

Docket no.03-5023
UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

PETITION FOR A
WRIT OF MANDAMUS
AND
APPENDIX

In re Richard Cordero
Petitioner Pro Se

directing

The United States Bankruptcy and District Courts
for the **Western** District of New York

to remove

Pfuntner v. Gordon et al., dkt. no 02-2230, including

In re Premier Van Lines, Inc., dkt. no. 01-20692

Cordero v. Gordon, dkt. no. 03-CV-6021, and

Cordero v. Palmer, dkt. no. 03-MBK-6001

to

The United States District Court
for the **Northern** District of New York, in Albany

Brief submitted on **September 12, 2003**, for and by

Dr. Richard Cordero

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Docket no. **03-5023**

*United States Court of Appeals
for the Second Circuit*

APPENDIX

submitted on September 12, 2003

in support of a petition

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**UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT**

In re Richard Cordero, Petitioner pro se

PETITION of September 12, 2003, **FOR A
WRIT OF MANDAMUS**

I, Dr. Richard Cordero, declare under penalty of perjury the following:

I. This Court can and should issue this writ

1. This Court has authority to issue this writ of mandamus under Rule 21 FRAP. It also has jurisdiction to issue it in this case just as it does to entertain the appeal to it, docketed as no. 03-5023, that was timely filed last April 25, from the decisions of the same courts that are concerned by this petition, namely, the U.S. Bankruptcy Court and the U.S. District Court for the Western District of New York. (A*:429)
2. The Court should issue the writ because the appeal is not scheduled for argument until the week of October 27 at the earliest, so that a decision may not be entered until next year. Meantime, more injury will continue to be inflicted upon Dr. Cordero due to the repeated acts of disregard of law, rules, and facts engaged in by the

*Documents supporting this petition have been collected and submitted in an Appendix. They are referred to by page number thus: (A:#). That Appendix is the same as the one accompanying Dr. Cordero's Opening Brief of July 9, 2003, except that it has been supplemented with additional documents from page 431 on. Parties to whom the earlier version of the Appendix was sent will find the supplementing documents, i.e. A:<430, after this brief, below, in this volume.

bankruptcy court, the Hon. John C. Ninfo, II, presiding –hereinafter referred to as the court- as well as by other court officers in both the bankruptcy and the district court as they mishandle the adversary proceeding where Dr. Cordero is the only pro se defendant and non-local party, to wit, *Pfuntner v. Gordon et al.*, dkt. no. 02-2230, which derives from In re Premier Van Lines, bankruptcy case no. 01-20692.

II. Issues presented

3. Whether the court has engaged, and affirmatively recruited, or created the atmosphere of disrespect for duty and other people's rights that has led, other court officers to participate, in a series of acts of disregard of law, rules, and fact so numerous, precisely targeted on, and detrimental to, Dr. Cordero as to reveal a pattern of non-coincidental, intentional, and coordinated wrongful activity from which their bias and prejudice against him can be reasonably inferred as well as their motive: to prevent discovery that would reveal the court's failure to detect, or knowing tolerance of, the Trustee's negligent and reckless liquidation of Debtor Premier, and the court's reason to allow Mr. David Palmer, under its jurisdiction as Debtor's owner, to ignore further process after being impleaded by Dr. Cordero;
4. Whether the court's and court officers' involvement in such patterned acts of bias and prejudice against Dr. Cordero give rise to the reasonable fear that further judicial proceedings in both courts will be similarly tainted with partiality and unfairness, whereby in the interest of justice the proceeding and the case should be re-

moved to a district court unrelated to the parties, disinterested in the outcome, and likely to conduct fair and impartial judicial process, such as the U.S. District Court for the Northern District at Albany, which is fairly equidistant from all the parties.

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III. Statement of facts

**A. Judge Ninfo’s summary dismissal of
Dr. Cordero’s cross-claims against Trustee Gordon**

5. On March 5, 2001, Mr. Palmer filed for bankruptcy of Premier Van Lines, a moving and storage company in Rochester, NY; his case landed in the court. In December 2001, Trustee Kenneth Gordon, Esq., was appointed to liquidate Premier. His performance was so negligent and reckless that he failed to realize from the docket that Mr. James Pfuntner owned a warehouse in which Premier had stored its clients’ property, such as Dr. Cordero’s. (A:433:entry 17; 434:19,21,23; 437:52) Nor did he examine its business records, to which he had access. (A:45,46 [earlier A:48,49]; 109, ftnts-5-8; 352) As a result, the Trustee failed to discover the income-producing storage contracts that belonged to the estate or to act timely

(A:442:94,95); and then failed to notify Dr. Cordero of his liquidation of Premier.

6. Meantime, Dr. Cordero was looking for his property for unrelated reasons, but he could not find it. Finally, he learned that Premier was in liquidation and that his property might have been left behind by Premier at Mr. James Pfuntner's warehouse in Avon, NY. He was referred to the Trustee to find out how to retrieve it. But the Trustee would not give Dr. Cordero any information at all and even enjoined him not to contact his office anymore. (A:16, 17, 1, 2)
7. Dr. Cordero found out that Judge Ninfo was supervising the liquidation and requested that he review Trustee Gordon's performance and fitness to serve as trustee. (A:7, 8) The court, however, took no action other than pass the complaint on to the Trustee's supervisor at the U.S. Trustee local office, located in the same federal building as the court. (A:29) The supervisor conducted a 'quick contact' with Supervisee Gordon that was as superficial as it was severely flawed. (A:53, 104) Nor did the court take action when the Trustee submitted to it false statements and statements defamatory of Dr. Cordero to persuade it that:

Accordingly, I do not believe that it is necessary for the Court to take any action on Mr. Cordero's application. (A:20,41:11)

8. Then Mr. Pfuntner brought his adversary proceeding against the Trustee, Dr. Cordero, and others. (A:21) Dr. Cordero cross-claimed against the Trustee (A:70, 83, 88), who countered with a FRCP Rule 12(b)(6) motion to dismiss (A:135, 143). It was argued on December 18, 2002, almost three months after the adversary

proceeding was brought; nevertheless, no required meeting of the parties or disclosure –except by Dr. Cordero, who disclosed numerous documents (A:11,13,15,34,45,63,68,90)- let alone any discovery, had taken place yet. Despite the record’s lack of factual development, the court dismissed the cross-claims summarily, disregarding the genuine issues of material fact raised by Dr. Cordero concerning the Trustee’s negligence and recklessness in liquidating Premier (A:148).

9. The court even excused the Trustee’s defamatory and false statements as merely “part of the Trustee just trying to resolve these issues”, (A:275) thus condoning his use of falsehood, astonishingly acknowledging in open court its acceptance of unethical behavior, and showing gross indifference to its injurious effect on Dr. Cordero.
10. That dismissal constituted the first of a long series of similar events of disregard of law, rules, and fact in which the court as well as other court officers at both the bankruptcy and the district court have participated, all to Dr. Cordero’s detriment and initially aimed at preventing his appeal, for if the dismissal were reversed and the cross-claims reinstated, discovery could establish how the court failed to realize or knowingly tolerated Trustee Gordon’s negligent and reckless liquidation of Premier. The court’s efforts to avoid discovery continues to date, so much so that a year after the adversary proceeding was filed, no trial, not just a trial date, is anywhere in sight (17,32,61,below); meanwhile, the court has taken advantage of

every opportunity to wear Dr. Cordero down.

B. The court's determination not to make progress in this case

11. Dr. Cordero duly moved the court in August to recuse itself from the adversary proceeding due to the bias and prejudice that it and other court officers have demonstrated against him and to remove the proceeding to the U.S. District Court in Albany. (38 below) But in keeping with its determination to protract action as much as possible, the court caused that motion to be added to the other motions of Dr. Cordero that it has postponed until a series of monthly hearings begin on October 16 (32, 79 below), which according to the court's statement at the June 25 hearing, are meant to last for 9 to 10 months!
12. The court's pattern of protracting action goes hand in hand with its pattern of inaction. Thus, although this adversary proceeding was filed by Mr. Pfuntner a year ago in September 2002, this is what it has to show for it:
 - i) failed to require even initial disclosure under Rule 26(a) FRCivP;
 - ii) failed to order the parties to hold a Rule 26(f) conference;
 - iii) failed to demand a Rule 26(f) report;
 - iv) failed to hold a Rule 16(b) FRCivP scheduling conference;
 - v) failed to issue a Rule 16(b) scheduling order;
 - vi) failed to demand compliance with its first discovery order issued orally on January 10, 2003, from Plaintiff Pfuntner and his attorney David MacKnight,

- Esq., to the detriment of Dr. Cordero, who had complied with it (A:365,368);
- vii) failed to ensure execution by the Plaintiff and his attorney of its second and last discovery order issued orally at an April 23 hearing, again to the detriment of Dr. Cordero, who was required to travel and did travel on May 19 to Avon, NY, for a property inspection at Plaintiff's warehouse (A:426,493,510);
 - viii) failed to decide the December 26 application for default judgment that on May 21 it had sua sponte asked Dr. Cordero to resubmit (paras. 56 et seq. below);
 - ix) failed to decide Dr. Cordero's request for sanctions and compensation against Mr. Pfuntner and his attorney in his reply to the April 10 motion (A:389,396);
 - x) failed to decide the motion that on May 21 it asked Dr. Cordero to submit separately for sanctions and compensation against Plaintiff Pfuntner and his attorney and that Dr. Cordero submitted on June 6 (A:510);
 - xi) failed to decide the motion of July 21 for sanctions and compensation against Att. MacKnight for his June 5 false representations to the court (A:495,498);
 - xii) failed to rule on the request to declare Plaintiff's request for admissions of June 10, 2003, inadmissible under the FRBkrP and the FRCivP (A:533,538);
 - xiii) failed to scheduled discovery and now in its order of July 15 has formally left it up to the parties to seek for themselves (A:378;36 below).

13. So, what will the court have achieved by the time this case is in its 13th month next October? Nothing! It has not even kept an accurate record *by its own admission!*

C. The court now requires that Dr. Cordero appear in person, not by phone

14. Indeed, despite having allowed Dr. Cordero to appear telephonically on:

- 1) December 18, 2002 2) January 10, 2003 3) February 12, 2003 4) March 26, 2003
5) April 23, 2003 6) May 21, 2003 7) June 25, 2003 8) July 2, 2003

the court now requires that he must always appear in person, allegedly because:

in the Court's opinion few of these telephonic appearances have resulted in an accurate and comprehensive record; (35 below)

15. It is an admission of gross incompetence for the court to acknowledge that it has allowed 8 phone appearances over 10 months without noticing that they yielded a defective record. If in addition to not making decisions, it has not even made a useful record, what has it been doing? Nothing!, for those appearance and the May 19 trip and inspection that the court did not attend constitute this case in its **entirety!**

16. But why would the court, which has so blatantly disregarded its obligation under Rule 1001 FRBkrP and Rule 1 FRCivP to manage 'speedily' this proceeding brought before it, also disregard its other obligation to determine it 'inexpensively'? To wear down Dr. Cordero, not only emotionally, but also economically.

17. Thus, the court requires that Dr. Cordero, the only non-local party, who lives in NY City, not only appear in person before it in Rochester, but also do so at 9:30 a.m. (79 below) This way it forces him to disrupt two days of his calendar by having to fly in the day before and pay for a hotel night so he can be in court early the next morning for a hearing that lasts on average 20 minutes. For maximum

disruption, the meeting on October 16 **may** last for two days depending on how it goes the first day. (37 below) This means that Dr. Cordero cannot make plans for the following day given that the court may require him to be in court the following day too...after paying for another hotel night. Who can endure such disruption and economic drain for 9 to 10 months? Certainly not any of the other parties, all local.

18. Nor the litigants in all other cases to whom the court continues to allow telephonic appearances. How flagrantly discriminatory! And what a grave risk for the court since a review of those litigants' records will show either that they are also inaccurate and the court incompetent for not realizing it or tolerating their use; or that they are accurate and the court is a pretender biased against Dr. Cordero.
19. Whatever else the court is it does not want its exposure through discovery in this case, which explains what it has achieved here: Nothing! This it unwittingly acknowledges itself when in its July 15 order it states that it will begin its October 16 "discrete hearing" by considering Plaintiff Pfuntner's complaint, thus admitting that it has not moved the case beyond even its very first pleading. (37 below)

D. The court is now building a record to go straight to District Judge David Larimer, who disregarded applicable standards as well as his obligation and Dr. Cordero's right

20. At the June 25 hearing, the court stated that it wants to build a record –what was it building before?- but not just any record, rather one that will go on appeal straight to the Hon. David Larimer. This is the court's colleague who sits upstairs in the

same federal building. Dr. Cordero had submitted to him four motions (A:158,205,314,342). He has complained about the Judge for denying them without any discussion that would have betrayed his having read them. Far from it, the Judge made mistakes so serious as to include disregarding the outcome-determinative fact under Rule 55 (82 below) that Dr. Cordero's application for default judgment was for a sum certain, instead writing that "the matter does not involve a sum certain". (A:339) He could only have made this mistake by failing to read five papers and ignoring Dr. Cordero's statement calling it to his attention. (A:294,295,305,317,344 paras.5et seq.; 54 below) The Judge dispensed with sound judgment by characterizing the court as the "proper forum" to conduct an "inquest", despite the court's having prejudged its outcome. (A:340;para. 51; pg.55; below)

21. Judge Larimer also handled perfunctorily the motion to extend time to file notice of appeal by making mistakes concerning precisely the key issue of time counting:

"Here, the ten-day period of Rule 8002(a) expired on Tuesday, January 10, which was not a holiday." (A:201)

22. But the ten-day period ended on January 9; the period ended on a Thursday; Tuesday was January 7; and holidays were irrelevant since New Year's Day was never claimed to render the notice timely so that the issue was whether the notice was timely 14 days after the entry of the order (A:165,206), not 13 days as Judge Larimer miscounted (A:202). What a sloppy, quick job decision!

23. The Judge also dispatched two motions with the lazy fiat "in all respects denied"

(A:211,350). Yet a judge's paramount duty is not to clean his calendar expediently, but rather to hear all the parties to a controversy and then adjudicate it on the basis of law, rules, and facts. Judge Larimer's decisions show that he failed to do so. Thus, he violated 28 U.S.C. §157(c)(1) by not "reviewing de novo those matters to which any party has timely and specifically objected" (81 below;A:328), in effect basing his orders on ex parte applications by the court, thereby also denying Dr. Cordero his due process right to an opportunity to be heard.

24. The court's message on June 25 was clear enough: Dr. Cordero may survive all its insidious efforts to break or silence him only to end up facing Judge Larimer.

E. The court will require Dr. Cordero to prove his evidence beyond a reasonable doubt

25. At the July 2 hearing Dr. Cordero protested the court's denial of both his motion for sanctions and compensation and his default judgment application. The court said that if he wanted, he could present his evidence for his motions in October. However, it warned him that he would have to present his evidence properly, that it was not enough to have evidence, but that it also had to be properly presented to meet the burden of proof beyond a reasonable doubt, and that on television sometimes the prosecutor has the evidence but he does not meet the burden of reasonable doubt and he ends up losing his case, and that likewise Dr. Cordero would have to be prepared to meet that burden of proof for his motions before the court.

26. What an astonishing statement! It was intentionally shocking, for it was meant to impress on Dr. Cordero a warning: It did not matter if he persisted in pursuing his motions, the court would hold the bar so high that the he would be found to have failed to clear it. The statement was also intentionally misleading, for the court knew that Dr. Cordero, a pro se litigant, would not readily realize without further reflection and research that the standard of proof beyond a reasonable doubt is applicable only in criminal cases, whereas this is a civil action in which at least two other lower standards apply. How mean of the court! It intentionally inflicted on Dr. Cordero even more emotional distress by frustrating him with the awareness that no matter how much his life has been disrupted by all his enormous yearlong legal research and writing effort, the court would make him lose all the same.

F. The court’s “discrete hearings” as a way to avoid transcripts

27. Undoubtedly, the court reveals its intentions in open court to rattle Dr. Cordero, but does not mean to have its words turned around and used by him as incriminating evidence of its disregard of law, rules, and facts to his detriment. (cf. para. 9 above) So how could the court prevent this unintended and damaging use?

28. By holding hearings as it did the pre-trial conference of January 10, 2003, the only one ever held in this case and held only at the request of the Assistant U.S. Trustee overseeing Premier’s liquidation (A:358): The court held it in chambers, where, as Dr. Cordero was told, the court does not use a court reporter. Consequently, no

indiscreet transcript can be made of them that could subsequently be used on appeal as incriminating evidence of the court's bias and prejudice against him.

29. This becomes evident in light of the efforts made to suppress the record of the hearing of December 18, 2002, at which was argued the 12(b)(6) motion to dismiss Dr. Cordero's cross-claims against Trustee Gordon for his negligence and recklessness in liquidating Premier under the court's supervision. At the time, the court could hardly have expected that Dr. Cordero, a pro se defendant who lives hundreds of miles away from the forum and who on several occasions had phoned and written court officers for advice on how to proceed (A:50,99[& after 82 below]), would know what to make of however the court dismissed his cross-claims. So the court disregarded all applicable legal standards and dismissed the cross-claims before any initial disclosure, let alone any discovery, had been or could be carried out that could expose the court's failure to detect, or its knowing tolerance of, the Trustee's negligent and reckless performance as trustee. When contrary to all expectations Dr. Cordero filed an appeal, all was done to prevent him from perfecting it, including hindering his getting hold of the transcript.

1. The court reporter tried to avoid submitting the transcript and submitted it only over two and half months later and only after Dr. Cordero repeatedly requested it

30. To appeal from the court's dismissal, Dr. Cordero contacted Court Reporter Mary Dianetti on January 8, 2003, to request the transcript of the December 18 hearing.

After checking her notes, she called back and told Dr. Cordero that there could be some 27 pages and take 10 days to be ready. Dr. Cordero agreed and requested the transcript. (A:261)

31. It was March 10 when Court Reporter Dianetti finally picked up the phone and answered Dr. Cordero, who had called again to ask about the transcript. After telling an untenable excuse, she said that she would have the 15 pages ready for...“You said that it would be around 27?!” exclaimed Dr. Cordero. She told another implausible excuse after which she promised to have everything in two days ‘and you want it from the moment you came in on the phone.’ What an extraordinary comment! She implied that there had been an exchange between the court and Trustee Gordon before Dr. Cordero had been put on speakerphone and she was not supposed to include it in the transcript. (A:283,286)

32. There is further evidence supporting the implication of Reporter Dianetti’s comment and giving rise to the concern that at hearings and meetings where Dr. Cordero appears telephonically the court maneuvers to engage in exchanges with other parties outside his earshot. Thus, on many occasions the court has cut off abruptly the phone communication with Dr. Cordero, in contravention of the norms of civility and of its duty to afford all parties the same opportunity to be heard and hear it. It is most unlikely that without announcing that the hearing or meeting was adjourned or striking its gavel, but simply by just pressing the speakerphone button to hang up unceremoniously on Dr. Cordero, the court brought thereby the hearing

or meeting to an end and the parties in the room turned at once on their heels and walked away. By cutting him off, the court, whether by design or in effect, kept Dr. Cordero from bringing up any further subjects, even subjects that he had explicitly stated earlier in the hearing that he wanted to discuss; and denied him the opportunity to raise objections for the record. Would the court by hanging up on a litigant in the middle of proceedings give to any reasonable observer evidence of rudeness incompatible with the proper decorum of the court and more akin to a manifestation of bias and prejudice that degenerates in partiality and unfairness?

33. The confirmation that Reporter Dianetti was not acting on her own in avoiding the submission of the transcript was provided by the fact that the transcript was not sent on March 12, the date on her certificate. (A:282) Rather, it was filed two weeks later on March 26 (A:453:71), a significant date, namely, that of the hearing of one of Dr. Cordero's motions concerning Trustee Gordon (A:246; 452:60;453:70). Somebody wanted to know what Dr. Cordero had to say before allowing the transcript to be sent to him, so it reached him only on March 28.
34. The Court Reporter never explained why she failed to comply with her obligations under either 28 U.S.C. §753(b) on "promptly" delivering the transcript "to the party or judge" –was she even the one who sent it to Party Dr. Cordero?- or Rule 8007(a) FRBkrP on asking for an extension. (81 below)
35. Reporter Dianetti also claims that because Dr. Cordero was on speakerphone, she had difficulty understanding what he said. As a result, the transcription of his Dr. Cordero's petition of 9/12/3 to CA2 for a writ of mandamus to WDNY & WBNY

speech has many “unintelligible” notations and passages so garbled that it is difficult to make out what he said. If she or the court speakerphone regularly garbled the speech of the person on speakerphone, it is hard to imagine that either would last long in use. This warrants the question whether the Reporter was told to disregard Dr. Cordero’s transcript request; and when she could no longer do so, to garble the transcription of his speech and submit her transcript to a higher-up court officer for he or she to vet it before a final version was mailed to Dr. Cordero. When court officers dare interfere with a transcript, which is a critical paper to take a court on appeal, an objective observer can reasonably question in what other wrongful conduct they would engage to protect themselves at a party’s expense.

G. The court concocts its own kind of ‘discreet discrete hearings’ to avoid transcripts and a public trial

36. The January 10 conference without reporter and the efforts to avoid submission of the transcript of the December 18 hearing justify asking whether the “discrete hearings” that the court will hold for the next nine to ten months beginning next October (61:E below) will be held separate from the broader context of the courtroom and in chambers, in other words, discreet meetings to be held without a court reporter. This is a distinct possibility since in its July 15 order the court states that:

“...this matter, and all related hearings, motions and proceedings, are set down for a **discrete hearing** at 9:30 a.m. in the Rochester Courtroom on October 16, 2003,...and if necessary, continue the hearing at any available times on October 17, 2003, a Chapter 13 day for the Court...” (emphasis added; 37 below).

37. Given that there is only one court reporter, Ms. Mary Dianetti, but there are several bankruptcy judges, it would suffice for another judge to be using on that Chapter 13 day both the courtroom and the reporter for this “discrete hearing” to continue in chambers without reporter. The scenario has been laid out for this matter to end up in a secret trial, away from the public eye...without even a trial! *What?!*

38. Indeed, the court states in its July 15 order that:

“...at the **discreet** hearings it can make the necessary findings, conclusions and rulings, based upon a full and complete record, that will finalize the matter...and assist the parties in concluding the matter;” (emphasis added to word in original; 36 below)

39. The play with words, calling the hearings “discrete” and “discreet” is the court’s, not Dr. Cordero’s! By making them separate and silent, the court counts on using hearings to end this case without ever having to go to a trial, which would have to be held in public. What a cunning manipulation of process!...and a way to take a pro se litigant for a fool, which the court has already done (48:17-18;55,60 below).

40. The hearings may be so discreet that the court may not issue anything more than oral orders, just as at the January 10 conference it issued its first discovery order orally but never committed it or anything else that happened on that occasion to writing. Such very discreet, non-recorded meetings would afford the court the ideal setting where it can take up all of Dr. Cordero’s motions that it has purposely postponed and abusively deny them by alleging that he failed to prove his evidence beyond a reasonable doubt. Without a transcript, Dr. Cordero would be unable to

substantiate any appeal to Colleague Judge Larimer, let alone to this Court...

41. that is, if an appeal were possible at all. Indeed, as of September 5, 2003, docket no. 02-2230 for Pfuntner v. Gordon et al. is prominently labeled at its top in bold capital letters: **DISMISSED**. (A:548) That label was not there when Dr. Cordero downloaded the docket on June 14. The first time he saw it was on July 17. Are we all being allowed to concern ourselves like fools with a case that the court deemed embarrassing enough to kick out long ago? Are the coming hearings a grotesque sham? Why would the court choose such an unambiguous and unqualified label to give notice to the world that the case is **DISMISSED** if it were not?

H. If there must be a record, the court has disregarded its obligation to create it and foisted the task on the parties

42. The Rules of Procedure mandate how the court must gather evidence for building a record in preparation for trial. Yet, the court has disregarded all of them. (para.12 above) It will do so in the future too, for it is leaving it up to the parties to “complete any discovery which they believe may be required”. (36 below) In so doing, the court disregards Rules 7026 and 26(d) FRCivP, which provides that:

Except...when authorized under these rules or by order or agreement of the parties, a party may not seek discovery from any source before the parties have conferred as required by Rule 26(f).

43. The stringent character of Rule 26(d) is highlighted by the Advisory Committee in its Note to the 1993 Amendment to that Rule:

“Subdivision (d). This subdivision is revised to provide that formal discovery -as distinguished from interviews of potential witnesses and other informal discovery- not commence until the parties have met and conferred as required by subdivision (f). Discovery can begin earlier if authorized under Rule 30(a)(2)(C) (deposition of person about to leave the country) or by local rule, order, or stipulation. This will be appropriate in some cases, such as those involving requests for a preliminary injunction or motions challenging personal jurisdiction.”

44. Clearly, the Committee reserves the use of early discovery orders for cases requiring urgent action. The instant case is not an urgent case, not to mention one in an early stage. A year after the case was filed and just because of its disregard of its obligations under Rule 26(f) Conference of Parties and Planning for Discovery, the court cannot resort to the subterfuge of an order to have the parties engage in discovery pell-mell without any planning.

45. That is, however, precisely what it has done: Last June 10, Mr. Pfuntner’s attorney, Mr. MacKnight, submitted to Dr. Cordero a “Notice to Admit” , i.e., a Rule 36 Request for Admission. (A:533) At the hearing on July 2, Dr. Cordero protested because there has been no Rule 26(f) Conference of the Parties. The court once more disregarded the rules and again failed to make a decision, postponing instead Dr. Cordero’s request to quash the “Notice to Admit” until its review at the October hearing. Thereby it disregarded the fact that Dr. Cordero only had 30 days to reply or face sanctions for failure to do so. As a result, the court unnecessarily and irresponsibly created a situation of legal uncertainty: To be on the safe side, Dr. Cordero had to comply with the request even though months later the court could

determine that Mr. MacKnight had no right to engage in discovery and that Dr. Cordero had been made to further waste his time, effort, and money while his replies empowered Mr. Pfuntner with additional information.

I. The court's unreasonable expectation that parties will engage voluntarily in discovery betrays its efforts to avoid discovery

46. At the April 23 hearing and at the request of Plaintiff Pfuntner and Att. MacKnight, precisely the parties that had disregarded the first discovery order of January 10, (57 below) the court issued a second order requiring Dr. Cordero to travel from NY City to Rochester and Avon to inspect storage containers labeled with his name, maybe holding his property, and found in Mr. Pfuntner's warehouse (A:364); if he failed to comply within four weeks, it would order the containers removed at Dr. Cordero's expense to any other warehouse in Ontario, that is, whether in another county or another country, the court could not care less.

47. But the court failed to ensure that the Plaintiff and his representatives attended the inspection requested by them and at their own warehouse. Their absence was compounded by their failure, acknowledged by the court (A:34), to take the necessary measures for the inspection, which took place on May 19; yet it was on January 10 when Dr. Cordero first brought the need for those measures to the court's and the parties' attention (A:364,368). Despite the ample time to comply, these parties contemptuously disregarded the two discovery orders of the court, which nevertheless never imposed sanctions or ordered them to compensate Dr. Cordero. (A:512)

48. Likewise, Mr. Palmer, who sought for his company Premier the court's protection in bankruptcy and is still under its jurisdiction, has never answered a single paper served on him or his attorney by Dr. Cordero. Thus, the latter applied for his default judgment. (A:290) However, the court recommended that Judge Larimer deny it and he did. (A:306,339; 50 below) As for Mr. David Dworkin, owner/manager of the Jefferson Henrietta warehouse, from where Mr. Palmer operated Premier, he lied to Dr. Cordero about his property being safe and in his warehouse, even billed him for storage fees, and concealed from him that Premier was not only in bankruptcy, but also in liquidation. (A:79,81,88,90-92) For his part, the Trustee would not give Dr. Cordero any information about his property in storage with Premier though he was liquidating that company and the storage contract was an income-producing asset. (A:1,2,7,19,38) The court dismissed Dr. Cordero's cross-claims against Trustee Gordon despite the genuine issues of material fact involved and before any discovery whatsoever had taken place. (45 below)

49. Despite these facts, the court states that the parties, who have disregarded its orders and jurisdiction, and lied to Dr. Cordero or refused to communicate with him, if only left to their own devices from mid July until mid October, will on their own find a way to 'complete' discovery, which they have not even started, and even 'meet, negotiate, and settle', which they have not been able to do in two and a half years since the Premier case was filed on March 5, 2001. (36 below) What kind of naïve wishful thinking is the court prattling about!? Or is it rather an incredibly

ludicrous subterfuge for not complying with its obligation to provide for discovery, which could expose its mishandling of the case and its relation with the parties?

J. The court's impermissible roles while using its 'discrete discreet hearings' for incompatible purposes

50. The court has set down its 'discrete discreet hearings' "to ensure that there is a full and complete record created". However, it will also use them to "make the necessary findings, conclusions and rulings...and finalize the matter." How can even the court believe that it can use its secluded secret hearings as discovery vehicles for gathering evidence to create a record in preparation for trial, while at the same time use them as instruments for piecemeal finalization of issues so that nothing is left for trial? The only trial allowed will be the trial by ordeal of Dr. Cordero, a pro se litigant that will be forced, before the whole evidentiary mosaic has been cobbled together, to prove his evidence beyond a reasonable doubt.

51. The image of a conclave where the court will use inquisitorial methods is advisedly evoked since the court could execute in chambers Judge Larimer's order to conduct "an inquest concerning damages" (A:339) to dispose of Dr. Cordero's application for default judgment against Mr. Palmer. To that end, it has already disregarded Rules 7055 and 55 providing that default judgment is entered, not because of any property loss justifying damages, but because of the defendant's failure to heed the summons. (82 below; A:317, 326) It will conduct the "inquest" in the absence of Mr. Palmer, defaulted by the Clerk of Court (para. 56 below), and

of his attorney, excused by the court from the January 10 in-chambers conference (A:297). Hence, at the “inquest” the court will play the roles of defendant, his advocate, expert witness for the storage industry, factfinder, and judge. At the time of Torquemada so many conflicting roles could be concentrated on one inquisitor; but in our adversarial system of justice a single person cannot arrogate all of them to himself, much less after giving evidence that he will abuse them. (A:344)

52. This is particularly so for a court that cannot play even its own role of a neutral and prudent judge: It is so biased that on February 4, months before the inspection finally took place on May 19, it recommended denial of Dr. Cordero’s application by daring to prejudge that

within the next month the Avon Containers will be opened in the presence of Cordero, at which point it may be determined that Cordero has incurred no losses or damages, because all of the Cordero Property is accounted for and in the same condition as when delivered for storage in 1993 (A:306)

53. To indulge in its prejudgment, the court disregarded the only available evidence, which pointed to the property’s likely loss or theft and had been submitted by Mr. Pfuntnner, who has never seen the property, just containers in his warehouse bearing Dr. Cordero’s name. (A:24, para.17; 364) After the May 19 inspection it had to be concluded that some was damaged and other had been lost. (A:522-H; 34 below)

54. Similarly, without conducting any discovery whatsoever or even any discussion of the applicable legal standards or the facts necessary to determine who was liable to whom for what (52 below), the court decided against Dr. Cordero, in addition to

central issues of fact, the key issues of liability and recoverability:

especially since a portion of the moving, storage and insurance fees were paid prior to when Premier became responsible for the storage of the Cordero Property (A:307]

55. If you were Dr. Cordero, would you like your odds of winning in a courtroom, let alone a discrete discreet chamber without court reporter, where an “inquest” was conducted by a judge who had so firmly made up his mind on findings and conclusions against you before any discovery or judicial process had taken place?...not even the defendant had ever been heard protesting your claims! During the Inquisition, the accuser need not appear in court for the accused to be tried. Here, Defendant Palmer need not appear anywhere for Plaintiff Cordero to be put through the judgment of God: to walk pro se on burning books of law and rules and pick out of a pail of boiling water the key notions of fairness and impartiality.

K. The Clerk of Court and the Case Administrator disregarded their obligations in handling Dr. Cordero’s application for default judgment against Palmer

56. Dr. Cordero submitted the application for default judgment against Palmer on December 26, 2002. (A:290) Upon its receipt, Case Administrator Karen Tacy, failed to enter it in the docket. For his part, Clerk of Court Paul Warren, failed to certify the default of the defendant as required under Rule 55 (82 below) where, as here, the defendant has failed to appear and defend. When a month passed by without Dr. Cordero hearing anything from the court on his application, he called

to find out. Case Administrator Tacy told him that his application was being held by Judge Ninfo. Dr. Cordero had to write to the court to request that it either enter default judgment or explain its refusal to do so. (A:302) Only on February 4, 2003, the day it wrote its Recommendation to District Judge Larimer to deny the application (A:306), did both court officers carry out their obligations, belatedly certifying default (A:303,334,337) and entering the application in the docket (A:450:51).

57. It is not reasonable to think that Clerk Warren and Deputy Tacy just by coincidence disregarded their legal obligations to act upon receiving Dr. Cordero's application (50 below), kept it in legal limbo for over 5 weeks, and then happened to fulfill their duty on February 4. As in the case of Court Reporter Dianetti (para. 30, above), what or who guided and motivated their wrongful actions?

L. Court officers have disregarded even their obligations toward the Court of Appeals

58. Court officers at the bankruptcy and the district court have not hesitated to disregard rules and law to the detriment of Dr. Cordero even in the face of their obligations to this Court. Although Dr. Cordero had sent to each of the clerks of those courts originals of his Redesignation of Items on the Record and Statement of Issues on Appeal neither docketed nor forwarded this paper to the Court. (A:469, 467,468) Thus they created the risk of the appeal being thrown out for non-compliance with an appeal requirement that in all likelihood would be imputed to Dr. Cordero. (A:455,459,463) Similarly, they failed to docket or forward the March 27

orders (A:211,350), which are the main ones appealed from, thereby putting at risk the determination of timeliness of the appeal to this Court. (A:507;70 below)

IV. Legal standard for determining that the writ should issue

59. ‘A claim of bias and prejudice strikes at the integrity of the judicial process’, *In re IBM Corp.*, 618 F.2d 923 (2d Cir.1980). Thus, this Court has adopted the test of objective appearance of bias and prejudice:

"would an objective, disinterested observer fully informed of the underlying facts, entertain significant doubt that justice would be done absent recusal." *United States v. Lovaglia*, 954 F.2d 811, 815 (2d Cir. 1992).

60. If this objective test for judicial disqualification is met, recusal of the judge is mandated under 28 U.S.C. §455(a). (81 below) It follows that to disqualify a judge, an opinion based on reason, not certainty based on hard evidence of partiality, is all that is required and what provides the objectivity element of the test. As the Supreme Court has put it, “[t]he goal of section 455(a) is to avoid even the appearance of partiality...to a reasonable person...even though no actual partiality exists because the judge...is pure in heart and incorruptible,” *Liljeberg v. Health Services Acquisition Corp.*, 486 U.S. 847, 860 (1988).

61. The Supreme Court’s construction derives from the legislative intent for §455(a). Congress adopted it on the grounds that “Litigants ought not have to face a judge where there is a reasonable question of impartiality,” S. Rep. No. 93-419, at 5 (1973); H.R. Rep. No. 93-1453 (1974), *reprinted in* 1974 U.S.C.C.A.N. 6351,

6355. Thus, Congress provided for recusal when there is "'reasonable fear" that the judge will not be impartial, *id.*

62. The test is reasonably easy to meet because 'the statute's paramount concern of protecting the integrity of the judiciary requires recusal where there is appearance of partiality', *U.S. v. Brinkworth*, 68 F.3d 633 (2d Cir. 1995). Moreover, recusal does not depend on whether the judge is aware of his bias or prejudice given that

"[s]cienter is not an element of a violation of §455(a), [since] the advancement of the purpose of the provision -- to promote public confidence in the integrity of the judicial process -- does not depend upon whether or not the judge actually knew of facts creating an appearance of impropriety, so long as the public might reasonably believe that he or she knew." *Liljeberg*, at 859-60.

63. An objective, disinterested observer informed of the totality of circumstances here would conclude on the need for recusal, *In re Aguinda*, 241 F.3d 194 (2d Cir. 2001), for justice cannot obtain where law, rules, and facts are systematically disregarded, as they have been by the court and other court officers. Such disregard lays the ground for reasonably questioning their impartiality, which warrants the court's recusal. *King v. First American Investigations, Inc.*, 287 F.3d 91 (2d Cir. 2002).

64. The extraordinary circumstances required for a writ to issue are satisfied too. The court and other court officers have dealt with bias and prejudice with Dr. Cordero, whether to cover up the mishandling of Premier's bankruptcy and liquidation and secure benefits for themselves by derailing his appeals or for other motives. Their conduct has produced a travesty of justice that has denied him the clear and

undisputable right to fair and impartial judicial process, *In re Dow Corning Corp.*, 261 F.3d 280 (2d Cir. 2001). Thereby the court has breached its non-discretionary statutory duty to exercise its authority according to law and free of partiality and unfairness. Moreover, Dr. Cordero cannot seek relief from the district court given its involvement in the complained-about pattern of disregard of law, rules, and fact, *In re Austrian, German Holocaust Litigation*, 250 F.3d 156 (2d Cir. 2001); yet, relief is needed before the first ‘discrete discreet hearing’ of October 16.

65. The writ should also issue not only for the sake of justice, but also on account of judicial economy since any rulings made at those ‘discrete discreet hearings’ are likely to be stricken as procedurally and substantively defective, not to mention inherently suspicious. That would require the retrial of the entire case. Due to the court’s failure to take this case through its procedural stages, removal now would hardly cause any waste and can be ordered under 28 USC §1412. (82 below):

V. Relief sought

66. Therefore, Dr. Cordero respectfully requests that this Court:

- i) order the disqualification of the Hon. John C. Ninfo, II, from *Pfuntner v. Trustee Gordon et al.*, dkt. no. 02-2230, including *Cordero v. Trustee Gordon*, dkt. no. 03-CV-6021, *Cordero v. Palmer*, dkt. no. 03-MBK-6001, and *In re Premier Van Lines*, dkt. no. 01-20692, and rescind his orders (A:151,24,259,306;32 below) on grounds of the fact or the appearance of his unfairness and partiality due to bias,

prejudice, and self-interest;

- ii) order both Judge Ninfo and the Hon. David Larimer, District Judge, to transfer the whole case to the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of New York, at Albany, so that, at the appropriate time in light of the appeal pending in this Court, it may rule on the motions in abeyance for sanctions and compensation (A:500,510,538), provide for discovery, and try this case to a jury;
- iii) launch an investigation to establish Judge Ninfo's bias and prejudice toward and against the several parties; and determine whether he actively coordinated, or created the atmosphere of disregard of law, rules, and fact that led, other court officers to engage in the complained-about pattern of wrongful acts;
- iv) determine whether Judge Larimer failed to read or sufficiently consider Dr. Cordero's motions, thus violating 28 U.S.C. 157(c)(1) and denying his due process right to an opportunity to be heard so that his orders (A:200,211,339,350) are null and void;
- v) grant Dr. Cordero any other relief that is just and fair.

VI. Table of exhibits (after this brief and referred to thus: (#, below))

1. Judge Ninfo's Order of July 15, 2003.....	32 [A:666]
2. Dr. Cordero's motion of August 8, 2003, for recusal and removal	38 [A:672]
3. Judge Ninfo's letter of August 14, 2003, to Dr. Cordero	79 [A:712]
4. Dr. Cordero's renotice of August 18, 2003, of motion for recusal and removal	80 [A:713]
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Proof of Service

I, Dr. Richard Cordero, hereby certify under penalty of perjury that I served by United States Postal Service copies of my mandamus brief on the following parties:

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Respectfully submitted on

September 12, 2003

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Blank

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

IN RE:

PREMIER VAN LINES, INC.,

Debtor.

CASE NO. 01-20692

JAMES PFUNTNER,

Plaintiff,

vs.

A.P. NO. 02-2230

KENNETH W. GORDON, as Trustee,
RICHARD CORDERO, ROCHESTER
AMERICANS HOCKEY CLUB, INC.
and M&T BANK,

Defendants.

RICHARD CORDERO,

Third-Party Plaintiff,

vs.

DAVID PALMER, DAVID DWORKIN,
DAVID DELANO, and JEFFERSON
HENRIETTA ASSOCIATES,

Third-party Defendants.

ORDER

WHEREAS, on September 27, 2002, James Pfuntner ("Pfuntner") commenced an adversary proceeding against Kenneth W. Gordon, Esq., as trustee ("Gordon"), Richard Cordero ("Cordero"), Rochester Americans Hockey Club, Inc. ("Rochester Hockey") and M&T Bank ("M&T") (the "Adversary Proceeding"); and

WHEREAS, the Adversary Proceeding sought to have the Court determine: (1) the rights of the various parties, if any, in property (the "Stored Property") which Premier Van Lines, Inc. (the "Debtor") had stored, pursuant to a lease (the "Lease") with Pfuntner at his property at 2140 Sacket Road, Avon, New York ("Sacket Road"); (2) that Pfuntner had no liability, or that he should otherwise be indemnified for any adverse claims to the Stored Property; (3) that the unpaid monthly rental due under the Lease, or reasonable storage charges for the Stored Property, be paid by the Debtor to Pfuntner as Chapter 11 and 7 administrative expenses; (4) that the Court vacate the automatic stay so as to permit Pfuntner to: (a) evict the Debtor and those claiming under the Debtor from Sacket Road in New York State Court; (b) remove the goods left at Sacket Road by the third parties; and (c) collect from those responsible such fair use and occupancy fees as may be determined by a New York State Court; and (5) various other requests for relief; and

WHEREAS, in this non-core proceeding, in November 2002, Cordero filed an Answer and Counterclaim, and Crossclaims against David Palmer ("Palmer"), the principal shareholder of the Debtor, Gordon, Pfuntner, David Dworkin ("Dworkin"), the owner or manager of the Jefferson-Henrietta Warehouse formerly utilized by the Debtor, and David Delano ("Delano"), an officer of M&T Bank, which held a security interest in the personal property assets of the Debtor; and

WHEREAS, on December 23, 2002, this Court granted Gordon's Motion to Dismiss Cordero's Crossclaims against him, which was appealed to and affirmed by the United States District Court for the Western District of New York (the "District Court"), and is now

on appeal to the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit; and

WHEREAS, on February 4, 2003, for various reasons, including that Cordero had failed to provide satisfactory evidence that would demonstrate that he had incurred damages of \$14,000.00, the Bankruptcy Court recommended to the District Court in this non-core matter that the default judgment requested by Cordero not be entered against Palmer; and

WHEREAS, in March 2003, the District Court determined that it was not appropriate to enter a default judgment in favor of Cordero and against Palmer, and referred Cordero's request for a default judgment back to the Bankruptcy Court for a determination of damages; and

WHEREAS, a trip by Cordero to Sacket Road did not result in: (1) a satisfactory inspection of all of the property stored by the Debtor at Sacket Road, including the property of Cordero that was at one time stored with the Debtor; (2) the ability of Cordero to fully determine whether there was any damage to his stored property, and, if there was, whether any of the various entities that had stored his property for him over approximately the last ten years might be responsible for any such damage, and if so, which entities; (3) Cordero's ability to remove his stored property; and (4) this matter being satisfactorily resolved by all of the interested parties; and

WHEREAS, as a result of: (1) Pfuntner and his representatives having failed to take the necessary steps for Cordero to accomplish at least the first three of the items set forth in the preceding paragraph; and (2) the Court advising Cordero that it would

entertain a motion for reasonable reimbursement in connection with his trip to Sacket Road, in June 2003, Cordero filed a motion for sanctions and compensation to be paid by Pfuntner and his attorney (the "Sanction Motion"); and

WHEREAS, the Sanction Motion included: (1) a request for compensation for Cordero at the rate of \$250.00 per hour for the hours he spent on various matters involved in the Adversary Proceeding, including preparing and researching the Sanction Motion; and (2) the reimbursement of undocumented travel expenses, for a total request of \$36,075.00; and

WHEREAS, in connection with the Sanction Motion, Cordero's only justification for requesting compensation for his time at \$250.00 per hour is that Pfuntner advised him that this was the amount he paid his attorney, however, there is no proof of that in the record, and there is no other justification in the record for compensating a *pro se* litigant at that rate, so that the compensation issue and the undocumented expenses will be the subject of inquiry at the upcoming hearings; and

WHEREAS, the Court, in recently reviewing Cordero's renewed motion for a default judgment against Palmer, has focused on the Affidavit of Service of the Crossclaim, which does not indicate that Palmer was properly personally served by mail in accordance with the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, so that this service issue will be the subject of inquiry at the upcoming hearings; and

WHEREAS, although the Court has allowed Cordero to appear by telephone in connection with a number of pretrial proceedings and motions in this Adversary Proceeding, in the Court's opinion few of

those telephone appearances have resulted in an accurate and comprehensive record; and

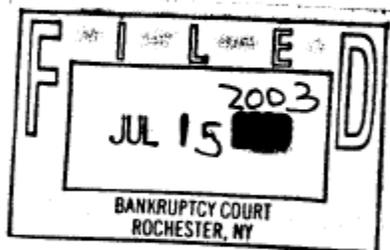
WHEREAS, the Court believes that setting this Adversary Proceeding down for discrete hearing dates in October and November, when the Court will not have any other matters before it and Cordero can appear in person, will: (1) afford the interested parties a sufficient amount of time to meet and negotiate to determine whether this matter, which should be able to be settled, can be settled without the need for further hearings and proceedings; (2) complete any discovery which they believe may be required; (3) afford Cordero, who has represented himself *pro se* in this Adversary Proceeding, the opportunity to consult with an attorney: (a) to discuss substantive legal, factual and other relevant matters involved in the Adversary Proceeding; and (b) to advise him how to properly prepare and present evidence at the upcoming hearings should Cordero continue to elect not to be represented by counsel; (4) afford the parties sufficient time to finally complete an inspection of the Stored Property at Sacket Road, and attempt to assess: (a) the ownership of the Property; (b) any damages to the Property; and (c) whether any parties to the Adversary Proceeding are responsible for any such damage; and (5) afford the Court the opportunity to focus more fully on this non-core Adversary Proceeding so that at the discreet hearings it can make the necessary findings, conclusions and rulings, based upon a full and complete record, that will finalize the matter; and, therefore,

For the above reasons, and in order to: (1) ensure that there is a full and complete record created in this Adversary Proceeding; and (2) ensure that the Court can effectively manage the numerous issues that have been raised and assist the parties in concluding

the matter, this matter, and all related hearings, motions and proceedings, are set down for a discrete hearing at 9:30 a.m. in the Rochester Courtroom on October 16, 2003, at which time the Court will address the matters chronologically as they have appeared in connection with this Adversary Proceeding, beginning with Pfuntner's Complaint and proceeding forward, and if necessary, continue the hearing at any available times on October 17, 2003, a Chapter 13 day for the Court, and if necessary for further hearings on November 14, 2003 at 9:30 a.m. in the Rochester Courtroom.

SO ORDERED.

DATED: July 15, 2003




HON. JOHN C. NINFO, II
CHIEF U.S. BANKRUPTCY JUDGE

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

In re:

PREMIER VAN LINES, INC.,

Chapter 7
Case no: 01-20692

Debtor

JAMES PFUNTER,

Plaintiff

Adversary Proceeding
Case no: 02-2230

-vs-

KENNETH W. GORDON, as Trustee in Bankruptcy
for Premier Van Lines, Inc., RICHARD CORDERO,
ROCHESTER AMERICANS HOCKEY CLUB, INC.,
and M&T BANK,

Defendants

**NOTICE OF MOTION
FOR RECUSAL
AND
REMOVAL**

RICHARD CORDERO

Third party plaintiff

-vs-

DAVID PALMER, DAVID DWORKIN, DAVID DELANO,
JEFFERSON HENRIETTA ASSOCIATES,

Third party defendants

Madam or Sir,

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE, that Dr. Richard Cordero will move this Court at the United States Courthouse on 100 State Street, Rochester, New York, 14614, at 9:30 a.m. on August 20, 2003, or as soon thereafter as he can be heard, for the Hon. John C. Ninfo, II, to recuse himself from this adversary proceeding under 28 U.S.C. §455(a) on the grounds that the bias and prejudice that he has manifested against Dr. Cordero reasonably cast into question his impartiality; and to remove this proceeding under 28 U.S.C. §1412 from this court, where he and other court officers in both the Bankruptcy and the District Courts have engaged in a pattern of non-coincidental, intentional, and coordinated acts of disregard of the law, rules, and facts, to the District Court for the Northern District of New York, located in Albany.

Notice is hereby given that Dr. Cordero is not able to appear in person and has requested the court to accord him the same opportunity to appear by phone as the court continues to accord other parties

to proceedings before it. Thus, the parties may wish to ascertain with Case Administrator Karen Tacy if, and if so how, the hearing will be conducted; they should confirm so before going to court on the return date.

Dated: August 8, 2003

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

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UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

In re:

PREMIER VAN LINES, INC.,

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Defendants

**MOTION
FOR RECUSAL
AND
REMOVAL**

RICHARD CORDERO

Third party plaintiff

-vs-

DAVID PALMER, DAVID DWORKIN, DAVID DELANO,
JEFFERSON HENRIETTA ASSOCIATES,

Third party defendants

Dr. Richard Cordero affirms under penalty of perjury the following:

1. This court, the Hon. John C. Ninfo, II, presiding, and court officers have participated in a series of events of disregard of facts, rules, and law so consistently injurious to Dr. Cordero as to form a pattern of non-coincidental, intentional, and coordinated acts from which a reasonable person can infer their bias and prejudice against Dr. Cordero.
2. Therefore, Dr. Cordero moves for Judge Ninfo to recuse himself from this adversary proceeding under 28 U.S.C. §455(a), which provides that:

Any justice, judge, or magistrate of the United States **shall** disqualify himself in any proceeding in which his impartiality might reasonably be questioned; (emphasis added).

3. The court officers in this court as well as in the District Court, located in the same building upstairs, that have participated in such a pattern of wrongful conduct have thus far deprived Dr.

Cordero of rights, forced him to shoulder oppressive procedural burdens, and exposed him to grave procedural risks. They have given rise to the reasonable fear that due to their bias and prejudice they will in the future likewise disregard facts, rules, and law in both courts and thereby subject Dr. Cordero to similar judicial proceedings, including eventually a trial, that will be tainted with unfairness and partiality.

4. To prevent this from happening and this court and other court officers from causing Dr. Cordero further waste of time, effort, and money as well as even more emotional distress, it is necessary that this case be removed to a district court in another district where it can be reasonably expected that Dr. Cordero will be afforded the fair and impartial judicial proceedings to which he is legally entitled.

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5. Systematically the court has aligned itself with the interests of parties in opposition to Dr. Cordero. Sua sponte it has become their advocate, whether they were absent from the court because in default, as in Mr. Palmer's case, or they were in court and very much capable of defending their interests themselves, as in the cases of Trustee Gordon, Mr. Pfuntner, and Mr. MacKnight.

A. The court has tolerated Trustee Gordon's submission to it of false statements as well as defamatory statements about Dr. Cordero

6. Dr. Cordero -who resides in NY City, entrusted his household and professional property, valuable in itself and cherished to him, to a Rochester, NY, moving and storage company in August 1993. From then on he paid storage and insurance fees. In early January 2002 he contacted Mr. David Palmer, the owner of the company storing his property, Premier Van Lines, to inquire about his property. Mr. Palmer and his attorney, Raymond Stilwell, Esq., assured him that it was safe and in his warehouse at Jefferson-Henrietta, in Rochester). Only months later, after Mr. Palmer disappeared, did his assurances reveal themselves as lies, for not only had his company gone bankrupt –Debtor Premier-, but it was already in liquidation. Moreover, Dr. Cordero's property was not found in that warehouse and its whereabouts were unknown.

7. In search of his property in storage with Premier Van Lines, Dr. Cordero was referred to Kenneth Gordon, Esq., the trustee appointed for its liquidation. The Trustee had failed to give Dr. Cordero notice of the liquidation although the storage contract was an income-producing asset of the Debtor. Worse still, the Trustee did not provide Dr. Cordero with any information about his property and merely bounced him back to the same parties that had referred Dr. Cordero to him.

8. Eventually Dr. Cordero found out from third parties that Mr. Palmer had left Dr. Cordero's property at a warehouse in Avon, NY, owned by Mr. James Pfuntner. However, the latter

refused to release his property lest Trustee Gordon sue him and he too referred Dr. Cordero to the Trustee. This time not only did the Trustee fail to provide any information or assistance in retrieving his property, but in a letter of September 23, 2002, improper in its tone and unjustified in its content, he also enjoined Dr. Cordero not to contact him or his office anymore.

9. Dr. Cordero applied to this court, to whom the Premier case had been assigned, for a review of the Trustee's performance and fitness to serve.
10. In an attempt to dissuade the court from undertaking that review, Trustee Gordon submitted to it false statements as well as statements disparaging of the character and competence of Dr. Cordero. The latter brought this matter to the court's attention. However, the court did not even try to ascertain whether the Trustee had made such false representations in violation of Rule 9011(b)(3) F.R.Bkr.P.. Instead, it satisfied itself with just passing Dr. Cordero's application to the Trustee's supervisor, an assistant U.S. Trustee, who was not even requested and who had no obligation to report back to the court.
11. By so doing, the court failed in its duty to ensure respect for the conduct of business before it by an officer of the court and a federal appointee, such as Trustee Gordon, and to maintain the integrity and fairness of proceedings for the protection of injured parties, such as Dr. Cordero. The court's handling of Dr. Cordero's application to review Trustee Gordon's performance, even before they had become parties to this adversary proceeding, would turn out to be its first of a long series of manifestations of bias and prejudice in favor of Trustee Gordon and other parties and against Dr. Cordero.

1. The court dismissed Dr. Cordero's counterclaims against the Trustee before any discovery, which would have shown how it tolerated the Trustee's negligent and reckless liquidation of the Debtor for a year, and with disregard for the legal standards applicable to a 12(b)(6) motion

12. In October 2002, Mr. Pfuntner served the papers for this adversary proceeding on several defendants, including Trustee Gordon and Dr. Cordero.
13. Dr. Cordero, appearing pro se, cross-claimed against the Trustee, who moved to dismiss. Before discovery had even begun or any initial disclosure had been provided by the other parties –only Dr. Cordero had disclosed numerous documents with his pleadings- and before any conference of parties or pre-trial conference under Rules 26(f) and 16 F.R.Civ.P., respectively, had taken

place, the court summarily dismissed the cross-claims at the hearing on December 18, 2002. To do so, it disregarded the genuine issues of material fact at stake as well as the other standards applicable to motions under Rule 12(b)(6) F.R.Civ.P., both of which Dr. Cordero had brought to its attention.

2. The court excused Trustee Gordon's defamatory and false statements as merely "part of the Trustee just trying to resolve these issues," thereby condoning the Trustee's use of falsehood and showing gross indifference to its injurious effect on Dr. Cordero

14. At the December 18 hearing, the court excused the Trustee in open court when it stated that:

"I'm going to grant the Trustee's motion and I'm going to dismiss your cross claims. First of all, with respect to the defamation, quite frankly, these are the kind of things that happen all the time, Dr. Cordero, in Bankruptcy court...it's all part of the Trustee just trying to resolve these issues." (Transcript, pp.10-11)

15. Thereby the court approved of the use of defamation and falsehood by an officer of the court trying to avoid review of his performance. By thus sparing Trustee Gordon's reputation as trustee at the expense of Dr. Cordero's, the court justified any reasonable observer in questioning its impartiality. Moreover, by blatantly showing its lack of ethical qualms about such conduct, the court also laid the foundation for the question whether it had likewise approved the Trustee's negligent and reckless liquidation of Premier, which would have been exposed by allowing discovery. In the same vein, the court's approval of falsehood as a means 'to resolve issues' warrants the question of what means it would allow court officers to use to resolve matters at issue, such as its own reputation.

3. The court disregarded the Trustee's admission that Dr. Cordero's motion to extend time to file notice of appeal had been timely filed and, surprisingly finding that it had been untimely filed, denied it

16. The order dismissing Dr. Cordero's crossclaims was entered on December 30, 2002, and mailed from Rochester. Upon its arrival in New York City after the New Year's holiday, Dr. Cordero timely mailed the notice of appeal on Thursday, January 9, 2003. It was filed in the bankruptcy court the following Monday, January 13. The Trustee moved in district court to dismiss it as untimely filed. it.

17. Dr. Cordero timely mailed a motion to extend time to file the notice under Rule 8002(c)(2) F.R.Bkr.P. Although Trustee Gordon himself acknowledged on page 2 of his brief in apposition that the motion had been timely filed on January 29, this court surprisingly found that it had been untimely filed on January 30!
18. Trustee Gordon checked the filing date of the motion to extend just as he had checked that of the notice of appeal: to escape accountability through a timely-mailed/untimely-filed technical gap. He would hardly have made a mistake on such a critical matter. Nevertheless, the court disregarded the factual discrepancy without even so much as wondering how it could have come about, let alone ordering an investigation into whether somebody and, if so, who, had changed the filing date and on whose order. The foundation for this query is provided by evidence of how court officers mishandled docket entries and the record for Dr. Cordero's cases (paras. 32 below and 97 below). Instead, the court rushed to deny the motion to extend, which could have led to the review of its dismissal of Dr. Cordero's cross-claims.

4. The court reporter tried to avoid submitting the transcript and submitted it only over two and half months later and only after Dr. Cordero repeatedly requested it

19. To appeal from the court's dismissal of his cross-claims, Dr. Cordero contacted Court Reporter Mary Dianetti on January 8, 2003, to request the transcript of the December 18 hearing. After checking her notes, she called back and told Dr. Cordero that there could be some 27 pages and take 10 days to be ready. Dr. Cordero agreed and requested the transcript.
20. It was March 10 when Court Reporter Dianetti finally picked up the phone and answered a call from Dr. Cordero asking for the transcript. After telling an untenable excuse, she said that she would have the 15 pages ready for... "You said that it would be around 27?!" She told another implausible excuse after which she promised to have everything in two days 'and you want it from the moment you came in on the phone.' What an extraordinary comment! She implied that there had been an exchange between the court and Trustee Gordon before Dr. Cordero had been put on speakerphone and she was not supposed to include it in the transcript.
21. There is further evidence supporting the implication of Reporter Dianetti's comment and giving rise to the concern that at hearings and meetings where Dr. Cordero is a participant the court engages in exchanges with parties in Dr. Cordero's absence. Thus, on many occasions the court

has cut off abruptly the phone communication with Dr. Cordero, in contravention of the norms of civility and of its duty to afford all parties the same opportunity to be heard and hear it.

22. It is most unlikely that without announcing that the hearing or meeting was adjourned or striking its gavel, but simply by just pressing the speakerphone button to hang up unceremoniously on Dr. Cordero, the court brought thereby the hearing or meeting to its conclusion and the parties in the room just turned on their heels and left. What is not only likely but in fact certain is that by so doing, the court, whether by design or in effect, prevented Dr. Cordero from bringing up any further subjects, even subjects that he had explicitly stated earlier in the hearing that he wanted to discuss; and denied him the opportunity to raise objections for the record. Would the court have given by such conduct to any reasonable person at the opposite end of the phone line cause for offense and the appearance of partiality and unfairness?
23. The confirmation that Reporter Dianetti was not acting on her own in avoiding the submission of the transcript was provided by the fact that the transcript was not sent on March 12, the date on her certificate. Indeed, it was filed two weeks later on March 26, a significant date, namely, that of the hearing of one of Dr. Cordero's motions concerning Trustee Gordon. Somebody wanted to know what Dr. Cordero had to say before allowing the transcript to be sent to him. Thus, the transcript reached him only on March 28.
24. The Court Reporter never explained why she failed to comply with her obligations under either 28 U.S.C. §753(b) (SPA-86) on "promptly" delivering the transcript "to the party or judge" –was she even the one who sent it to the party?- or Rule 8007(a) F.R.Bkr.P. (SPA-65) on asking for an extension.
25. Reporter Dianetti also claims that because Dr. Cordero was on speakerphone, she had difficulty understanding what he said. As a result, the transcription of his speech has many "unintelligible" notations and passages so that it is difficult to make out what he said. If she or the court speakerphone regularly garbled what the person on speakerphone said, it is hard to imagine that either would last long in use. But no imagination is needed, only an objective assessment of the facts and the applicable legal provisions, to ask whether the Reporter was told to disregard Dr. Cordero's request for the transcript; and when she could no longer do so, to garble his speech and submit her transcript to a higher-up court officer to be vetted before

mailing a final version to Dr. Cordero. When a court officer or officers so handle a transcript, which is a critical paper for a party to ask on appeal for review of a court's decision, an objective observer can reasonably question in what other wrongful conduct that denies a party's right to fair and impartial proceedings they would engage to protect themselves.

B. The bankruptcy and the district courts denied Dr. Cordero's application for default judgment although for a sum certain by disregarding the plain language of applicable legal provisions as well as critical facts

26. Dr. Cordero joined as third party defendant Mr. Palmer, who lied to him about his property's safety and whereabouts while taking in his storage and insurance fees for years. Mr. Palmer, as president of the Debtor, was already under the bankruptcy court's jurisdiction. Nonetheless, he failed to answer Dr. Cordero's summons and complaint. Hence, Dr. Cordero timely applied under Rule 55 F.R.Civ.P. for default judgment for a sum certain on December 26, 2002. But nothing happened for over a month during which Dr. Cordero had no oral or written response from the court to his application.
27. Dr. Cordero called to find out. He was informed by Case Administrator Karen Tacy that the court had withheld his application until the inspection of his property in storage because it was premature to speak of damages. Dr. Cordero indicated that he was not asking for damages, but rather for default judgment as a result of Mr. Palmer's failure to appear. Ms. Tacy said that Dr. Cordero could write to the court if he wanted.
28. Dr. Cordero wrote to the court on January 30, 2003, to request that the court either grant his application or explain its denial.
29. Only on February 4, did the court take action, or Clerk of Court Paul Warren, or Clerk Tacy, for that matter. In addition, when Dr. Cordero received a copy of the papers file by the court, what he read was astonishing!

1. The Bankruptcy Clerk of Court and the Case Administrator disregarded their obligations in the handling of the default application

30. Clerk Paul Warren had an unconditional obligation under Rule 55 F.R.Civ.P.: "**the clerk shall enter** the party's default," (emphasis added) upon receiving Dr. Cordero's application of December 26, 2002. Yet, it was only on February 4, 41 days later and only at Dr.

Cordero's instigation), that the clerk entered default, that is, certified a fact that was such when he received the application, namely, that Mr. Palmer had been served but had failed to answer. The Clerk lacked any legal justification for his delay. He had to certify the fact of default to the court so that the latter could take further action on the application. It was certainly not for the Clerk to wait until the court took action.

31. It is not by coincidence that Clerk Warren entered default on February 4, the date on the bankruptcy court's Recommendation to the district court. Thereby the Recommendation appeared to have been made as soon as default had been entered. It also gave the appearance that Clerk Warren was taking orders in disregard of his duty.
32. Likewise, his deputy, Case Administrator Karen Tacy (kt), failed to enter on the docket (EOD) Dr. Cordero's application upon receiving it. Where did she keep it until entering it out of sequence on "EOD 02/04/03" (docket entries no. 51, 43, 46, 49, 50, 52, 53)? Until then, the docket gave no legal notice to the world that Dr. Cordero had applied for default judgment against Mr. Palmer. Does the docket, with its arbitrary entry placement, numbering, and untimeliness, give the appearance of manipulation or rather the evidence of it?
33. It is highly unlikely that Clerk Warren, Case Administrator Tacy, and Court Reporter Dianetti were acting on their own. Who coordinated their acts in detriment of Dr. Cordero and for what benefit?

2. The court disregarded the available evidence in order to prejudge a happy ending to Dr. Cordero's property search

34. In its Recommendation of February 4, 2003, to the district court, the bankruptcy court characterized the default judgment application as premature because it boldly forecast that:

...within the next month the Avon Containers will be opened in the presence of Cordero, at which point it may be determined that Cordero has incurred no loss or damages, because all of the Cordero Property is accounted for and in the same condition as when delivered for storage in 1993.
35. The court wrote that on February 4, but the inspection did not take place until more than 3 three months later on May 19; it was not even possible to open all containers; the failure to enable the opening of another container led to the assumption that other property had been lost; and

the single container that was opened showed that property had been damaged. (paras. 63 below).

36. What a totally wrong forecast! Why would the court cast aside all judicial restraint to make it? Because it was in fact a biased prejudgment. It sprang from the court's need to find a pretext to deny the application. Such denial was pushed through by the court disregarding the provisions of Rule 55, which squarely supported the application since it was for judgment for Mr. Palmer's default, not for damage to Dr. Cordero's property; Mr. Palmer had been found in default by Clerk of Court Warren; and it requested a sum certain. .
37. What is more, for its biased prejudgment, the court not only totally lacked evidentiary support, but it also disregarded contradicting evidence available. Indeed, the storage containers with Dr. Cordero's property were said to have been left behind by Mr. Palmer in the warehouse of Mr. Pfuntner. The latter had written in his complaint that property had been removed from his warehouse premises without his authorization and at night. Moreover, the warehouse had been closed down and remained out of business for about a year. Nobody was there paying to control temperature, humidity, pests, or thieves. Thus, Dr. Cordero' property could also have been stolen or damaged.
38. Forming an opinion without sufficient knowledge or examination, let alone disregarding the only evidence available, is called prejudice. From a court who forms anticipatory judgments, a reasonable person would not expect to receive fair and impartial treatment, much less a fair trial because at trial the prejudiced court could abuse his authority to show that its prejudgments were right.

3. The court prejudged issues of liability, before any discovery or discussion of the applicable legal standards, to further protect Mr. Palmer at the expense of Dr. Cordero

39. In the same vein, the court cast doubt on the recoverability of "moving, storage, and insurance fees...especially since a portion of [those] fees were [sic] paid prior to when Premier became responsible for the storage of the Cordero Property." On what evidence did the court make up its mind on the issue of responsibility, which is at the heart of the liability of other parties to Dr. Cordero? The court has never requested disclosure of, not to mention scheduled discovery or held an evidentiary hearing on, the storage contract, or the

terms of succession or acquisition between storage companies, or storage industry practices, or regulatory requirements on that industry.

40. Such a leaning of the mind before considering pertinent evidence is called bias. From such a biased court, a reasonable person would not expect impartiality toward a litigant such as Dr. Cordero, who as pro se may be deemed the weakest among the parties; as the only non-local, and that for hundreds of miles, may be considered expendable; and to top it off has challenged the court on appeal.

4. The court alleged in its Recommendation that it had suggested to Dr. Cordero to delay the application, but that is a pretense factually incorrect and utterly implausible

41. The court also protected itself by excusing its delay in making its recommendation to the district court. So it stated in its Recommendation of February 4, 2003, that:

10. The Bankruptcy Court suggested to Cordero that the Default Judgment be held until after the opening of the Avon Containers...

42. However, that suggestion was never made. Moreover, Dr. Cordero would have had absolutely no motive to accept it if ever made: Under Rule 55 an application for default judgment for a sum certain against a defaulted defendant is not dependent on proving damages. It is based on the defendant's failure to heed the stark warning in the summons that if he fails to respond, he will be deemed to consent to entry of judgment against him for the relief demanded. Why would a reasonable person, such as Dr. Cordero, ever put at risk his acquired right to default judgment in exchange for aleatory damages that could not legally be higher than the sum certain of the judgment applied for? What fairness would a disinterested observer fully informed of the facts underlying this case expect from a court that to excuse its errors puts out such kind of untenable pretense?

C. The district court repeatedly disregarded the outcome-determinative fact that the application was for a sum certain

43. The district court, the Hon. David G. Larimer presiding, accepted the bankruptcy court's February 4 Recommendation and in its order of March 11, 2003, denied entry of default judgment. Its stated ground therefor was that:

[Dr. Cordero] must still establish his entitlement to damages since the matter **does not involve a sum certain** [so that] it may be necessary for [sic] an inquest concerning damages before judgment is appropriate...the Bankruptcy Court is the proper forum for conducting [that] inquest. (emphasis added)

44. What an astonishing statement!, for in order to make it, the district court had to disregard five papers stating that the application for default judgment did involve a sum certain:

- 1) Dr. Cordero's Affidavit of Amount Due; ;
- 2) the Order to Transmit Record and Recommendation; ;
- 3) the Attachment to the Recommendation; ;
- 4) Dr. Cordero's March 2 motion to enter default judgment; and
- 5) Dr. Cordero's March 19 motion for rehearing re implied denial of the earlier motion.

45. The district court made it easy for itself to disregard Dr. Cordero's statement of sum certain, for it utterly disregarded his two motions that argued that point, among others.

46. After the district court denied without discussion and, thus, by implication, the first motion of March 2, Dr. Cordero moved that court for a rehearing so that it would correct its outcome-determinative error since the matter did involve a sum certain. However, the district court did not discuss that point or any other at all. Thereby it failed to make any effort to be seen if only undoing its previous injustice, or at least to show a sense of institutional obligation of reciprocity toward the requester of justice, a quid pro quo for his good faith effort and investment of countless hours researching, writing, and revising his motions. It curtly denied the motion "in all respects" period!

47. Also with no discussion, the district court disregarded Dr. Cordero's contention that when Mr. Palmer failed to appear and Dr. Cordero applied for default judgment for a sum certain his entitlement to it became perfect pursuant to the plain language of Rule 55.

48. By making such a critical mistake of fact and choosing to proceed so expediently, the district court gave rise to the reasonable inference that it did not even read Dr. Cordero's motions, thereby denying him the opportunity to be heard, particularly since there was no oral argument. Instead, it satisfied itself with just one party's statements, namely the bankruptcy court's February 4 Recommendation. If so, it ruled on the basis of what amounted to the ex parte approach of the bankruptcy court located downstairs in the same building. It merely

rubberstamped the bankruptcy court's conclusion...after mistranscribing its content, a quick job that did justice to nobody. Would such conduct give to an objective observer the appearance of unfairness toward Dr. Cordero and partiality in favor of the colleague court?

1. The district court disregarded Rule 55 to impose on Dr. Cordero the obligation to prove damages at an “inquest” and dispensed with sound judgment by characterizing the bankruptcy court as the “proper forum” to conduct it despite its prejudgment and bias

49. The equities of this case show that Mr. Palmer had such dirty hands that he did not even dare come to court to answer Dr. Cordero's complaint. Yet, both courts spared him the consequences of his default and instead weighed down Dr. Cordero's shoulders with the contrary-to-law burden of proving damages at an inquest. The latter necessarily would have to be conducted by the bankruptcy court playing the roles of the missing defendant, its expert witness, the jury, and the judge. For a court to conduct an inquest under such circumstances would offend our adversarial system of justice, and all the more so because the court has demonstrated to have already prejudged the issues at stake and its outcome. Would an objective observer reasonably expect the bankruptcy court to conduct a fair and impartial inquest or the district court to review with any degree of care its findings and conclusions?

2. The bankruptcy court asked Dr. Cordero to resubmit the default judgment application only to deny the same application again by alleging that Dr. Cordero had not proved how he had arrived at the amount claimed or that he had served Mr. Palmer properly, issues that it knew about for six or more months

50. Pursuant to court order, Dr. Cordero flew to Rochester on May 19 and inspected the storage containers said to hold his stored property at Mr. Pfuntner's warehouse in Avon. At a hearing on May 21, he reported on the damage to and loss of property of his. Thereupon, the court sua sponte asked Dr. Cordero to resubmit his application for default judgment against Mr. Palmer. Dr. Cordero resubmitted the same application and noticed a hearing for June 25 to discuss it.

51. At that hearing, the court surprised Dr. Cordero and how! The court alleged that it could not grant the application because Dr. Cordero had not proved how he had arrived at the sum claimed. Yet, that was the exact sum certain that he had claimed back on December 26, 2002! So why did the court ask Dr. Cordero to resubmit the application if it was not prepared to grant it anyway? But this was not all.

52. At a hearing the following week, on July 2, Dr. Cordero brought up again his application for default judgment. The court not only repeated that Dr. Cordero would have to prove damages, but also stated that he had to prove that he had properly served Mr. Palmer because it was not convinced that service on the latter had been proper. What an astonishing requirement!
53. And so arbitrary: Dr. Cordero served Mr. Palmer's attorney of record, David Stilwell, Esq., who has proceeded accordingly; Dr. Cordero certified service on him to Clerk of Court Warren and the service was entered on the docket on November 21, 2002; subsequently Dr. Cordero served the application on both Mr. Palmer and Mr. Stilwell on December 26. What is more, Clerk Warren defaulted Mr. Palmer on February 4, 2003, thus certifying that Mr. Palmer was served but failed to respond. Hence, with no foundation whatsoever, the court cast doubt on the default entered by its own Clerk of Court.
54. Likewise, with no justification it disregarded Rule 60(b), which provides an avenue for a defaulted party to contest a default judgment. Instead of recommending the entry of such judgment under Rule 55 and allowing Mr. Palmer to invoke 60(b) to challenge service if he dare enter an appearance in court, the court volunteered as Mr. Palmer's advocate in absentia. In so doing, the court betrayed any pretense of impartiality. Would a reasonable person consider that for the court to protect precisely the clearly undeserving party, the one with dirty hands, it had to be motivated by bias and prejudice against Dr. Cordero or could it have been guided by some other interest?

3. The court intentionally misled Dr. Cordero into thinking that it had in good faith asked him to resubmit with the intent to grant the application

55. If the court entertained any doubts about the validity of the claim or proper service although it had had the opportunity to examine those issues for six and eight months, respectively, it lacked any justification for asking Dr. Cordero to resubmit the application without disclosing those doubts and alerting him to the need to dispel them. By taking the initiative to ask Dr. Cordero to resubmit and doing so without accompanying warning, it raised in him reasonable expectations that it would grant the application while it could also foresee the reasonable consequences of springing on him untenable grounds for denial: It would inevitably disappoint those expectations and do so all the more acutely for having put him through unnecessary work. It follows that the court intentionally inflicted emotional distress on Dr. Cordero by taking him

for a fool! Would a reasonable person trust this court at all, let alone trust it to be fair and impartial in subsequent judicial proceedings?

D. The bankruptcy court has allowed Mr. Pfuntner and Mr. MacKnight to violate two discovery orders and submit disingenuous and false statements while charging Dr. Cordero with burdensome obligations

1. After the court issued the first order and Dr. Cordero complied with it to his detriment, it allowed Mr. Pfuntner and Mr. MacKnight to ignore it for months

56. At the only meeting ever held in the adversary proceeding, the pre-trial conference on January 10, 2003, the court orally issued only one onerous discovery order: Dr. Cordero must travel from New York City to Rochester and to Avon to inspect the storage containers that bear labels with his name at Plaintiff Pfuntner's warehouse. Dr. Cordero had to submit three dates therefor. The court stated that within two days of receiving them, it would inform him of the most convenient date for the other parties. Dr. Cordero submitted not three, but rather six by letter of January 29 to the court and the parties. Nonetheless, the court neither answered it nor informed Dr. Cordero of the most convenient date.

57. Dr. Cordero asked why at a hearing on February 12, 2003. The court said that it was waiting to hear from Mr. Pfuntner's attorney, Mr. MacKnight, who had attended the pre-trial conference and agreed to the inspection. The court took no action and the six dates elapsed. But Dr. Cordero had to keep those six dates open on his calendar for no good at all and to his detriment.

2. When Mr. Pfuntner needed the inspection, Mr. MacKnight approached ex parte the court, which changed the terms of the first order

58. Months later Mr. Pfuntner wanted to get the inspection over with to clear his warehouse, sell it, and be in Florida worry-free to carry on his business there. Out of the blue he called Dr. Cordero on March 25 and proposed dates in one week. When Dr. Cordero asked him whether he had taken the necessary preparatory measures discussed in his January 29 letter, Mr. Pfuntner claimed not even to have seen the letter.

59. Thereupon, Mr. MacKnight contacted the court on March 25 or 26 ex parte—in violation of Rule 9003(a) F.R.Bkr.P.. Reportedly the court stated that it would not be available for the

inspection and that setting it up was a matter for Dr. Cordero and Mr. Pfunter to agree mutually.

3. The court requires that Dr. Cordero travel to Rochester to discuss measures on how to travel to Rochester

60. Dr. Cordero raised a motion on April 3 to ascertain this change of the terms of the court's first order and insure that the necessary transportation and inspection measures were taken beforehand. The court received the motion on April 7, and on that very same day, thus, without even waiting for a responsive brief from Mr. MacKnight, the court wrote to Dr. Cordero denying his request to appear by telephone at the hearing –as he had on four previous occasions- and requiring that Dr. Cordero travel to Rochester to attend a hearing in person to discuss measures to travel to Rochester, That this was an illogical pretext is obvious and that it was arbitrary is shown by the fact that after that the court allowed Dr. Cordero to appear four more times by phone. Unable to travel to Rochester shortly after that surprising requirement, Dr. Cordero had to withdraw his motion.

4. The court showed no concern for the disingenuous motion that Mr. MacKnight submitted to it and that Dr. Cordero complained about in detail, whereby the court failed to safeguard the integrity of judicial proceedings

61. Meantime Mr. MacKnight raised his own motion. Therein he was so disingenuous that, for example, he pretended that Mr. Pfunter had only sued in interpleader and should be declared not liable to any party, while concealing the fact that Trustee Gordon and the Bank had stated in writing, even before the law suit had started, that they laid no claim to any stored property. So there were no conflicting claims and no basis for interpleader at all. Mr. MacKnight also pretended that Mr. Pfunter had abstained from bringing that motion before “as an accommodation to the parties,” while holding back that it was Mr. Pfunter, as plaintiff, who had sued them to begin with even without knowing whether they had any property in his warehouse, but simply because their names were on labels affixed to storage containers...some ‘accommodation’ indeed! Mr. MacKnight also withheld the fact that now it suited Mr. Pfunter to drop the case and skip to sunny Florida, so that he was in reality maneuvering to strip the parties of their claims against him through the expedient of a summary judgment while leaving them holding the bag of thousands and thousands of dollars in legal fees and shouldering the

burden of an enormous waste of time, effort, and aggravation. . Dr. Cordero analyzed in detail for the court Mr. MacKnight's mendacity and lack of candor, to no avail.

62. Although the court has an obligation under Rule 56(g) to sanction a party proceeding in bad faith, it disregarded Mr. MacKnight's disingenuousness, just as it had shown no concern for Trustee Gordon's false statements submitted to it. How much commitment to fairness and impartiality would a reasonable person expect from a court that exhibits such 'anything goes' standard for the admission of dishonest statements? If that is what it allows outside officers of the court to get away with, what will it allow or ask in-house court officers to engage in?

5. The court issued at Mr. Pfunter's instigation its second order imposing on Dr. Cordero an onerous obligation that it never imposed on any of the other parties and then allowed Mr. Pfunter and Mr. MacKnight to flagrantly disobey it as they did the first one

63. Nor did the court impose on Mr. Pfunter or Mr. MacKnight any sanctions, as requested by Dr. Cordero, for having disobeyed the first discovery order. On the contrary, as Mr. Pfunter wanted, the court order Dr. Cordero to carry out the inspection within four weeks or it would order the containers bearing labels with his name removed at his expense to any other warehouse anywhere in Ontario, that is, whether in another county or another country.

64. Pursuant to the second court order Dr. Cordero went all the way to Rochester and on to Avon on May 19 to inspect at Mr. Pfunter's warehouse the containers said to hold his property. However, not only did both Mr. Pfunter and his warehouse manager fail even to attend, but they had also failed to take any of the necessary preparatory measures discussed since January 10 and which Mr. MacKnight had assured the court at the April 23 hearing had been or would be taken care of before the inspection.

65. At a hearing on May 21 Dr. Cordero reported to the court on Mr. Pfunter's and Mr. MacKnight's failures concerning the inspection and on the damage to and loss of his property. Once more the court did not impose any sanction on Mr. Pfunter or Mr. MacKnight for their disobedience of the second discovery order and merely preserved the status quo.

6. The court asked Dr. Cordero to submit a motion for sanctions and compensation only to deny granting it even without Mr. Pfuntner and Mr. MacKnight responding or otherwise objecting to it

66. But the court was not going to make it nearly that easy for Dr. Cordero. At that May 21 hearing Dr. Cordero asked for sanctions against and compensation from Mr. Pfuntner and Mr. MacKnight for having violated to his detriment both of the discovery orders. The court asked that he submit a written motion. Dr. Cordero noted that he had already done so. The court said that he should do so in a separate motion and that in asking him to do so the court was trying to help him.
67. Dr. Cordero wrote a motion on June 6 for sanctions and compensation under Rules 37 and 34 F.R.Civ.P., made applicable in adversary proceedings by Rules 7037 and 7034 F.R.Bkr.P., respectively, to be imposed on Mr. Pfuntner and Mr. MacKnight. It was not only a legal document that set out in detail the facts and the applicable legal standards, but also a professionally prepared statement of account with exhibits to demonstrate the massive effort and time that Dr. Cordero had to invest to comply with the two discovery orders and deal with the non-compliance of the other parties. To prove compensable work and its value, it contained an itemized list more than two pages long by way of a bill as well as a statement of rates and what is more, it provided more than 125 pages of documents to support the bill.
68. All in all the motion had more than 150 pages in which Dr. Cordero also argued why sanctions too were warranted: Neither Mr. Pfuntner, Mr. MacKnight, nor the warehouse manager attended the inspection and none of the necessary preparatory measures were taken. Worse still, they engaged in a series of bad faith maneuvers to cause Dr. Cordero not to attend the inspection, in which case they would ask the court to find him to have disobeyed the order and to order his property removed at his expense from Mr. Pfuntner's warehouse; and if Dr. Cordero nevertheless did attend, to make him responsible for the failure of the inspection, for the fact is that Mr. Pfuntner never intended for the inspection to take place. It was all a sham!
69. Yet, Mr. Pfuntner and Mr. MacKnight had nothing to worry about. So much so that they did not even care to submit a brief in opposition to Dr. Cordero's motion for sanctions and compensation. Mr. MacKnight did not even object to it at its hearing on June 25. The court did it for them at the outset, volunteering to advocate their interests just as it had advocated Mr. Palmer's to deny Dr. Cordero's application for default judgment.

7. The court's trivial grounds for denying the motion showed that it did not in good faith ask Dr. Cordero to submit it for it never intended to grant it

70. The court refused to grant the motion alleging that Dr. Cordero had not presented the tickets for transportation –although they amount to less than 1% of the total- or that that he had not proved that he could use Mr. MacKnight's hourly rate –even though that is the legally accepted lodestar method for calculating attorney's fees-.But these were just thinly veiled pretexts. The justification for that statement is that the court did not even impose any of the non-monetary sanctions. It simply was determined to protect Mr. Pfuntner and Mr. MacKnight from any form of punishment for having violated two of its own orders, its obligation to safeguard the integrity of the judicial process notwithstanding.

71. The court was equally determined to expose Dr. Cordero to any form of grief available. Thus, it denied the motion without giving any consideration to where the equities lay between complying and non-complying parties with respect to its orders; or to applying a balancing test to the moral imperative of compensating the complying party and the need to identify a just measuring rod for the protection of the non-complying parties required to compensate; or to the notion of substantial compliance when proving a bill for compensation; let alone the applicable legal standards for imposing sanctions. Even a court's intent can be inferred from its acts: Once more, this court had simply raised Dr. Cordero's expectations when requiring him to submit this motion because 'I'm trying to help you here' while it only intended to dash them after Dr. Cordero had done a tremendous amount of extra work. Once more, the court took Dr. Cordero for a fool and thereby intentionally inflicted emotional distress on him! Is this not the way for a court to impress upon a reasonable person the appearance of deep-seated prejudice and gross unfairness?

E. The court has decided after 11 months of having failed to comply with even the basic case management requirements that starting on the 13th month it will build up a record over the next nine to ten months during which it will maximize the transactional cost for Dr. Cordero, who at the end of it all will lose anyway

72. The June 25 hearing was noticed by Dr. Cordero to consider his motion for sanctions and compensation as well as his default judgment application. However, the court had its own agenda and did not allow Dr. Cordero to discuss them first. Instead, it alleged, for the first time, that it could hardly understand Dr. Cordero on speakerphone, that the court reporter also had

problems understanding him, and that he would have to come to Rochester to attend hearings in person; that the piecemeal approach and series of motions were not getting the case anywhere and that it had to set a day in October and another in November for all the parties to meet and discuss all claims and motions, and then it would meet with the parties once a month for 7 or 8 months until this matter could be solved.

73. Dr. Cordero protested that such a way of handling this case was not speedy and certainly not inexpensive for him, the only non-local party, who would have to travel every month from as far as New York City, so that it was contrary to Rules 1 F.R.Civ.P. and 1001 F.R.Bkr.P.

74. The court replied that Dr. Cordero had chosen to file cross-claims and now he had to handle this matter that way; that he could have chosen to sue in state court, but instead had sued there, and that all Mr. Pfuntner wanted was to decide who was the owner of the property; that instead Dr. Cordero had claimed \$14,000, but the ensuing cost to the court and all the parties could not be justified; that the series of meetings was necessary to start building a record for appeal so that eventually this matter could go to Judge Larimer.

75. The court's statements are mind-boggling by their blatant bias and prejudice as well as disregard of the facts and the law. To begin with, it is just inexcusable that the court, which has been doing this work for over 30 years, has mismanaged this case for eleven months since September 2002, so that it has:

- a) failed to require even initial disclosure under Rule 26(a);
- b) failed to order the parties to hold a Rule 26(f) conference;
- c) failed to demand a Rule 26(f) report;
- d) failed to hold a Rule 16(f) scheduling conference;
- e) failed to issue a Rule 16(f) scheduling order;
- f) failed to demand compliance with its first discovery order by not requiring Mr. MacKnight as little as to choose one of Dr. Cordero's six proposed dates for the Rochester trip and inspection;
- g) failed to insure execution by Mr. Pfuntner and Mr. MacKnight of its second and last discovery order.

76. It is only now that the court wants to 'start building a record' ... what a damning admission that it has not built anything for almost a year! However, it wants to build it at Dr. Cordero's

expense by requiring him to travel monthly to Rochester for an unjustifiably long period of seven to eight months after the initial hearings next October and November. This is not so much an admission of incompetence as it is an attempt to further rattle Dr. Cordero and maximize the transactional cost to him in terms of money and inconvenience, just as the court put Dr. Cordero through the extra work of resubmitting the default judgment application (paras. et seq. 50 above) and writing a separate sanctions and compensation motion (paras. 66 above) only to deny both of them on already known or newly concocted grounds.

1. The court will in fact begin in October, not with the trial, but with its series of hearings, or rather “discrete hearings,” whatever those are

77. At the June 25 hearing to the court proposed a slate of dates for the first hearings in October and November and asked the parties to state their choice at a hearing the following week.
78. At the July 2 hearing, Dr. Cordero again objected to the dragged-out series of hearings. The court said that the dates were for choosing the start of trial. Nevertheless, Dr. Cordero withheld his choice in protest.
79. But the court has just issued an order dated July 15 where there is no longer any mention of a trial date. The dates in October and November are for something that the court designates as “discrete hearings.” Dr. Cordero has been unable so far to find in either the F.R.Bkr.P. or the F.R.Civ.P. any provision for “discrete hearings,” much less an explanation of how they differ from a plain “hearing.” Therefore, Dr. Cordero has no idea of how to prepare for a “discrete hearing.”
80. In any event, the point is this: There is no trial, just the series of hearings announced by the court at the June 25 hearing, which will be dragged out for seven to eight months after those in October and November. There is every reason to believe that the court will in fact drag out this series that long, for it stated in the order that at the “discrete hearings” it will begin with Plaintiff Pfuntner’s complaint. Thereby it admitted by implication that after more than a year of mismanagement the court has not gotten this case past the opening pleading. Given the totality of circumstances relating to the way the court has treated Dr. Cordero, would an objective observer reasonably fear that by beginning at that elemental stage of the case, the court will certainly have enough time to teach Dr. Cordero a few lessons of what it entails for a non-local

pro se to come into its court and question the way it does business with Trustee Gordon or the other locals?

2. The court is so determined to make Dr. Cordero lose that at a hearing it stated that it will require him to prove his motions' evidence beyond a reasonable doubt

81. At the July 2 hearing Dr. Cordero protested the court's denial of his motion for sanctions and compensation and his default judgment application. The court said that if he wanted, he could present his evidence for his motions in October. However, it warned him that he would have to present his evidence properly, that it was not enough to have evidence, but that it also had to be properly presented to meet the burden of proof beyond a reasonable doubt, and that on television sometimes the prosecutor has the evidence but he does not meet the burden of reasonable doubt and he ends losing his case, and that likewise at trial Dr. Cordero would have to be prepared to meet that burden of proof.
82. What an astonishing statement! It was intended to shock Dr. Cordero and it did shock him with the full impact of its warning: It did not matter if he persisted in pursuing his motions, the court would hold the bar so high that the he would be found to have failed to clear it. It was not just a warning; it was the announcement of the court's decision at the end of trial, the one that had not yet started!
83. But the shock was even greater when Dr. Cordero, a pro se litigant, realized that he could not be required to play the role of a prosecutor, that this is an adversary proceeding and as such a civil matter, not a criminal case. Upon further research and analysis, Dr. Cordero became aware of the fact that to prove something beyond a reasonable doubt is the highest of three standards of proof, and that there are two lower ones applied to civil matters, namely proof by a preponderance of the evidence and the one requiring clear and convincing evidence. Moreover, there is not compelling reason why Dr. Cordero should not be allowed to prove his claims against Mr. Palmer, Mr. Pfuntner, and Mr. MacKnight by a preponderance of the evidence, the lowest standard. The court's warning was just intended to further rattle Dr. Cordero and intentionally inflict on him even more emotional distress. There is further evidence supporting this statement.

3. The court latched on to Mr. MacKnight's allegation that he might not have understood Dr. Cordero and that it might be due to his appearances by phone so as to justify its denial of further phone appearances that it nevertheless continues to allow in other cases

84. It was Mr. MacKnight who in a paper dated June 20 alleged that:

The undersigned has been unable to fully understand all Cordero's presentations when he appears by telephone means, though the undersigned believes though is by no means certain that he has understood the substance of Cordero's arguments. [sic]

85. From this passage it becomes apparent that the source of Mr. MacKnight's inability to understand does not reside in Dr. Cordero, regardless of how he appears in court. Nonetheless, the court rallied to Mr. MacKnight's side and picked up his objection to make it its own. Requiring Dr. Cordero to appear in person in court will run up his expenses excessively and wreak havoc with his calendar, for the court will require him to be in court at 9:30 a.m. so that he will have to leave New York City on Tuesday and stay at a hotel in order to be in court on time the next morning.

86. Indeed, the court's objective at the end of this dragged-out process is not to achieve a just and equitable solution to the controversy among the parties. Rather, it already knows that the record will be that of a case so unsatisfactorily decided that it will be appealed; it even knows that the appeal will land in Judge Larimer's hands. Could an objective observer who knew how receptive Judge Larimer was to the court's recommendation to deny Dr. Cordero's default judgment application (paras. 43 above) reasonably infer from the court's comment that the court was letting Dr. Cordero know that he could be as dissatisfied with its rulings and object as much as he liked, an appeal would again get him nowhere?; and thus, that Dr. Cordero is doomed to lose, they will make sure of it?

4. The court blames Dr. Cordero for being required now to travel to Rochester monthly because he chose to sue and to do so in federal rather than state court, whereby the court disregards the law and the facts and penalizes Dr. Cordero for exercising his rights

87. The court blames Dr. Cordero for having to travel now to Rochester monthly since he chose to sue in federal court. This statement flies in the face of the facts. At the outset is the fact that Mr. Palmer had the bankruptcy and liquidation of his company, Premier Van Lines, dealt with in

federal court under federal law. Then Mr. Pfunter brought his adversary proceeding in federal court and under federal law. He sued not only Dr. Cordero, but also Trustee Gordon, a federal appointee, and other parties. He claims from them \$20,000 and has asked for contribution from all of them.

88. Contrary to the court's misstatement, Mr. Pfunter did not only want to determine who owned what in his warehouse. He also sued for administrative and storage fees. What is more, no two parties were adverse claimants to the same property in Mr. Pfunter's warehouse. Far from it, Trustee Gordon and the Bank have let the court know in writing that neither lays claim to Dr. Cordero's property and that they encourage Mr. Pfunter to release that property to him. Thus, Mr. Pfunter's claim in interpleader is bogus. All Mr. Pfunter wanted was to recoup somehow the lease fees that Mr. Palmer owes him. To that end, he sued everybody around, even the Hockey Club, which has stated not to have any property in the warehouse at all, but whose name Mr. Pfunter found on a label.

89. If Dr. Cordero had filed his counter-, cross-, and third-party claims in state court, he would still have had to travel to Rochester, so what difference does it make whether he has to travel to Rochester to attend proceedings in a state court in Rochester or in a federal court in Rochester? If Dr. Cordero had filed his claims in state court, whether in New York City or in Rochester, Mr. Pfunter and the other parties could have removed them to federal court under 28 U.S.C. §1452(a) if only for reasons of judicial economy, assuming that the state court had agreed to exercise jurisdiction at all given that property of the Premier estate was involved, e.g. the storage containers and vehicles, over which the federal court has exclusive jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. §1334(e).

5. The court already discounted one of Dr. Cordero's claim against one party and ignores his other claims against the other parties

90. The court asserts that Dr. Cordero sued for \$14, 000. This amount is only one item of Dr. Cordero's claim against only one party, namely, Mr. Palmer. The total amount of that claim appears in Dr. Cordero's application for default judgment against that party, to wit, \$24,032.08. The reason for the court asserting that the claim is only \$14,000 is that in its Recommendation of February 4, 2003, for the district court to deny the application, the court cast doubt on the recoverability of "moving, storage, and insurance fees" (para. 39 above), never mind that to

do so it had to indulge in a prejudgment before having the benefit of disclosure, discovery, or a defendant given that Mr. Palmer has not showed up to challenge either the claim or the application.

91. Since that February 4 prejudgment, the court's prejudice against Dr. Cordero has intensified to the point that now the court has definitely discounted the amount in controversy, although it legally remains valid until disposition of the claim at trial or on appeal. What is more, the court has already dismissed Dr. Cordero's claims against the other parties, for example, the claim for \$100,000 against Trustee Gordon for defamation and the claim for the Trustee's reckless and negligent liquidation of Premier, claims that the court dismissed but that are on appeal and can be reinstated, unless the court presumes to prejudge the decision of the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. Likewise, the court's prejudice has already dismissed Dr. Cordero's claims against Mr. Dworkin, Jefferson Henrietta Associates, Mr. Delano, and the Bank for their fraudulent, reckless, or negligent conduct in connection with Dr. Cordero's property as well as those for breach of contract, not to mention the request for punitive damages. And why would the court ignore Dr. Cordero's claims against Mr. MacKnight's client, Mr. Pfuntner, for compensation, among other things, for denying his right to access, inspect, remove, and enjoy his property?
92. This set of facts warrants the question whether a court that reduces a party's claim to a minimal expression even before a trial date is anywhere in the horizon and loses sight altogether of other claims can give the appearance of either impartiality or knowing what it is talking about. Would an objective observer reasonably question whether the court twists the facts because due to incompetence it ignores even the basic facts of a case that has been before it for almost a year or rather because its bias and prejudice against Dr. Cordero prompts it to make any statement, however ill-considered or contrary to the facts, so long as it is to Dr. Cordero's detriment? Is it not quite illogical for the court, on the one hand, to blame Dr. Cordero for having run up excessive costs for the court and the parties given that his claim is only for \$14,000, and on the other hand, to drag out this case for the next 9 to 10 months?

6. The court gave short notice to Dr. Cordero that he had to appear in person, the cost to him notwithstanding, to argue his motion for sanctions for the submission to it of false representations by Mr. MacKnight -who had not bothered even to file a response-, thus causing Dr. Cordero to withdraw the motion

93. There must be no doubt that the court intends to maximize Dr. Cordero's transactional cost of prosecuting this case: On June 5 Mr. MacKnight submitted representations to the court concerning Dr. Cordero's conduct at the inspection. Whereas Mr. MacKnight did not attend, Dr. Cordero did and he knows those representations to be objectively false. After the appropriate request for Mr. MacKnight to correct them and the lapse of the safe haven period under Rule 9011 F.R.Bkr.P., Dr. Cordero moved for sanctions on July 20. Mr. MacKnight must have received from the court such an unambiguous signal that he need not be afraid of the court imposing any sanctions requested by Dr. Cordero that again he did not even bother to oppose the motion.
94. Instead, the court had Case Administrator Karen Tacy call Dr. Cordero near noon on Thursday, July 31, to let him know that it had denied his request to appear by phone and that if he did not appear in person, it would deny the motion; otherwise, he could contact all the parties to try to obtain their consent to its postponement until the hearing in October.
95. The court waited until only 6 days before the hearing's return date of August 6 to let him know. Moreover, it knows because Dr. Cordero has brought it to its attention that Mr. MacKnight has ignored the immense majority of his letters and phone calls, and has even challenged the validity of Mr. Pfunter's written agreement to the May 19 inspection. Dr. Cordero could not risk being left waiting by Mr. MacKnight only to play into his hands given the foreseeable consequences. He withdrew the motion.
96. To appear in person would have cost Dr. Cordero an enormous amount of money, for he would have had to buy flight and hotel tickets at the highest, spot price and cut to pieces two weekdays on very short notice. And what for? To be in court at 9:30 a.m. for a 15 to 20 minutes hearing. Would an objective person who knew about the court's indifference to the submission of falsehood to it have expected the court to give more importance to imposing sanctions for the sake of the court's integrity than to denying them to make Dr. Cordero's trip for naught in order to keep wearing him down financially and emotionally?

F. Bankruptcy and district court officers to whom Dr. Cordero sent originals of his Redesignation of Items in the Record and Statement of Issues on Appeal neither docketed nor forwarded this paper to the Court of Appeals, thereby creating the risk of the appeal being thrown out for non-compliance with an appeal requirement

97. Dr. Cordero knew that to perfect his appeal to the Court of Appeals he had to comply with Rule 6(b)(2)(B)(i) F.R.A.P. by submitting his Redesignation of Items on the Record and Statement of Issues on Appeal. He was also aware of the suspected manipulation of the filing date of his motion to extend time to file the notice of appeal, which so surprisingly prevented him from refileing his notice of appeal to the district court (paras. 16 above). Therefore, he wanted to make sure of mailing his Redesignation and Statement to the right court. To that end, he phoned both Bankruptcy Case Administrator Karen Tacy and District Appeals Clerk Margaret (Peggy) Ghysel. Both told him that his original Designation and Statement submitted in January 2003 was back in bankruptcy court; hence, he was supposed to send his Redesignation and Statement to the bankruptcy court, which would combine both for transmission to the district court, upstairs in the same building.
98. But just to be extra safe, Dr. Cordero mailed on May 5 an original of the Redesignation and Statement to each of the court clerks. What is more, he sent one attached to a cover letter to District Clerk Rodney Early.
99. It is apposite to note that in the letter to Mr. Early, Dr. Cordero pointed out a mistake, that is, that in the district court's acknowledgement of the notice of appeal to the Court of Appeals, the district court had referred to each of Dr. Cordero's actions against Trustee Gordon and Mr. Palmer as Cordero v. Palmer. Was it by pure accident that the mistake used the name Palmer, who disappeared and cannot be found now, rather than that of Gordon, who can easily be located?
100. The district court transferred the record on May 19 to the Court of Appeals. The latter, in turn, acknowledged the filing of the appeal by letter to Dr. Cordero. When he received it on May 24, imagine his shock when he found out that the Court's docket showed no entry for his Redesignation and Statement! Worse still, he checked the bankruptcy and the district courts' dockets and neither had entered it or even the letter to Clerk Early! Dr. Cordero scrambled to send a copy of his Redesignation and Statement to Appeals Court Clerk Roseann MacKechnie. Even as late as June 2, her Deputy, Mr. Robert Rodriguez, confirmed to Dr. Cordero that the

Court had received no Redesignation and Statement or docket entry for it from either the bankruptcy or the district court. Dr. Cordero had to call both lower courts to make sure that they would enter this paper on their respective dockets. His May 5 letter to Clerk Early was entered only on May 28.

101. The excuse that these court officers gave as well as their superiors, Bankruptcy Clerk Paul Warren and District Deputy Rachel Bandyck, that they just did not know how to handle a Redesignation and Statement, is simply untenable. Dr. Cordero's appeal cannot be the first one ever from those courts to this Court; those officers must know that they are supposed to record every event in their cases by entering each in their dockets; and 'certify and send the Redesignation and Statement to the circuit clerk,' as required under Rule 6(b)(2)(B). Actually, it was a ridiculous excuse!
102. No reasonable person can believe that these omissions in both courts were merely coincidental accidents. They furthered the same objective of preventing Dr. Cordero from appealing. The officers must have known that the failure to submit the Redesignation and Statement would have been imputed to Dr. Cordero and could have caused the Court to strike his appeal. But there is more.

1. Court officers also failed to docket or forward the March 27 orders, which are the main ones appealed from, thus putting at risk the determination of timeliness of Dr. Cordero's appeal to the Court of Appeals

103. Rules 4(a)(1)(A) and 28(a)(C) F.R.A.P. consider jurisdictionally important that the dates of the orders appealed from and the notice of appeal establish the appeal's timeliness. This justifies the question whether the following omissions could have derailed Dr. Cordero's appeal to the Court and, if so, whether they were intentional.
104. Indeed, as of last May 19, the bankruptcy court docket no. 02-2230 for the adversary proceeding Pfuntner v. Gordon et al did not carry an entry for the district court's March 27 denial "in all respects" of Dr. Cordero's motion for reconsideration in Cordero v. Gordon. By contrast, it did carry such an entry for the district court's denial, also of March 27, of Dr. Cordero's motion for reconsideration in Cordero v. Palmer.

105. Also on May 19, the district court certified the record on appeal to the Court of Appeals, but it failed to send to the Court copies of either of the March 27 decisions that Dr. Cordero is appealing from and which determine his appeal's timeliness. The fact is that the Court's docket for this case as of July 7, 2003, did not have entries for copies of either of the March 27 decisions, although it carried entries for the earlier decisions of March 11 and 12 that Dr. Cordero had moved the district court to reconsider. However, Dr. Cordero's notice of appeal to the Court made it clear that the March 27 orders were the main orders from which he was appealing since it is from them that the timeliness of his notice of appeal would be determined.
106. Is this further evidence that bankruptcy and district court officers, in general, enter in their dockets and send to the Court of Appeals just the notices and papers that they want and, in particular, that their failure to enter and send Dr. Cordero's Redesignation of Items and Statement of Issues was intentionally calculated to adversely affect his appeal? If those court officers dare tamper with the record that they must submit to the Court, what will they not pull in their own courts on a black-listed pro se party living hundreds of miles away? This evidence justifies the question whether they manipulated the filing date of Dr. Cordero's motion to extend time to file notice of appeal (paras. 16 above) in order to bar his appeal from this court's dismissal of his cross-claims against Trustee Gordon. If so, what did they have to gain therefrom and on whose orders did they do it?

II. Recusal is required when to a reasonable person informed of the circumstances the judge's conduct appears to lack impartiality

107. Section §455(a) of 28 U.S.C. provides for judicial disqualification "in any proceeding in which [the judge's] impartiality **might** reasonably be questioned" (emphasis added; para. 2 above). This is a test based on reason, not on the certainty provided by hard evidence of partiality. A reasonable opinion is all that is required and what affords the test's element of objectivity. Whenever the test is met, recusal of the judge is mandated.
108. As the Supreme Court has put it, "[t]he goal of section 455(a) is to avoid even the appearance of partiality...to a reasonable person...even though no actual partiality exists because the judge...is pure in heart and incorruptible," *Liljeberg v. Health Servs. Acquisition Corp.*, 486 U.S. 847, 860 (1988).

109. The Supreme Court's construction derives from the legislative intent for §455(a), which Congress adopted on the grounds that "Litigants ought not have to face a judge where there is a reasonable question of impartiality," S. Rep. No. 93-419, at 5 (1973); H.R. Rep. No. 93-1453 (1974), *reprinted in* 1974 U.S.C.C.A.N. 6351, 6355. Thus, Congress provided for recusal when there is "reasonable fear" that the judge will not be impartial", *id.*
110. Recognizing that public confidence in those that administer justice is the essence of a system of justice, the Court of Appeals for this circuit has adopted this test of objective appearance of bias and prejudice: Whether "an objective, disinterested observer fully informed of the underlying facts [would] entertain significant doubt that justice would be done absent recusal;" *United States v. Lovaglia*, 954 F.2d 811, 815 (2d Cir. 1992).
111. The test is reasonably easy to meet because more important than keeping the judge in question on the bench is preserving the trust of the public in the system of justice. Thus, the petitioner of recusal need not prove that the judge is aware of his bias or prejudice given that "[s]cienter is not an element of a violation of §455(a)," since the "advancement of the purpose of the provision -- to promote public confidence in the integrity of the judicial process -- does not depend upon whether or not the judge actually knew of facts creating an appearance of impropriety, so long as the public might reasonably believe that he or she knew;" *Liljeberg*, at 859-60. All is needed is that the petitioner be "a reasonable person, [who] knowing all the circumstances, would believe that the judge's impartiality could be questioned;" *In Re: International Business Machines*, 618 F.2d 923, at 929 (2d Cir.1980).
112. The facts stated in Part I (paras. 5 et seq. above) are apt to raise the inference of lack of impartiality and fairness, both of which are critical characteristics of justice. Moreover, a reasonable person can well doubt the coincidental nature of such a long series of instances of disregard of facts, law, and rules of procedure, all of which consistently harm Dr. Cordero and spare the other parties of the consequences of their wrongful acts. If these court officers had through mere incompetence failed to proceed according to fact and law, then all the parties would have shared and shared alike the negative and positive impact of their mistakes.

However, the sharing here has been in the bias and prejudice shown by this court, the court reporter, the clerk of court, the district judge, and assistant clerks. The facts bear this out and provide the basis for their impartiality to be questioned. That is more than is required for recusal; for “what matters is not the reality of bias or prejudice but its appearance”; *Liteky v. United States*, 510 U.S. 540, 549, 127 L. Ed. 2d 474, 114 S. Ct. 1147 (1994).

A. Recusal should be granted because equity demands it in the interest of justice

113. Even in the absence of actual bias, disqualification of a judge is required to ensure that “justice must satisfy the appearance of justice”, *In re Murchison*, 349 U.S. 133, 136 (1955). How much more strongly recusal is required in the presence of evidence of bias!
114. This court has shown disregard for facts, rules, and laws; tolerance for parties’ submissions of false and disingenuous statements and disobedience to its orders; and misleading and injurious inconsistency in its positions. Through its disrespect for truth and legality it has breached its duty to maintain the integrity of the judicial process. Instead of promoting legal certainty it has indulged in arbitrariness that has irreparably impaired the trust that a litigant must have in its good judgment and precluded his reliance on its sense of justice. That is what an objective §455 inquiry would reveal if “made from the perspective of a reasonable observer who is informed of all the surrounding facts and circumstances”; *In re Drexel Burnham Lambert, Inc.*, 861 F.2d 1307, 1309 (2d Cir. 1988).
115. The bias and prejudice that the court has exuded has permeated the atmosphere that other court officers in both the bankruptcy and the district court have breathed. By failing to exhibit an unwavering commitment to upholding the high ethical standards that should guide the administration of justice, it has fostered a permissive environment. In it the performance of administrative tasks, critical for the judicial process to follow its proper course, is vitiated by disregard for the rules and facts as well as lack of candor. This breeds unpredictability and unreliability, which are inimical to due process; cf. *William Bracy, Petitioner v. Richard B. Gramley, Warden* 520 U.S. 899; 117 S. Ct. 1793; 138 L. Ed. 2d 97 (1997). Also these court officers have allowed their conduct to give the appearance of bias and prejudice against Dr. Cordero.

116. By contrast, Dr. Cordero can with clean hands protest to being the target of this bias and prejudice. He has no other fault than being in the unfortunate position of having paid storage and insurance fees for almost ten years to store his property and upon searching for it to have found a pack of mendacious characters who handled it negligently, recklessly, and fraudulently and bounced him between themselves until they threw him into this court. Here Dr. Cordero has made his best effort to comply conscientiously and at a high professional level with all his legal obligations and court rules.
117. "Justice should not only be done, but should manifestly and undoubtedly be seen to be done;" Ex parte McCarthy, [1924] 1K. B. 256, 259 (1923). However, what Dr. Cordero has seen is acts and omissions done by the court and court officers that have so consistently worked to his detriment and the others parties' benefit that they cannot reasonably be explained away as a coincidental series of mistakes of incompetence. Rather, to an "objective, disinterested observer," In re: Certain Underwriter Defendants, In re Initial Public Offering Securities Litigation, 294 F.3d 297 (2d Cir. 2002), those acts and omissions would look like a pattern of intentional and coordinated wrongs targeted on him, a pro se party living hundreds of miles away whom these court and officers have deemed weak enough to treat as expendable. Dr. Cordero should not be subjected to the same abuse at their hands for the many months that the court has already stated it will drag out this case. Equity should not tolerate that to happen. Enough is enough! From now on, "Justice must satisfy the appearance of justice," as the Supreme Court reaffirmed recently in Aetna Life Insurance Co. v. Lavoie et al., 475 U.S. 813; 106 S. Ct. 1580; 89 L. Ed. 2d 823 (1986).

B. Recusal should be carried out in the interests of judicial economy

118. The adversarial proceeding should be removed from this court because a wrongful denial of a §455(a) motion to recuse for bias and prejudice is likely to result in the vacatur of any judgment entered by the judge in question and the consequent need to retry the entire case. United States v. Brinkworth, 68 F.3d 633, 639 (2d Cir. 1995). That would cause a considerable waste of judicial resources, particularly in a multiparty case like this, as well as of the parties' effort, time, and money.

III. To provide for a fair and impartial judicial process, this case should be removed to the District Court for the Northern District of New York, held at Albany

119. On equitable and judicial economy considerations, this case should be removed to a court that is likely unfamiliar with any of the parties, neutral to their interests, and not under the influence of any of the court officers in question. Only such a court can reasonably be expected to conduct a fair and impartial judicial process, including eventually a trial, for all the parties. Consequently, this adversarial proceeding should be transferred in its entirety to the District Court for the Northern District of New York, held at Albany, which meets these criteria and is fairly equidistant from all the parties.

120. Such removal can be carried out under 28 U.S.C. §1412, which provides as follows:

A district court may transfer a case or proceeding under title 11 to a district court for another district, **in the interest of justice** or for the convenience of the parties; (emphasis added).

1. To avoid further injury through bias and prejudice, removal should be carried out forthwith, so that this motion must be decided now

121. Retaining the proceeding in this court would subject Dr. Cordero to further bias and prejudice from the part of the court and its officers. It will amount to intentionally inflicting on him even more emotional distress as well as causing him additional waste of time, effort, and money. Therefore, to avoid this result, the removal must be carried out forthwith. It follows that this motion must be decided now. The court must neither put off deciding it nor cause its postponement until October as it has done with three other motions of Dr. Cordero, which has redounded to his detriment and to the benefit of other parties.

122. Hence, the court should not discriminatorily deny Dr. Cordero's request to appear by phone to argue this motion while it allows the continued use of the speakerphone in its courtroom. Nor should the court require that Dr. Cordero spend hundreds of dollars to travel to Rochester and stay overnight in a hotel there and thus disrupt two days so that he can appear in person at a 20 minutes hearing. That would constitute an additional act of disregard of Rules 1001 F.R.Bkr.P. and 1 F.R.Civ.P. requiring that proceedings be conducted speedily, inexpensively, and justly.

IV. Relief Sought

123. Dr. Cordero respectfully requests that:

- 1) the Hon. John C. Ninfo, II, recuse himself from this adversarial proceeding, namely, In re Premier Van Lines, Inc., dkt. no. 02-2230;
- 2) this adversarial proceeding be transferred in its entirety to the District Court for the Northern District of New York, held at Albany;
- 3) the court ask the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts and the judicial council of the second circuit to conduct an investigation into the pattern of wrongful acts complained about here and of the court and court officers that so far appear to have participated in it;
- 4) Dr. Cordero be allowed to present his arguments by phone given that requiring that he appear in person at the hearing of this motion would cause him unjustifiable hardship in terms of cost and time;
- 5) the court not cut abruptly the phone communication with Dr. Cordero, but instead allow him to raise his objections for the record and participate in the hearing until it is definitely concluded for all the parties so that Dr. Cordero may be afforded the same opportunity that it affords to the other parties to be heard and hear its comments;
- 6) the court grant Dr. Cordero any other relief that is just and fair.

Dated: August 8, 2003

Dr. Richard Cordero

Dr. Richard Cordero
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United States Bankruptcy Court
Western District of New York

1400 UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK 14614

Hon. John C. Ninfo, II
CHIEF UNITED STATES
BANKRUPTCY JUDGE

August 14, 2003

Dr. Richard Cordero
59 Crescent Street
Brooklyn, New York 11208

**Re: Premier Van Lines, Inc. (Case No. 01-20692)
James Pfunter v. Kenneth Gordon, et al. (AP No. 02-2230)**

Dear Dr. Cordero:

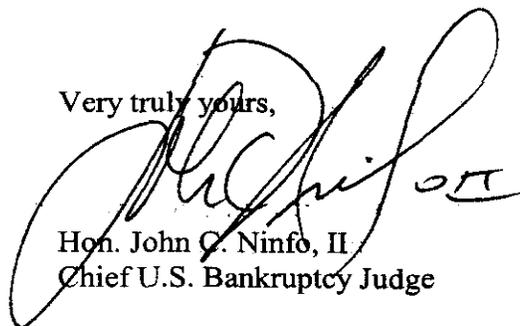
The Court has preliminarily reviewed your Motion for Recusal and Removal dated August 8, 2003 and the relief requested therein. Regrettably, the Court must deny your request to appear by telephone on this motion.

By letter dated April 7, 2003, the Court informed you that you must appear in person to argue any motions which you initiate. Accordingly, the Court requires your personal appearance on August 20, 2003 at 9:30 a.m. in the Rochester Courtroom. Should you choose not to appear on the return date of your motion, the Court will deny your motion without prejudice.

Moreover, this Court's Order entered on July 15, 2003 ordered that all related hearings, motions and proceedings in connection with this Adversary Proceeding are set down for a discrete hearing on October 16, 2003 at 9:30 a.m. in the Rochester Courtroom. Notwithstanding the Court's reference to addressing the matters chronologically as they have appeared in this Adversary Proceeding, the Court will commence the hearing with your Motion for Recusal and Removal if properly re-noticed and served.

Contrary to your repeated assertions that this Court manifests bias against you, your personal appearance will facilitate the proper administration of justice within the Federal Courts system that will assist you in concluding these matters.

Very truly yours,



Hon. John C. Ninfo, II
Chief U.S. Bankruptcy Judge

JCN/dd

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

In re:

PREMIER VAN LINES, INC.,

Chapter 7
Case no: 01-20692

Debtor

JAMES PFUNTER,

Plaintiff

Adversary Proceeding
Case no: 02-2230

-v.-

KENNETH W. GORDON, as Trustee in Bankruptcy
for Premier Van Lines, Inc., RICHARD CORDERO,
ROCHESTER AMERICANS HOCKEY CLUB, INC.,
and M&T BANK,

Defendants

**RENOTICE
OF
MOTION
FOR RECUSAL
AND
REMOVAL**

RICHARD CORDERO

Third party plaintiff

-v.-

DAVID PALMER, DAVID DWORKIN, DAVID DELANO,
JEFFERSON HENRIETTA ASSOCIATES,

Third party defendants

Madam or Sir,

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE, that Dr. Richard Cordero is hereby withdrawing the above-captioned motion, originally noticed for August 20, 2003, and renoticing it to be heard next October 16, at 9:30 a.m., at the United States Courthouse on 100 State Street, Rochester, New York, 14614, or as soon thereafter as he can be heard. This renotice is submitted under protest and without prejudice to other avenues of recourse after the Hon. John C. Ninfo, II, by letter of August 14, refused to allow Dr. Cordero to appear by phone to argue this motion. Since the Court still allows other parties to appear by phone, that refusal is discriminatory, unjustified, and causes undue hardship that violates the duty imposed by Rules 1001 and 1 of F.R.Bkr.P. and F.R.Civ.P., respectively, to conduct proceedings in a speedy, just, and inexpensive way. It constitutes another biased act against Dr. Cordero that warrants this motion for Judge Ninfo to recuse himself from this adversary proceeding under 28 U.S.C. §455(a) on the grounds that the bias and prejudice that he has manifested against Dr. Cordero reasonably cast into question his

impartiality; and for this proceeding to be removed under 28 U.S.C. §1412 from this court, where he and other court officers in both the Bankruptcy and the District Courts have engaged in a pattern of non-coincidental, intentional, and coordinated acts of disregard of the law, rules, and facts, to the District Court for the Northern District of New York, located in Albany.

Dated: August 18, 2003

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5. Text of laws and Rules cited here

28 U.S.C. §157(c)(1)

A bankruptcy judge may hear a proceeding that is not a core proceeding but that is otherwise related to a case under title 11. In such proceeding, the bankruptcy judge shall submit proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law to the district court, and any final order or judgment shall be entered by the district judge after considering the bankruptcy judge's proposed findings and conclusions and after reviewing de novo those matters to which **any party has timely and specifically objected.**" (emphasis added)

28 U.S.C. §455(a)

Any justice, judge, or magistrate of the United States **shall** disqualify himself in any proceeding in which his impartiality **might** reasonably be questioned; (emphasis added).

28 U.S.C. §753. Reporters

...

(b) ...

...Upon the request of any party to any proceeding which has been so recorded who has agreed to pay the fee therefor, or of the judge of the court, the reporter...shall **promptly** transcribe the original records of the requested parts of the proceedings and

attach to the transcript his official certificate, and deliver the same to the party or judge making the request. [emphasis added]

28 USC §1412

A district court may transfer a case or proceeding under title 11 to a district court for another district, in the interest of justice or for the convenience of the parties.

F.R.Bkr.P. Rule 8007. Completion and Transmission of the Record; Docketing of the Appeal

(a) Duty of reporter to prepare and file transcript

If the transcript cannot be completed within 30 days of receipt of the request the reporter shall seek an extension of time from the clerk or the clerk of the bankruptcy appellate panel and the action of the clerk shall be entered in the docket and the parties notified. If the reporter does not file the transcript within the time allowed, the clerk or the clerk of the bankruptcy appellate panel shall notify the bankruptcy judge.

F.R.Civ.P. Rule 55. Default

(a) Entry. When a party against whom a judgment for affirmative relief is sought has **failed to plead or otherwise defend** as provided by these rules and that fact is made to appear by affidavit or otherwise, the clerk **shall** enter the party's default." (emphasis added)

(b) Judgment. Judgment by default may be entered as follows:

(1) When the plaintiff's claim against a defendant is for a sum certain or for a **sum which can by computation be made certain**, the clerk upon request of the plaintiff and upon affidavit of the amount due **shall** enter judgment for that amount and costs against the defendant, if the defendant has been **defaulted for failure to appear** and is not an infant or incompetent person.”
(emphasis added)

Oct 10, 2003

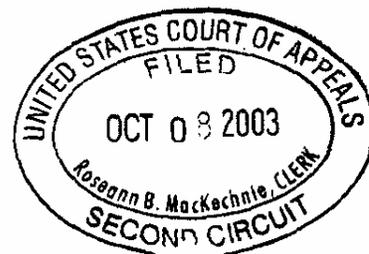
W.D.N.Y.
03-cv-6021
Larimer, J.

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 Thurgood Marshall United States Courthouse, at Foley Square, in the City of New York, on the 8th day of October two thousand and three,

Present:

Hon. John M. Walker, Jr.
Chief Judge,
Hon. Wilfred Feinberg,
Hon. Richard J. Cardamone,
Circuit Judges.



In re Richard Cordero,

03-3088

Petitioner.

Petitioner, *pro se*, petitions for a writ of mandamus from this Court requiring (1) the Honorable John Ninfo, II to disqualify himself from adversary proceedings in Pfunter v. Gordon, et al., 02-02230 (W.D.N.Y. Bankr.), and a related bankruptcy proceeding, In re Premier Van Lines, Inc., 01-20692 (W.D.N.Y. Bankr.); (2) transfer of these cases from the Western District of New York to the Northern District of New York; (3) an investigation into unfair and biased conduct by judges and other court officers; and (4) the bankruptcy court to allow him to participate by telephone in the bankruptcy court proceedings. On September 30, 2003, Petitioner filed a "Motion for Expedited Action Before October 10, 2003 on the Mandamus Petition" because a hearing is scheduled in the bankruptcy court on October 16, 2003.

Upon due consideration, it is hereby ORDERED that the motion for expedited action is granted and the mandamus petition is DENIED. See In re United States, 10 F.3d 931, 933 (2d Cir. 1993) (for a writ of mandamus, petitioner must show "(1) the presence of a novel and significant

question of law; (2) the inadequacy of other remedies; and (3) the presence of a legal issue whose resolution will aid in the administration of justice.”).

FOR THE COURT:
Roseann B. MacKechnie, Clerk

By: Lucille Carr

Blank