

In The
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
October Term, 1990
No. 90-

-----x
GEORGE SASSOWER,

Petitioner,

-against-

WHITEFORD, TAYLOR & PRESTON; FIDELITY AND DEPOSIT
COMPANY OF MARYLAND; STAFFORD, FREY, COOPER &
STEWART; GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA;
LEE FELTMAN; FELTMAN, KARESH, MAJOR & FARBMAN;
KREINDLER & RELKIN, P.C.; CITIBANK, N.A.; JEFFREY
L. SAPIR; WILLIAM L. DWYER; JAMES L. OAKS; WILFRED
FEINBERG; CHARLES L. BRIEANT; GEORGE C. PRATT;
EUGENE H. NICKERSON; WILLIAM C. CONNER; NICHOLAS H.
POLITAN; SOL WACHTLER; FRANCIS T. MURPHY; XAVIER C.
RICCOBONO; DONALD DIAMOND; ALVIN F. KLEIN; DAVID B.
SAXE; IRA GAMMERMAN; MARTIN EVANS; DENIS DILLON;
and ROBERT ABRAMS,

Respondents.

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SUPREME COURT, U.S.

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PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI
TO THE CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FOURTH CIRCUIT
x-----x

x-----x
RULE 11 MOTION
x-----x

This affirmation is made pursuant to Rule 11 of
the Rules of this Court, and affirmant sets forth herein some of
the many reasons for immediate and expeditious review.

The contents of the Petition is presumed and
needless repetition will be avoided in this motion/affirmation.

1. Where, as here, the machinery of justice has been
seriously corrupted, including at the Circuit Court level, the
situation must be expeditiously remedied.

2. Where, delay causes more jurists to become
enveloped in corrupt activities, the need for immediate and
decisive action is compelling.

3. Although the core of these criminally corrupt activities centers itself in the New York-Second Circuit bailiwick, such corruption radiates to a number of other circuits, as well.

Thus, in addition to the Second Circuit, similar petitions have been or are being prepared for filing from the Circuit Courts of the Third, Eighth and Ninth Circuits.

Obviously, they should be reviewed simultaneously or contemporaneously, particularly since they all follow a substantially similar scenario.

4. There is an inordinate, needless and intentional delay at the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals (cf. Walker v. City of Birmingham, 388 U.S. 307 [1967]).

5. A review of the disparate rules of the various federal judicial districts reveals differing opinion concerning the interpretation of the commerce and privilege clauses of the U.S. Constitution, as applied by this Court in Barnard v. Thorstenn (489 U.S. 546 [1989]) and Shapiro v. Thompson (394 U.S. 618 [1969]).

Thus, in the District of Maryland, the local rules having been amended in response to Barnard v. Thorstenn (supra), requires a local address for pro se litigants who reside in states near or contiguous to Maryland, but pro hac vice or those involved in multi-district litigation can reside and have their offices in Alaska, Hawaii or Guam.

6. The power of a District Court judge to prohibit litigation in that District against citizens and residents of

that district is the planned scenario of Chief Judge CHARLES L. BRIEANT of the Southern District of New York, a prime participant in this criminal racketeering adventure.

* * *

1. Oversimplified, the following is the course of judicial corruption in the matter involving PUCCINI CLOTHES, LTD. ["Puccini"], which was involuntarily dissolved on June 4, 1980, with emphasis on the events in the Fourth Circuit.

a. All of Puccini's assets were made the subject of larceny and unlawful plundering by the judicial cronies, leaving nothing for the legitimate stockholders and creditors, including those in the Fourth Circuit.

b. Under the aforementioned scheme the court-appointed receiver cannot account for his judicial trust, a mandatory requirement in every American jurisdiction, consequently he and his co-conspirators arranged for NYS Referee DONALD DIAMOND ["Diamond"] to "approve" a "phantom accounting".

c. As part of this sham and essentially ex parte proceeding, FIDELITY & DEPOSIT COMPANY OF MARYLAND ["F&D"] was discharged of its obligations under its bond.

d(1) Those who protested such judicial thievery and corruption were repeatedly convicted fined and/or incarcerated without the opportunity of a trial or without any live testimony in support thereof.

(2) Where the fines were payable "to the [federal] court" they were criminally diverted to the private pockets of the judicial cronies.

(3) Raffe threatened with seven (7) years of incarceration under such trialess convictions, agreed to pay the judicial cronies millions of dollars, and was not incarcerated.

(4) Petitioner who refused to involve himself in such corrupt activities, pay extortion monies, or remain silent about judicial corruption, was repeatedly incarcerated.

e. Since the court-appointed receiver cannot account, they solicited the active aid of a corrupt judges such as U.S. District Judge WILLIAM C. CONNER ["Conner"] who without a trial, without an opportunity for a trial, without any live testimony issued a transparently invalid injunctive order against, inter alia, petitioner which, inter alia, purportedly prevented him from demanding an accounting (Raffe v. Doe, 619 F. Supp. 891 [SDNY-1985]). Petitioner was not even a party to such litigation nor were his interest placed in interest in such litigation.

f. When Judge Conner was "caught cold" fixing cases related to the Puccini matter, the prime judicial fixor becomes Chief Judge CHARLES L. BRIEANT ["Brieant"] of the Southern District of New York.

g(1) Thus, the corrupt Referee Diamond, as part of the fraud, under a trialess procedure recommended that HYMAN RAFFE ["Raffe"] be convicted of 71 counts of non-summary criminal contempt and petitioner of 63 counts.

(2) As independently investigated and published by Mr. Jonathan Ferziger of United Press International:

"By signing three extraordinary agreements in 1985, however, Raffe agreed to foot all legal costs incurred ... for defending against Sassower. In exchange, the court agreed to let him go

free. The tab so far has come to more than \$2.5 million Raffe continues to pay with checks from his A.R. Fuels Co. business. 'That's outrageous. It's unbelievable. It's disturbing. . . .' Said Attorney General Abrams when he saw copies of the checks. Abrams is the statutory watchdog over court-appointed receivers like Feltman." [emphasis supplied]

As long as Raffe keeps paying, and so the written agreement reads, he will not be incarcerated. So Raffe pays, pays and pays to various attorneys in the Fourth Circuit, none representing his legitimate interests (Wood v Georgia, 450 U.S. 261, 265 n. 5 [1981]).

All of the aforementioned were omitted in the fabricated, contrived, and concocted opinion of Circuit Court Judge GEORGE C. PRATT ["Pratt"] (Sassower v. Sheriff, 824 F.2d 184 [2d Cir.-1987]), another corrupt jurist in the Second Circuit.

h. Such extortion payments were being made in the District of Maryland and the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals all with the knowledge of the federal judges therein.

2a. A prime participant of this criminal adventure, particularly with respect to the extortion payments being made by Raffe, is Chief Judge Briant.

b. Chief Judge Briant employs his exalted judicial office to "fix" his colleagues not only in his judicial district, but elsewhere as well.

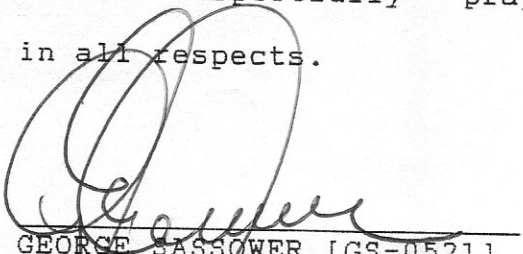
c. Any order, particularly those without due process, which deprives a litigant to access to the court for irresistible compelling relief, has the markings of Judge Briant and FELTMAN, KARESH, MAJOR & FARBMAN, Esqs.

3. A full briefing will reveal judicial corruption quantum leaps more egregious than anything heretofore known in American judicial history.

4. The aforementioned is stated to be true under the penalty of perjury.

WHEREFORE, it is respectfully prayed that affirmant's motion be granted in all respects.

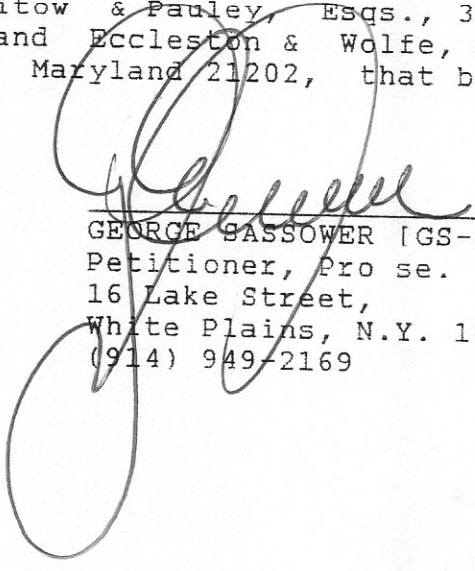
Dated: February 13, 1991


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

CERTIFICATION OF SERVICE

On February 16, 1991, I served a true copy of this Motion/ Affirmation by mailing same in a sealed postage paid envelope, first class, addressed to Hon. Kenneth W. Starr, U.S. Solicitor General and Assistant U.S. Attorney, Barbara L. Hertig, 10th & Constitution Ave., Washington, D.C. 20530; Whiteford, Taylor & Preston, Esqs., Seven Saint Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21202-1626; Quinn, Ward and Kershaw, P.A., 113 West Monument Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21201; Ass't. N.Y.S. Atty. Gen. Carolyn Cairns Olson, 120 Broadway, New York, New York 10271; Semmes, Bowen and Semmes, Esqs., 250 West Pratt Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21201; Snitow & Pauley, Esqs., 345 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017, and Eccleston & Wolfe, Esqs., 729 East Pratt Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21202, that being their last known addresses.

Dated: February 16, 1991


GEORGE SASSOWER [GS-0512]
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