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Elena Ruth Sassower, Director

BY CERTIFIED MAIL/RRR: 7002-2030-0007-8572-9068

February 22, 2006

D.C. Commission on Judicial Disabilities and Tenure
Building A, Room 312
515 Fifth Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

ATT: Cathaee J. Hudgins, Executive Director

RE: Judicial misconduct complaint against (1) D.C. Court of Appeals Chief Judge Eric T. Washington; (2) The Associate and Senior Judges of the D.C. Court of Appeals and, in particular, Judges Inez Smith Reid, Stephen H. Glickman, Frank Q. Nebeker, John A. Terry, Noel Anketell Kramer, Michael W. Farrell, John M. Steadman, Warren R. King, Theodore R. Newman, William C. Pryor, Annice M. Wagner, Vanessa Ruiz, Frank E. Schwelb, and John R. Fisher; (3) D.C. Superior Court Judge Brian F. Holeman; and (4) D.C. Superior Court Chief Judge Rufus G. King, III and D.C. Superior Court Criminal Division Presiding Judge Harold L. Cushenberry, Jr.

Dear Ms. Hudgins,

I hereby file a judicial misconduct complaint against D.C. Court of Appeals Chief Judge Eric T. Washington for wilful violation of his mandatory duty to discharge his administrative and disciplinary responsibilities under Canons 3C and D of the Code of Judicial Conduct for the District of Columbia Courts. Such misfeasance has been with knowledge that he is thereby covering up the corruption of the judicial process by his fellow judges of the D.C. Court of Appeals, itself covering up the corruption of the judicial process by D.C. Superior Court Judge Brian F. Holeman, aided and abetted by other D.C. Superior Court judges, most importantly, Chief Judge Rufus G. King, III – as *readily verifiable* from the record before those judges in the "disruption of Congress" case against me [1]. As to all these judges, I hereby also file a judicial misconduct complaint against them.

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[1] The record in the D.C. Court of Appeals is docketed as follows: #04-CM-760 and #04-CO-1600 are my pending consolidated appeals and such prior proceedings as my legal advisor's June 28, 2004 motion for my release from incarceration and my own July 16/August 12, 2004 motion for reconsideration and other relief; #04-OA-17 is my April 6, 2004 petition for a writ of mandamus and prohibition against Judge Holeman and for certiorari and/or certified questions of law as to my entitlement to removal/transfer to federal court; and #04-CO-1239 is my *pro bono* counsel's October 6, 2004 expedited appeal and application for my release from incarceration. The record in D.C. Superior Court is docketed as #03-M-04113.

Most of the relevant facts are outlined by my enclosed January 10, 2006 letter to Chief Judge Washington, requesting his supervisory oversight over his fellow D.C. Court of Appeals judges, pursuant to Canons 3C and D – to which there has been no response. As therein particularized, I made a 29-page motion, dated October 14, 2005, for determination by the Court's judges *en banc*. The motion sought removal/transfer of my consolidated "disruption of Congress" appeals to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, based on the judges' disqualification for pervasive actual bias and interest, and gave them notice that unless they addressed the record evidence of their corruption of the judicial process in the case, beginning with their wilful disregard of mandatory rules of judicial disqualification and disclosure under Canons 3E and F of the Code of Judicial Conduct for the District of Columbia Courts, and the controlling decisional law of the U.S. Supreme Court in *Liteky v. United States*, 510 U.S. 540 (1994), as to disqualification for "pervasive bias" meeting an "impossibility of fair judgment" standard, I would be filing disciplinary and criminal complaints against them all.

This October 14, 2005 disqualification/transfer motion, nine full copies of which I had filed with the original[2], was not distributed to the Court's judges, but was hijacked by a three-judge panel consisting of Judges Reid, Glickman, and Nebeker, whose knowing disregard of mandatory disqualification/disclosure rules and falsification of *Liteky* was focally detailed by the motion. Without denying or disputing the accuracy of the motion's *uncontested* showing that their prior *unsigned* orders were all "readily-verifiable as judicial frauds" (¶32), the panel rendered an *unsigned* five-sentence October 27, 2005 order denying the motion *without* reasons and *without* identifying *any* of the facts, law, and legal argument it had presented, all dispositive of my rights. Totally concealed by this October 27, 2005 order – as likewise by their prior *unsigned* orders under the docket numbers of my consolidated appeals – was my requested relief for their disqualification and for the disqualification of the Court's other judges for pervasive actual bias and interest and, if denied, for disclosure by them, including as to specified extrajudicial facts.

Judges Reid, Glickman, and Nebeker then blocked me from judicially challenging this fraudulent October 27, 2005 order by directing the Court's Clerk to accept "no further filings" from me, except for my "conforming brief on the merits, due on November 7, 2005", and my "conforming reply brief, if any, due within 21 days after the filing of appellee's brief on the merits". This direction, having *no* basis in fact or law, was entirely *sua sponte* – and afforded me *no* notice or opportunity to be heard, in stark contrast to *Corley v. United States*, 741 A.2d 1029 (1999) – the sole case the order cited, prefaced by "*See*", connoting an inferential leap between my case and *Corley*.

I believe this due process-less barring order against me to be unprecedented in the history of the Court – and my January 10, 2005 letter sought confirmation of this by requesting (at p. 2), in bold-faced type, **"the names of other litigants who this Court has barred from filing – if not a copy of the barring orders themselves"**. Such informational request, critical to establishing the Court's invidiousness in denying me both due process and equal protection, is plainly germane to the Commission's

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[2] Annexed to the motion were nearly 180 pages of substantiating exhibits.

investigation of this complaint. Likewise the other informational requests of my January 10, 2006 letter, all highlighted in bold-faced type. These further requests were that Chief Judge Washington confirm:

> **"(1) [that he] personally examined my October 14, 2005 motion and the panel's October 27, 2005 order; (2) that [he] brought both to the attention of the Court's other judges for their personal review; and (3) that neither [he] nor they deemed it appropriate to recall the October 27, 2005 order and responsively adjudicate the October 14, 2005 motion."** (at p. 3, underlining and bold in the original letter).

My January 10, 2006 letter recounted the prejudice already caused me by the October 27, 2005 order. Judges Reid, Glickman, and Nebeker had used it to reject, without filing, my consented-to November 6, 2005 procedural motion to add 20 pages to my "conforming brief on the merits" – relief otherwise routinely granted. And the letter foresaw comparable prejudice on my upcoming reply brief by a similar rejection, without filing, of routinely-granted procedural relief for an extension of page limits or time and, beyond that, for "such substantive relief as the U.S. Attorney's disqualification and sanctions, should its appellee's brief violate its obligations under ethical rules of professional responsibility".

Noting that my November 6, 2005 procedural motion had described the 20 pages as

> "reinforc[ing] the travesty of a trial to which I was subjected before the pervasively-biased Judge Holeman, entitling me to reversal, if not vacatur, *as a matter of law*, as well as disciplinary and criminal referrals against him and culpable members of the U.S. Attorney's office" (at p.3, underlining and italics in the motion and letter),

my letter – which attached the original of the rejected motion, including those pages -- stated that thereby demonstrated was

> "how unabashedly these judges have departed from their critical appellate function and mandatory disciplinary responsibilities under Canon 3D of the Code of Judicial Conduct of the District of Columbia Courts to ensure the integrity of the judicial process." (at pp. 3-4, underlining in the letter).

This was the latest in a pattern of such conduct. As stated,

> "clear from their *without-reasons* denial of my June 28, 2005 procedural motion and their *without-reasons and false-reasons* denial of my subsequent July 28, 2005 reconsideration/vacatur motion with respect thereto – the direct antecedents to my October 14, 2005 motion [fn], culminating in their *without reasons* October 27, 2005 order -- is that rather than embracing my elucidation of the facts and law pertaining to the judicial misconduct of Judge Holeman, the prosecutorial misconduct of the U.S.

> Attorney's office, and the disqualification of each, they want only to curtail it so as to skew, if not avoid, its determination." (p. 4, italics in the letter).

In that connection, my letter observed that "it appear[ed] that Judges Reid, Glickman, and Nebeker – or Court personnel – ha[d] destroyed or secreted the most incriminating evidence of their cover-up of the judicial misconduct below, *to wit*, my 119-page appellant's brief and 161-page supplemental fact statement – the subject of the first branch of my June 28, 2005 procedural motion." I reported that the originals of these documents were mysteriously missing from the Court files – with the result that the files no longer contained my "unexpurgated 'chapter and verse' chronicling of the abomination to which I was subjected by Judge Holeman and by the U.S. Attorney's office in the proceedings before him". My January 10, 2006 letter therefore requested, also in bold-faced type, that Chief Judge Washington:

> **"direct an inquiry into the whereabouts of the missing originals of my June 28, 2005 appellant's brief and supplemental fact statement and apprise me of the results so that, if necessary, I can furnish the Court with a replacement set of these dispositive documents."** (at p. 5, bold in the letter).

Chief Judge Washington's wilful failure to respond to these bold-faced requests or to otherwise demonstrate discharge of his administrative and disciplinary responsibilities, mandated by the most cursory comparison of the *unsigned* October 27, 2005 order with my *sworn* October 14, 2005 motion, constitutes judicial misconduct *per se* -- unless Canons 3C and D of the Code of Judicial Conduct for the District of Columbia Courts are to be stripped of their mandatory and hortatory meaning.

No fair and impartial Chief Judge could tolerate the state of affairs described by my January 10, 2006 letter, thereby permitting my consolidated appeals to be railroaded "before a Court demonstrated to be disqualified for pervasive actual bias and interest" (at p. 2). Chief Judge Washington's wilful failure to respond creates the inference that he could not do so without exposing the *readily-verifiable* corruption and cover-up about which my letter complained.

Upon information and belief, Chief Judge Washington is himself an actor in this corruption and cover-up. As reflected by ¶¶31(f) and 29 of my October 14, 2005 motion, he participated with Judges Glickman and Nebeker in the *unsigned* October 14, 2004 order which, during my incarceration, denied my *pro bono* counsel's *unopposed* application for my release to prevent mootness and *sua sponte* dismissed said counsel's October 6, 2004 emergency appeal as to its only issue: mootness. A year later, he participated (with Judges Terry, Schwelb, Farrell, Wagner, Ruiz, Reid, Glickman, and Kramer) in the *unsigned* October 5, 2005 order which, without addressing the disqualification/disclosure expressly sought by my August 4, 2005 petition for the Court's *en banc* initial review of my consolidated appeals, denied the petition by inaction.

Consequently, when I turned to Chief Judge Washington for his supervisory oversight of the ***unsigned*** October 27, 2005 order of Judges Reid, Glickman, and Nebeker with respect to my October 14, 2005

disqualification/transfer motion – which I initially did by lengthy telephone communications with his staff on November 4, 2005 -- he was not just receiving from me "information indicating that another judge ha[d] committed a violation" of the Code of Judicial Conduct for the District of Columbia Courts, as to which Canon 3D(1) imposes a hortatory obligation to "take appropriate action". Rather, he already had "knowledge", born of his own past and recent participation, that "judge[s] [had] committed...violation[s] of this Code that raise[] a substantial question as to....[their] fitness for office", as to which he was mandatorily obligated by Canon 3D(1) to "inform the appropriate authority". Of course, informing such "appropriate authority", as this Commission is, would have required him to disclose his own facilitating role in the criminality of his judicial brethren.

Further reinforcing the egregiousness of Chief Judge Washington's violations of his hortatory and mandatory obligations under Canon 3D(1) of the Code is his knowledge that he has thereby aided and abetted in the reappointment of D.C. Court of Appeals judges whose corruption in office required their removal – Judge Terry being the prime example.

As highlighted by ¶¶31(c), (d), (e), and ¶29 of my October 14, 2005 motion, Judge Terry participated in three fraudulent orders during the period of my incarceration: the *unsigned* July 29, 2004 order (with Judges Steadman and King), the *unsigned* September 16, 2004 order (with Judges Reid and Newman), and the *unsigned* September 23, 2004 (with Judges Reid and Farrell) – each without disqualifying himself for bias or making requisite disclosure. Similarly, he participated, by inaction, in the *unsigned* October 5, 2004 order denying my August 4, 2005 petition for *en banc* initial hearing of my appeals.

The disclosure Judge Terry was duty-bound to have made, but did not, includes the extrajudicial facts identified by ¶42 of my October 14, 2005 motion as to his close professional and personal ties to the U.S. Attorney's Office of the District of Columbia – and especially with Assistant U.S. Attorney John Fisher, who had risen to be his deputy chief when he was chief of the U.S. Attorney's appellate division, and whose two sets of submissions opposing my release from incarceration were demonstrated to be blatant frauds by my comprehensive July 16/August 12, 2004 motion for reconsideration and other relief[3] and September 13, 2004 reply affidavit[4]. Indeed, my requests therein for sanctions against the U.S. Attorney's Office, including disciplinary and criminal referrals pursuant to Canon 3D, were as to Mr. Fisher in particular.

As a direct consequence of Judge Terry's misconduct -- especially by his September 16, 2004 order which denied my dispositive July 16/August 12, 2004 motion by concealing that it sought my release from incarceration, sanctions against the U.S. Attorney, and disclosure by the Court's judges if they did not disqualify themselves for bias, as well as by concealing *all* the facts, law, and legal argument

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[3] Annexed to my October 14, 2005 motion as Exhibit F, *see* ¶¶2(b), 9-10, 19-40.

[4] Annexed to my October 14, 2005 motion as Exhibit I-2, *see* the ENTIRETY of my reply affidavit, ¶¶2-55.

the motion presented -- I was not only maliciously kept incarcerated when my right to release was absolute, but Mr. Fisher was enabled to secure a September 30, 2004 recommendation from the D.C. Judicial Nomination Commission for appointment as associate judge on the D.C. Court of Appeals – to which President Bush nominated him on June 6, 2005[5].

That Judge Terry has been able to become a senior judge is directly attributable to Chief Judge Washington's failure to discharge his mandatory disciplinary responsibilities in response to my oral communications with his staff on November 4, 2005, thereafter memorialized by my January 10, 2006 letter. Such required him to inform this Commission of Judge Terry's role in the judicial corruption chronicled by the record of the "disruption of Congress" case so that the Commission could disapprove his pending application for a senior judgeship. Instead, on January 23, 2006, the Commission, *acting in ignorance*, gave its favorable recommendation as to Judge Terry's "fitness and qualifications to continue judicial service" – after which Chief Judge Washington, with knowledge of the relevant disqualifying facts supplied by my October 14, 2005 motion, made the appointment effective February 1, 2006. Consequently, Chief Judge Washington is rightfully charged – additionally -- with corrupting the D.C. "merit selection" process.

With respect to my judicial misconduct complaint herein against D.C. Superior Court Judge Holeman, prior complaints were filed against him by my mother, Doris L. Sassower, and by members and supporters of the Center for Judicial Accountability, Inc. (CJA) – the non-partisan, non-profit citizens' organization, co-founded by my mother and myself, of which she was then director and I coordinator.

The Commission dismissed my mother's complaint and supplement on December 16, 2004 on the boiler-plate ground that "they raised matters of law exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Court and beyond the statutory authority of this Commission." Upon her request for reargument, the Commission modified this to "matters of law exclusively within the discretion of the Court and beyond the statutory authority of the Commission" -- to which it joined an assertion that "to the extent [the complaint] raised matters of the Judge's bias and temperament, the Commission found insufficient cause to proceed.".

Apart from the fact that the Commission did not identify the supposed "matters of law" that are "exclusively within the jurisdiction [or discretion] of the Court and beyond the statutory authority of the Commission"[6], the Commission's bald assertion on January 31, 2005 that it "found insufficient

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[5] My complaint herein against Judge Fisher arises from his false representations of his adherence to, and enforcement of, "high standards of ethical conduct" in connection with his application to be a judge on the D.C. Court of Appeals. Such is demonstrated by his answers to the questionnaire of the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs, to which he swore on June 17, 2005 for purposes of his confirmation, discussed at footnote 17 of my October 14, 2005 motion.

[6] Judge Holeman's misrepresentations by his sworn answers to the questionnaire of the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs in connection with confirmation to the D.C. Superior Court, as well as such other discrepancies as were noted by my mother's supplement (pp. 5-9), are neither "matters of law" nor within the

cause to proceed" with respect to "the Judge's bias and temperament" is a concession that matters relating to a judge's "bias and temperament" are within its purview.

This complaint rectifies the purported "insufficien[cy]" of the prior showing as to Judge Holeman's "bias and temperament". Indeed, it provides record proof so pervasive and resounding as to warrant Judge Holeman's removal from the bench – as likewise the removal of D.C. Superior Court and Court of Appeals judges complicit in that misconduct.

Summarizing this record proof are my accompanying 119-page appellant's brief and 161-page supplemental fact statement[7] -- identical to the originals missing from the D.C. Court of Appeals files. The threshold and overarching appellate issue – consuming 96 pages of the brief -- is Judge Holeman's pervasive actual bias, as to which the supplemental fact statement provides a comprehensive chronological recitation, in further support of the brief's comprehensive legal showing. Both the brief and supplemental fact statement are copiously annotated with citations to my three-volume appendix of the record – which I am also supplying the Commission. Such record dispositively establishes an unremitting continuum of biased, dishonest, and intemperate conduct by Judge Holeman, spanning the course of the proceeding -- pre-trial, at trial, and post-trial.

The most particularized recitation of Judge Holeman's pervasively-biased pretrial conduct is presented by my *legally-sufficient* February 23, 2004 and March 22, 2004 motions for his disqualification for actual bias [A-265, A-375]. Verifying the complete accuracy of the recitations in these two motions will enable you to not only verify Judge Holeman's flagrant violation of his mandatory duty to disqualify himself pretrial, but, simultaneously, to verify the serious misconduct of D.C. Superior Court Chief Judge King, as well as of then D.C. Superior Court Criminal Division Presiding Judge Kramer[8], and her stand-in, then D.C. Superior Court Criminal Division Presiding Judge Cushenberry[9],

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Court's "jurisdiction" or "discretion". Such misconduct by a judicial candidate is within the Commission's purview based on Canon 5E of the Code of Judicial Conduct for the District of Columbia Courts.

[7] These are being hand-delivered by CJA member and super-patriot, George McDermott, who previously filed with this Commission judicial misconduct complaints against Judge Holeman arising from this case. Mr. McDermott is graciously providing the Commission with his own copy of these documents, along with the three-volume appendix of the record, which he had the Court of Appeals file stamp on June 28, 2005.

[8] Judge Kramer is now an associate judge on the D.C. Court of Appeals – a fact discussed at ¶¶30, 44-45 of my October 14, 2005 motion. According to the questionnaire she completed for the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs in 2005, she was Presiding Judge of the D.C. Superior Court Criminal Division from "Jan. 2002 - December 31, 2004", during which time she "worked daily with Chief Judge Rufus King to ensure the smooth operations of the Division" and "established a weekly meeting of the Criminal Division judges to discuss matters...These meetings provided a means for judges to seek advice from colleagues on issues needing immediate resolution." (at p. 21). Among the other pertinent background facts she identifies: that she was a "Member, D.C. Superior Court Liaison Committee with Judicial Disabilities & Tenure Commission (1990-present)" (at p. 8) and that "As a member of the Joint D.C. Court of Appeals and Superior Court Advisory Committee on Judicial Conduct, [she] participated in the 1995 revision of the Code of Judicial Conduct for the

when I urgently turned to them for "IMMEDIATE SUPERVISORY OVERSIGHT" over Judge Holeman, including by memoranda dated February 26, 2004, February 27, 2004, and March 18, 2004 [A-426; A-435; A-454; A-450]. Their wilful and deliberate failure to respond was in face of my express invocation of Canons 3C and D of the Code of Judicial Conduct for the District of Columbia Courts – and notice that I would file judicial misconduct complaints against them for violation of their mandatory administrative and disciplinary responsibilities pursuant thereto [A-435-6].

Verifying the state of the record pretrial will also enable you to verify the corrupt conduct of Judges Glickman, Nebeker and Farrell, when, in face of the wilful inaction of D.C. Superior Court supervisory authorities King, Kramer, and Cushenberry, I turned to the D.C. Court of Appeals for emergency redress. This, with a petition for a writ of mandamus and prohibition for Judge Holeman's disqualification and for certiorari and/or certified questions of law as to my entitlement to venue in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, pursuant to the venue provision of the disruption of Congress statute, as well as because of the lawlessness in D.C. Superior Court, protecting the government and railroading me to trial -- as evidenced by the case record, a full copy of which I transmitted. Indeed, so horrific was the record that my petition (at p. 1) and accompanying motion (at ¶¶20-22) expressly requested that the D.C. Court of Appeals take "appropriate action" against Judge Holeman and the U.S. Attorney, pursuant to Canon 3D of the Code of Judicial Conduct for the District of Columbia Courts – with such encompassing investigation of, and "action" against, Judges King, Kramer, and Cushenberry[10].

Copies of my *unopposed* April 6, 2004 mandamus petition and accompanying motion are annexed as Exhibits D and E to my October 14, 2005 disqualification/transfer motion. Likewise annexed – as Exhibits F – I – are typed copies of my handwritten July 12/August 16, 2004 reconsideration motion and supporting papers which I wrote while incarcerated and which include my analysis of the *unsigned* April 8, 2004 order of Judges Glickman, Nebeker, and Farrell, denying my April 6, 2004 mandamus petition and accompanying motion[11].

District of Columbia Courts" (at p. 13).

[9] On January 1, 2005, Judge Cushenberry succeeded Judge Kramer as Presiding Judge of the Criminal Division – having served as Deputy Presiding Judge under Judge Kramer from January 1, 2002 to December 31, 2004.

[10] Because the Court of Appeals did not then – or during the subsequent months of my incarceration -- take any "appropriate action" with respect to Judges King, Kramer, and Cushenberry by notifying this Commission and the Judicial Nomination Commission of their serious misconduct in my case, Judge Kramer was able to secure a recommendation to the D.C. Court of Appeals on September 30, 2004, Judge King was able to secure reappointment as D.C. Superior Court Chief Judge at about the same time, and Judge Cushenberry was able to become Presiding Judge of the Criminal Division on January 1, 2005– an appointment made by Judge King.

[11] My analysis of the fraudulent April 8, 2004 order appears at ¶¶41-62 of my July 12/August 16, 2004 reconsideration motion, annexed as Exhibit F to my October 14, 2005 motion.

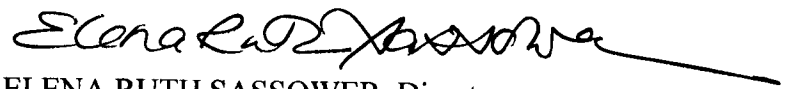
Like my *legally-sufficient* February 23, 2004 and March 22, 2004 motions for Judge Holeman's disqualification – which have always been dispositive of my rights – so, too, my April 6, 2004 mandamus petition with its accompanying motion and my July 16/August 12, 2004 reconsideration motion, both expressly requesting that the judges of the D.C. Court of Appeals disqualify themselves or make disclosure pursuant to Canons 3E and F of the Code of Judicial Conduct for the District of Columbia Courts.[12] The wilful and deliberate refusal of the Court's judges to confront my articulated bases for their disqualification and to make the disclosure therein specified – indeed their concealment of same – was highlighted by my *unopposed* July 28, 2005 reconsideration motion and my *unopposed* August 4, 2005 petition for *en banc* initial hearing[13] -- the direct predecessors to my *unopposed* October 14, 2005 disqualification/transfer motion, whose recitation of the facts giving rise to the Court's mandatory disqualification and disclosure obligations is throughout.

Copies of these July 28, 2005 and August 4, 2005 submissions are enclosed, as is my June 28, 2005 procedural motion on which they rest. Needless to say, the originals of these – and other substantiating record proof – should be in the D.C. Court of Appeals files.[14]

I look forward to giving testimony under oath to assist your investigation, as well as at the hearings for the removal of all of these judges for their knowing and deliberate corrupting of the judicial process in my case, causing vast and irreparable injury to me and my family – and the expenditure of tens, if not hundreds, of thousands of dollars, borne by the taxpayers, on needless court proceedings and my six-month incarceration. That these judges could do what they did in my case – where the dispositive facts were always before them in documented and unambiguous fashion -- shows that they are capable of anything. Indeed, as my October 14, 2005 motion reveals (¶¶10, 34), the D.C. Court of Appeals' falsification of *Liteky* and cognizable grounds for judicial disqualification extends beyond this politically-explosive "disruption of Congress" case.

Thank you.

Yours for a quality judiciary,



ELENA RUTH SASSOWER, Director
Center for Judicial Accountability, Inc. (CJA)
& Appellant *Pro Se*

Enclosures & cc's: *See* next page

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[12] *See* my October 14, 2005 motion: Exhibit E, ¶¶20-25; Exhibit F, ¶¶2(c), 2(d), 41-74.

[13] *See* my July 28, 2005 reconsideration motion, ¶¶2(d), 24-25; my August 3, 2004 petition for *en banc* initial hearing, ¶¶9, 8 [¶10].

[14] CJA's website, www.judgewatch.org, posts virtually the entire record in D.C. Superior Court and in the D.C. Court of Appeals – including my culminating January 10, 2006 letter to Chief Judge Washington. It is most conveniently accessed *via* the sidebar panel, "Disruption of Congress" – "The Appeal".

Enclosures: (1) my January 10, 2006 letter to Chief Judge Washington
(2) my October 14, 2005 motion & the Court's October 27, 2005 order
(3) my November 6, 2005 "conforming brief on the merits"
(4) my June 28, 2005 procedural motion
(5) my July 28, 2005 reconsideration motion
(6) my August 4, 2005 petition for *en banc* initial hearing

Separately transmitted: (1) my June 28, 2005 appellant's brief & supplemental fact statement
(2) my three-volume appendix of the record

cc: D.C. Court of Appeals Presiding Judge Eric T. Washington
(for himself & all complained-against D.C. Court of Appeals and Superior Court judges)
[By Certified Mail/RRR: 7001-0320-0004-7860-0480]
Thomas Abraham, Supervisory Case Manager/D.C. Court of Appeals
Dan Cipullo, Director/D.C. Superior Court Criminal Division
U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia
ATT: Assistant U.S. Attorney Roy McLeese, Appellate Division Chief
Assistant U.S. Attorney Florence Pan