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August 7, 1989

Mr. Gary W. Carbone
Assistant Director
United States Accounting Office
Washington, D.C. 20548

Re: Control Number PP 890-204

Dear Mr. Carbone,

The addressee of your letter of July 26, 1989, has requested that I respond, since I am more familiar with the facts and can provide you with the necessary documentation.

Your letter states that you "are interested in fraud, waste, and abuse", and this matter, in <u>every</u> respect, clearly meets with your governmental imposed interest.

1a. A U.S. District Court Judge imposed fines for non-summary criminal contempt upon Mr. Hyman Raffe and myself payable "to the [federal] court".

b. These substantial fine and penalty monies did <u>not</u> go to the federal government, as provided by law and the Order itself, but into the private pockets of Kreindler & Relkin, P.C. ["K&R"], of 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10118, and its clients.

c. The federal court and/or government received <u>nothing</u>, a fact that can be easily verified by requesting the Clerk of the Court to mail you a photostatic copy of the docket sheet in this action.

d. Enclosed you will find copy of such Order imposing fines payable "to the [federal] court". If you desire that I mail you a copy of the docket sheet, rather than the Court Clerk, or if you desire to see photostatic copies of some of the checks made out to K&R and/or its clients, a simple request is all that is necessary.

e. Such arrogant and criminal diversion of funds from the federal government to private pockets is a "fraud" on the American taxpayer and citizen in every sense of the word.

2a. More than $2.5 millions dollars was paid to K&R and Feltman, Karesh, Major & Farbman, Esqs. ["FKM&F"], of 645 5th Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022, by Mr. Raffe, as the media has correctly reported (e.g. N.Y. Village Voice, June 6, 1989; New Jersey Law Journal, July 13, 1989; Daily Tribune, Hibbing, Minn., June 18, 1989), in satisfaction of criminal penalties, which monies belong to the federal, state, and local governments (Goodman v. State, 31 N.Y.2d 381, 340 N.Y.S.2d 393, 292 N.E.2d 665; 36A CJS Fines §19, p. 460), not to the private pockets of the "judicial favorites".

b. A substantial portion of such more than $2.5 million dollars belongs to the federal government, and the balance to the state and local governments, the particular division is not presently relevant for the purpose of this communication.

c. Those monies, as the Court stated in Goodman v. State (supra) were always, and still are, the property of the crown or sovereign, and do not belong in the private pockets of K&R, FKM&F, and/or their clients.

d. Immediate action must be taken to have such monies turned over to "the sovereign", or else the media advised of the reason for any lack of expeditious action.

3a. Other valuable considerations were paid by Mr. Raffe and others to the above firms, the value of which also belongs to the sovereign, federal, state, and local.

b. Here again, your agency should take the necessary action to assure that the portion belonging to the federal government finds its way to the federal treasury.

4a. U.S. District Judge Nicholas H. Politan of New Jersey, in a manifest attempt to silence me on the subject of corruption, needlessly sent a small battalion of U.S. marshals based in Newark, White Plains, New York City, and Long Island, New York, over an almost three (3) month period, in an attempt to "capture" me under a facially invalid Arrest Warrant.

b. During this period of time, I repeatedly offered, in writing and orally, to voluntarily surrender, if shown a valid Arrest Warrant, which the U.S. marshals, upon instructions from Marshal Politan, refused to do.

c. Eventually Judge Politan withdrew from circulation such patently invalid Arrest Warrant, attempted to conceal its existence by substituting a new and backdated Arrest Warrant, which was as defective and egregious as the original Arrest Warrant -- if not more so.

d. The U.S. Marshal's Service has acknowledged my Freedom of Information request as to the estimated cost to the federal government of such needless Captain Ahab pursuit, a copy of which will forward to you upon receipt. The cost of such superfluous pursuit should be substantial.

5a. On May 23, 1989, Judge Politan and two (2) assistant U.S. attorneys fabricated the assertion that there was "substantial cause" to believe I had a mental disease or defect which would cause me an inability to understand the "petty offense" charged (18 U.S.C. §4241[a]).

b. On July 18, 1989 -- almost two (2) months later-- after federal expenditures of a substantial nature, the assistant U.S attorney admitted, on the record, that no such evidence existed (SM10).

6a. The morning following the sham 18 U.S.C. §4241[a][b] Order of May 23, 1989, I was found to be competent by a staff psychologist at Metropolitan Correctional Center at New York ["MCC/NY"]. Nevertheless, by reason of the interference of Warden Politan, I was kept at MCC/NY until June 7, 1989.

b. In total, my twenty (20) days stay at MCC/NY cost the U.S. taxpayer approximately $1,500.

7. On June 7, 1989 I was taken in leg-irons, waist chain, and hand-cuffs, on a five (5) day journey to Rochester, Minnesota, at a not insubstantial cost to the federal government.

8a. From June 10, 1989 to July 17, 1989, or for approximately forty (40) days, I was at the Federal Medical Facility at Rochester, Minnesota ["FMC"], at a cost to the U.S. taxpayer of approximately $5,000.

b. The unanimous view of all the staff psychiatrists and psychologists at FMC, the contract psychiatrists from Mayo Clinic and elsewhere, was that I was highly intelligent, competent, and stable, and there was not even a doubt to suggest that I did not fully understand the charge lodged against me and/or could not defend myself against same.

9. On July 17, 1989, two (2) U.S. marshals from Newark, New Jersey came by commercial flight to Rochester, Minnesota, and returned me to MCC/NY, also by commercial carrier, at a cost that could be easily ascertainable by you.

10a. On July 18, 1989, Judge Politan released me on bail, and one of the conditions imposed was that I report by telephone each and every business day to Pre-Trial Services, although Congress, by specific legislation, has excluded Pre-Trial services where the crime charged is a Class B misdemeanor, or lower (18 U.S.C. §3156[b][2]).

b. Although Congress has specifically excluded Pre-Trial Services, an agency operated by the Department of Justice, from jurisdiction where "Class B or C misdemeanor or an infraction" is the charged offense (18 U.S.C. §3156[b][2], I telephone long distance to Newark, collect, by telephone each and every business day.

c. For the Department of Justice to expend monies, for pre-trial services, where specifically excluded by congressional statute is an abusive outrage, even though the amount involved may not be great.

11a. In addition to the previously described monies due to the federal government, but diverted to others; the cost to the federal government in an attempt to compel my silence; the government has a very substantial lawsuit to defend where a substantial monetary recovery against it is irresistible compelling.

b. Enclosed please find a copy of a complaint that was filed in the District Court on August 3, 1989 which seeks very substantial monetary damages.

c. It is clear that the Department of Justice has abdicated its control over its own department in favor of Marshal and Warden Politan who is riding fast and loose on the American taxpayer and citizen.

12. A prompt written acknowledgement of this communication would be appreciated.

Very truly yours,

GEORGE SASSOWER

cc: The Media
Enclosures