

GEORGE SASSOWER  
Attorney-at-Law  
10 Stewart Place  
White Plains, NY 10603-3856  
(914) 681-7196

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Foreperson  
Westchester County Grand Jury  
County Courthouse,  
Martin Luther King Blvd.  
White Plains, N.Y. 10601

Re: NY State Attorney General **Andrew M. Cuomo** &  
*The Judicial Fortune Cookies!*

Dear Mr. Foreperson:

1. All the judicial trust assets of **Puccini Clothes, Ltd.**, an involuntarily dissolved corporation, was made the subject of larceny, engineered by **Citibank, N.A.** and its "estate chasing attorneys, **Kreindler & Relkin, P.C.** ["K&R"], which assets were almost exclusively dissipated as "*bribes*" for judges and officials, leaving nothing for its nationwide legitimate creditors!

The larceny of the judicial trust assets of **Puccini Clothes, Ltd.** began the same day that it was involuntarily dissolved (Exhibit "A"). Nine (9) years later, the transmission of its remaining judicial trust cash assets of approximately \$800,000 was consummated by U.S. Attorney **Samuel A. Alito** of the District of New Jersey, now Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Although such \$800,000 from the judicial trust assets of **Puccini Clothes, Ltd.**, were to be dissipated, after "*laundering*" as "*bribes*", the transaction was consummated with the cooperation of **Lee Feltman**, Esq., its court-appointed receiver, his law firm, **Feltman, Karesh, Major & Farbman**, Esqs. ["FKM&F"] and New York State Attorney General ["NYSAG"] **Robert Abrams**, its statutory fiduciary.

2. The transmission of the remaining judicial trust cash assets of **Puccini Clothes, Ltd.** of approximately \$800,000 to judges, was an express pre-condition for an additional "*bribe*" payment of \$4,200,000 from **Citibank, N.A.**

Because judges, officials and lawyers are significant beneficiaries when an involuntarily dissolved corporation has substantial cash assets, **Puccini Clothes, Ltd.** is only an extreme example of the usual and common disposition!

3. Article 1 §6 of the **New York State Constitution** provides [emphasis supplied]:  
"The power of grand juries to inquire into wilful misconduct in office of public officers, and to find indictments or to direct the filing of informations in connection with such inquiries, shall never be suspended or impaired by law."

Here again, because judges and officials are significant beneficiaries, although inquiries by the grand jury by constitutional mandate "shall never be suspended or impaired by law", judges and officials do, in fact, suspend, impair and obstruct any inquiry by the grand jury.

4. In all jurisdictions, state and federal, trial and appellate, court appointees, such as court-appointed receivers must "*publicly account*" for his/her stewardship, an obligation which cannot be waived, excused or enjoined, since the "*public*" is entitled to know whether their judges and/or appointees are "crooks" (75 **C.J.S.** *Receivers* §448, p. 617; 65 **AmJur2d** *Receivers*, §278, p. 861).

In **New York**, a court-appointed receiver, must file an accounting "at least once a year" (22 **NYCRR** §202.52[e]).

Nevertheless, in the almost twenty-nine (29) years since **Puccini Clothes, Ltd.** was involuntarily dissolved, although an "*accounting*" must be rendered "at least once a year", not a single accounting has been rendered, obviously because an "*accounting*" would reveal that judges and officials are involved in "*bribery*" and an "*accounting*" would compel "*restitution*" to be made.



5. In *New York*, since the incarceration and 1878 death of *William Marcy [Boss] Tweed*, the Grand Sachem of Tammany Hall, the NYSAG has been the statutory fiduciary of all involuntarily dissolved corporations, where a court appointed receiver has been appointed.

*NY Bus. Corp. Law* §1214, *in haec verba*, provides:

“Application by attorney-general for removal of receiver and to close receivership.

(a) Whenever he deems it to be to the advantage of the shareholders, creditors or other persons interested in the assets of any corporation for which a receiver has been appointed, the attorney-general may move:

(1) For an order removing the receiver and appointing another in his stead;

(2) To compel the receiver to account;

(3) For such other and additional orders as may facilitate the closing of the receivership.”

Neither *Lee Feltman*, Esq., the court-appointed receiver for *Puccini Clothes, Ltd.*, nor his law firm, FKM&F, in more than twenty-five (25) years, committed any act intended to benefit or which benefitted, *Puccini Clothes, Ltd.*

Indeed, all the actions of *Feltman-FKM&F* were adverse to the legitimate interests of *Puccini Clothes, Ltd.*

Nevertheless, no NYSAG, including NYSAG *Andrew M. Cuomo*, never acted to have *Lee Feltman*, Esq., who was acting under “color of law” (18 U.S.C. §242, 42 U.S.C. §1983), to have him removed, as expressly permitted by *NY Bus. Corp. Law* §1214.

6. In New York, the NYSAG, the statutory fiduciary, as a matter of ministerial obligation, permitting no discretion whatsoever, after the expiration of eighteen (18) months, must make application to the court to compel a court-appointed receiver to “*account and distribute*” (*NY Bus. Corp. Law* §1216).

The aforesaid notwithstanding, since *Puccini Clothing, Ltd.*, was involuntarily dissolved, twenty-nine (29) years ago, no application has ever been made by any NYSAG, including NYSAG *Andrew M. Cuomo*, to compel *Lee Feltman*, Esq. “*to account and distribute*”! None!

Whenever, those having an interest in the assets in *Puccini Clothes, Ltd.*, made application to compel *Lee Feltman*, Esq. to account, as was their right (*NY Bus. Corp. Law* §1216), it was opposed or not supported by the NYSAG, who never articulated any justification for his perfidious, treasonous or perfidious conduct.

These motions were never granted by any court or judge, since they knew or made aware that such “*accounting*” would reveal that judges were receiving “*bribe*” payments from the judicial trust assets of *Puccini Clothes, Ltd.*

7. Because judges almost invariably over-compensates their appointees, often as a “*source*” of “*kick-backs*”, at the time that the NYSAG was made the statutory fiduciary for all involuntarily dissolved corporations, a statutory schedule of maximum fees was established for all court-appointed receivers (*NY Bus. Corp. Law* §1217) which, in the case of *Puccini Clothes, Ltd.* was less than \$8,000.

However, since all the actions of *Lee Feltman*, Esq. were adverse to the interests of his trust, *Puccini Clothes, Ltd.*, as a matter of law, he was entitled to nothing!

Instead, he received approximately \$3,000,000, as best as can be determined.

*NY Judiciary Law* §35-a provides that a judge making such award must file a report with the *Office of Court Administration*:

“On the first business day of each week any judge or justice who has during the preceding week fixed or approved one or more fees or allowances of more than five hundred dollars for services performed by any person appointed by the court in any capacity .... shall file a statement with the office of court administration on a form to be prescribed by the state administrator ....”



Such mandatory filings of *NY Judiciary Law* §35-a Statements by now, NY Appellate Division, Associate Justice **David B. Saxe** of the First Judicial Department and NY Referee **Donald Diamond** will reveal the *unlawful* payments made, much of it, after "*laundering*", dissipated as "*bribes*" to judges and officials, and compel restitution.

Consequently, *Office of Court Administration*, will not order same to be made!

8. In non-federal courts, in money damage tort actions, the NYSAG defends NY State judges, officials and/or employees, *only* in their "*official capacities*" never, absent vicarious liability, in their "*personal capacities*"!

Absent, the rare exceptions, never here present, In non-federal courts, in money damage tort actions, the NYSAG defends NY State judges, officials and/or employees, *only* in their "*official capacities*" never, absent vicarious liability, in their "*personal capacities*"!

The aforesaid notwithstanding, in the non-federal courts, the NYSAG was defending NY State judges and officials in their "*personal capacities*", defrauding the NY State treasury thereby.

The aforesaid notwithstanding, in the federal courts, the NYSAG was defending NY State judges and officials in their "*personal capacities*" which, in addition to defrauding the NY State treasury, rendering the merit dispositions to be "null and void", since it violated Amendment XI of the *Constitution of the United States (Hans v. Louisiana. 134 U.S. 1 [1890])*.

9. There is more!

Respectfully,

GEORGE SASSOWER

cc: Governor David A. Paterson  
Attorney General Andrew M. Cuomo