"THE SMOKING GUN PROOF"
THE CORRUPTION
OF
JOHN G. ROBERTS
[First Abridged Edition]

"No one can serve two masters, for either he will hate the one and love the other, or else he will be loyal to one and despise the other" *Matthew* 6:24

This is a *flawless* publication, where every essential allegation is supported by documents in the public domain and therefore *impossible* for *anyone* to reach any verdict other than "guilty"!

An inspection of the public files of the Supreme Court of the United States reveals that Solicitor Generals of the United States *Kenneth W. Starr*, *Drew S. Days, III* and Principal Deputy Assistant Solicitor General *John G. Roberts* were repeatedly defrauding their client, the United States.

These files also reveal that the oral testimony of *John G. Roberts* before the *Judiciary Committee of the U.S. Senate* was, in significant and substantial respects, misleading, deceitful and arguably perjurious.

Unless the past corrupt activities of *John G. Roberts* are exposed, his continued corruption as Chief Justice of the United States, can be expected!

The initial irrevocable act of Chief Justice *William H. Rehnquist*, on behalf of *Citibank, N.A.*, the financial colossus, was the "cooking" of federal records to conceal from the Article I Congress, the diversion of monies payable "to the [federal] court" (Exhibit "3A") to the coffers of Citibank and its "estate chasing" attorneys (*e.g.*, Exhibit "3C") to serve, after "laundering", as an additional "source" of "bribes".

Rehnquist was then confronted with the task of "fixing", *inter alia*, Solicitor General of the United States, *Kenneth W. Starr*, whose only client was the United States, so that he would not make any attempt to recover, in favor of the United States, these diverted federal monies.

To insure this and similar treacherous results, Chief Justice Rehnquist had Solicitor General Starr hire his former law clerk, *John G. Roberts* to be his Principal Deputy Assistant.

An examination of the files at the Supreme Court of the United States (Docket #90-6260; #90-6261; #90-6785; #91-8121 and others in 1992) reveal that during the Roberts tenure as Principal Deputy Solicitor General, in every instance, without exception, whenever the option existed (the physical power, not the legal right) was to either divest the Citibank conspirators of any of their illicit "loot" or defraud the United States, Starr-Roberts always opted to defraud their client, the United States, and they never articulated any justification for their treasonous and perfidious behavior.

Henceforth, nothing can be legitimately written about Rehnquist, Starr or Roberts, which ignores the material in this publication. This publication may be reproduced and/or republished, in any forum and format, in whole or in part, by anyone, with or without attribution, without prior consent or financial obligation to the author, since the public is entitled to know of the corrupt practices during the Rehnquist Reign, instigating remedial action thereby, including restitution to the United States.

To facilitate reproduction, this publication is printed on one side.

GEORGE SASSOWER, Esq.
Member of NY State & Federal Bars, 1949 to Date.

A Flawless Publication

Smoking Guns §I

"*REHNQUIST – IN A NUTSHELL*"

"I welcome this kind of examination because people have got to know whether or not [my appointee] their ~~President~~ [Associate, then, Chief Justice, was] a crook". (*Pres. Richard M. Nixon,* Nov. 17, 1973).

1. In "hard published print", Exhibit "1A" ***reads*** that ***William H. Rehnquist*** was defended by ***U.S. Attorney James B. Burns***, and ***Janet Reno*** was defended by ***Assistant U.S. Attorney Charles E. Ex,*** which is, in a tort action, a "legally impossible" judicial scenario (see, 28 *U.S.C.* §2679[d]).

In a money damage tort action, a federal attorney defends the United States, not Rehnquist, not Reno not any person!

A basic dumb computer could be easily programmed to read or say "fraud", "null & void" and/or some similar term, whenever it sees different federal attorneys, such as Burns and Ex, defending different persons, such as Rehnquist and Reno, in a money damage tort action, and be correct each time.

2. In a tort action, one can generally sue the principal and agent, master and servant, employer and employee, and usually obtain a judgment against both, as their liability is joint and several.

However, when a federal judge, official, employee or person in the military [all defined as "employees" of the United States, (28 *U.S.C.* §2671)] is involved, for a particular act or event, it is one or the other that can be sued, not both. It is "suit immunity" for the one not responsible!

If the federal employee was "acting within the scope of his/her office/employment" at the time of the incident, only the United States can be sued. If not, the federal employee is the only proper defendant and the United States has "suit immunity".

If the federal judge, official, employee or person in the military is sued, upon the execution of a 28 *U.S.C.* §2679[d] "scope certificate" by an authorized official in the United States Department of Justice ["USDJ"] (28 ***CFR*** §15.3) or jurist, there is an automatic "substitution" of the United States as the defendant.

3. Thus, Exhibit "1A" ***means*** that no authorized official (28 *CFR* §15.3), in the USDJ, U.S. Circuit Court Judges ***William J. Bauer***, ***Frank H. Easterbrook*** or ***Ilana D. Rovner*** of the U.S. Seventh Circuit ["CCA7"] "after an investigation" certified that either Rehnquist or Reno acted within the "scope of his/her office" in any matter "revolving around" the "***Citibank-Rehnquist Racket***", since "scope certification" results in an automatic United States "substitution" as the defendant for the person or event certified.

Obviously, no authorized official or jurist was going to "scope certify" any jurist, including Rehnquist, involved in any respect with "diverting" federal monies to private coffers or having Solicitor General of the United States, ***Kenneth W. Starr***, hire ***John G. Roberts***, in order to defraud the United States!

No authorized official or jurist was going to "scope certify" Reno when, as did her predecessors, refuse to support the recapture of federal monies, in favor of the United States!

4. Independently, of "scope certification", unless a 28 *U.S.C.* §2675 "notice of claim" has been filed, a federal attorney cannot defend anyone, including the United States.

5. Rehnquist and Reno, not having been 28 *U.S.C.* §2679[d] "scope certified", were relegated to being defended by non-federal attorneys, at non-federal cost and expense, since Congress has not authorized federal defense representation or expenditures for anyone who has not been "scope certified" or for anyone, including the United States, where no 28 *U.S.C.* §2675[a] "notice of claim" has been filed.

However, Rehnquist and Reno, after being assured that Chief U.S. Circuit Court Judge ***Richard A. Posner*** and the CCA7 had been "fixed", dragooned U.S. Atty. Burns and Ass't. U.S. Atty. Ex to defend them, at unauthorized federal cost, defrauding the federal purse thereby and triggering "subject matter jurisdictional" infirmities, rendering the merit dispositions made to be null and void.

6. Since the defense expenditures made for Rehnquist and Reno were unauthorized, the Article II U.S. Attorney Burns and the USDJ have had to "cook" their books in order to conceal the unlawful expenditures made from the Article I Congress (Exhibit "1B").

7. Exhibit "1A" alone, would be sufficient to sustain grand jury indictments of Rehnquist, Reno, Burns, Ex, Bauer, Easterbrook and Rovner, for an 18 *U.S.C.* §371 conspiracy to defraud the United States, the traditional charge lodged against "corrupt" judges and prosecutors.

Placed in the "dock", these defendants would be compelled to plead "guilty", since neither they, nor anyone else, could possibly articulate a defense to such indictments, and as convicted felons, in addition to the criminal penalties imposed, they would be disbarred!

"DAY-ONE" – FOR CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS - THE BEGINNING OF HIS END.

> "He [the corrupt Chief Justice] moves like a figure in a Greek tragedy, inexorably along the way of self-destruction. ... The disregard of his oath seems to become more brazen with each succeeding corruption. Like the mythical Ajax the Less, he seems to tempt the gods to destroy him." (*The Corrupt Judge, Joseph Borkin*, at p. 13).

Smoking Guns IIA

"Day-One" – September 26, 1986

1. The eventual corruption of ***John G. Roberts*** commenced on "Day-One", September 26, 1986, more than nineteen (19) years before he assumed the office of Chief Justice of the United States..

On "Day-One", September 26, 1986, ***William H. Rehnquist*** executed his "oath of office" and became Chief Justice of the United States, and five (5) days later, on October 1, 1986, U.S. District Court Judge ***Charles L. Brieant*** of the Southern District of New York ["SDNY"] became its Chief Judge.

2. More than six (6) years prior, on June 4, 1980, ***Puccini Clothes, Ltd.*** was involuntarily dissolved, on application of ***Citibank, N.A.*** and ***Jerome H. Barr***, Esq., its "estate chasing attorney" when, in this one instance, its very lucrative, but highly illegal and unethical, "estate chasing racket" went awry.

Immediately, if not before, Citibank & Barr and their attorneys, ***Kreindler & Relkin, P.C.*** ["K&R"] began to engineer the larceny Puccini's assets (Exhibit "2A"), which assets served as a "source" of "bribes" (Exhibits "2A", "2B" &. "2C").

3A. On "Day-One", September 26, 1986, the day ***William H. Rehnquist***, executed his oath of office, as Chief Justice of the United States, there was in active existence a base criminal scheme to transfer the balance of Puccini's judicial trust cash assets as "bribes", as published "legal notices" confirm.

B. On "Day-One", some of the monies payable "to the [federal] court" (Exhibit "3A") had been "diverted" to Citibank-K&R (Exhibit "3C"), and the federal court, received, none of these monies.

C. On "Day-One", monies due the State of New York, were diverted to Citibank-K&R and their prime "bribed" co-conspirator, ***Feltman, Karesh, Major & Farbman*** Esqs. ["FKM&F"], and the State of New York, received none of these monies (Exhibit "4A" & "5A").

D. On "Day-One", there were other monies where "public accountings" were mandatory, but none had been rendered by FKM&F.

4. "On "Day-One", for more than one (1) year, Citibank-K&R/FKM&F were in control of the U.S. Second Circuit-New York State courts as Exhibits "3B", "4A", and "5A" confirm.

Unless one "paid-off", K&R-FKM&F would have their civil adversary and their attorneys convicted, fined and/or incarcerated for non-summary criminal contempt.

"Crimes" including for non-summary criminal contempt, which is constitutionally protected (***Bloom v. Illinois***, 391 U.S. 194 [1968]): (1) are prosecuted by or on behalf of the government; (2) in the name of the government; and (3) in proceedings, separate and independent of the underlying action or proceeding, and (4) where the accused is named in the title of such criminal proceeding.

However, the aforementioned basic principles notwithstanding, as the aforementioned exhibits demonstrate, the Citibank conspirators: (1) as self-anointed criminal prosecutors; (2) in their own names; (3) in the underlying civil proceedings, and (4) where the author was not a party was repeatedly being prosecuted, fined and/or incarcerated for non-summary criminal contempt.

5. The Most Important of All Civil Rights – All civil rights can, and usually are, vindicated by the unbridled right of "access to the courts" for relief. However!

A. On "Day-One", for almost one (1) year, there was in existence in "hard published print", ***Raffe v. Doe***, 619 F. Supp. 891 [SDNY-1985]), a decision in which U.S. District Court Judge ***William C. Conner*** was openly flaunting that he was a corrupt federal jurist.

In that published decision Judge Conner, despite the obvious lack of "subject matter jurisdiction" and other lethal infirmities, which rendered the merit dispositions to be null and void, attempted to provide the Citibank conspirators "suit immunity" by enjoining "access to the courts" by their adversary and his attorney against them.

One can steal, rob and extort and Conner, albeit a lack of jurisdiction, will "enjoin" the victims from obtaining "restitution" or other relief by prohibiting them from employing any legal action against them!

B. On "Day-One", the author filed three (3) stay applications in the Supreme Court of the United States, directed to three (3) different New York courts which targeted the activities of NY State Administrator ***Xavier C. Riccobono*** of NY County, who was a product of the ***Tamawa Club*** when it was controlled by ***Frank Costello*** and ***Thomas Luchese***, recognized mobsters who headed "mafia crime families" (see, ***Costello v. U.S.*** 350 U.S. 359 [1956]); his at-will appointee, NY Special Referee ***Donald Diamond,*** and his personal selectee, NY State Supreme Court Justice ***Ira Gammerman.***

In every respect the allegations in these three (3) stay applications were undenied!

In one of the "Day-One" petitions, filed to the Supreme Court of the United States (*Geo. Sassower v. Hon. Stanley Harwood, et el.*), after setting forth the relevant uncontroverted and undenied facts, petitioner stated:

"private parties [have] obtained control of the machinery of justice".

Before NY Supreme Court Justice Harwood of Nassau County, for example, was an action involving real property located in Nassau County, whose only venue could be Nassau County. However, the Citibank conspirators, for the payment of the appropriate consideration, had Mr. Justice Gammerman, without notice or due process, sign an Order which dragooned this Nassau County and also Westchester County actions, which were in the Second Judicial Department, to himself in the First Department, and "stayed" the prosecution of these actions.

Thus, today, twenty (20) years later, these actions still lie fallow in New York County.

C. The misconduct of Gammerman, Conner and other judges and officials, state and federal, were so obviously the product of Citibank "bribes", that Mr. Justice Gammerman, without jurisdiction or due process, enjoined (Exhibit "A6A"):

"[the] making or filing a complaint, grievance or correspondence with a professional disciplinary or grievance committee".

Gammerman, like Referee Diamond then, like NY Supreme Court Justice ***E. Michael Kavanagh*** of Ulster County today, are "vending machine" jurists who will issue whatever order the Citibank conspirators desire!

Smoking Guns IIB

"Day-One Plus Three Months" – The End of 1986

1. Although none of the author's three (3) "stay" applications were granted by the Supreme Court of the United States, by "Day-One Plus Three Months", or by the end of 1986, the Citibank conspirators, which included, ***Walter B. Wriston*** and ***John S. Reed***, the former and the then CEO of Citibank, and some in their stable of corrupt judges and officials, including: Chief U.S. Circuit Court Judge ***Wilfred Feinberg*** for the Second Circuit; Chief U.S. District Court Judge ***Charles L. Brieant*** for the SDNY; NY State Appellate Division Presiding Justice ***Francis T. Murphy*** of the First Judicial Department; Chief Administrator ***Joseph W. Bellacosa*** of the New York State Office of Court Administration, and New York State Attorney General ["NYSAG"] ***Robert Abrams***, were "on the mat", "taking the final count", facing criminal indictments, convictions and long terms of incarcerations, since the evidence of their guilt was documented and conclusive.

Although Rehnquist, by "Day-One Plus Three Months", ***knew*** that the Citibank criminal adventure was, in multiple respects, "***non-fixable***" and "***hopeless***", he accepted the invitation to "***conceal***" the "***non-fixable***", and "***salvage***" the "***hopeless***".

2. Rehnquist's initial irrevocable act on behalf of Citibank and some in its stable of corrupt jurists, was to authorize the "cooking" of federal books in order to conceal from the Article I Congress the "diversion" of federal monies to the coffers of Citibank-K&R.

Thus, by the end of 1986, or "Day-One Plus Three Months", Rehnquist began the traditional journey of the corrupt judge:

"where the disregard of his oath of office became more brazen with each succeeding corruption, [challenging] the gods [and the author] to destroy him."

Smoking Guns III

THE ROAD TO ROBERTS

"the rankest compound of villaneous smell that ever offended nostril." (***Shakespear's, Merry Wives of Windsor***, III: v.

1. Chief Justice Rehnquist by "cooking" federal books in order to conceal from the Article I Congress that monies payable "to the [federal] court" (Exhibit "3A") had been diverted to Citibank-K&R (*e.g.* Exhibit "3C"), was then confronted with the herculean task of "fixing" every official and jurist.

There cannot be any defectors in the "***Rehnquist Ultimate Totalitarian Corrupt Empire***", since one, only one, honest official or jurist who directed Citibank-K&R to "publicly account", provide "restitution" and/or not providing the Citibank conspirators with "***Total Immunity***", would be a lethal blow to the "***Citibank-Rehnquist Racket***".

In the nineteen (19) years of the "***Chief Justice Rehnquist Reign***", in an attempt to "***conceal***" the "***non-fixable***" and "***salvage***" the "***hopeless***", Rehnquist and others, such as Brieant and Murphy, have generated an almost endless array of "smoking gun" evidence of their corrupt activities, in addition to exacerbating the "***non-fixable***" events which existed on "Day-One"!

2. The Order authored by Chief Judge Feinberg (Exhibit "3B"), in form, substance and intent is the most corrupt and defective federal order ever issued in the history of the United States! Even without a reading the record, which is available on microfiche, the Feinberg Order was the obvious result of "purchase", and could be described as "the rankest compound of villaneous smell that ever offended nostril"!

In only one respect, the Order of U.S. District Court Judge ***Eugene H. Nickerson*** of the Eastern District of New York ["EDNY"] was correct, in that it directed that the fine monies imposed be paid "to the [federal court", rather than to Citibank-K&R, the self-anointed public prosecutors. Even the ultra corrupt Chief Judge Feinberg would not change the disposition so as to make Citibank-K&R the beneficiaries of the fine monies. Consequently, Citibank-K&R/FKM&F threatened ***Hyman Raffe***, the most-major stockholder-creditor in Puccini, with incarceration, unless he paid them these fine monies, instead of the federal court, which he did.

As reported by ***United Press, International***, and published, *inter alia*, in the ***NY Village Voice*** on June 6, 1989:

> "By signing three extraordinary agreements Raffe agreed to ... . 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 (***Feltman, Karesh, Major & Farbman***, Esqs. ["FKM&F"]) and Kreindler (***Kreindler & Relkin, P.C.*** ["K&R"]) firms. Raffe continues to pay with checks from his A.R. Fuels Co. business. 'That's outrageous. It's unbelievable. It's disturbing. ... .' Said [NYS] Attorney General [***Robert***] ***Abrams*** when he saw copies of the checks."

This "more than $2.5 million" of dollars paid by Raffe includes the monies payable "to the federal court", which were "diverted" to the coffers of Citibank-K&R to be "laundered" as an additional "source" of "bribes" for judges and officials.

As Raffe bitterly complained, when he agreed to turn over the cancelled checks for the "extortion" payments made: "They are bleeding me to death. I wish I had gone to jail"!

Copies of these "extraordinary agreements" which Raffe was compelled to sign, at pains of incarceration under a sham conviction, if he refused, can be obtained by anyone under a ***Freedom of Information Law*** ["FOIL"] demand made upon the NY State Attorney General (FOIL #03-540).

Copies of some of the cancelled checks in payment under these "extortion" demands, the author turned over to, *inter alia*, the ***Federal Bureau of Investigation***.

3. Despite his obvious corruption, Chief Justice Rehnquist appointed Chief Judge Feinberg, to be his initial Chairman of the Executive Board of the ***Judicial Conference of the United States*** (28 ***U.S.C.*** §331), which was viewed as a ratification of the criminal activities of Murphy-Feinberg on behalf of Citibank, a view which Chief Justice Rehnquist clearly confirmed in May of 1987, which made their manifestly void Orders essentially unassailable.

Although neither Rehnquist, Feinberg or any Article III federal jurist has ever been willing to swear under oath or affirm under penalty of perjury that the Orders as evidenced by Exhibits "3B", "4A", and "5A" had any validity, by reason of the conduct by Chief Justice Rehnquist in appointing Chief Judge Feinberg as the Chairman, and his actions in May of 1987, no jurist would so declare!

4. Even before "Day-One", Brieant was a principal factotum for Citibank, having initially been recruited by Presiding Justice Murphy in order to "fix" Judge Conner in ***Raffe v. Doe*** (*supra*).

To facilitate Brieant's fixing activities on behalf of the Citibank conspirators, Chief Judge Brieant was made the Second Circuit representative to the ***Judicial Conference of the United States***, and to further facilitate his "fixing" activities, he was elevated to the Executive Committee.

Brieant has "***fixed***" federal district court judges in: (1a) the Southern, (b)Eastern and ©) Northern Districts of New York; (2) the Western District of the State of Washington; (3) the Northern District of Texas; (4) the District of Minnesota; (5) the Southern District of Florida; (6) District of Columbia; (7) the

District of Maryland; (8) the District of New Jersey; (9) the District of Massachusetts; (10) the Southern District of Ohio; (11) the District of Nebraska; (12) the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, and (13) the Northern District of Illinois..

The Brieant "***fixing instructions***", were always essentially the same, making them both traceable and predictable, and included the "instruction" that the jurist should not adjudicate any "subject matter jurisdictional" infirmity, with the warning that any failure or deviation would involve Rehnquist and/or other high-echelon jurists in an unprecedented scandal.

5. While Rehnquist, Feinberg and Brieant had to "fix" every official and jurist, the author needed only one (1) honest official or jurist in order to render the "***Citibank-Rehnquist Racketeers***" a lethal blow.

Despite the Judge Conner injunction in ***Raffe v. Doe*** (*supra*), he did not have any "jurisdiction" over this author or his interests.

The publishers of ***Raffe v. Doe*** (*supra*), Lexis and West, as well as ***Fidelity & Deposit Company of Maryland*** ["F&D"], the surety of ***Lee Feltman***, Esq., the court-appointed receiver for Puccini, did business in every federal judicial district in the United States, from the North Mariana Islands near Japan to the Virgin Island in the Atlantic.

Associate Justice Rehnquist, writing on behalf of a unanimous court, made every venue, appropriate, in cases where defendants, such as Lexis, West, or F&D are involved (***Keeton v. Hustler***, 465 U.S. 770 [1984]; ***Calder v. Jones***, 465 U.S. 783 [1984]).

Thus, ***every*** venue became appropriate in matters "revolving around" the Puccini matter.

Litigation "revolving around" the ***Citibank-Rehnquist Racket*** has been instituted in the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Eleventh and District of Columbia Circuits, with officials and judges having to be "fixed" in each district. There can be no exception. Only the Tenth Circuit has remained untouched by Citibank-Rehnquist litigation!

6. With federal judges being made money damage defendants in their "personal" capacity, for their non-immune activities, they began to dragoon federal attorneys to defend them, at federal cost and expense and with such litigation approaching the Supreme Court of the United States, Chief Justice Rehnquist needed a "mole" in the Office of the Solicitor General tn order to defraud, *inter alia*, the United States!.

On May 30, 1989, with ***Kenneth W. Starr*** before the Supreme Court of the United States, and Chief Justice ***William H. Rehnquist*** presiding, the following transpired (490 U.S. VII):

> "THE CHIEF JUSTICE said:
>
> Mr. Solicitor General, the Court welcomes you to the performance of the important office that you have assumed, to represent the government of the United States before this Court. ..." [emphasis supplied]

Thus with ***Kenneth W. Starr***, as Solicitor General of the United States, an Article II official, whose only client was the United States, the Article III Chief Justice Rehnquist suggested that he hire ***John G. Roberts***, his former law clerk, who was then in private practice, to be his Principal Deputy Assistant, with the expectation that he would defraud the United States as he personally desired.

Smoking Guns IV

"*THE NATURE OF THE REHNQUIST-STARR-ROBERTS JUDICIAL PROCESS*"

"Hamlet:	Do you see yonder cloud, that's almost in the shape of a camel:
Polonius:	By the mass, and 'tis like a camel indeed.
Hamlet	Methinks, it is like a weasel.
Polonius:	It is backed like a weasel.
Hamlet	Or, like a whale.
Polonius:	Very like a whale." (***Hamlet, Shakespeare***, III:ii).

1. With the federal courts in New York, New Jersey and the District of Columbia, being inundated with motions and application for the recapture of these federal monies in favor of the United States and to abort other activities which were adverse to the legitimate interest of the United States, the Article III Chief Justice Rehnquist, requested the Article II United States Solicitor General ***Kenneth W. Starr***, to hire his former law clerk, ***John Roberts***, to the elevated position of Principal Deputy, with the expectation that Roberts would betray his client, the ***United States***, in favor of the Citibank conspirators and much more.

The Chief Justice Rehnquist expectations were fulfilled, as an examination of the relevant files of the Supreme Court of the United States, presently stored at the archives, available to anyone, clearly confirm!

2A. These files at archives reveal that ***each*** time a motion was made for the recapture of these federal monies in favor of the United States, it was not supported by Starr-Roberts, and much more!

For example: The uncontroverted and unopposed motion of January 26, 1991 in *Geo. Sassower v. Mahoney* (498 U.S. 1108 [1991]), at the Supreme Court, regarding the diverted federal monies, in relevant part, reads as follows:

> "This affirmation is made to disqualify the United States Solicitor General [***Kenneth W. Starr***] and the United States Attorney General [***Richard L. Thornburgh***] from representing the federal respondents herein [***Wilfred Feinberg & Eugene H. Nickerson***] whose privately motivated activities do not comport with the interests of the United States.
>
> For months, the offices of the United States Solicitor General and Attorney General have known that substantial monies payable, *in haec verba*, 'to the [federal] court' were criminally diverted to private pockets [of ***Citibank-K&R***]....
>
> When neither the Solicitor General nor the Attorney General made any attempt to recover such monies in favor of the sovereign affirmant, on January 14, 1991, moved this Honorable Court for relief.
>
> Only a shattering silence has come from those who purport to represent the federal government in this Court.
>
> The United States, no less than a private person, is entitled to zealous legal representation by those committed to 'undivided loyalty'.
>
> As part of the relief requested by affirmant in this Honorable Court, in his motion of January 14, 1991, was to:
>
> > 'direct that all monies payable, *in haec verba*, 'to the federal court', but diverted to private parties, be turned over by those private parties to the Clerk of this Court ...' ...
>
> As the offices of the U.S. Solicitor General and Attorney General are aware, there are many jurists in the [U.S.]Second Circuit involved in this criminal racketeering adventure, including at the Circuit Court level.
>
> The Attorney General is part of the executive branch of government and 'not a mere lackey of the court'.
>
> The American taxpayer should not be burdened with the expenses of the offices of the U.S. Solicitor General and U.S. Attorney General in their attempt to defend these privately motivated criminal activities by members of the federal judiciary."

Although all the allegations in this and other petitions were undenied, uncontroverted and the relief unopposed by the treasonous, perfidious and treacherous Starr-Roberts, whose client was the United States, and the Rehnquist Court failed and refused to determine these motions.

Thus, today all the diverted federal monies are in the coffers of Citibank-K&R and/or those they "bribed" with such monies, and the United States has none of it!

Can the public expect that tomorrow, with Roberts as Chief Justice of the United States, will direct Citibank-K&R and those they "bribed" with such diverted federal monies, to provide "restitution" to the United States, and expose thereby his past perfidious conduct???

B. Feinberg and Nickerson were sued and defended in their "personal" capacities and where there was no 28 ***U.S.C.*** §2675[a] "notice of claim", by U.S. Attorney, now Chief U.S. District Court Judge ***Frederick J. Scullin. Jr.***, defrauding the federal purse thereby. Obviously, no authorized official in the USDJ or jurist were going to "scope certify" either Feinberg or Nickerson, who were directly involved in "diverting" federal monies to Citibank-K&R. To conceal such fraud upon the federal purse, Scullin and the USDJ "cooked" their books, so that there is no record of such expenditures (Exhibit "A3D").

Significantly, it was U.S. District Court Judge Feinberg, in ***Perez v U.S.***, 218 F. Supp. 571 [SDNY-1967]) who determined that a federal employee has "suit immunity" when acting within the scope of his employment. His defrauding the federal purse, for his personal activities, was intentional and deliberate.

C. In such litigation, New York State Attorney General ["NYSAG"] ***Robert Abrams*** was defending , at New York State cost and expense , despite the Amendment XI of the ***Constitution of the United States*** (***Hans v. Louisiana***, 134 U.S. 1 [1890]) "subject matter jurisdictional" prohibition, NY State jurists, such as ***Francis T. Murphy, Alvin F. Klein*** and ***David B. Saxe***, who were involved in diverting NY State monies to Citibank-K&R/FKM&F (Exhibits "4A" and "5A").

Thus, for multiple reasons, the merit dispositions made were null and void, which no one ever disputed.

D. Every federal appellate judge, as was Starr, and every federal appellate attorney, as was Roberts knows the fundamental principle, as expressed in ***United States v. Corrick*** (298 U.S. 435, 440 [1936) is:

> "The appellants did not raise the question of jurisdiction at the hearing below. But the lack of jurisdiction of a federal court touching the subject matter of the litigation cannot be waived by the parties, and the district court should, therefore, have declined *sua sponte* to proceed in the cause. And if the record discloses that the lower court was without jurisdiction this court will notice the defect, although the parties make no contention concerning it. While the District Court lacked jurisdiction, we have jurisdiction on appeal, not of the merits but merely for the purpose of correcting the error of the lower court in entertaining the suit."

Associate Justice Rehnquist, speaking for the Court, in ***Philbrook v. Glodgett*** (421 U.S. 707, 721[1975]), stated:

> "[W]e have ***repeatedly*** held that we must take note of want of jurisdiction in the district court even though neither party has raised that point." [emphasis supplied]

Thus, when the jurisdictional disposition was not raised or adjudicated by Starr-Roberts-Rehnquist, everyone became aware that "corruption reigned at the Supreme Court"!

3. In New Jersey, U.S. Attorney, now U.S. Circuit Court Judge, ***Samuel A. Alito, Jr.***, who is on the "short list" of President ***George W. Bush*** for appointment to the Supreme Court of the United States was defending, in the District of New Jersey and the Third Circuit, federal judges in their personal capacities, in their own names, where there were neither any 28 ***U.S.C.*** §2679[d] "scope" certificate, nor any 28 ***U.S.C.*** §2675[a] "notices of claim".

According to a named federal official, the government expenses in this unauthorized and illegal defense representation was "staggering" (***New Jersey Law Journal***, July 13, 1989).

Thereafter, such federal expenses went figuratively "through the roof", but since the Article II U.S. Attorney Alito was "cooking" the books to conceal these unauthorized expenditures from the Article I Congress, the U.S. Attorney's Office in New Jersey and the USDJ in Washington, have no records that such litigation ever existed (Exhibit "7A").

In this litigation, NYSAG Abrams was defending NY State judges and officials, at unconstitutional NY State cost and expense.

At the Supreme Court of the United States, there were attempts made to enjoin the ***Attorney General of the United States*** from unlawfully expending federal monies defending, in tort actions, high-echelon judges and officials, in their own names, and where no "notices of claims" existed.

However, the attempts to stop these frauds upon the federal government was not supported at the Supreme Court of the United States by Starr-Roberts (see, *e.g.* ***Geo. Sassower v. Thornburgh***, 498 U.S. 1036 [1991]), or the Rehnquist Court!

5. In ***Geo. Sassower*** v. [U.S. Attorney] ***Higgins***, (SCUS Docket No. 91-8121), the petition of April 27, 1992, presented, in part, the following questions:

> "Can the U.S. Attorney defend, at federal cost and expense, judges and other officials sued personally for their involvement, in non-judicial capacities, in diverting substantial monies payable `to the federal court' to the private pockets of their cronies, the larceny of judicial trust assets, extortion of millions of dollars paid to private pockets, in lieu of incarceration, and other racketeering activities, and where those sued have not been `scope certified' nor a United States substitution?
>
> Can the same Assistant U.S. Attorney defend, in tort litigation, at federal cost and expense, `non-scope certified judges and officials sued in their personal capacities, who are criminally conducting themselves contrary to sovereign interests, while such same Assistant U.S. Attorney simultaneously opposes a Grand Jury submission? ...

With Roberts his Principal Deputy, Solicitor General Starr appeared for "the government", and on the government's behalf (Exhibit "..."):

> "waive[d] its right to file a response to the petition in this case, unless requested to do so by the court."

In response to Starr's Waiver of May 12, 1992, I served and filed the following motion, dated May 18, 1992:

> "This affirmation, made under penalty of perjury, is in support of an application: (1) to compel Solicitor General ***Kenneth W. Starr*** to take such remedial action as may be necessary to recover monies that were payable, by virtue of a court order, `to the federal court', which monies were diverted to private pockets; (2) to prohibit, as unauthorized, any representation by Solicitor General Starr of persons who have not been `scope' certified (28 *U.S.C.* §2679[d]), and who are conducting themselves contrary to the interests of the United States.
>
> Solicitor General Starr asserts that he appears for `The Government' and `waives' `response' (Exhibit `...']:
>
> > `unless requested to do so by the court.'
>
> The interests of `the government' in this proceeding is, *inter alia*, to recapture monies payable `to the federal court', but diverted to private pockets.
>
> Neither the Solicitor General, nor any federal official, no matter how exalted his office, can waive, excuse and/or ratify the diversion to private pockets of monies payable or owing the federal government.
>
> This Court, to vindicate its own honor, should direct the Solicitor General `to respond', and `to respond' as a lawful federal official.
>
> In civil tort litigation, the government can only represent and defend, at federal cost and expense, persons who have received an Attorney General's certification that the official or employee:

`was acting within the scope of his office or employment at the time of the incident out of which the claim arose ... [whereupon the action] shall be deemed an action against the United States .... and the United States shall be substituted as the party defendant.' (28 *U.S.C.* §2679[d]) [emphasis supplied].

The full title of this proceeding, reproduced herein, does not disclose the United States as an appellee, the jurisdictional pre-condition for federal representation (28 *U.S.C.* §547), at federal cost and expense.

Obviously, federal officials involved in diverting monies payable `to the federal court' to private pockets, or those aiding and abetting such criminal conduct, cannot obtain a `scope' certification or adjudication, and have not.

Had there been a `scope' certification or adjudication, the United States would have been substituted, in lieu of federal judges and officials, as the appellee in the title of the affirmant's petition to this Court.

The representation in the courts below, and in this Court, by the U.S. Attorney and the Solicitor General, was and is unauthorized (28 *U.S.C.* §547), and a fraud upon the federal purse, a matter which should no longer be tolerated.

The matter is more fully treated in affirmant's Rule 8.2 petition to this Court, a copy of which is annexed, which is incorporated herein by reference.

WHEREFORE, it is respectfully prayed that the relief requested herein be granted in all respects."

With no response or opposing papers being filed by Starr or Roberts, although the financial interests were being adversely affect by this fraud on the Congress and the federal purse, Chief Justice Rehnquist "destroyed" and/or "shredded" the papers in the above proceeding and no decision was rendered in the matter!

6. The Disciplinary Petitions filed pursuant to the Rehnquist enacted Rule 8.2 of the Rules of the Supreme Court of the United States against those charged with protecting the interests of the United States with "zeal" and "undivided loyalty" were also undenied, uncontroverted, unopposed and also "hijacked", "waylaid", "shredded" and "destroyed" by Rehnquist!

Smoking Guns V

"*THE STARR-ROBERTS VIEW OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES*"

"Through tatter'd clothes small vices do appear;
Robes and furr'd gowns hide all. Plate sin with gold,
And the strong lance of justice hurtless breaks;"
(King Lear, ***Wm. Shakespeare***, IV, vi:161)

1. The Solicitor General of the United States, also defends the Constitution of the United States, federal; statutes, rules and regulations.

In 1989, without notice, without any action pending, without jurisdiction, and totally without due process, *in absentia* and *sua sponte* Chief U.S. District Court ***Charles L. Brieant*** for SDNY without any articulated reason, "physically excluded" the author, an American born citizen and battle starred veteran of World War II, from the Federal Courthouse and Building in White Plains, even when his interests are being litigated!

The ***Constitution of the United States*** (Amendment VI) guarantees to all those criminally prosecuted a "public" trial.

Arguably, all those criminally tried during the past sixteen (16) have been deprived of their constitutional right to a "public" trial!

2. In ***Geo. Sassower v. Brieant*** (498 U.S. 1094 [1991]), the petition was inundated with constitutional violations by Brieant which were causing "public injury.

Nevertheless in deference to Brieant's criminal activities, including those causing injury to the United States, Starr-Roberts were inert.

3. The petitions and motions in all these proceedings before the Supreme Court of the United States, must be described by others, to be believed!

White Plains, New York
September 26, 2005

GEORGE SASSOWER, Esq.
10 Stewart Place,
White Plains, New York 10603
(914) 681-7196

1A

George Sassower, pro se.

Timothy A. Nelsen, John K. Lyons, Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom, Chicago, IL, for Mead Data Central, Inc.

Michael M. Conway, Robert R. Hall, Jr., Hopkins & Sutter, Chicago, IL, Robert T. Hall, Springfield, IL, for Dow Jones & Co., Inc.

James B. Burns, Office of U.S. Atty., Chicago, IL, for William H. Rehnquist.

Charles E. Ex, Asst. U.S. Atty., Crim. Div., Chicago, IL, for Janet Reno.

Janet Reno, pro se.

Charles E. Ex, Asst. U.S. Atty., Crim. Div., Michael M. Conway, Hopkins & Sutter, Timothy A. Nelsen, Skadden, Arps, Slate,

1D

U.S. Department of Justice

Executive Office for United States Attorneys
Freedom of Information/Privacy Act Unit
600 E Street, N.W., Room 7300
Washington, D.C. 20530
202-616-6757 Fax 202-616-6478

Request Number: 04-2237 Date of Receipt: March 23, 2004

Requester: George Sassower

Subject: Time and money spent in defending law suit

Dear Requester:

In response to your Freedom of Information Act and/or Privacy Act request, the paragraph(s) checked below apply:

1. [ ] A search for records located in this Office has revealed No Records.

2. [XX] A search for records located in the United States Attorney's Office(s) for the Northern District of Illinois has revealed No Records. (Please see the attached explanation sheet).

3. [ ] The records which you have requested from the _____ cannot be located.

4. [ ] This office is continuing its work on the other subject/districts mentioned in your request.

5. [XX] This is the final action my office will take on this particular request.

You may appeal my decision in this matter by writing within sixty (60) days from the date of this letter, to:

Office of Information and Privacy
United States Department of Justice
Flag Building, Suite 570
Washington, D.C. 20530

Both the envelope and the letter of appeal must be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Act/Privacy Act Appeal."

After the appeal has been decided, you may have judicial review by filing a complaint in the United States District Court for the judicial district in which you reside or have your principal place of business; the judicial district in which the requested records, if any, are located; or in the District of Columbia.

Sincerely,

Marie A. O'Rourke

Marie A. O'Rourke
Assistant Director

2A

3A

ORDERED, that such fines shall be payable to the Court,

[illegible] Nathan, P.C. as attorneys for Citibank, N.A.

[illegible] individually and as executors of the

estate of Hilton Kaufman and is further

3B

United States Court of Appeals
FOR THE
SECOND CIRCUIT

At a stated Term of the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, held at the United States Courthouse in the City of New York, on the 13th day of September, one thousand nine hundred and eighty-five.

Present:

HONORABLE WILFRED FEINBERG,
Chief Judge

HONORABLE IRVING R. KAUFMAN,

HONORABLE THOMAS J. MESKILL,
Circuit Judges.

FILED
SEP 13 1985
SECOND CIRCUIT

[illegible] RAFFE, individually and on behalf of PUCCINI CLOTHES, LTD.,

Plaintiffs-Appellants,

- against -

CITIBANK, N.A., et al.,

Defendants-Appellees.

85-7251
85-7471

2B

ARUTT, NICHAMIE, BENJAMIN, LIFKIN & HIRSCHNER, P.C.
SPECIAL ACCOUNT
383 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

10/10 19 84 1-13/210 114

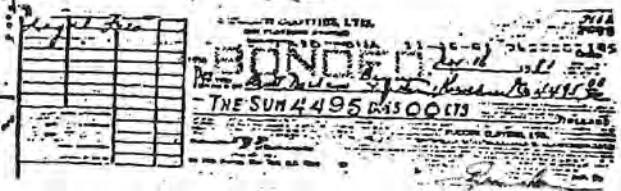
PAY TO THE ORDER OF Rubin - Pabst C.P.A. $ 6,300.00

Authorized and Two Hundred [illegible] DOLLARS

ARUTT, NICHAMIE, BENJAMIN, LIFKIN & HIRSCHNER, P.C.

CHEMICAL BANK

2C



3C

A. R. FUELS, INC.
2125 MILL AVENUE
BROOKLYN, N.Y. 11234

№ 49898

ORDER OF | DATE | CHECK NUMBER | AMOUNT OF CHECK

r $ Relkin P.C.
neys for the
f Hilton Kaufman | 5/19/1986 | 49098 | $21,270.25

A. R. FUELS, INC.

Westminster Bank USA
E - NEW YORK, N.Y. 10011

NON NEGOTIABLE

2125 MILL AVENUE
BROOKLYN, N.Y. 11234

№ 50050

THE ORDER OF | DATE | CHECK NUMBER | AMOUNT OF CHECK

reindler & Relkin P.C.
n Attorney for the estate
f Hilton Kaufman | 9/[illegible]/1986 | 50050 | $5,216.88

A. R. FUELS, INC.

onal Westminster Bank USA
AVENUE - NEW YORK N.Y. 10011

NON-NEGOTIABLE

3D

U.S. Department of Justice

Executive Office for United States Attorneys
Freedom of Information/Privacy Act Unit
600 E Street, N.W., Room 7100
Washington, D.C. 20530
202-616-6757 Fax 202-616-6478

DR 14

Request Number: 96-2165 Date of Receipt: 12-04-96

Requestor: George Sassower

Subject: Sassower v. Mahoney

Dear Requester:

In response to your Freedom of Information Act and/or Privacy Act request, the paragraph(s) checked below apply:

1. [ ] A search for records located in this office has revealed no records.
2. [X] A search for records located in the United States Attorney's Office(s) for the Northern District of New York has revealed no records, responsive to your request.
3. [ ] The records which you have requested cannot be located.
4. [ ] This office is continuing its work on the other subject/districts mentioned in your request.
5. [X] This is the final action my office will take on your request.

You may appeal my decision in this matter by writing within thirty (30) days, to:

Office of Information and Privacy
United States Department of Justice
Flag Building, Suite 570
Washington, D.C. 20530

Both the envelope and the letter of appeal must be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Act/Privacy Act Appeal."

Form No. 025 - 5/95

-2-

After the appeal has been decided, you may have judicial review by filing a complaint in the United States District Court for the judicial district in which you reside or have your principal place of business; the judicial district in which the requested records, if any, are located; or in the District of Columbia.

Sincerely,

Dennie L. Gay
Attorney-in-Charge
FOIA/PA Unit

4A

A-5

ORDER APPEALED FROM [A5-A12]

At a Special Term, Part I of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, held in and for the County of New York, at the Courthouse, 60 Centre Street, New York on the 26 day of June 1985

PRESENT:

Hon. Alvin F. Klein,

Justice.

HYMAN RAFFE,

Plaintiff,

-Against-

Index No. 9522/85

XAVIER C. RICCOBONO, DONALD DI UMOND, FELTMAN, KARESH & MAJOR, ESQ. and KREINDLER & RELKIN, P.C.,

Defendant.

ORDER

HYMAN RAFFE,

Plaintiff,

-against-

KREINDLER & RELKIN, P.C., Hon. WALTER H. SCHACHMAN, "JOHN DOE", and "JOHN ROE", names fictitious, persons intended to be those who communicated with the Court, ex parte,

Defendants.

(Action No. 2)

HYMAN RAFFE,

Plaintiff,

-against-

DONALD B. RELKIN, ESQ., MICHAEL J. GERSTEIN, ESQ., KREINDLER & RELKIN, P.C., CITIBANK, N.A., and JEROME H. BARR, ESQ., individually and as Executors of the Will of Hilton Kaufman

Defendant.

(Action No. 3)

A-11

punish George Sassower and Samuel Polur for a criminal contempt, are granted in all respects; and it is further

ORDERED AND ADJUDGED, that Hyman Raffe, George Sassower and Samuel Polur are guilty of criminal contempts of court for having wilfully and deliberately violated the Order of Justice Cannerman, dated January 23, 1985, which Order permanently enjoined commencement of the within actions, and it is further

ORDERED, that pursuant to the Judiciary Law of the State of New York, by reason of such criminal contempt of court, Hyman Raffe, George Sassower, and Samuel Polur shall each be imprisoned for a period of thirty (30) days in the jail of the county of this Court, and George Sassower shall pay a fine of $250.00 to each of Feltman, Karesh & Major, 55 East 52nd Street, New York, New York, Kreindler & Relkin, P.C., Donald B. Relkin, Esq., Michael J. Gerstein, Esq., 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York and Citibank N.A. and Jerome H. Barr, individually and as Executors of the Will of Milton Kaufman, One Citicorp Center, New York, New York, Hyman Raffe shall pay a fine of $250.00 to each of Feltman, Karesh & Major, 55 East 52nd Street, New York, New York, Kreindler & Relkin, P.C., Donald B. Relkin, Esq., Michael J. Gerstein, Esq., 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York and Citibank N.A. and Jerome H. Barr, individually and as Executors of the Will of Milton Kaufman, One Citicorp Center, New York, New York and Sam Polur shall pay a fine of $250.00 to

-7-

5 Th

At a Special Term, Part I, of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, held in and for the County of New York, 60 Centre Street, New York, New York, on the 26 day of June, 1985.

PRESENT: DAVID B. SAXE
Hon. [redacted]
Justice.

HYMAN RAFFE,

Plaintiff,

-against-

FELTMAN, KARESH & MAJOR,

Defendant.

: Index No. 8749/85

: ORDER

Defendant Feltman, Karesh & Major, having made a motion for an order, inter alia, (i) permanently staying and enjoining the prosecution of this action in accordance with an Order of permanent injunction of the Honorable Ira Gammerman dated January 23, 1985, or alternatively, (ii) dismissing this action pursuant to CPLR [redacted]

ORDERED, that George Sassower shall be imprisoned for period of thirty (30) days in the jail of the county of this ourt as and for his criminal contempt of court; and it is rther

ORDERED, that George Sassower shall pay to defendant eltman, Karesh & Major, at 55 East 52nd Street, New York, New ork 10055, a fine in the sum of $250.00 within ten (10) days fter service upon George Sassower of a certified copy of this rder with notice of entry thereof, for his criminal contempt f court; and it is further

ORDERED, that THE SHERIFF OF ANY COUNTY IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK HAVING GEORGE SASSOWER HIM BE APPREHENDED [illegible] DIRECTED TO TAKE HIM INTO CUSTODY AND DETAIN HIM IN THE CIVIL JAIL FACILITY UNTIL THE COMPLETION OF HIS TERM OF [illegible]

6A.

SASSOWER v. SHERIFF OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY
Cite as 681 F.Supp. 131 (S.D.N.Y. 1988) 131

tions or matters wherein George Sassower, Esq. represents an interest adverse to ... Eugene Dann, Robert Sorrentino and Puccini Clothes, Ltd." Report of the Special Referee (Report), p. 4 (Annexed as Exh. B to Weissman Aff't.) *quoting* Justice Sinclair's Order. Justice Ira Gammerman issued an Order on January 23, 1985, permanently enjoining petitioner and Hyman Raffe from "filing or serving, or attempting to intervene in or initiate, in any court, tribunal, agency or other forum of this State, any lawsuit, proceeding, investigation or other adversary matter, and from making or filing a complaint, grievance or correspondence with a professional disciplinary or grievance committee the subject matter of which arises out of or relates to" nine categories enumerated by Justice Gammerman which collectively covered all parties, entities and litigants involved in the multitude of actions previously instituted by either petitioner or Hyman Raffe. Annexed as Exh. D to Weissman Aff't.[1]

On January 30, 1985, Lee Feldman, the court-appointed receiver for Puccini Clothes, Ltd., brought a motion to punish petitioner for 64 counts of criminal contempt of court on the grounds that petitioner had repeatedly violated the Orders of Justices Sinclair and Gammerman. By Order of Supreme Court Justice Martin Evans, dated April 5, 1985, the Receiver's motion was referred to Special Referee Donald Diamond. According to Referee Diamond, petitioner's "not guilty" defense raised in his Affidavit in Opposition to the Motion was "tantamount to a general denial of the allegations contained in the petition...." Report, pp. 14-15. The Referee found that petitioner's "not guilty" defense "does not create a disputed issue requiring a hearing." Report, p. 15. According to Referee Diamond, "[n]o hearing" was "held for a confluence of reasons." Report, p. 5. Petitioner failed to allege any facts "disputing the detailed charges made by movant"; "the violations of the orders alleged to constitute contempt are matters that are documented by the filing of court papers and matters that appear on the record, in court proceedings"; and petitioner served Referee Diamond "with an answer to the complaint" in a proceeding pending before the Departmental Disciplinary Committee in which petitioner asserted that "he has the right to ignore the disqualification order...." Report, pp. 7, 8, 9. Based on this, Referee Diamond found that "[t]he complaint made by the receiver in the disciplinary proceeding parallels those raised on this motion. Mr. Sassower's answer to that complaint establishes there is no need to hold a hearing herein." Report, p. 9.

Thus, without holding a trial or an evidentiary hearing, Referee Diamond found petitioner Sassower guilty of 65 counts of criminal contempt. He recommended that a fine of $250.00 for each offense be imposed and that petitioner be confined for a period of thirty days. Justice Evans adopted the Referee's findings of guilt but denied, with leave to renew, the Referee's recommendation that a fine and jail sentence be imposed. On January 21, 1986, Justice Evans denied the Receiver's renewed motion to confirm the Referee's report and to punish petitioner for contempt. The Appellate Division, First Department, reversed Justice Evan's denial of the Receiver's motion to renew and modified Justice Evan's Order of November 22, 1985, "only to the extent of imposing a sentence of thirty days incarceration and directing that a warrant of commitment issue forthwith...." *In re Jerome Barr, supra*, 503 N.Y.S.2d at 392. Petitioner was released on his own recognizance until August 6, 1986 when he was ordered to surrender himself.

After serving three days, petitioner's incarceration was temporarily stayed for medical reasons by an Order of the Appellate Division. On September 25, 1986, the stay was lifted. While released from custody petitioner filed the present habeas cor-

1. *In Raffe v. John Doe*, 619 F.Supp. 891, 899 (S.D.N.Y.1985), petitioner was permanently enjoined from commencing further actions in any federal court arising out of or related to the Puccini dissolution or receivership.

7A.

U.S. Department of Justice

Executive Office for United States Attorneys
Freedom of Information/Privacy Act Unit
600 E Street, N.W., Room 7100
Washington, D.C. 20530
202-616-6757 Fax 202-616-6478

MAY - 2 1995

Request Number: 95-2976 Date of Receipt: September 6, 1995

Requester: Mr. George Sassower

Subject: Sassower v. Abrams, Feltman

Dear Requester:

In response to your Freedom of Information Act and/or Privac Act request, the paragraph(s) checked below apply:

1. [ ] A search for records located in this office has revealed no records.

2. [X] A search for records located in the United States Attorney's Office(s) for the District of New Jersey has revealed nothing pertaining to this matter.

3. [ ] The records which you have requested cannot be located.

4. [ ] This office is continuing its work on the other subject/districts mentioned in your request.

5. [X] This is the final action my office will take on request.

You may appeal my decision in this matter by wri within thirty (30) days, to:

Office of Information and Privacy
United States Department of Justice
Flag Building, Suite 570
Washington, D.C. 20530

Both the envelope and the letter of appeal must be clear marked "Freedom of Information Act/Privacy Act Appeal."