

In the
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
October Term, 1992
No.

-----x
GEORGE SASSOWER,
Petitioner,

-against-

KREINDLER & RELKIN, P.C.; CITIBANK,
N.A.; JEROME H. BARR; LEE FELTMAN;
FELTMAN, KARESH & MAJOR; HOWARD M.
BERGSON; ROBERT ABRAMS; EUGENE H.
NICKERSON; THOMAS J. MESKILL;
WILFRED FEINBERG; HELEN KAUFMAN,
as executrix of the Estate of
IRVING KAUFMAN; JAMES L. OAKES;
CHARLES L. BRIEANT; FRANCIS T.
MURPHY; XAVIER C. RICCOBONO;
ANDREW J. MALONEY; WEST PUBLISHING
COMPANY; MEAD DATA CENTRAL, INC.;
and LAWYERS CO-OPERATIVE PUBLISHING
COMPANY,

Respondents.
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x-----x
PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI
to the
U.S. CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

x-----x
x-----x
MOTION/APPLICATION FOR STAY/INJUNCTION
and
RECUSAL APPLICATION OF ASSOCIATE JUSTICE CLARENCE THOMAS

x-----x
GEORGE SASSOWER
Petitioner, pro se
16 Lake Street
White Plains, NY 10603
914-949-2169

Petitioner moves this Court, pending the filing of a
petition for a writ of certiorari to the U.S. Circuit Court of
Appeals for the Second Circuit, to:

1a. Stay and/or enjoin the legal recognition of a federal non-summary criminal contempt conviction of petitioner rendered without a trial, without the opportunity for a trial, without any confrontation rights, in absentia, and without live testimony in support thereof (Raffe v. Citibank, EDNY 84 Civ. 0305 [EHN]); which was thereafter escalated to a "serious" crime when petitioner refused to remain silent and inactive about judicial corruption in the New York - Second Circuit judicial bailiwicks, and then employing such, ex post facto, "serious" crime status, disbarred petitioner; alternatively

b. Compel, under a mandatory stay or injunction, the Second Circuit Court of Appeals ["respondent"] to accept and expeditiously adjudicate petitioner's "28 U.S.C. §1254[2] certification motion" and "Rule 23.3 stay application".

2a. Compel, under a mandatory stay or injunction, the respondent to expeditiously undertake the necessary action to recover, in favor of "the federal court", the fine monies which, under the aforementioned criminal conviction, were made payable "to the ['federal'] court", but diverted to private pockets.

b. Stay and/or enjoin the respondent, an Article III branch of government, from improperly influencing, directly or indirectly, the Department of Justice, an Article II branch of government in, e.g., not taking any affirmative action to recover the aforementioned diverted monies from private pockets, in favor of "the federal court".

3. Compel, under a mandatory stay or injunction, the respondent to expeditiously cause MEAD DATA CENTRAL, INC. ["Lexis"] and WEST PUBLISHING COMPANY ["West" and "Westlaw"] to correct its republications and distributions of judicial decisions, which intentionally conceal the constitutional and jurisdictional infirmities, causing petitioner continuing constitutional injuries.

THE CORRUPTION OF CHIEF U.S. CIRCUIT COURT JUDGE
THOMAS J. MESKILL
and
[FORMER] CHIEF U.S. CIRCUIT COURT JUDGE
JAMES L. OAKES

IN A NUTSHELL: -- The judicial concessions and admissions set forth herein, by members of the judiciary, reveals a charted course of egregious criminal racketeering conduct, with the active participation of, inter alia, Chief U.S. Circuit Court Judge THOMAS J. MESKILL ["Meskill"] and former Chief U.S. Circuit Court Judge JAMES L. OAKES ["Oakes"].

To advance and conceal these criminal racketeering activities, the aforementioned federal jurists, together with former Chief U.S. District Court Judge CHARLES L. BRIEANT ["Oakes"] of the Southern District of New York have corrupted jurists in the Third, Fourth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth and District of Columbia Circuits, appellate and nisi prius.

Respondent's corruption of the District of Columbia Circuit, involved [then] Circuit Court Judge CLARENCE THOMAS ["Thomas"], and petitioner respectfully requests that in any one-judge application, Associate Justice Thomas recuse himself.

1. In addition to diverting monies payable "to the federal court" to private pockets, members of the respondent, its district court judges, and state judges and officials are involved in the larceny of judicial trust assets, extortion, bankruptcy fraud, defrauding the federal government by obtaining federal services, at federal cost and expense, for personal activities, not reporting "taxable income", not paying their taxes on such income, a brutal disregard of civil rights, and other egregious criminal activities, as here partially demonstrated.

3a. The manifest invalidity of the trial, without live testimony, convictions of petitioner and HYMAN RAFFE ["Raffe"] by U.S. District Court Judge EUGENE H. NICKERSON ["Nickerson"] in Raffe v. Citibank (supra) was, without opinion, published or otherwise, and affirmed by a panel which included [then] Chief U.S. Circuit Court Judge WILFRED FEINBERG, [the late] Circuit Court Judge IRVING R. KAUFMAN ["Kaufman"] and Circuit Court Judge Meskill, without a published opinion (Raffe v. Citibank, 779 F.2d 37 [2d Cir.- 1985]).

b(1) It was after the Circuit Court's affirmance, that the monies payable "to the federal court" were diverted to KREINDLER & RELKIN, P.C. ["K&F"] and its client, CITIBANK, N.A. ["Citibank"], and the federal court received nothing, as court, and other records, confirm.

(2) It was K&R and Citibank that engineered the larceny of the judicial trust assets of PUCCINI CLOTHES, LTD. ["Puccini"], in which Raffe and petitioner had constitutionally protected money judgments, stock and other legally protected interests.

c. It was after the Circuit Court's affirmance, that such trialess, manifestly unconstitutional conviction was elevated, ex post facto, to a "serious" crime and petitioner was disbarred thereunder.

d. Along with undenied evidence of "pay-offs" resulting in the aforementioned unconstitutional convictions, petitioner had an absolute right to a writ of coram nobis and Rule 60(b), independent action, relief.

e. Notwithstanding the continuing constitutional injuries caused by such conviction, thereafter escalated to a "serious" crime, the U.S. Magistrate Judge (Exhibit "A") and District Court Judge denied petitioner the right to prosecute such action (Exhibit "B").

4a. The New York State - Second Circuit judiciary have bootstrapped manifestly jurisdictional infirm decisions into facial validity by enjoining petitioner's right to access to the court for relief, including for original habeas corpus, coram nobis, Rule 60(b)[4], Rule 60(b)[5] and Rule 60(b) independent actions or motions, except by permission, invariably unavailable.

c. In late 1992, petitioner was able to partially and collaterally run the New York - Second Circuit judicial gauntlet, resulting in some decisive judicial concession and admissions of corruption.

5. In Sassower v. Abrams (SDNY 92-8515 [PKL]), the defendant, former Chief Circuit Court Judge Oakes, admitted the following to be true (Petitioner's Notice to Admit, dated November 27, 1992):

" 3. You were Chief Judge of the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit until this past summer.

4. You are aware that in Raffe v. Citibank (84 Civ. 0305 [EHN]), GS [plaintiff] and HYMAN RAFFE ['Raffe'] were convicted of non-summary criminal contempt without a trial, without the opportunity of a trial, without any right of confrontation, and without any live testimony in support of such U.S. District Court Judge EUGENE H. NICKERSON ['Nickerson'] convictions.

5. You are aware that the 'fine' monies under such Judge Nickerson trialess, without live testimony, convictions were payable 'to the [federal] court'.

6. After the GS [plaintiff] trialess Judge Nickerson conviction was elevated to the status of a 'serious' crime and he was disbarred, GS [plaintiff] filed a disciplinary complaint which you adjudicated (Docket No. 87-8503).

7. From such disciplinary complaint against, inter alia, Judge Nickerson, you were aware of some of the essential and decisive constitutional and/or jurisdictional infirmities of such conviction.

8. You never entertained any doubts since you became a federal judge that a conviction for non-summary criminal contempt, without a trial, without the opportunity for a trial, without any confrontation rights, and without any live testimony in support thereof, was void. [emphasis supplied]

9. You never entertained any doubt that the Judge Nickerson trialess convictions were a constitutional and/or jurisdictional nullity. [emphasis supplied]

10. Nevertheless, as a Circuit Judge, and thereafter as Chief Judge, you permitted such criminal trialess convictions to remain extant, even when such conviction was elevated to the status of a 'serious' crime and became the pre-text for disbaring GS [plaintiff].

11. You have permitted such trialess convictions to remain extant, although you knew that it was causing GS [plaintiff] to be denied his basic constitutional rights, including his right to access to the courts for relief in the Second and other circuits.

12. You are and have been aware that the monies payable 'to the [federal] court' were diverted to KREINDLER & RELKIN, P.C. ['K&R'], CITIBANK, N.A. ['Citibank'] and/or JEROME H. BARR, Esq. ['Barr'], but you have done nothing to remedy such matter."

6a. For egregious criminal conduct, which includes the diversion of monies from the federal court to private pockets, neither the Attorney General of the United States, nor any U.S. attorneys in the Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth or District of Columbia Circuit would issue 28 U.S.C. §2679[d] "scope" certificates (28 U.S.C. §15.3) for any federal judge involved in these criminal racketeering adventures.

b. Nevertheless, employing the clout of their offices, federal judges have been able to dragoon federal representation, at federal cost and expense, to defend personal capacity tort actions without 28 U.S.C. §2679[d] "scope" status or a United States substitution.

c. In Sassower v. McFadden (SDNY 92-9221 [PKL]), as part of petitioner's Local Rule 3g Statement ["Uncontroverted Facts"], the following was conceded to be true:

" 1. None of the federal defendants, represented by the U.S. Attorney, including [Chief U.S. District Court Judge] CHARLES L. BRIEANT ['Brieant'], [U.S. District Court Judge] GERARD L. GOETTEL ['Goettel'], [Second Circuit Court Judge] JON O. NEWMAN ['Newman'], [Chief U.S. Circuit Court Judge] GILBERT S. MERRITT ['Merritt'] [of the Sixth Circuit], and [U.S. Magistrate Judge] MICHAEL R. MERZ ['Merz'] [of Ohio], have applied for and/or received a 28 U.S.C. §2679[d] 'scope' certificate.

2. The federal defendants being represented by the U.S. Attorney, including Brieant, Goettel, Newman, Merritt and/or Merz, know and are clearly aware that such federal representation, at federal cost and expense, in this personal capacity action is unauthorized (28 U.S.C. §547), and that they are defrauding the federal purse. [emphasis supplied]

3. The U.S. Attorney OTTO G. OBERMAIER ['Obermaier'] and Assistant U.S. Attorney ROBERT W. SADOWSKI ['Sadowski'] also know and are aware that in this personal capacity action, their representation of the federal defendants is unauthorized and they are defrauding the federal purse. [emphasis supplied]

4. Obermaier, Sadowski and the federal defendants in this action, including Brieant, Goettel, Newman, Merritt and/or Merz, know and are aware that their actions as alleged herein, which includes the diversion of monies payable 'to the federal court' to private pockets, are contrary to the legitimate and monetary interests of the United States. [emphasis supplied]

5. Obermaier, Sadowski and the federal defendants in this action, including Brieant, Goettel, Newman, Merritt and/or Merz, know and are aware that their actions as alleged herein, are criminal in nature and violative of the federal criminal code. [emphasis supplied]

6. The federal defendants being represented by the Obermaier and/or Sadowski, including Brieant, Goettel, Newman, Merritt and/or Merz, as well as Obermaier and Sadowski, are aware that such personal capacity civil representation for criminal activities itself, compromises and obstructs the ability of the U.S. Attorney to prosecute them for their criminal activity in this jurisdiction. [emphasis supplied]

7. The federal defendants being represented by the Obermaier and/or Sadowski, including Brieant, Goettel, Newman, Merritt and/or Merz, as well as Obermaier and Sadowski, are aware that such personal capacity civil representation violates the constitutional scheme for the separation of powers, and is unconstitutional. [emphasis supplied]

8. The federal defendants being represented by the Obermaier and/or Sadowski, including Brieant, Goettel, Newman, Merritt and/or Merz, as well as Obermaier and Sadowski, are aware that such personal capacity civil representation, at federal cost and expense, is effectively an unlawful increase in these defendants' compensation, constitutes 'taxable income', and that they defendants have no intention of reporting such 'taxable income' on their tax returns, or paying taxes upon such income."; [emphasis supplied]

7a. Betraying his statutory fiduciary obligations to involuntarily dissolved corporations, N.Y. State Attorney General ROBERT ABRAMS ["Abrams"], the quintessential participant in this criminal racket, centered about the larceny and plundering of judicial trust assets by members of the New York - Second Circuit judiciary and their cronies.

b. Thus, despite the Eleventh Amendment jurisdictional and constitutional infirmity of state representation, at state cost and expense, the Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth and District of Columbia Circuits, have permitted Abrams to represent himself and simultaneously those who are unlawfully raping these judicial trust assets, all at state cost and expense.

c. In Sassower v. Abrams (supra), the following was admitted by N.Y. State Appellate Division Presiding Justice FRANCIS T. MURPHY ["Murphy"], a core culprit in the larceny of judicial trust assets and the "extortion" of "millions of dollars" from Raffe to avoid incarceration under a trialess criminal conviction:

" 1. You know that in this action, in which you are a defendant, plaintiff makes claim against you in your personal, not official, capacity.

2. You have not paid, nor do you expect to pay, for your defense representation in this action.

3. You know that your legal representation in this matter is being undertaken by the Office of the N.Y. State Attorney General ROBERT ABRAMS ['Abrams'], at state cost and expense.

4. You know, as settled law, the Eleventh Amendment of the U.S. Constitution, as a jurisdictional infirmity, with exceptions not here relevant, this [federal] Court does not have subject matter jurisdiction where the cost of the litigation is at state cost and expense. [emphasis supplied]

5. You have failed to disclose to this Court that the cost and expense of this litigation against you is being borne by the state treasury, so that it might determine whether subject matter jurisdiction exists.

6. You know that you are being accused of conduct which is contrary to legitimate state interests,

7. You know that by having the state bear the cost and expense of your defense, for conduct contrary to legitimate state interest, you are defrauding the state treasury, a matter of criminal magnitude. [emphasis supplied]

8. You know that Attorney General Abrams is the statutory fiduciary of the judicial trust assets of PUCCINI CLOTHES, LTD. ['Puccini'], who has some mandatory 'duties' (e.g. Business Corporation Law §1216[a]) and extensive discretionary powers (e.g. Business Corporation Law §1214[a]).

9. You know that you have been charged with aiding and abetting the larceny of the judicial trust assets of Puccini, extortion, of receiving 'pay-offs', and other criminal activities. [emphasis supplied]

10. You are aware that Abrams, is a co-defendant with you, in this action.

11. You have solicited and/or accepted the legal representation of Abrams, although the same Assistant Attorney General is representing Abrams.

12. You have little doubt that the conduct of Attorney General Abrams's, and that of his office, in this matter is unethical and/or criminal. [emphasis supplied]

13. You have little doubt that a federal judge who ignores a manifest Eleventh Amendment violation, and the conflicting representation by Abrams, has been compromised and/or corrupted." [emphasis supplied]

8a. Essential to this systematic judicial corruption, is the republication and distribution of invalid, false and deceptive opinions by Lexis, West and Westlaw.

b. Thus, in Sassower v. Abrams (supra), former Chief Circuit Court Judge Oakes, admitted as true, the following:

" 13. You have been and are aware that the decision of U.S. District Judge WILLIAM C. CONNER ['Conner'] in Raffe v. Doe (619 F. Supp. 891 [SDNY-1985]) was the result of fraud and corruption, whose object was to conceal the larceny of the judicial trust assets of PUCCINI CLOTHES, LTD. ['Puccini'] and other criminal activities.

14. Such corruptly secured decision and Order you, as Chief Judge, have permitted to be employed and unremedied in order to advance a criminal racketeering adventure involving K&R, FELTMAN, KARESH, MAJOR & FARBMAN, Esqs. ['FKM&F'] and members of the judiciary. ...

17. There pends in the Circuit Court a number of disciplinary complaints against K&R, FKM&F, members of their firms and co-conspirators, all mandating disciplinary action. However you have wilfully refused to process these complaints.

18. You conspired with Circuit Court Judge GEORGE C. PRATT ['Pratt'], in the decision of Sassower v. Sheriff (824 F.2d 184 [2d Cir.-1987]), aware that it was factually contrived, concocted, and fabricated, and whose purpose, in reversing, was to advance a criminal racket involving the larceny of judicial trust assets and other criminal activities, including the extortion of substantial monies.

19. Although you are aware that Sassower v. Sheriff (supra) is a manifest constitutional and/or jurisdictional nullity, you have allowed such decision, as well as Raffe v. Doe (supra), to remain in effect in order to aid in the corruption of courts throughout the United States.";

c(1) MEAD DATA CENTRAL, INC. ["Lexis"] admitted in Sassower v. McFadden (supra), the following:

" 23. Notwithstanding the fact that you are aware, beyond a scintilla of doubt that the proceedings in E.R. Sassower v. Field (supra [SCUS 92-1405]), at the District Court and Circuit Court level, are void, particularly as to plaintiff, you have

nevertheless continued to republish said material, without change, which conceals the manifest infirmities therein, causing plaintiff continuing constitutional injuries."

(2) Thus, as will be demonstrated in another petition to this Court, there was recently thrust upon this tribunal Sassower v. Field (Docket #92-1405), as valid, when Lexis, as well as others, believe "beyond a scintilla of doubt" to be void.

10a. Petitioner right to file was denied by U.S. District Court Judge DENIS R. HURLEY ["Hurley"] based upon the published opinions in Raffe v. Doe (supra) and In re Sassower, 700 F. Supp. 100 [EDNY-1988]).

(1) In Raffe v. Doe (supra), petitioner was not a party, nor were his interests placed in issue, and petitioner was not even the attorney for anyone in that action, for five months before the, without due process determination of Judge Conner.

An injunction was issued, after "pay-offs" were made, because a court-appointed receiver could not, in view of the massive larceny, account for his stewardship.

Even if personal jurisdiction existed and due process afforded, no judge has the power to immunize a court-appointed receiver, an arm of the court, from "accounting" for his stewardship, or immunizing those who made judicial trust assets the subject of larceny, with or without a "pay-off".

(2) In In re Sassower (supra), Judge Glasser concealed in his published decision that all three (3) non-summary contempt convictions were without a trial, without the opportunity for a trial, without any confrontation rights, in absentia, and without

any live testimony in support thereof. All these convictions, as Chief Judge Oakes admitted, are void.

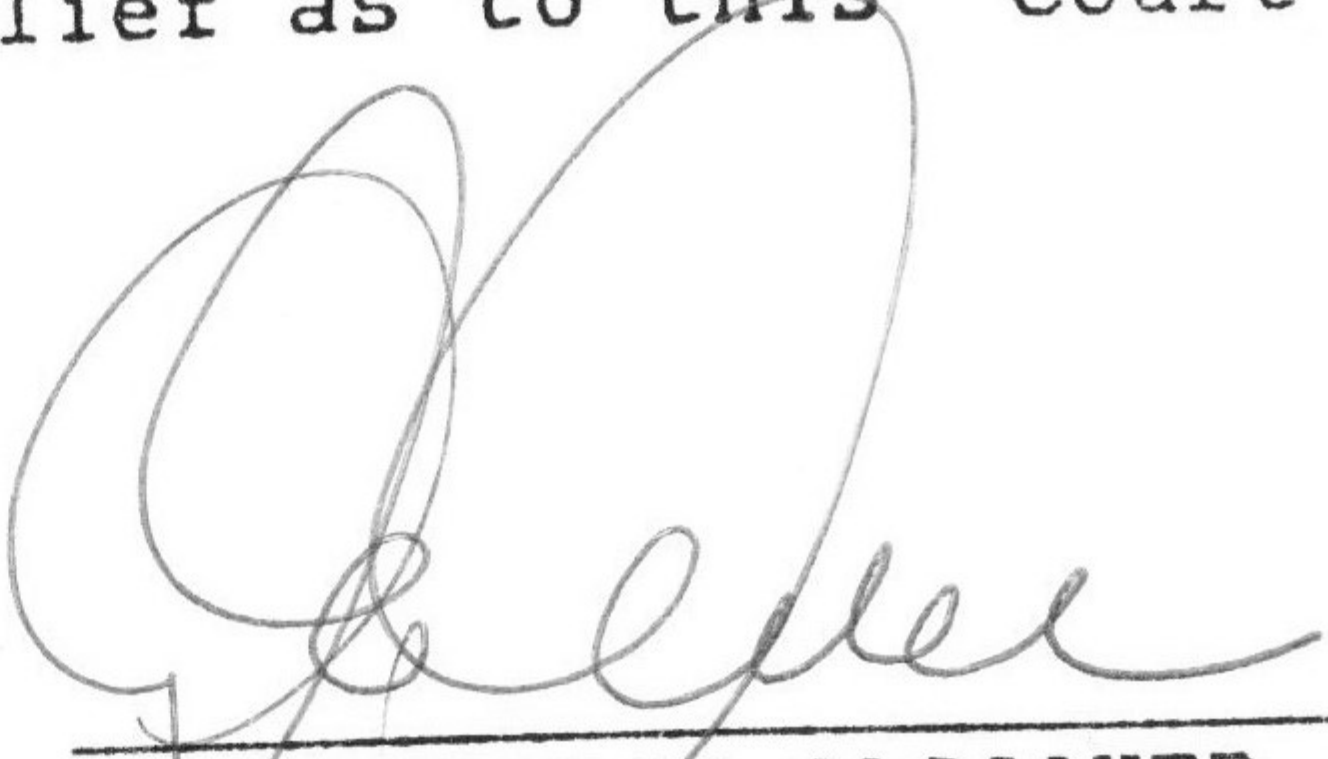
(3) Judge Oakes also admitted that:

"Sassower v. Sheriff (824 F.2d 184 [2d Cir.-1987]), ... was factually contrived, concocted, and fabricated, and whose purpose, in reversing [the District Court], was to advance a criminal racket involving the larceny of judicial trust assets and other criminal activities, including the extortion of substantial monies ... [he is] aware that Sassower v. Sheriff (supra) is a manifest constitutional and/or jurisdictional nullity, [and has] allowed such decision, as well as Raffe v. Doe (supra), to remain in effect in order to aid in the corruption of courts throughout the United States."

11. The aforementioned is true under penalty of perjury.

WHEREFORE, it is respectfully prayed that the relief requested be granted in all respects, together with any other, further and/or different relief as to this Court may seem just and proper in the premises.

Dated: April 28, 1993



GEORGE SASSOWER

CERTIFICATION OF SERVICE

On May 1, 1993, I served a true copy of this Motion/Application by mailing same in a sealed envelope, first class, with proper postage thereon, addressed to U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, Foley Square, New York, NY 10007; N.Y.S. Attorney General Robert Abrams, The Capitol, Albany, New York 12224; Kreindler & Relkin, P.C., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10118; and Solicitor General of the United States, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. 20530, that being their last known addresses.

Dated: May 1, 1993



GEORGE SASSOWER

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

-----x
GEORGE SASSOWER,
Petitioner-Plaintiff,

Docket No.

-against-
KREINDLER & RELKIN, P.C.; CITIBANK,
N.A.; JEROME H. BARR; LEE FELTMAN;
FELTMAN, KARESH & MAJOR; HOWARD M.
BERGSON; ROBERT ABRAMS; EUGENE H.
NICKERSON; THOMAS J. MESKILL;
WILFRED FEINBERG; HELEN KAUFMAN,
as executrix of the Estate
of IRVING KAUFMAN; JAMES L. OAKES;
CHARLES L. BRIEANT; FRANCIS T.
MURPHY; XAVIER C. RICCOBONO;
ANDREW J. MALONEY; WEST PUBLISHING
COMPANY; MEAD DATA CENTRAL, INC.;
and LAWYERS CO-OPERATIVE PUBLISHING
COMPANY,

MSC

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filed

Respondents-Defendants.
-----x

This affirmation, made under penalties of perjury,
is in support of an application for permission to file this
proceeding, which is made as a matter of constitutional right,
and where permission cannot be lawfully withheld.

This proceeding, seeks relief under, inter alia, a
writ of error coram nobis and constitutionally needs no
permission (United States v. Morgan, 346 U.S. 502 [1954]).

The grounds that compel, as a matter of law, a
grant of the relief requested are multiple and are set forth in
affirmant's petition-complaint.

WHEREFORE, it is prayed that this application be
granted.

Dated: December 16, 1992

GEORGE SASSOWER [GS-0512]
petitioner, pro se
16 Lake Street,
White Plains, NY 10603
914-949-2169

(H)

*4 filed in Clerk's
office 2/3/93
MG*

*Application for permission to file this
proceeding is denied pursuant to
Raffe v. Citibank N.A et al, 1989 US Dist LEXIS
2981, 84 CV 0305 (EDNY 1989). No docket number
shall be assigned, these papers shall be deemed
a nullity and named defendants are not required to answer or otherwise respond.
SO Ordered. February 2, 1993*

Exhibit 11A

By W. Cath U.S.M.J

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

-----X
GEORGE SASSOWER,

Petitioner-Plaintiff,

- against -

KREINDLER & RELKIN, P.C.; CITIBANK,
N.A.; JEROME H. BARR; LEE FELTMAN;
FELTMAN, KARESH & MAJOR; HOWARD M.
BERGSON; ROBERT ABRAMS; EUGENE H.
NICKERSON; THOMAS J. MESKILL;
WILFRED FEINBERG; HELEN KAUFMAN,
as executrix of the Estate of
IRVING KAUFMAN; JAMES L. OAKES;
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MURPHY; XAVIER C. RICCOBONO;
ANDREW J. MALONEY; WEST PUBLISHING
COMPANY; MEAD DATA CENTRAL., INC.;
and LAWYERS CO-OPERATIVE PUBLISHING
COMPANY,

Respondents-Defendants.
-----X

A P P E A R A N C E S:

George Sassower
Petitioner, Pro Se
16 Lake Street
White Plains, New York 10603

HURLEY, District Judge

Plaintiff in the above-referenced action has moved for an order reversing Magistrate Judge Carter's determination that he be denied permission to file the instant action. In Raffe v. Citibank N.A., et al., 1989 WL 27474, No. 84 Civ. 305 (E.D.N.Y. March 16, 1989), then-District Judge McLaughlin ordered the Clerk of this Court "not to accept for filing any paper or proceeding or motion or new case of any kind presented

Exhibit "B"

MEMORANDUM
AND ORDER
93 Misc 004

by Mr. George Sassower, or naming him as a party plaintiff or petitioner, without the leave in writing first obtained from a judge or magistrate." Id. at 1; see also In re Sassower, 700 F. Supp. 100 (E.D.N.Y. 1988) (District Judge Glasser disbarred Sassower from practicing before this Court).

In Raffe v. John Doe, 619 F. Supp. 891, 898 (E.D.N.Y. 1985), District Judge Conner enjoined Sassower from filing, serving or attempting to intervene in an action relating to, inter alia, Citibank, N.A., Kreindler & Relkin, and Karesh & Major. Having reviewed the complaint in the instant action, which names as defendants, inter alia, Citibank, N.A., Karesh & Major, and Kreindler & Relkin, the Court upholds Magistrate Judge Carter's ruling and declines to allow plaintiff to proceed with this action. Accordingly, no docket number shall be assigned, and the papers filed to date shall be deemed a nullity.

SO ORDERED.

Dated: Brooklyn, New York
March 1, 1993



DENIS R. HURLEY, U.S.D.J.