

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

-----x
In re:

GEORGE SASSOWER,
Petitioner,
-----x

x-----x
PETITION FOR WRIT OF MANDAMUS and PROHIBITION
TO THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
x-----x

x-----x
STAY MOTION
x-----x

This affirmation is made in support of a motion staying respondents' representation by United States Solicitor General in this Honorable Court.

1. The respondents in this matter are in a privately motivated criminal racketeering adventure which has included the diversion of monies payable "to the [federal] court" to the private pockets of their cronies.

The U.S. Solicitor General, on the federal payroll, is supposed to represent the interests of the United States (U.S. v. Providence Journal, 485 U.S. 693 [1988]), not those officials who employ their office to divert government monies to private interests and obstruct attempts at recovery.

2. Furthermore, the interests of the United States is not to defend those who convict and incarcerate, without benefit of a trial, unless they "pay-off" the cronies of the New York-Second Circuit judiciary.

As independently investigated, reported and published in, inter alia, the Village Voice (June 6, 1988) by Mr. JONATHAN FERZIGER ["Ferziger"] of UNITED PRESS, INTERNATIONAL ["UPI"]:

"By signing three extraordinary agreements in 1985, however, Raffe agreed to foot all legal costs incurred by Feltman's firm and Citibank's lawyers, Kreindler & Relkin, 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, paid to both the Feltman and Kreindler firms. 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 one of the written agreement reads, he will not be incarcerated, as was affirmant who refuses to involve himself in such activities.

3. The Solicitor General cannot, legally or ethically, represent the interests of the United States and simultaneously represent those who are criminally diverting monies to private pockets or usurping judicial power to extort millions of dollars.

The United States is entitled to "zealous" representation by an attorney with "undivided loyalty", no less than a private individual (Wood v. Georgia, 450 U.S. 261 [1981]).

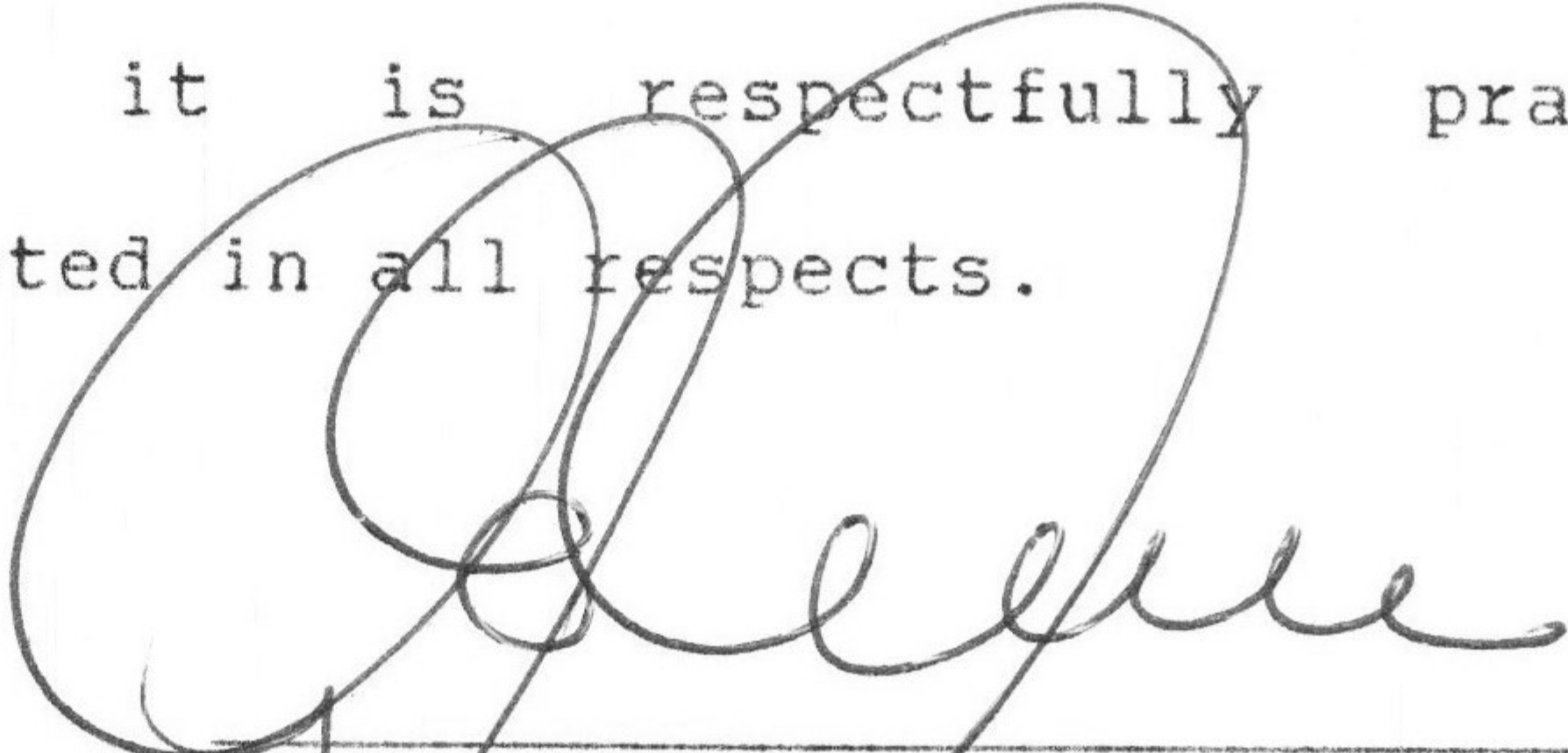
4. Since the public is entitled to know the manner the judiciary and the government attorney conduct themselves, petitioner is continuing his practice of advising the media and public interest groups of the events.

Burdening the American taxpayer with the expenses of the U.S. Solicitor's Office in defending those who divert monies from the federal treasury is an outrageous, to say the least.

5. 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: January 28, 1991

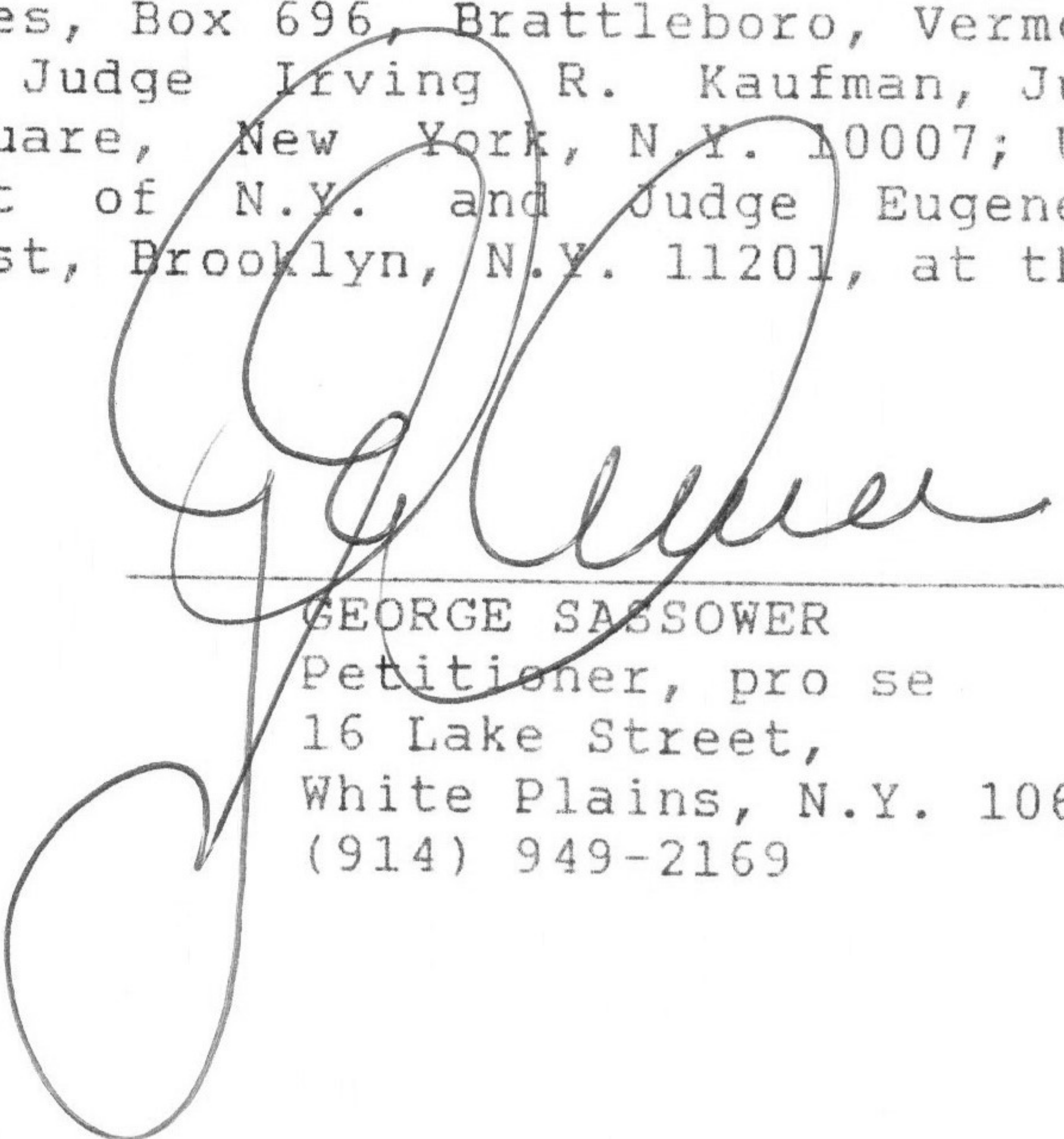


GEORGE SASSOWER [GS-0521]

CERTIFICATION OF SERVICE

On January 30, 1991, I served a true copy of this Affirmation by mailing same in a sealed envelope, first class, addressed to Hon. Kenneth W. Starr, U.S. Solicitor General, 10th & Constitution Ave., Washington, D.C. 20530; Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, Foley Square, New York, N.Y. 10007; Chief Judge James L. Oakes, Box 696, Brattleboro, Vermont, 05301; Judge Wilfred Feinberg, Judge Irving R. Kaufman, Judge Thomas J. Meskill, Foley Square, New York, N.Y. 10007; U.S. District Court: Eastern District of N.Y. and Judge Eugene H. Nickerson, 225 Cadman Plaza East, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11201, at their last known addresses.

Dated: January 30, 1991



GEORGE SASSOWER
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