

In the
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
October Term, 1992
No. 92-8934

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GEORGE SASSOWER,
Petitioner-Appellant,
-against-
MEAD DATA CENTRAL, INC.; JAMES L. OAKES;
GEORGE C. PRATT; CHARLES L. BRIEANT;
WILLIAM C. CONNER; EUGENE H. NICKERSON;
GERARD L. GOETTEL; FRANCIS T. MURPHY; 16
LAKE STREET OWNERS, INC.; LAWRENCE J.
GLYNN; KREINDLER & RELKIN, P.C.; CITIBANK,
N.A.; FELTMAN, KARESH, MAJOR & FARBMAN;
ROBERT ABRAMS, and DENIS DILLON,
Respondents-Appellees.
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x-----x
- PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI
TO THE CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE
SIXTH CIRCUIT
-----x

x-----x
DISPOSITIVE MOTION
(Rule 21.2[b])
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1a. This affirmation, made under penalty of perjury, is in support of this Rule 21.1[b] motion which, if granted, will be entirely dispositive of this matter.

b. Incorporated by reference, without needless repetition, is affirmant's simultaneously submitted motion under Application of Sassower (Docket No. 92-8933).

2a. Obviously, the grant of affirmant's motion under Application of Sassower (supra), will cause the automatic grant of this Petition for a Writ of Certiorari.

b. However this dispositive motion rests on its own independent grounds, and its significance lies in the exposure of the means employed to corrupt and pervert judges and the machinery of justice.

3a. The modus operandi of the New York - Second Circuit judiciary is to publish fabricated and deceptive opinions, lacking subject matter jurisdiction, personal jurisdiction, and/or due process, causing constitutional injuries, and then have them republished and distributed by MEAD DATA CENTRAL, INC. ["Lexis"] and WEST PUBLISHING COMPANY ["West"/"Westlaw"] to facilitate the corruption of other courts and judges.

b. In order to protect these jurisdictionally and constitutionally infirm opinions, entitled to no legal respect in any jurisdiction, the victims are then effectively denied access to the courts, state and federal, in the New York - Second Circuit courts, even when relief is constitutionally and ministerially compelled (e.g., habeas corpus, coram nobis, FRCivP Rule 60(b)[4][6]).

c. To insure that such infirm decisions are given "full faith and credit", albeit not entitled to any, "the robe" is employed as an emolument of office to fix and corrupt other jurists and circuits.

4a. Affirmant, a victim of racketeering activities of the New York - Second Circuit judiciary and effectively denied access to those courts, commenced an action in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Ohio, ["SD Oh"] the principal place of business of Lexis, in order to enjoin its republication and distribution of constitutionally injurious false material and/or where those published defamatory decisions lack subject matter and personal jurisdiction and due process.

b. At no time did Lexis, whose republishing activities can be fairly attributed to the judicial branch of government, claim any First Amendment rights or privileges, or claim immunity from equitable relief (cf. Doe v McMillan, 412 U.S. 306 [1973]).

THE RELIEF REQUESTED IN THE SIXTH CIRCUIT

1a. About forty (40) times affirmant has been charged with non-summary criminal contempt with respect to PUCCINI CLOTHES, LTD. ["Puccini"], with results other than guilty, each attempt triggering "double jeopardy" constitutional and/or statutory double jeopardy prohibitions.

b. Since there was no possible legal way that affirmant could be found guilty, if he were afforded any due process, during a three (3) week period in June 1985, in an attempt to silence affirmant and others with respect to the larceny of Puccini's judicial trust assets by the judiciary and its cronies, affirmant was convicted three (3) times by the by the New York - Second Circuit judiciary, with substantial fines and/or terms of incarceration imposed.

c(1) Each one of these convictions was without a trial, without the opportunity for a trial, without any confrontation rights, in absentia, without due process, without the right of allocution, without any live testimony in support thereof, and without any constitutional or legal waiver of any right by affirmant.

(2) As a matter of blackletter law, the aforementioned trials, without live testimony, convictions, are legal nullities entitled to no respect in any court of the United States.

d. However the records of Lexis and West/Westlaw do not contain any of the vindications of affirmant, but do report the aforementioned convictions, omitting the constitutional and jurisdictional infirmities, and the clear lack of legal power of the particular jurists involved in such convictions (Crosby v. U.S., 506 U.S. , 113 S.Ct. 748 [1993]; Bloom v. Illinois, 391 U.S. 194 [1968]; Nye v. U.S., 313 U.S. 33 [1941]; U.S. v. Gompers, 233 U.S. 604, 610 [1914]).

e(1) When affirmant refused to participate in the criminal racketeering activities of the New York - Second Circuit judiciary, which in addition to the larceny of judicial trust assets, also included diverting monies payable "to the federal court" to private pockets, extortion, and other similar activities, convictions which, if valid, were no more than "offenses", were elevated, ex post facto, to "serious" crimes, affirmant was not permitted to controvert their validity, and affirmant was disbarred (Grievance Comm. v. G. Sassower, 125 A.D.2d 52, 512 N.Y.S.2d 203 [2d Dept.-1987]; Matter of Sassower, 700 F. Supp. 100 [SDNY]).

(2) Years thereafter, a suspension for three years was imposed on SAM POLUR, Esq. ["Polur"], by a similar elevation of a trialess conviction, when he began to expose the criminal activities of the cronies of the judiciary in the Puccini matter (Matter of Polur, 173 A.D.2d 82, 579 N.Y.S.2d 3 [1st Dept.-1992]).

f. Consequently, affirmant barred by the New York-Second Circuit courts, commenced at action in SD Oh and moved:

"(1) permanently enjoining MEAD DATA CENTRAL, INC. from publishing, republishing and/or distributing Raffe v. Citibank (84 Civ. 305 [EDNY-1984], aff'd without opinion 755 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]) ... wherever these decisions or citations might appear, unless it is stated that the aforementioned non-summary criminal contempt convictions were rendered without a trial, without the opportunity for a trial, without any live testimony in support thereof, and stating that by reason of the aforementioned, and for other reasons, the aforementioned determinations are legally null, void, and of no legal effect."

g. Instructively, in the trialess convictions in Raffe v. Citibank (supra), the fine monies which were payable "to the federal court" were diverted to private pockets, which is also omitted in the republication of that decision by Lexis and West/Westlaw.

h. Further concealed in the republications by Lexis and West/Westlaw is the basis for such non-summary criminal contempt convictions, since non-summary criminal contempt is not a remedy for the exercise of First Amendment rights (Bloom v. Illinois, 391 U.S. 194, [1968]), or for exercising a professional obligations (Holt v Virginia, 381 U.S. 131 [1965]; Wieder v. Skala, 80 N.Y.2d 628, 593 N.Y.S.2d 752, 609 N.E.2d 105 [1992]).

i. The equitable relief requested by affirmant, although never opposed, law or fact, was never adjudicated by the corrupted Sixth Circuit courts, after they were, ex parte, communicated with by the Second Circuit judiciary.

2a. U.S. District Court Judge WILLIAM C. CONNER ["Conner"], as he actually knew, had neither subject matter nor personal jurisdiction over affirmant when he issued his non-due process injunctive edict in Raffe v. Doe (619 F. Supp. 891 [SDNY-1985]).

b. Members of the judiciary and their cronies, made and intended to make, all of Puccini's judicial trust assets the subject of larceny, leaving nothing for any legitimate creditor, including affirmant, who held, inter alia, a contractually based, constitutionally protected, money judgment.

c. HYMAN RAFFE ["Raffe"], affirmant's client, in order to avoid incarceration under a trialless conviction, was compelled to discharge affirmant as his attorney about three (3) months prior to such Judge Conner decision, consequently Judge Conner, insofar as affirmant was concerned, was acting in clear absence of all jurisdiction when he issued his injunction.

d. Furthermore, even if personal jurisdiction existed, the injunction was a transparent nullity, since no judge has the power to dispense with the requirement that a court-appointed receiver account for his stewardship, immunize those who made the judicial trust the subject of larceny, or impair a private contractual obligation.

e. Raffe v. Doe (supra) was the product of fraud and corruption, in addition to the lack of jurisdiction, as revealed by the annexed Proposed Preliminary Injunction Staying Enforcement (Exhibit "A").

f. The "marching orders" given to a cooperative Chief U.S. Circuit Court Judge GILBERT S. MERRITT ["Merritt"] by Chief U.S. Circuit Court Judge THOMAS J. MESKILL ["Meskill"] and former Chief U.S. Circuit Court Judge JOHN L. OAKES ["Oakes"] was not to permit any inquiry into the legality of any New York-Second Circuit opinions, including Raffe v. Doe (supra), and dismiss affirmant's action without any trial, hearing, pre-trial disclosure or discovery, or any due process.

g. The equitable relief with respect to the republishing and distribution of Raffe v. Doe (supra) by Lexis, was never opposed, law or fact, nevertheless such issue was never adjudicated by the corrupted Sixth Circuit courts, after they were, ex parte, corrupted by the Second Circuit judiciary.

3a. In Sassower v. Sheriff (651 F. Supp. 128 [SDNY-1986]), the District Court sustained a federal writ of habeas corpus based upon a Report of N.Y. State Referee DONALD DIAMOND ["Diamond"] who attempted to justify, ad nauseam, the trialess scenario, by the following buffoonery:

"a plea of 'not-guilty' in a criminal proceeding is tantamount to a general denial in a civil action, and raises no triable issue of fact warranting a trial."

b. In reversing (Sassower v. Sheriff, 824 F.2d 184 [2d Cir.-1987]), a plainly corrupt Second Circuit Court of Appeals, concealed the fact that a mirrored Diamond Report against Raffe was not brought on for confirmation, in consideration for continuing "indulgence payments" by Raffe to the judicial "bag-men" -- which now is admittedly "in excess of \$2,000,000".

c(1) Since an affirmance of the District Court Order would have terminated the Raffe "extortion" payments, exposed the larceny of the Puccini trust assets, and similar criminal racketeering activities, the Circuit Court reversed and wholly contrived, concocted and fabricated every essential fact including the following:

"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]."

(2) In imposing a fine of \$250 on affirmant, the Circuit Court also concealed that the "final accounting" intended to be "approved" by Referee Diamond, for the court-appointed receiver, which affirmant aborted, was 'phantom' and 'non-existent'.

d. Thus, affirmant desired that Lexis be mandated, in its republications and distributions to publish corrective material, where neither fact nor law was controverted, which was causing affirmant constitutional injuries.

e. A corrupted Sixth Circuit judiciary failed to adjudicate the matter.

4a. To belabor this Court with all the false, deceptive, jurisdictionally infirm opinions published by the New York - Second Circuit judiciary, against which affirmant desired relief, would serve no useful purpose in this motion.

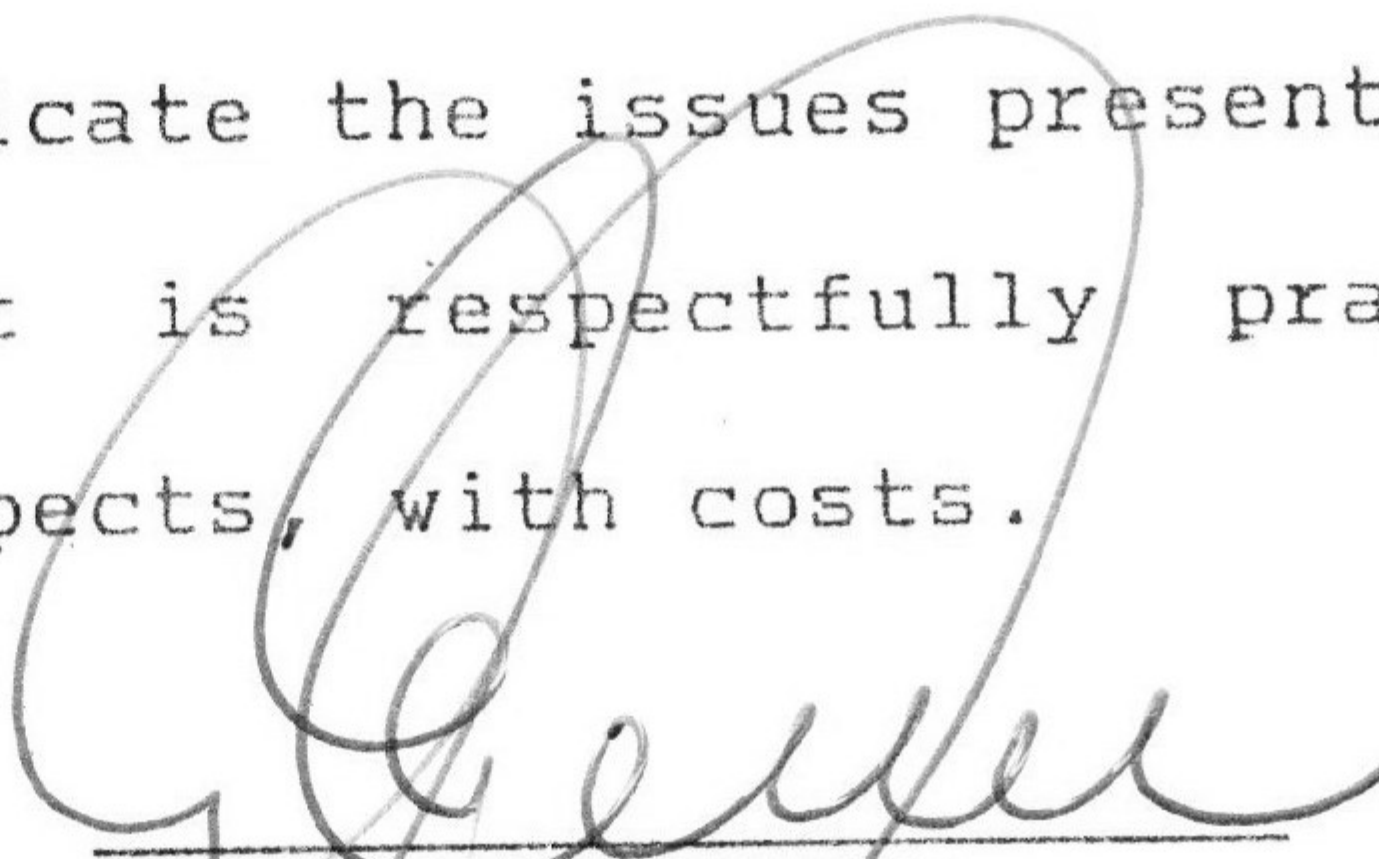
b. The judicial function is to adjudicate, and as expressed by Chief Justice John Marshall in Cohens v. Virginia (19 U.S. [6 Wheat] 264, 404 [1821]):

"It is most true that this Court will not take jurisdiction if it should not; but it is equally true, that it must take jurisdiction if it should. The judiciary cannot, as the legislature may, avoid a measure With whatever doubts, with whatever difficulties, a case must be attended, we must decide it, if it be brought before us. We have no more right to decline the exercise of jurisdiction which is given, than to usurp that which is not given. The one or the other would be treason to the constitution. Questions may occur which we would gladly avoid; but we cannot avoid them. All we can do is, to exercise our best judgment, and conscientiously to perform our duty." [emphasis supplied]

c. The matter should be remitted, with a direction that the Circuit Court adjudicate the issues presented.

WHEREFORE, it is respectfully prayed that this motion be granted in all respects, with costs.

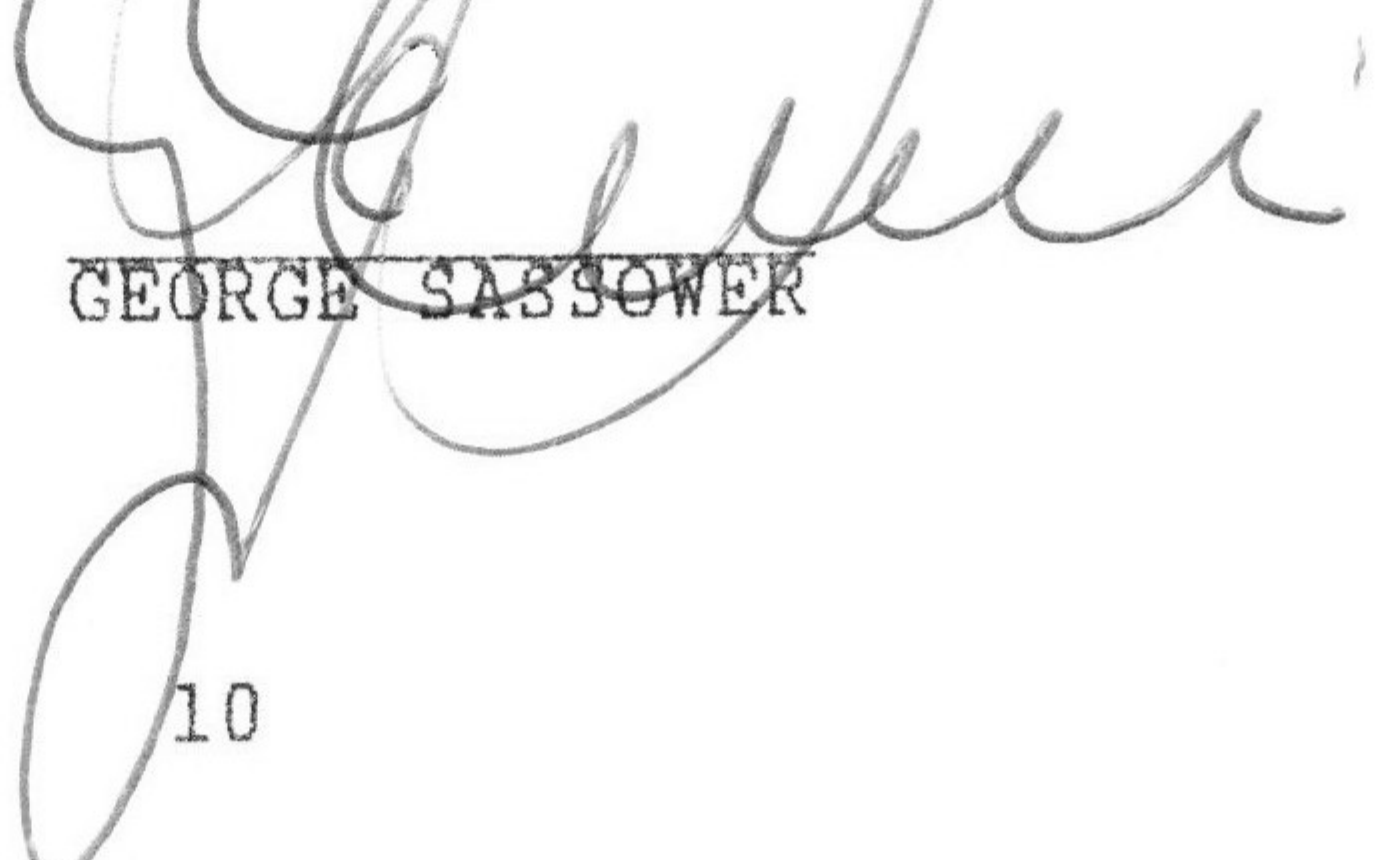
Dated: June 24, 1993


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

CERTIFICATION OF SERVICE

On June 25, 1993 I served a true copy of this Petition by mailing same in a sealed envelope, first class, with proper postage thereon, addressed to Chief Judge Gilbert S. Merritt, U.S. Post Office & Courthouse Bldg., 100 East 5th Street, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202-3988; Solicitor General of the United States, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. 20530; U.S. Attorney Edmund Sargus, Att: AUSA Pamela Millard Stanek, Federal Building, 200 West Second Street, Dayton, Ohio 45402; Thompson, Hine and Flory, Esqs., 2000 Courthouse Plaza N.E., P.O. Box 8801, Dayton, Ohio 45401-8801; Feltman, Karesh, Major & Farbman, Esqs., 152 West 57th Street, New York, NY 10019; and Ass't N.Y. State Attorney General David B. Roberts, The Capitol, Albany, New York 12224, that being their last known addresses.

Dated: June 25, 1993


GEORGE SASSOWER

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

-----x
GEORGE SASSOWER,
Petitioner,
-against-

Docket No.
93-

U.S. ATTORNEY, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF
NEW YORK; DONALD DIAMOND; XAVIER C.
RICCOBONO; MICHAEL J. DONTZIN; Estate
of THOMAS V. SINCLAIR, JR.; ROBERT
ABRAMS; DAVID S. COOK; CITIBANK, N.A.,
and JEROME H. BARR, individually, and
as executors of the Estate of MILTON
KAUFMAN; KREINDLER & RELKIN, P.C.; LEE
FELTMAN; FELTMAN, KARESH, & MAJOR;
ARUTT, NACHAMIE, BENJAMIN, LIPKIN &
KIRSCHNER, P.C., and HYMAN RAFFE,
Respondents.

Preliminary Injunction

-----x
It appearing to the satisfaction of this Court,
after due notice having been afforded to all parties and/or their
attorneys, and others, with opportunity to oppose, controvert,
explain and/or justify, that the petitioner, qua attorney for
HYMAN RAFFE, caused to be prepared and filed a complaint dated
August 29, 1984, whose short title was Raffe v. Doe (84 Civ. 6272
[WCC]); and it further appears that except as the attorney for
HYMAN RAFFE, U.S. District Court Judge WILLIAM C. CONNER by
virtue of Raffe v. Doe (supra) did not have any jurisdiction over
petitioner or any of his personal interests; and it further
appears that from the Record on Appeal, prepared by FELTMAN,
KARESH, MAJOR, MAJOR & FARBMAN, Esqs. for the N.Y. Appellate
Division, First Judicial Department (Exhibit "A"), which resulted
in the decision of Barr v. Sassower (121 A.D.2d 324, 503 N.Y.S.2d
392 [1986]), on page 277 is an exhibit signed by HYMAN RAFFE
which states that GEORGE SASSOWER and SAM POLUR were discharged
as the attorneys for HYMAN RAFFE (Exhibit "B"):

Exhibit "A"

"in all Puccini related cases effective [approximately] July 15, 1985" [emphasis supplied]; and it further appears

that in the same Record on Appeal, on page 391-392, there is reproduced a Stipulation executed by HYMAN RAFFE, Pro Se, FELTMAN, KARESH & MAJOR, Esqs., and Senior Assistant N.Y. State Attorney General DAVID S. COOK, dated October 2, 1985 (Exhibit "C"), which stipulation is recited and incorporated in Raffe v. Abrams (114 A.D.2d 773, 495 N.Y.S.2d 140 [1st Dept.-1985] which judicial opinion reads, in part, as follows:

"It is further unanimously ordered that the appeals taken by Hyman Raffe in Proceeding #1 and Proceeding #2 are withdrawn in accordance with the stipulation of the parties dated October 3 [sic], 1985."; and it further appears

that the aforementioned documents clearly reveal that before Judge WILLIAM C. CONNER rendered Raffe v. Doe (619 F. Supp. 891 [SDNY-1985]), on October 11, 1985, and by reason of his discharge, the petitioner, GEORGE SASSOWER, had no further standing in that action, qua attorney for HYMAN RAFFE or otherwise; and it further appears that in view of the equitable stock and creditor interests of petitioner, GEORGE SASSOWER, in PUCCINI CLOTHES, LTD., which included a contractually based, constitutionally protected, money judgment against PUCCINI CLOTHES, LTD. (Exhibit "D"), Judge WILLIAM C. CONNER did not have the constitutional power to "impair" such the private contractual obligation due petitioner (Article 1 §10[1], Amendment V of the U.S. Constitution), or otherwise impair any of his assets, real or inchoate, without due process of law, which was never afforded petitioner; and it further appears that Judge WILLIAM C. CONNER,

aside from the personal jurisdictional infirmities over petitioner, Judge WILLIAM C. CONNER did not have the legal power to relieve the respondent, LEE FELTMAN, Esq., the court-appointed receiver, an arm of the court, from his obligation to "account" for his stewardship of his judicial trust, particularly where the uncontroverted allegations and evidence was that the judicial trust assets of PUCCINI CLOTHES, LTD., had been made the subject of larceny and unlawful plundering; and it further appears that Judge WILLIAM C. CONNER did not have the legal power to immunize those who had made the judicial trust assets of PUCCINI CLOTHES, LTD. the subject of larceny and/or plundering or intended to do so; and it further appears that Judge WILLIAM C. CONNER, did not have the constitutional power to modify or impair Article III §2[1] of the Constitution of the United States, which provides an available federal judicial forum for "all" cases or controversies involving a federal issue; and it further appears that even with the invocation of the collateral bar rule, petitioner has never been found guilty of criminal contempt for violating the injunction of Judge WILLIAM C. CONNER, as set forth in the Order of October 11, 1985, although repeatedly charged with such crime, triggering constitutional prior jeopardy prohibitions and the legal conclusion that the Order of Judge WILLIAM C. CONNER in Raffe v. Doe (supra) is a transparent nullity, not entitled to any direct or collateral respect in any judicial forum; and it further appears that the financial burden for the defense of the state defendants in Raffe v. Doe (supra), as a threshold matter, was placed upon the State of New York, despite the prohibitions

of Amendment Eleventh of the U.S. Constitution, which Judge WILLIAM C. CONNER knew was jurisdictional to his power and authority, but nevertheless Judge WILLIAM C. CONNER accepted such jurisdiction; and it further appears that Judge WILLIAM C. CONNER knew that a court-appointed receiver had to account "at least once a year" (22 NYCRR 202.52[e]), but since the appointment of LEE FELTMAN, Esq., as court-appointed receiver for PUCCINI CLOTHES, LTD., he had never accounted for his stewardship; and it further appears that Judge WILLIAM C. CONNER knew that Attorney General ROBERT ABRAMS, qua statutory fiduciary, as a non-discretionary "duty" to make judicial application for the receiver to account after the expiration of 18 months from his appointment (Bus. Corp. Law §1216[a]), but intentionally had never made such application, because he was aware of the larceny and judicial improprieties therein; and it further appears that Judge WILLIAM C. CONNER, ex parte, entered into arrangements with some of the defendants in Raffe v. Doe (supra), U.S. District Court Judge EUGENE H. NICKERSON, Chief U.S. District Court Judge CHARLES L. BRIEANT, and Presiding Justice FRANCIS T. MURPHY of the Appellate Division, that he would stonewall all pre-trial disclosure and discovery desired by petitioner and HYMAN RAFFE, and other relief desired by them, while those Raffe v. Doe (supra) defendants, Judge EUGENE H. NICKERSON, Chief Judge CHARLES L. BRIEANT and Presiding Justice FRANCIS T. MURPHY compelled petitioner, SAM POLUR and HYMAN RAFFE to succumb and submit; and it further appears that pursuant to such agreement, all with the knowledge of Judge WILLIAM C. CONNER, petitioner was

repeatedly adjudicated to be in non-summary criminal contempt, a constitutionally protected crime, with fines and/or terms of incarceration imposed thereon, all such convictions being without a trial, without the opportunity for a trial, without any confrontation rights, in absentia, without due process, without the right of allocution, without any live testimony in support thereof, and without any constitutional or legal waiver, with fines and/or terms of incarceration imposed thereon; and it further appears the Report of N.Y. Supreme Court Referee DONALD DIAMOND of May 1, 1985 concerning petitioner and his Report of July 15, 1985 concerning HYMAN RAFFE were the results of the aforementioned trialess scenarios, all of which was known by Judge WILLIAM C. CONNER prior to October 11, 1985; and it further appears that under the trialess convictions, in one document, by N.Y. State Supreme Court Justice ALVIN F. KLEIN, of petitioner, SAM POLUR and HYMAN RAFFE, petitioner and SAM POLUR were incarcerated, but not HYMAN RAFFE, a fact also known by Judge WILLIAM C. CONNER; and it further appears that faced with incarceration under the Judge ALVIN F. KLEIN conviction and incarceration under the Report of DONALD DIAMOND of July 15, 1986, HYMAN RAFFE agreed to succumb and submit, also known to Judge WILLIAM C. CONNER prior to October 11, 1985; and it further appears that in consideration of not being incarcerated HYMAN RAFFE agreed to pay "extortion" monies to KREINDLER & RELKIN, P.C., its clients, and FELTMAN, KARESH, MAJOR & FARBMAN, Esqs., which presently "exceeds \$2,000,00", agreed to effectively surrender his stock and creditor interests in PUCCINI CLOTHES,

LTD., agreed to agree to the settlement of a 'phantom' "final accounting" for PUCCINI CLOTHES, LTD., agreed to execute releases to, inter alia, the judges of the federal and state courts and Attorney General ROBERT ABRAMS, and other unconstitutional and illegal considerations, all known by Judge WILLIAM C. CONNER before October 11, 1985; and it further appears that Judge WILLIAM C. CONNER did not have the legal power to immunize his Dennis v. Sparks (449 U.S. 24 [1980]) co-conspirators including KREINDLER & RELKIN, P.C., CITIBANK, N.A., and/or FELTMAN, KARESH, MAJOR & FARBMAN, Esqs.; and it further appears that former Chief U.S. Circuit Court Judge JAMES L. OAKES judicially admitted in Sassower v. Abrams (SDNY, 92-08515 (PKL)) 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. ...

19. Although you are aware that Sassower v. Sheriff (824 F.2d 184 [2d Cir.-1987]) 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.

22. You have 'fixed' and 'corrupted' federal judges in other circuits, in order to advance your own criminal racketeering activities."; it is

ORDERED that this application for a preliminary injunction be and the same is hereby granted; and it is further

ORDERED that the U.S. ATTORNEY FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK, the defendants, their attorneys and privies are enjoined from prosecuting and/or threatening to prosecute petitioner for non-summary criminal contempt for violating the Injunction contained in Raffe v. Doe (619 F. Supp. 891 [SDNY-1985]) by virtue of the "prior jeopardy" provision contained in Amendment V of the U.S. Constitution, unless such constitutional protection is waived by petitioner; and it is further

ORDERED, pending final adjudication of this matter, as to petitioner, everything stated or ordered in Raffe v. Doe (619 F. Supp. 891 [SDNY-1985]), be and the same is stayed; and it is further

ORDERED, that a copy of this Order shall be published and distributed by MEAD DATA CENTRAL, INC. and WEST PUBLISHING COMPANY, whose activities are fairly attributable to the judicial branch of government, automatically along with any future republication or distribution of Raffe v. Doe (619 F. Supp. 891 [SDNY-1985]).

SO ORDERED

Dated: July 1993

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Supreme Court of the State of New York

Appellate Division—First Judicial Department

In the Matter of the Application of JEROME H. BARR and CITI-BANK, N.A., as Executors of the Will of Milton Kaufman, Holders of One-Quarter of All Outstanding Shares of Puccini Clothes, Ltd. Entitled to Vote in an Election of Directors,

Petitioners,

For the Dissolution of Puccini Clothes, Ltd.

LEE FELTMAN, As Permanent Receiver for
PUCCINI CLOTHES, LTD.,

Appellant,

—and—

GEORGE SASSOWER,

Respondent.

RECORD ON APPEAL

FELTMAN, KARESH, MAJOR
& FARBMAN
Attorneys for Appellant
Lee Feltman, as Permanent
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319-

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Eugene Dann and Robert
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(212) 682-9580

KREINDLER & RELKIN, P.C.
Attorneys for Petitioners, Puccini
shareholders Jerome H. Barr and
Citibank, N.A., as Executors
500 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10010
(212) 719-1600

Exhibit "A"

EXHIBIT E: LETTER FROM IRA POSTEL TO DONALD RELKIN
(277)

37 1/2 12th Street
5th Floor
New York, New York

October 2, 1985

Donald B. Relkin, Esq.
Kreindler & Relkin, P.C.
500 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10110

Re: Hyman Raffe

Dear Mr. Relkin:

This letter is sent to induce you to continue and conclude negotiations with Hyman Raffe, 2134 Pacific Blvd. Atlantic Beach, New York, for a settlement of the Puccini related cases.

I am writing to confirm that I am, and have been since approximately July 15, 1985 the attorney of record for Hyman Raffe in all Puccini related cases, including but not limited to those on the annexed schedules, and to further confirm that Mr. Raffe has discharged George Sassower, Esq. and Sam Polur, Esq. as his attorneys in all Puccini related cases, effective July 15, 1985.

I further confirm to you that we have requested stipulations of substitution, but have not been able to obtain same from Sassower and Polur. I represent to you that Mr. Raffe has discharged Sassower and Polur, effective as at July 15, 1985 and they no longer have any authority to act on his behalf or represent him in any Puccini related matter. I further confirm the efficacy of Mr. Raffe's discharge of Messrs. Sassower and Polur and retention of me as counsel in all Puccini related cases, notwithstanding the failure of any party to have heretofore executed a substitution of counsel.

I further authorize you to submit this letter, or a copy thereof, to any court in order to advise any judge thereof as to the aforementioned facts.

Very truly yours,

Ira Postel
Ira Postel

RECEIVED

Exhibit "B"

*Resp u u bl
2/16/88*

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
APPELLATE DIVISION : FIRST DEPARTMENT

-----x
In the Matter of the Application of :
HYMAN RAFFE and GEORGE SASSOWER, :
individually and on behalf of :
PUCCINI CLOTHES, LTD., :

Petitioners-Appellants, :

Proceeding #1
(2674)

-against- :

ROBERT ABRAMS, as Attorney General of :
the State of New York, :

Respondent-Respondent. :

For an Order pursuant to Article 78 :
of the CPLR. :

STIPULATION
DISCONTINUING
APPEALS

-----x
-----x

In the Matter of the Application of :
Jerome H. Barr and Citibank, N.A., :
as Executors of the Will of Milton :
Kaufman, Holders of One-Quarter of :
All Outstanding Shares of Puccini :
Clothes, Ltd. Entitled to Vote in :
an Election of Directors, :

Proceeding #2
(2675)

Petitioners-Respondent, :

For the Dissolution of Puccini :
Clothes, Ltd. :

HYMAN RAFFE, :

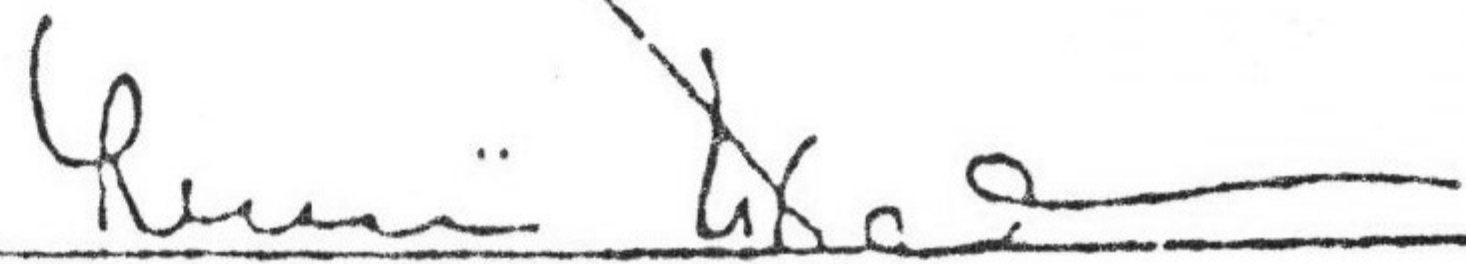
Appellant. :

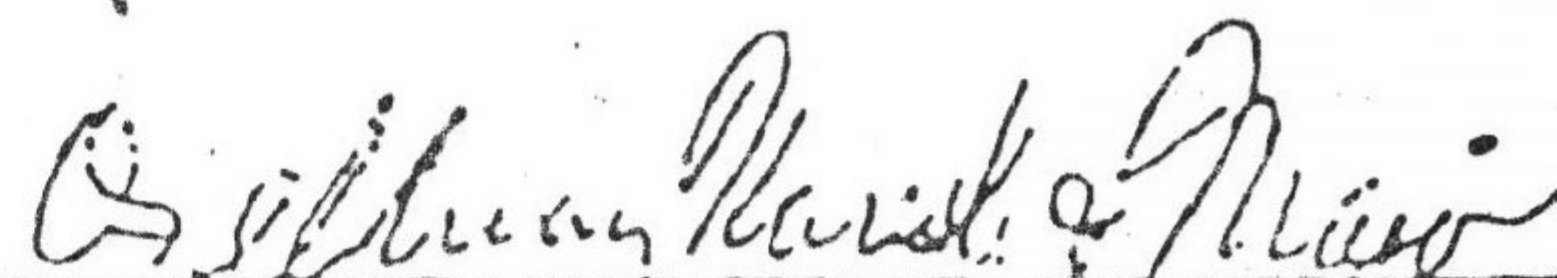
-----x

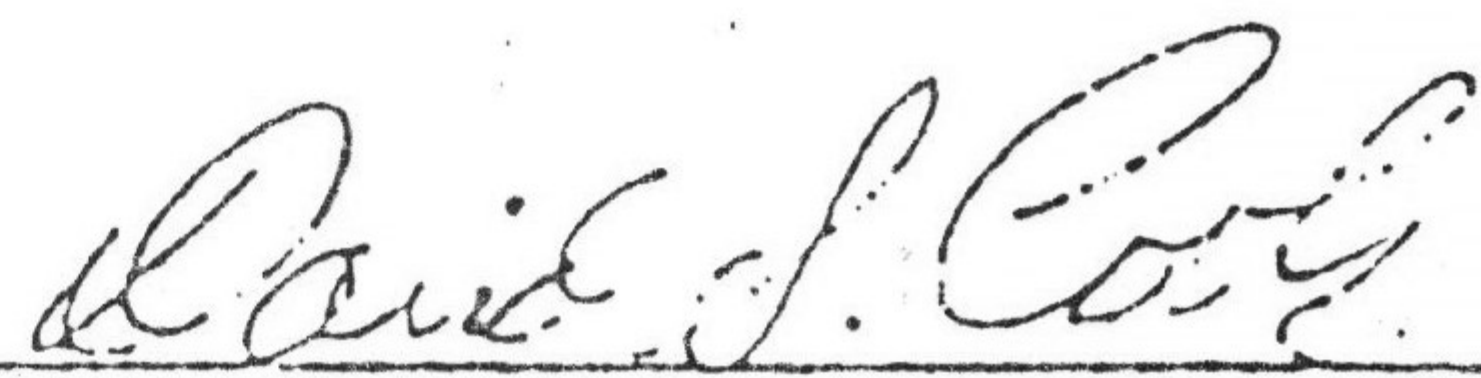
IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED AND AGREED by and between
the undersigned that the appeals by Appellant Hyman Raffe in

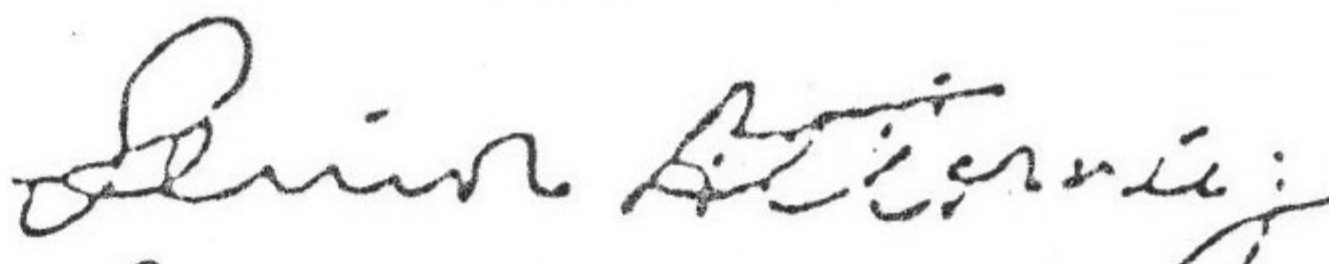
proceedings #1 and #2, from the Judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of New York, dated and filed March 6, 1985, from the Order of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of New York dated June 29, 1983 and from the Order of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of New York, entered July 13, 1984, individually and on behalf of Puccini Clothes, Ltd., are hereby withdrawn with prejudice.

Dated: New York, New York
~~September 2~~, 1985
 October


 HYMAN RAFFE, ~~XX~~
 Appellant Pro Se


 FELTHMAN, KARESH & MAJOR
 Respondent Pro Se and Attorney
 for the court-appointed
 permanent Receiver for
 Puccini Clothes, Ltd.


 ROBERT ABRAMS
 Respondent Pro Se
 By ~~Assistant Attorney General~~
 David Cook


 M. J. P. Dietz & Law

No 14471

TRANSCRIPT OF JUDGMENT

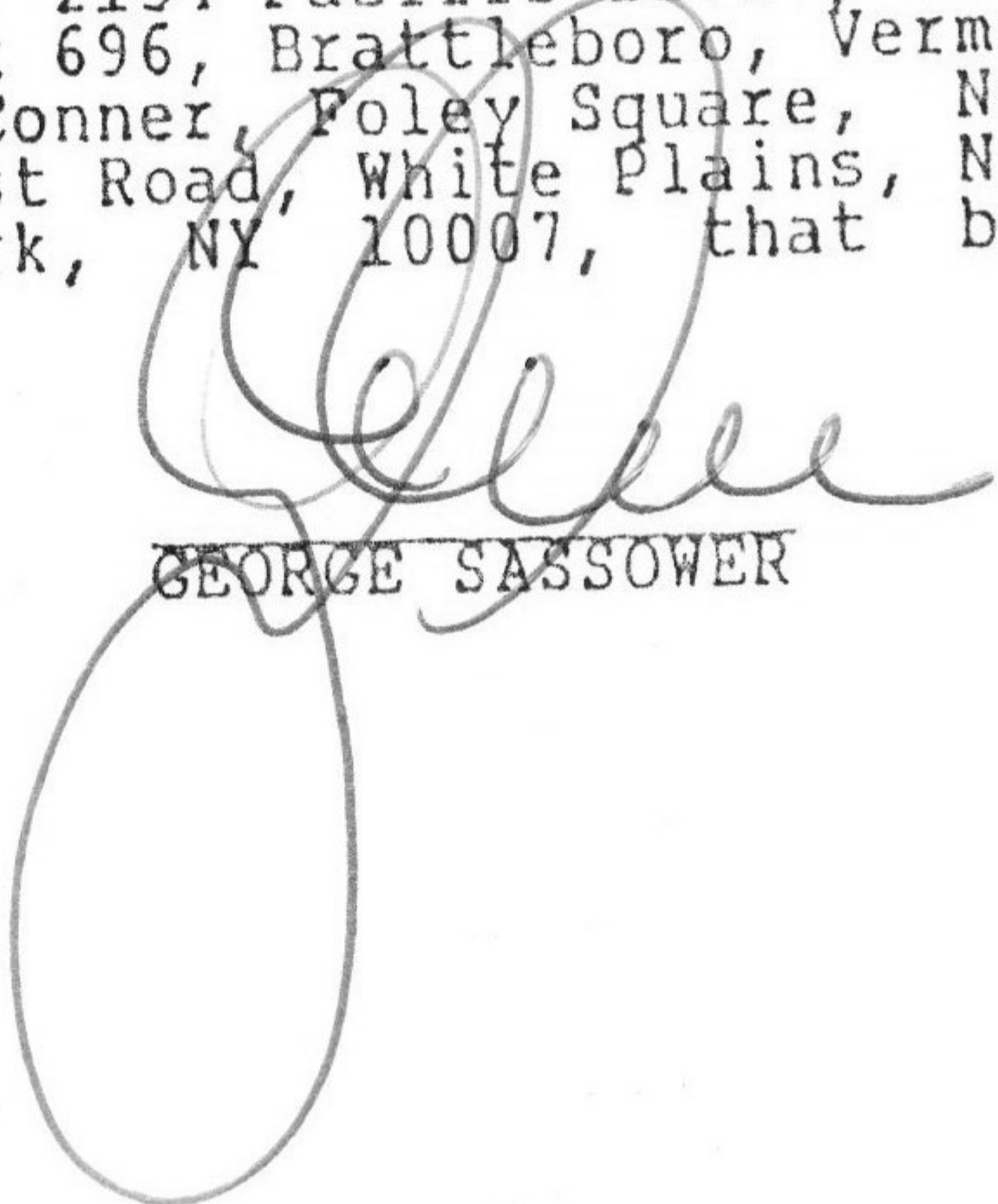
JUDGMENT DEBTOR		JUDGMENT CREDITOR		ATTORNEY FOR JUDGMENT CREDITOR:	
Surname	Given Name	Trade or Profession	Last Known Address	Name and Address	
Puccini	Clothes Ltd.		40 Lee E. Elyman Esg. SS E. Sand St. N.Y., N.Y.	George S. Sower Esg. 293 Sandview Av. White Plains, N.Y. 10606	PRO-S
Dann			10 S. Channel Drive Hewlett N.Y.		
Sorrentino	Robert		21 Suez Court North Babylon N.Y.		
Date		Court	AMOUNT OF JUDGMENT		REMARKS: DATE AND MANNER OF CHANGE OF STATUS OF JUDGMENT
4/29/52		Sup.	Total: 27,912.42		
Hic. & Hda		County	STATE OF NEW YORK		IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this 4th day of May, 1952.
1115		N.Y.	COUNTY OF NEW YORK		
EXECUTION		SATISFIED		COUNTY CLERK NEW YORK COUNTY	
When Issued		When Paid or What Extent		NORMAN GOODMAN, Clerk of the County of New York, hereby certifies that the above is a correct transcript from the Docket of Judgments in my office.	
When Returned Unsatisfied				<p>IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this 4th day of May, 1952.</p> <p><i>Norman Goodman</i> COUNTY CLERK NEW YORK COUNTY</p>	

Exhibit 1

CERTIFICATION OF SERVICE

On June 23, 1993 I served a true copy of this Notice of Settlement and Proposed Preliminary Injunction by mailing same in a sealed envelope, first class, with proper postage thereon, addressed to U.S. Attorney, Southern District of NY, One St. Andrew's Plaza, New York, NY 10007; Attorney General Robert Abrams, The Capitol, Albany, NY 12224; Kreindler & Relkin, P.C., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10118; Feltman, Karesh, Major & Farbman, Esqs., 152 West 57th Street, New York, NY 10019; D'Amato & Lynch, Esqs., 70 Pine Street, New York, NY 10270; Hyman Raffe, 2134 Pacific Blvd., Atlantic Beach, New York 11509; Judge James L. Oakes, Box 696, Brattleboro, Vermont 05301; Judge Eugene H. Nickerson, Judge William C. Conner, Foley Square, New York, NY 10007; Judge Charles L. Brieant, 101 East Post Road, White Plains, NY 10601; Judge Peter K. Leisure, Foley Square, New York, NY 10007, that being their last known addresses.

Dated: June 23, 1993


GEORGE SASSOWER