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AN ANATOMY OF JUDICIAL CORRUPTION

HANG THE BASTARD

1a. Including and ever since 1350, when Chief Justice William de Thorp of the Kings Bench was convicted of bribery and sentenced to be hung, no Anglo-American jurist has so ignominiously betrayed his oath of judicial office as Judge XAVIER C. RICCOBONO, Administrative Judge of the Supreme Court, New York County -- and he, without abatement, continues to do so!

b. In modern, less sanguine times, corrupt judges are no longer hung, instead their innocent accusers, giving obedience to their professional obligations, are unconstitutionally incarcerated, without benefit of trial, at least in the First Judicial Department of N.Y.!

2. Functionally, Riccobono never served in an adjudicatory capacity in the litigation involving PUCCINI CLOTHES, LTD. ["Puccini"], but instead he, Riccobono, has had his sycophants, robed and unrobed, implement his depraved criminal adventures, although these adherents were and are oath bound to independent judgment, and to "blow the whistle" (Canon 3B3)!

3a. Puccini, was involuntarily dissolved on June 4, 1980, its assets and affairs becoming custodia legis.

b. Notwithstanding its dissolved status, it remained a constitutional "person" within the meaning of the XIV Amendment of the U.S. Constitution, and laws of lesser judicial value.

c. Riccobono and his court had and have a trust relationship to Puccini's trust assets and affairs.

d. Since Puccini was and is "helpless", as well, Riccobono and his court had and still have the non-delegable obligation to insure that it received and receives proper legal protection.

4a. The statutory scheme was and is for the appointment of a receiver by the court, acting under sufficient bond, payable "to the people" (Bus. Corp. Law §1204[a][2]), who is supposed to protect the judicial trust from third parties, on behalf of the court (Bus. Corp. Law §1202 [a][4]), and those interested in its assets.

b. It is the duty of the Attorney General, by mandatory and discretionary duties and powers, to protect the judicial trust from, inter alia, the judiciary and its appointees, on behalf of those interested in the assets and affairs of the dissolved corporation (Bus. Corp. Law §§1214, 1216)!

OVER PLEASE

5a. There is no question that for a period of about nineteen (19) months after June 4, 1980, when a bond was neither executed nor filed, Puccini's judicial trust assets, under the larcenous engineering of KREINDLER & RELKIN, P.C. ["K&R"], were extensively and unlawfully raped and ravished.

b. To conceal such larceny of Puccini's judicial trust assets, K&R, and its clients, CITIBANK, N.A. ["Citibank"] and JEROME H. BARR, Esq. ["Barr"] inundated the court with perjurious statements and affidavits which vehemently denied such criminal activities had or were taking place.

c. The larceny, perjury, and corruption was aided, abetted, and facilitated by ARUTT, NACHAMIE, BENJAMIN, LIPKIN & KIRSCHNER, P.C. ["ANBL&K"], now known as NACHAMIE, KIRSCHNER, LEVINE, SPIZZ & GOLDBERG, P.C. ["NKLS&G"], who took positions contrary to the interests of its clients, in return for "pay-offs" from Puccini judicial trust assets, under the aforementioned larcenous arrangement with K&R and its clients.

c. The larceny, perjury, and corruption was also aided and abetted by LEE FELTMAN, Esq. ["Feltman"], the court-appointed receiver, and his law firm, FELTMAN, KARESH & MAJOR, Esqs. ["FK&M"], now FELTMAN, KARESH, MAJOR & FARBMAN, Esqs. ["FKM&F"], who invariably and consistently have taken positions contrary to the interests of their judicial trust, in co-conspiracy with K&R, its clients, and NKLS&G.

6a. On November 7, 1983, three and one-half (3 1/2) years after Puccini was involuntarily dissolved, the first "hard evidence" of the larceny surfaced, and between that date and the end of March 1984, almost five (5) months later, the massive extent thereof was disclosed.

b. At the end of March 1984, Riccobono, after ex parte solicitation by FK&M, agreed to become a very active participant to this criminal scheme.

7a. Riccobono's assignment was (a) to prevent restitution to the victims, including to his and his court's trust; (b) to make further unwarranted and unlawful inroads into his and his court's trust; (c) to corrupt other jurists in his and other courts to cooperate in this judicial misadventure; and (d) to corrupt the Attorney General and his office, so that they disobeyed their statutory and fiduciary obligations.

b. Riccobono was, at a minimum, criminally aiding, abetting, and facilitating "criminals" steal from his and his court's helpless judicial trust!

c. Consequently, by reason of the aforementioned and other misconduct, Riccobono, in the historical setting, has earned for himself the dishonored title of "Corruption Incarnate", and clearly deserves to be "hung"!

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(TO BE CONTINUED)