nothing for its nationwide legitimate creditors;

(2) Monies payable "to the federal court" were diverted to the private pockets of the judicial cronies;

(3) Millions of dollars were extorted by the judicial cronies from Hyman Raffe to avoid incarceration;

(4) The federal judiciary are openly and brazenly defrauding the federal government and American taxpayer;

(5) Dennis F. Vilella was convicted and has been incarcerated for more than four (4) years for crimes that were never committed; and

(6) On an ongoing basis I am being made the subject of unjustifiable judicial vituperation, almost invariably where jurisdiction does not exist.

b. The aforementioned, and other, criminal rackets are facilitated with the aid and assistance of West Publishing Company, located in St. Paul Minnesota.

c. The material published and stored by West, which is constantly republished, is under the exclusive control of West and the judiciary, which material have been intentionally and deliberately falsified to conceal and advance ongoing criminal racketeering adventures.

Exhibit "A"

November 20, 1991

d. Lawyers, faced with such criminal racketeering activities by the judiciary and their cronies, must betray their clients and trust, or else the records of West are inundated with injurious falsehoods, even when jurisdiction is absent.

4a. Puccini Clothes, Ltd. -- "the judicial fortune cookie" -- was involuntarily dissolved on June 4, 1980, and by law an accounting must be "filed at least once a year". However, in the more than 11 years since it was dissolved not a single accounting has been filed.

b. In every American jurisdiction, before a court-appointed receiver and his bonding company can be discharged, a final accounting must be filed and approved.

c. The records of West will reveal that a "final accounting" for the judicial trust assets of Puccini was "approved" by Referee Donald Diamond.

d. However if the grand jury, by subpoena, compels the receiver, Lee Feltman, Esq., or Attorney General Robert Abrams, or Presiding Justice Francis T. Murphy, or Fidelity & Deposit of Maryland, or anyone else, to produce such "final accounting" or any one of the other 11 accountings required to be filed, you will find that not a single accounting exists.

e. Members of the judiciary and their cronies took all the assets, leaving nothing for the nationwide legitimate creditors.

f. The engineering of this 'phantom', 'non-existent' "final accounting" for Puccini involves my compelled involuntary presence in Minnesota, which will be made the subject of a separate and subsequent communication to you.

5a. The records of West will reveal that substantial fine monies were made payable "to the federal court", under the Order of U.S. District Court Judge Eugene H. Nickerson.

b. However, such monies were never received by the federal court, as a subpoena to the Clerk of that Court will reveal.

c. Instead, those monies were diverted into the private pockets of Kreindler & Relkin, P.C. and Citibank, N.A., as a subpoena upon them will reveal.

d. A subpoena served upon Chief U.S. Circuit Court Judge James L. Oakes of the Second Circuit will reveal that such criminal diversion of monies from the federal treasury to private pockets was ratified by the Chief Judge -- the highest judicial official in the states of New York, Connecticut and Vermont.

November 20, 1991

6a. Hyman Raffe was one of three convicted and sentenced to be incarcerated, as the records of West will reveal. However, unlike the other two, he never served any time.

b. As independently investigated, reported and published by Mr. Jonathan Ferziger of United Press, International:

"By signing three extraordinary agreements in 1985, however, Raffe agreed ... In exchange, the court agreed to let him go free. The tab so far has come to more than \$2.5 million, paid to both the Feltman and Kreindler firms. Raffe continues to pay with checks from his A.R. Fuels Co. business. [emphasis supplied]

As long as Raffe keeps paying, and so the written agreements read, he will not be incarcerated. Therefore, he continues to pay, pay, and pay, to these "judicial indulgence peddlers" under continuous threats that he will be incarcerated if he refuses.

7a. The law is clear, when a federal official or employee is sued for money damages, unless he obtains an Attorney General's certification that he "was acting within the scope of his office or employment at the time of the incident out of which the claim arose" (28 U.S.C. §2679[d]), the official or employee defends the action at his own cost and expense.

b. The defense of a federal official, by an attorney from the Department of Justice, at federal cost and expense, without a "scope certification" is a fraud upon the federal treasury.

c. Obviously judges who are engaged in diverting monies payable "to the federal court" to the private pockets of their cronies, cannot obtain any Attorney General's "scope certification".

d. Notwithstanding the aforementioned, and concealed on the records of West, such corrupt judges are being represented by federal attorneys, at federal cost and expense, without any "scope certification".

e. In short, federal judges, on the federal payroll, who sentence others for defrauding the federal government, are themselves defrauding that same federal government, which misconduct is being concealed by West.

8a. Dennis F. Vilella has been incarcerated for more than 4 years for crimes that never occurred.

November 20, 1991

b. Exhibit "A-1" is the complete uncorroborated testimony of the alleged victim. Exhibit "A-2" are the alleged hospital X-Ray and CAT Scan Reports which District Attorney Denis Dillon concealed from the jury. Exhibit "A-3" is the unlawful removal by U.S. District Court Judge Gerard L. Goettel of a motion in Vilella v. Santagata, which exposed such fraud and tried to remedy this gross miscarriage of justice.

c(1) Where the hospital X-Ray and CAT Scan Reports of the alleged victims head are negative, would any juror have believed that the alleged victim was struck "on the head", by a "tire iron", "violently", approximately "20 times"?

(2) Would any juror have believed the testimony of the alleged victim that she sustained "six skull fractures", had they seen her hospital reports which revealed such fractures did not exist?

d(1) Vilella, a married man, with two small children, a college graduate, with a clean criminal record, defended himself, pro se, contending that he knew nothing about this "tire iron murder attempt" since he was not there.

(2) However, on appeal he was represented by Robert Rivers, Esq., who had his own personal problems with District Attorney Dillon, since Rivers, inter alia, had forged clients names to checks and converting the proceeds to his own use.

(3) Rivers, under a corrupt leniency arrangement with Dillon, agreed to conceal the Vilella hospital records from the appellate court.

e. Notwithstanding the Dillon-Rivers concealment, I made the trial and appellate judges aware of the true nature of the events, including the concealed hospital reports.

f. Nevertheless, for reasons which they should be compelled to explain under your subpoena, these jurists concealed the true nature of the events on the records of West --- reasons that you will find shocking, depraved and barbaric, in addition to being unlawful.

g. One day before the Vilella motion, which exposed the aforementioned fraud, and there being no opposition to anything stated in such Vilella motion, U.S. District Judge Gerard L. Goettel removed the motion papers from the Clerk's Office ("A-3"), and as a result thereof, Vilella remains incarcerated for crimes that never occurred.

h. Needless to say, the records of West, do not reveal the aforementioned unopposed motion, or its unlawful removal by Judge Goettel.

9a. The records of West are inundated with invective against me and/or persons believed associated with me, which invective is constantly republished, and deprives me of due process, from New York to Seattle Washington.

b. In every instance of such publication and republication by West, there has been no personal and/or subject matter jurisdiction and/or due process.

c. "Jurisdiction", as a legal term, means "lawful power", the absence of which renders the determination a nullity.

d. Thus, the records of West, reveal that on numerous and repeated occasions I was convicted of non-summary criminal contempt.

e. However, as with other crimes, before any person can be convicted, with fines and terms of incarceration imposed thereon, as a matter of ministerial compulsion, the person must be afforded the opportunity for a trial.

f. In Raffe v. Citibank (84 Civ. 305 [EDNY-1984], aff'd without opinion 779 F.2d 914 [2nd Cir.-1985]); Raffe v. Riccobono (113 A.D.2d 1038, 493 N.Y.S.2d 70 [1st Dept.-1985]); Raffe v. Feltman, Karesh & Major (113 A.D.2d 1038, 493 N.Y.S.2d 70 [1st Dept.-1985]) and Barr v. Sassower (121 A.D.2d 324, 503 N.Y.S.2d 392 [1st Dept.-1986], app. dis. 68 N.Y.2d 807, 506 N.Y.S.1d 1037 [1986]), there was no trial nor opportunity for a trial, rendering such convictions jurisdictional infirm, null and void, although such infirmity is concealed on the records of West.

g(1) In Sassower v. Sheriff ((824 F.2d 184 [2nd Cir.-1987]), the entire published diatribe, as appears on the records of West was concocted, contrived and fabricated, including the portion which reads:

"Sassower refused to appear at a hearing before the court appointed referee" [p. 185] ... "Sassower was notified by the attorney for the receiver that he was required to appear before the referee for proceedings on the criminal contempt motion and cross-motions." [p. 187]. ... "[Sassower] failed to appear." [p. 187]... "the opportunity for a hearing that was afforded was appropriate under the circumstances" [p. 189]... "Sassower was ... given a reasonable opportunity to be heard" [p. 189] ... "Sassower ... waived that right [to a hearing] by failing to appear" [p. 190] ... "he [Sassower] has repeatedly refused to appear before Referee Diamond" [p. 190] ... "explicitly warned him [Sassower] of the consequences of his failure to appear before the referee" [p. 190]."

November 20, 1991

(2) There is not a scintilla of evidence to support the aforementioned or much of the other defamatory material in said published decision. Indeed the Court records, which can be subpoenaed by you, will reveal the facts to be the contrary and that there was no jurisdiction over me or due process afforded.

h(1) From Judge Goettel in an action in which I am not a party, not permitted to participate or file any papers comes an unending amount of defamatory material, which is stored on the records of West and thereafter republished.

(2) Thus, at 752 F. Supp. 1182, 1188 [SDNY-1991] there appears the following false and defamatory material:

"The defendants have articulated 14 reasons why the ... application was denied. Rather than attempt to paraphrase them, we quote directly from the Lake Street defendants' submissions: (a) the highly visible and audible arrest of GEORGE SASSOWER in the building and the resultant terror of the other residents in seeing him lurking about the building. (b) the use of the apartment by GEORGE SASSOWER for the apparently illegal practice of law after he had been disbarred."

(3) From a prior proceeding (Vilella v. Santagata, 87 Civ. 1450 [GLG]), Judge Goettel had actual knowledge such allegations were false, deceptive and misleading.

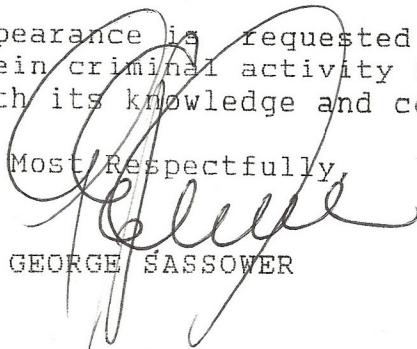
(4) Annexed is a copy of a Certificate of Good Standing issued on October 26, 1988 (Exhibit "B") -- or eight (8) months after I was arrested for allegedly practicing law without a license, which Judge Goettel knew existed when he maliciously published and over-published his aforementioned defamation.

(5) Indeed by the express judicial direction of Judge Goettel himself, in Vilella v. Santagata (supra), out of which the aforementioned jurisdictionally infirm arrest arose, I continued in his representation of Vilella.

10. Thus, as I can demonstrate, whether it be Virginia, Minnesota, California, or any other state, lawyers and judges retrieve the material stored by West, and as a result of such republished material, although void, I am intentionally denied all due process and other basic constitutional rights.

11. A personal appearance is requested so that I may show you other instances wherein criminal activity is facilitated the West facilities, often with its knowledge and consent.

Most Respectfully,


GEORGE SASSOWER

In full, Theresa Nappi's direct trial testimony, concerning the alleged assault, is as follows:

"Q What did he hit you with?
A A tire iron
Q How many times did he hit you?
A About eight or twelve.
Q What parts of your body did the
blows land?
A My head and my hands, protecting
myself. [SM-91] ...
Q Please continue.
A And then he hit me some more.
Q What did he hit you with?
A The tire iron.
Q Back in the van again?
A Yes.
Q How many times did he hit you the
second time?
A About six or seven. [SM-92]
Q What were your injuries?
A I sustained six skull fractures.
..." [SM-93]

Ms. Nappi's testimony of the event, in full, on cross-examination, conducted by Vilella, a pro se defendant, reads as follows:

"Q Mrs. Nappi, you testified that I hit you in the van approximately eight to ten times or six to ten times?
A About that. [SM-98] ...
Q Mrs. Nappi, you were hit, you said, again six to ten times in the van?
A I said anywhere from eight to twelve times.
Q Eight to twelve times in the van?
A You opened the door and ran out?
... You came behind me and dragged me back in the van.
Q Would you say you're a strong person?
A I do, but not when you're hit twelve times in the head with a tire iron when you're not expecting it. [SM-101]

Q ... You say somewhere in the Grand [Jury] Minutes I covered your mouth.

A You hit me from behind in the van and you kept hitting me and hitting me and then I somehow got out of the van and I screamed, and I couldn't do anything. You came behind me and dragged me back. I couldn't fight you. I wasn't expecting you to hit me. ... When you're hit like that and you don't know what's coming, you can't do anything. You don't have the strength to do anything, not the way you were hitting me.

Q Would you describe to the Court how it was that I was hitting you?

A Violently with everything you had to hit me.

Q Could you show us, please? [SM-103]

A Show you? You took the thing and hit me.

Q Which way? Just go through the motions.

A I didn't see the first hit because I was under the blanket, but I saw afterwards because I protected myself from it.

Q Show us the second hit.

A You stood over me and hit me like this (Indicating)

Q With the tire iron?

A With the tire iron that looks similar to that.

THE COURT: For the purpose of the record, did he raise his hand up over his head with the tire iron?

THE WITNESS: No, not all the way down over his head. ...

THE COURT; ... So he raised his hand halfway up to the head and struck down with the tire iron?

THE WITNESS: Right. ...

Q Were they tapping motions or you say violent?

A Violent." [SM-103-4]



THE
COMMUNITY
HOSPITAL
at glen cove

St Andrews Lane • Glen Cove New York 11542

DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY

Telephone: (516) 676-1742

JAMES T. DE LUCA, M.D.

Chief of Radiology

VITO J. ZUPA, M.D.

NEVIN H. OKAY, M.D.

SCOTT S. COYNE, M.D.

NAPPI, Theresa-27
Dr. Sahai
Dr. Sordi

7/27/86
Skull

ER5011466 9
#096008

Skull shows no evidence of fracture. Sutures and vascular markings are normal. Sella turcica is regular in appearance. Petrous pyramids and sphenoid wings are intact.

IMPRESSION: Normal examination of the skull.

LT
L. Tizol, MD

LT:maw
dict 7/27/86
typed 7/27/86



COMMUNITY
HOSPITAL
at glen cove

St Andrews Lane • Glen Cove, New York 11542

DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY

Telephone: (516) 676-1742

JAMES T. DE LUCA, M.D.

Chief of Radiology

VITO J. ZUPA, M.D.

NEVIN H. OKAY, M.D.

SCOTT S. COYNE, M.D.

NAPPI, Theresa-27
Dr. Sordi

7/27/86
CAT scan brain

ER5011466 9
#096008

CT scan non-contrast of the brain was performed.

No shift of midline structures is seen. No subdural collection is identified. No blood in the white or grey matter is seen. Soft tissues of the brain fail to demonstrate any gross soft tissue swelling.

IMPRESSION: See above report.

LT
L. Tizol, MD

LT:maw
dict 7/27/86
typed 7/27/86

Exhibit "A-2"

CIVIL DOCKET CONTINUATION SHEET

PLAINTIFF		DEFENDANT	DOCKET NO. 87 CIV. 1450 (GLG)
VILLELLA, et. al.		HON. M. SANTAGATA, et. al.	PAGE 6 OF _____ PAGES
DATE	NR.	PROCEEDINGS	
10.16.87	-	Original record on appeal in the above entitled proceeding has been certified and transmitted to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit this date	
3-16-88	43	FLD: MANDATE from the U.S.C.A. 2nd Circuit.... Judgment affirmed. A TRUE COPY ELAINE B. GOLDSMITH CLERK	
1-9-91	44	FLD. NOTICE OF MOTION set on 1-18-91 at 10:00 a.m. before Judge Beittel for an order vacating and declaring null and void the above proceedings. REMOVED PER MEMORANDUM FROM STACY ROSENBERG, GLG'S LAW CLERK - LHL	
01.17.91	44	FLD. MEMORANDUM from Stacy Rosenberg requesting that docket #44 be removed from the docket.	

Exhibit "A-3"

CERTIFICATE OF GOOD STANDING

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

)
)
) SS.

I, ROBERT C. HEINEMANN, Clerk of the United States
DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

DO HEREBY CERTIFY That
duly admitted to practice in said Court on
and is in good standing in said Court.

GEORGE SASSOWER was
MAY 14th , 19 53 ,

Dated at BROOKLYN, NEW YORK
on OCTOBER 26 , 19 88 .

ROBERT C. HEINEMANN

Clerk

By Donna Daniel,
DONNA DANIEL Deputy Clerk.

⊕

Exhibit "B"

GEORGE SASSOWER

16 LAKE STREET
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. 10603

914-949-2169

November 20, 1991

Ass't U.S. Attorney Thor Jacobson
District of Minnesota
U.S. Courthouse,
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55401

Re: Grand Jury Application

Dear Mr. Jacobson,

1. With respect to our telephone conversation this morning, the "cold" forwarding of my letter of November 13, 1991 to the grand jury, without more, would not be sufficient, since obviously it does not contain some of my material about the misconduct of your office or the misconduct by members of the Minnesota judiciary.

Nor, in view of the aforementioned, could you answer, with the "appearance of justice", some of the questions that might be posed to you by the grand jury.

2. However, to make the matter more comprehensible to you and the grand jury, enclosed find a further and prior submission that I desire to make to the grand jury.

This will be supplemented by my evidence of the situation at the Federal Medical Facilities in Rochester Minnesota -- "the American Gulag" -- as I saw it to be during my stay two years ago, which is also a matter of grand jury concern.

3. I assume from our conversation that neither Judge Lay, nor Assistant U.S. Attorney Barbara L. Herwig, nor anyone from your office has denied that federal representation, at federal expense, of those who have not been "scope certified" was not a fraud on the federal purse (see *Sassower v. Dosal*, 744 F. Supp. 908 [Mn.-1990]; *Sassower v. Carlson*, 930 F.2d 583 [8th Cir.-1991]).

Herwig, although Washington based, asserted in her Brief that she was acting as part of your Minnesota office.

4. Your office and Herwig should have directed their energies at recovering monies which were diverted from "the federal court" to the pockets of the judicial cronies, not defended those jurists involved in such diversion and similar criminal activities.

Exhibit "B"

Ass't U.S. Attorney Thor Jacobson

November 20, 1991

When you read the papers in your files in the above matter, which you stated you have not done as yet, I think you will agree that there was lawless activity by members of the judiciary and the Department of Justice, including by your office.

5. The Vilella matter, is particularly outrageous, since it involves the incarceration of a person, now for more than four (4) years, for crimes that were never committed by anyone.

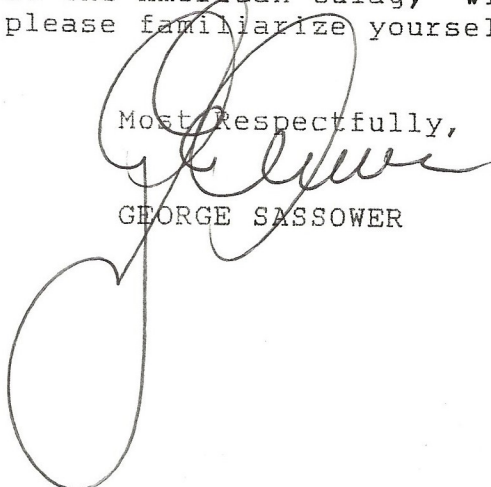
In any grand jury inquiry, I would desire that such grand jurors be specifically advised that they might subpoena the testimony of District Attorney Denis Dillon and inspect his records.

Incarcerating me in Minnesota, so as to silence me about Vilella and other matters of judicial and prosecutorial misconduct, is a matter of your grand jury concern.

6. I believe the grand jury should be informed about the number of other cases I saw in Rochester where the incarceration at that facility was the result of prosecutorial and/or judicial misconduct.

7. The situation at the American Gulag, will shortly follow, but in the meantime, please familiarize yourself with the file.

Most Respectfully,


GEORGE SASSOWER