Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net
DrRCordero@Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org
Judicial Discipline Reform
New York City
http://www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org

Exposing

Judges' Unaccountability

and

Consequent Riskless Abuse of Power

Pioneering the news and publishing field
of
judicial unaccountability reporting

A three-volume study of judges and their judiciaries that exposes
their coordinated abuse of power as their institutionalized modus operandi; and
promotes a generalized media investigation and unprecedented citizens hearings
that inform and so outrage the national public as to stir it up to assert its right as
We the People, the Masters of all public servants, including judicial public servants,
to hold judges accountable for their performance and liable to compensate the victims of their abuse

VOLUME I:
http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL/DrRCordero-Honest_Jud_Advocates.pdf

Volume II:
http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-Honest_Jud_Advocates2.pdf

Volume III:
http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL3/DrRCordero-Honest_Jud_Advocates3.pdf

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England **Judicial Discipline Reform** **2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506**
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School **tel. +1(718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq**
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org **Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net**

as of June 14, 2016

Exposing Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Riskless Wrongdoing

Pioneering the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting

This study analyses official statistics, reports, and statements of the Federal Judiciary showing that its judges are unaccountable and their operation is pervaded by secrecy; consequently, they risklessly do wrong in self-interest and to people's detriment, which calls for reform.

In the last 225 years since the creation of the Federal Judiciary in 1789, only 8 of its judges have been removed from the bench[14]. They hold all their adjudicative, policy-making, administrative, and disciplinary meetings behind closed doors and never appear before a press conference(Lsch:2§A). They act with impunity. The evidence reveals their motive, means, and opportunity(jur:21§§1-3) to engage in financial and non-financial wrongdoing(jur:5§3) by abusing power to deny due process, disregard the law, and decide by reasonless summary orders[66]. They have hatched a system of wrongdoing so routine, widespread, and coordinated(88§a-c) among themselves[213] and between them and insiders[169], e.g., running a bankruptcy fraud scheme(65§§1-3), as to have turned wrongdoing into their Judiciary's institutionalized modus operandi(49§4).

The presentation(97§1) of this evidence and of the findings of its further investigation (100§§3-4) can outrage(83§§2-3) the national public and set off a Watergate-like(4¶¶10-14) generalized media investigation(ol:55). Its findings can cause the public to demand official investigations of the judges and the top politicians(77§§5-6) conniving with them. The official investigators, exercising their subpoena, search & seizure, contempt, and penal powers and holding public hearings, will be able to make even more outrageous findings. A more deeply outraged public will force politicians to undertake reform that will treat judges as what they are: public servants hired to perform a service and accountable for their performance to their masters, *We the People*.

Public support for the investigation of the Federal Judiciary will embolden journalists and officials to investigate state judiciaries and hold their judges accountable. Public demand for judicial reform(158§§6-7) can include the establishment of citizen boards of judicial accountability and discipline(160§8). Such boards can constitute the first mechanism through which the people conduct 'reverse surveillance'(Lsch:2) on their government. The ensuing new *People*-government relation can foster the formation of a Tea Party-like national civic movement(164§9) that turns government effectively ever more of, by, and for the people: the *People*'s Sunrise.

Journalists, politicians, and advocates of honest judiciaries thinking strategically by applying dynamic analysis of harmonious and conflicting interests(Lsch:14§§2-3) can be rewarded by disseminating and further investigating the evidence presented here. They can:

a) cause one or more justices to resign, as they did J. Fortas in 1969(92§d), and win a Pulitzer Prize;

b) run on a winning platform that promises to hold all public servants accountable; and

c) be recognized as *the People*'s Champions of Justice who brought down Judges Above the Law.

Dr. Cordero offers(Lsch:1; ol:54) to present(Lsch:9) the evidence of judges' wrongdoing and show how you and your colleagues can join his professional team(ol:119) to further investigate(ol:115) it; and how to develop the novel news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting through a multidisciplinary(jur:131§b) academic(128§4) and business(119§§1-3) venture. The latter can begin with two unique stories(ol:55) involving top officers(63), an investigative plan(66), and the potential to dominate the mid-term election campaign(70) and beyond.

Dare trigger history!(jur:7§5)…and you may enter it!

ABSTRACT OF THE STUDY

Exposing Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Riskless Wrongdoing

Pioneering the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting

This study* analyzes official statistics of the Federal Judiciary, legal provisions, and other publicly filed documents. It discusses how federal judges' life-appointment; de facto unimpeachability and irremovability; self-immunization from discipline through abuse of the Judiciary's statutory self-policing authority; abuse of its vast Information Technology resources to interfere with their complainants' communications; the secrecy in which they cover their adjudicative, administrative, disciplinary, and policy-making acts; and third parties' fear of their individual and close rank retaliation render judges unaccountable. Their unaccountability makes their abuse of power riskless; the enormous amount of the most insidious corruptor over which they rule, *money!*, as well as other social and professional benefits make doing wrong to grab them tempting; and millions of in practice unreviewable cases make the temptation ever-present. These are the means, motive, and opportunity for judges to do wrong and for their wrongdoing to be inevitable.

Judges do wrong in such regular, widespread, and coordinated fashion as to have turned wrongdoing into their institutionalized modus operandi and the Judiciary into the safe haven for judicial wrongdoers. Their abuse of power entrusted to them by *We the People* is a betrayal of trust. Engaging in it and giving priority to covering it up to protect themselves and their peers injure in fact people's rights, property, liberty, and life; and deprive *the People* of their fundamental human, civil, and due process right of access to fair and impartial courts. Exposing the existence, scope, and gravity of their wrongdoing to the national public will cause such outrage as to enable the media and voters to force legislated, rather than voluntary, judicial reform, lest politicians be voted out of, or not into, office; this is realistic, as the Tea Party precedent shows.

The exposure is started by the study, whose publication will pioneer the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting. It can be continued at a presentation by the author held at a law school attended by its members and those of business, journalism, and IT schools, civil rights advocates, and the media. The evidence of judges' wrongdoing will introduce the call for 'reverse surveillance' over them by *We the People*, as opposed to the mass surveillance over *the People* by the NSA with judges' rubberstamping approval revealed by Edward Snowden. The presentation can give rise to the formation of a multidisciplinary team of students, professors, journalists, and civil rights advocates to conduct reverse surveillance through a *Follow the money!* and IT *Follow the wire!* investigation. The team can organize the first of a series of multimedia conferences to report to the national public its findings and expose judges' pattern of disregard of the law. It will announce the formation of a multidisciplinary academic and business venture to promote **1.** the establishment of local chapters to surveil, report, and advocate reform **a)** based on transparency, accountability, discipline, and judges' and the Judiciary's liability to their victims, and **b)** implemented with the aid of citizen boards; **2.** the creation of a for-profit institute to conduct IT research, educate, publish, etc.; and **3.** the submission of articles on judges' abuse of power and secrecy for publication in a volume that can lead to a periodical.

Such reform will be of historic proportions although it will only implement foundational principles of our republic: *We the People* are the only source of sovereign power, who entrust a portion of it to each public servant and to whom each is accountable, for none is beyond our control or above the law. The reform can begin in the Federal Judiciary and extend to Congress, the Executive Branch, the states, and the rest of the world. A new *We the People*-government paradigm can emerge: *the People*'s Sunrise. Those who are instrumental in its emergence can become recognized here and abroad as *the People*'s Champions of Justice. *Dare trigger history!*

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Section A(jur:21) discusses the means, motive, and opportunity enabling federal judges to do wrong. They wield their decision-making power with no constraints by abusing their self-disciplining authority to systematically dismiss 99.82% of the complaints filed against them. This allows them to pursue the corruptive motive of money: In CY10 they ruled on $373 billion at stake in personal bankruptcies alone. While all bankruptcy cases constitute 80% of the cases filed every year, only .23% are reviewed by district courts and fewer than .08% by circuit courts. Such de facto unreviewability affords judges the opportunity to engage in wrongdoing, for it is riskless and all the more beneficial in professional, social, and financial terms. Yet Congress and journalists abstain from investigating their wrongdoing for fear of making enemies of life-tenured judges. Hence, federal judges enjoy unaccountability. It has rendered their wrongdoing irresistible. They engage in it so routinely and in such coordinated fashion among themselves and with others as to have turned it into the Federal Judiciary's institutionalized modus operandi.

Section B(jur:65) describes *DeLano*, a case that can expose one of the gravest and most pervasive forms of wrongdoing: a judge-run bankruptcy fraud scheme. The *DeLano* bankruptcy judge was appointed and removable by his circuit judges. The appeal was presided over by Then-Circuit Judge Sotomayor. She and her peers protected their appointee by approving his unlawful denial of, and denying in turn, *every single document* requested by the creditor from the debtor, a 39-year veteran bankruptcy officer, an insider who knew too much not to be allowed to avoid accounting for over $⅔ of a million. The case is so egregious that she withheld it from the Senate Committee reviewing her justiceship nomination. Now a justice, she must keep covering up the scheme and all her and her peers' wrongdoing, just as she must cover for the other justices and they for her.

Section C(jur:81) explains how judges cover up their wrongdoing through knowing indifference and willful ignorance and blindness; and how their standard "avoid even the appearance of impropriety" can support a strategy: *DeLano* exposed, an outraged public will cause a justice to resign, as it did J. Fortas, and the authorities to investigate judges and undertake judicial reform.

Section D(jur:97) deals with exposing judges' unaccountability and wrongdoing through the use of *DeLano* at a multimedia presentation targeted on opinion multipliers, broadcast to the public, and intended to launch a Watergate-like generalized media investigation of wrongdoing in the Judiciary guided by the query, "What did the President and judges know about Then-Judge Sotomayor's concealment of assets and other judges' wrongdoing, and when did they know it?" and aimed at demanding that the President release the FBI vetting report on her. The presentation will be an Emile Zola *I accuse!*-like denunciation to pioneer judicial unaccountability reporting.

Section D4(jur:102) proposes a *Follow the money and the wire!* investigation of the *DeLano*-J. Sotomayor story. It implements the strategy of judicial unaccountability and wrongdoing exposure, not in court before reciprocally protecting judges, but journalistically. It can be cost-effective thanks to the leads extracted from over 5,000 pages of the record of *DeLano*, which went from bankruptcy court to the Supreme Court. It can be confined to, or expanded beyond, the Internet, D.C., NY City, Rochester, and Albany; and search for Deep Throats in the Judiciary.

Section E(jur:119) Proposes a multidisciplinary academic and business venture to promote judicial unaccountability reporting and reform. From informing the public and assisting victims of judicial abuse tell their stories, it should lead to the creation of an institute to conduct IT research; train reformers; advocate a legislative agenda; call for citizen boards of judicial accountability and an IG for the Judiciary; and become a champion of Equal Justice Under Law.

Section F(jur:171) Offers to present at law, journalism, business, and IT schools, media outlets, and civil rights entities the evidence of judges' unaccountability and wrongdoing; call for the formation of a multidisciplinary team of professionals to conduct further investigation and develop the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting; and ***dare trigger history!***

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris

Judicial Discipline Reform
http://www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org

2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net
tel. 1(718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq

December 20, 2022

Table of Contents

of the sections laying out the main concepts in Volume I, with references to articles in Volumes II and III, of the study:

Exposing Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Riskless Abuse of Power:

Pioneering the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting * † ♣

For a comprehensive list of articles downloadable individually, see Appendix 6.

i. Introduction: The goal is not only to expose judges' abuse of power, but also to enable *We the People*, the Masters of all public servants, to hold our judicial public servants accountable for their performance and liable to compensation, and thereby *trigger history!* jur:1

http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**Intro_trigger_history**.pdf

ii. Tables compiling judicial statistics, and graphs, all supporting probable cause to believe that judges have complicitly coordinated an agreement for their 100% dismissal of complaints against any of them and 100% denial of petitions to review those dismissals, thus mutually ensuring their survival and continued abuse of power to grab illegal, unethical, and rules-disregarding gains and convenience jur:9

http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**complaint_dismissal_statistics&graphs**.pdf

A. Means, motive, and opportunity of federal judges to engage in, and so to coordinate their, abuse of power as to make it their institutionalized modus operandi, thereby ensuring that the Federal Judiciary is a safe haven that they run as a racketeering enterprise..... jur:21

http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**means_motive_opportunity_for_abuse**.pdf

B. *In re DeLano*, Then-Circuit Judge Sonia Sotomayor presiding, and her nomination to the Supreme Court by President Barak Obama: evidence of a bankruptcy fraud scheme and her concealment of assets dismissed with knowing indifference and willful blindness to a bankruptcy mill operated by the bankruptcy judges appointed under 28 U.S.C. §152 by the circuit judges: the appointers cover for their appointees jur:65

http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**bankruptcy_fraud_scheme_cover-up**.pdf

C. Nature and forms of judges' abuse of power and strategy to expose their unaccountability and riskless abuse, e.g., auditing their decisions and other people's writings to detect their patterns, trends, and schemes of individual and coordinated abuse..... jur:81

http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_
inform_outrage_abuse_notions.pdf

D. Multimedia public presentation made by judicial unaccountability reporters on:

i) the available evidence of judges' abuse of power and the *In re DeLano*-J. Sotomayor story;

ii) their own findings through their *Follow the money!* and *Follow the wire!* investigations; and

iii) the *We accuse!* denunciation at a press conference, in articles, and through broadcast reportage..... jur:97

http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_
abuse_investigation_&_presentation.pdf

E. Multidisciplinary academic and business venture leading up to the creation of the Institute of Judicial Unaccountability Reporting and Reform Advocacy..... jur:119-169

http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_
academic_biz_venture&Institute.pdf

§§1-4. The academic and business venture that implements the business plan in activities that include the holding of unprecedented citizens hearings, and publications to inform the national public of, and outrage it at, judges' abuse of power jur:119

http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_
marketing_brochures_Annual-Report_team.pdf

§5. Creation of the Institute of Judicial Unaccountability Reporting and Reform Advocacy jur:130

http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_
Institute_Judicial_Unaccountability_Reporting.pdf

§§6-9. Establishment of an Inspector General for the Judiciary; proposed legislation; and precedent for a national, civic, apolitical movement for holding judges accountable and liable.....jur:158

http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_
IG_legislation_civic_movement.pdf

F. Offer to make the presentation The Business of Justice to expose judges' abuse of power, implement the business plan, and engage in actions to *trigger history* jur:171

http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_
presentation_to_trigger_history.pdf

Table of Contents

Table Summary

I. Topical Index ..... ToC:ii

II. Exposing Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Riskless Wrongdoing jur:1

Introduction: The goal is not just to expose wrongdoing, but also *to trigger history!* jur:1

A. Means, motive, and opportunity of federal judges to engage in, and so to coordinate their, wrongdoing as to make it their institutionalized modus operandi and render their Judiciary a safe haven for wrongdoing jur:21

B. *In re DeLano*, Judge Sonia Sotomayor presiding, and her appointment to the Supreme Court by President Barak Obama: evidence of a bankruptcy fraud scheme and her concealment of assets dismissed with knowing indifference and willful blindness as part of the Federal Judiciary's institutionalized modus operandi jur:65

C. Nature of wrongdoing and strategy to expose wrongdoing judges and their Federal Judiciary jur:81

D. Multimedia public denunciation and investigation jur:97

E. Multidisciplinary academic and business venture and creation of institute of judicial unaccountability reporting and legislated reform advocacy jur:119

F. Offer to present evidence of wrongdoing and plan jur:171

G. Graphs jur:9

III. Summarizing articles for specific audiences and purposes ..... jur:ii

IV. Initiative to join forces with the International Consortium of Investigative Journalists ol:1

V. Offer to make a presentation to expose judges' wrongdoing and propose a plan of action to achieve legislated judicial reform Lsch:1

VI. The *DeLano* Case Course and the Organization of the Public Presentation dcc:1

VII. Information for Literary Agents and Book Publishers ..... a&p:1

VIII. Blurbs and Synopses of Creative Writings cw:1

© 2012 Richard Cordero. All rights reserved. The submission or availability of any link to this file –understood as a digital unit, a unit of content, a document, or any part of any of them– does not grant and does not intend to grant to any person or entity any right or license to publish this file. The link is only intended to facilitate access to the file. The link itself may be published and redistributed.

jur:

I. Topical Index

1. Preface ..... Prefatory:i
2. Abstract of manuscript ..... Prefatory:ii
3. Executive summary of sections ..... Prefatory:iii
4. Politicians and their staff ..... ii, xxvii
    a. Electoral interest in becoming The Champion of Justice ..... xxx, xxxiv§4
    b. Key points for the public presentation of evidence of judges' wrongdoing ..... xvii§§B-D
    c. The most enduring and substantial legacy: *To trigger history!* ..... 7§5
5. Journalists ..... xlv§§E-I, ol:1, 37
    a. The problem, objective, and strategy ..... xix, xviii
    b. Breaking the news at a multimedia presentation ..... xxxiv§4, 97§1
    c. Setting off a Watergate-like generalized media investigation ..... xix, ... 4¶¶10-14, 100§3
    d. Outline of the investigation ..... xxxii§B; xlviii, 102§4
6. The people ol:2
    a. Making their point at political meetings and handouts for doing it ..... xix, xxiv, xxvi
    b. Novel strategy for exposing judicial wrongdoing ..... xxix, xxxix, 83§§-2-3
7. Objective evidence of judges' wrongdoing ..... Lsch:2§A
    a. Statistical evidence; further research ..... 21§§1-3; 131§b
    b. Forms of wrongdoing ..... 5§3, 88§a-d
    c. The story: From concealment of assets to P. Obama, J. Sotomayor & the SCt ..... xxxv, 65§B
8. Academic and business venture ..... 119§1
    a. Offer to present the investigation and the venture ..... 171§F; dcc:7
    b. The *DeLano* Case Course, with week to week classwork Syllabus dcc:1, dcc:23

jur:

II. Exposing Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Riskless Wrongdoing

Pioneering the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting

jur:page#

Introduction: The goal is not just to expose wrongdoing, but also *to trigger history!*.....jur:1

1. The enabling conditions of judges' unaccountability and wrongdoing 1
2. The media's failure to report on judges' wrongdoing.....2
3. Sampler of the nature and gravity of judges' wrongdoing 5
4. The sections of the proposal: the evidence of unaccountability and wrongdoing, further investigation, and advocacy of judicial reform.....6
5. From the initial presentation of the evidence to *the triggering of history!* 7

A. Means, motive, and opportunity of federal judges to engage in, and so to coordinate their, wrongdoing as to make it their institutionalized modus operandi and render their Judiciary a safe haven for wrongdoing.....jur:21

1. The means of unaccountable power.....21
   a. Only 8 federal judges impeached and removed in over 224 years: de facto unimpeachability and irremovability.....21
   b. Systematic dismissal of 99.82% of complaints against judges and up to 100% of denials of petitions to review dismissals.....24
   c. Complaint dismissal without any investigation constitutes automatic abusive self-conferral of the wrongful professional benefit of immunity from discipline 25
   d. Abusive self-granted immunization for even malicious and corrupt acts.....26
   e. All meetings held behind closed doors; no press conferences held 27
2. The corruptive motive of money 27
3. Opportunity for wrongdoing in millions of practically unreviewable cases.....28
   a. In the bankruptcy and district courts.....28
      1) The power to remove clerks without cause allows judges to abuse them as executioners of their wrongdoing orders 30
         a) Provisions in the Judicial Code, 28 U.S.C.[40], enabling removal without cause 31

2) Congress's 1979 finding of "cronyism" between bankruptcy judges and lawyers and its failed attempt to eliminate it 32

3) Congress's finding in 2005 of "absence of effective oversight" in the bankruptcy system shows that pre-1979 "cronyism" has not changed, which explains how a bankruptcy petition mill brings in the money and a bankruptcy fraud scheme grabs it 35

4) The incompatibility of the trustee's long list of duties with allowing him to amass thousands of cases if his overseers intend to require his discharge of them conscientiously and competently 37

5) The trustee's interest in developing a bankruptcy petition mill and the judges' in running a bankruptcy fraud scheme 39

6) The economic harm that a bankruptcy fraud scheme inflicts on litigants, the rest of the public, and the economy 42

b. In the circuit courts 43

1) Summary orders, «not for publication» and «not precedential» decisions 43

2) Systematic denial of review by the whole court of decisions of its panels 45

3) De facto unreviewable bankruptcy decisions 46

c. In the Supreme Court 47

1) Capricious, wasteful, and privacy-invading rules bar access to review in the supreme court 47

2) Unreviewability of cases and unaccountability of judges breeds riskless contempt for the law and the people 48

4. Wrongdoing as the institutionalized modus operandi of the class of federal judges, not only the failing of individual rogue judges 49

a. The absence of an independent and objective inspector general of the Federal Judiciary allows the judiciary to escape oversight and be in effect above constitutional checks and balances 49

b. Individual fraud deteriorates the moral fiber of people until it is so widespread and routine as to become the institutionalized way of doing business 50

c. A class of wrongdoing priests protected by the Catholic Church's cover up makes credible the charge of a class of judges protected by the Federal Judiciary's cover up 52

d. Life-tenured, in practice unimpeachable district and circuit judges

jur:

and Supreme Court justices are fundamentally equals....54

e. Enforcing class loyalty: using a stick to subdue a judge threatening to expose their peers' wrongdoing 56

1) Not reappointing, banishing, 'gypsying', and removing a bankruptcy or magistrate judge....56

2) Ostracizing 'temporarily' a district or circuit judge to inhospitable or far-flung places 58

f. The carrot of reputational benefit among equals: rewarding class solidarity with an at-pleasure or term-limited appointment 60

g. The wrongful social benefit of acceptance in the class of judges and avoidance of pariah status due to disloyal failure to cover up peer wrongdoing rewards complicit collegiality over principled conduct....62

5. From general statistics of the Federal Judiciary to particular cases that illustrate how wrongdoing runs throughout it and harms people 62

B. *In re DeLano*, Judge Sonia Sotomayor presiding, and her appointment to the Supreme Court by President Barak Obama: evidence of a bankruptcy fraud scheme and her concealment of assets dismissed with knowing indifference and willful blindness as part of the Federal Judiciary's institutionalized modus operandi jur:65

1. Justiceship Nominee Judge Sotomayor was suspected of concealing assets by *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico 65

2. *Delano* illustrates how concealment of assets is operated through a bankruptcy fraud scheme enabled by bankruptcy, district, and circuit judges, and Supreme Court justices 66

3. Then-Judge Sotomayor's concealment of her own assets reveals wrongdoing as part of the modus operandi of peers and their administrative appointees, which requires justices to keep covering up their own and their peers' wrongdoing....68

a. Judge Sotomayor refused to investigate a bankruptcy officer's bankruptcy petition, though suspicious per se 68

b. Then-Judge Sotomayor withheld the incriminating *DeLano* case from the Senate Judiciary Committee so as not to scuttle her confirmation 69

4. The investigation of other justices for reciprocally covering up their wrongdoing....71

a. Justice Elena Kagan: under suspicion of prejudice toward a law, but without a historic opportunity to have covered for judges 71

b. Justice Clarence Thomas: his concealment of his wife's assets by filing for years deceptive financial disclosure reports 72

c. The justices' historic, statutory, and institutional duty to state their peers' "error" of partiality and disregard for legality 74

d. Circuit Justice Ginsburg and her peer justices and judges have reciprocally known and covered up their partiality to each other and disregard for legality, specifically those of Judge Sotomayor 75

5. The investigation of what the president and his aides knew about Then-Judge Sotomayor's wrongdoing and when they knew it 77

6. The senators received documents allowing them to suspect Then-Judge Sotomayor of concealment of assets and alerting them to her withholding of *DeLano*, but did nothing about it 78

C. The *DeLano*-Judge Sotomayor case as the basis of a journalistic story national in scope and impact but rendered manageable as an investigative project by key focusing notions jur:81

1. Neither Congress nor the Executive just as neither law professors and schools nor the media investigate the Federal Judiciary 81

2. A novel strategy: to investigate a story that can provoke in the national public action-stirring outrage at judicial wrongdoing and thus set in motion reformative change in the Federal Judiciary 83

3. The *DeLano*-J. Sotomayor case as the basis of a journalistic story revealing individual and coordinated judicial wrongdoing that can provoke action-stirring outrage in the public 85

4. Judicial unaccountability reporting rendered promising and cost-effective by its reasonable goal: to show to the public individual and coordinated wrongdoing of judges rather than prove in court to the judges' peers judicial corruption 86

a. Wrongdoing and coordinated wrongdoing: broader notions easier to apply to judges and others 88

b. Knowing indifference: irresponsibility that gradually degenerates into complicit collegiality 90

c. Willful ignorance or blindness: reckless issue of a blank permit to do any wrong 91

d. Impropriety and its appearance: the widest and tested notion, which already forced and again can force a justice to resign 92

e. The value of third-parties insiders of the judiciary in exposing the

coordinated wrongdoing of the core insiders, the judges.....93

D. Multimedia public presentation made by the judicial unaccountability reporters of i) the available evidence of judicial wrongdoing and the *DeLano*-J. Sotomayor story; ii) their own findings through their *Follow the money!* and *Follow the wire!* investigations; and iii) the *I accuse!* denunciation jur:97

1. Multimedia public presentation at a press conference, a talkshow, a student job fair, a commencement, a press club meeting, a symposium at the end of an investigative course 97
2. The Emile Zola *I accuse!*-like denunciation of coordinated judicial wrongdoing.....98
3. A Watergate-like generalized investigation of the *DeLano*-J. Sotomayor national story 100
4. The proposed two-pronged investigation by competent, principled, and ambitious investigative reporters of the *DeLano*-J. Sotomayor story: the *Follow the money!* and *Follow the wire!* investigation.....102
    a. The *Follow the money!* investigation 102
    b. The *Follow the wire!* investigation.....105
    c. Field investigation on deep background: the search for Deep Throat.....106
    d. Library investigation 108
    e. Investigation by appealing on the Internet and social media to the public 111
        1) Accounts of dealings with the Judiciary.....111
        2) Questionnaires as precursors of a statistically rigorous public opinion poll.....111
        3) Copies of past and future complaints against judges made public as an exercise of freedom of speech and of the press and of the right to assemble to petition for a redress of grievances.....111

E. Multidisciplinary academic and business venture to promote judicial unaccountability reporting and judicial accountability and discipline reform study and advocacy jur:119

1. The marketing premise of the venture's business plan: market behavior of people outraged by judges' wrongdoing 119
2. The brochure on judicial wrongdoing: conceptual framework, illustrative stories, local versions, and its templates for facilitating people's judicial

wrongdoing storytelling and enhancing the stories' comparative analysis.....122

a. Template on detection and investigative method and its application to all those on the ring of wrongdoers.....123

b. Template to facilitate writing brief stories susceptible of comparative analysis.....123

c. Templates to request media coverage and to file judicial wrongdoing complaints.....124

3. Collection of stories for the Annual Report on Judicial Unaccountability and Wrongdoing in America.....126

4. The set of professional skills needed in the multidisciplinary team of the academic and business venture.....128

a Venture activities requiring professional skills.....128

b. University students as high quality assistants to the venture team.....129

5. Creation of an institute of judicial unaccountability reporting and reform advocacy.....130

a Purpose.....130

b. As researcher.....131

1) Analysis of the official judicial statistics.....131

2) Research and development in Information Technology.....132

3) Judges to be the first subjects to be audited and profiled.....132

4) The nature of judicial wrongdoing.....133

5) Main uses and users.....134

6) Auditing a judge's writings.....136

a) Statistical analysis for auditing a judge's decisions.....136

(1) Enhancing the usefulness of statistics on a judge through comparison with judicial baselines.....138

(2) The archetype of judicial performance and the judge's decision auditing model.....139

b) Linguistic and literary forensic auditing.....140

(1) Linguistic auditing.....141

(2) Linguistic forensic auditing.....142

(3) Literary forensic auditing.....142

(a) Revealing the author's character.....143

(b) Detecting the author's implicit message.....143

7) Judge profiling software 145
8) A judge's fairness and impartiality appearance coefficient....147
9) The ratio and coefficients concerning extra-judicial activity and the patterns of time-consuming activities....147
10) Product's arc of operation: input data > computerized analysis >output statistics....150
c. As educator....153
d. As publisher....154
e. As leading advocate....155
f. As for-profit venture....156
g. As seeker and maker of grants....156
6. Establishment of an inspector general for the Federal Judiciary....158
7. Legislative proposal to ensure judicial accountability and discipline....158
8. Creation of a citizen board of judicial accountability and discipline....160
a. Qualifications for membership....160
b. Nominating entity....160
c. Open and transparent operation....161
d. Board powers....162
e. Review of board decisions....163
9. The precedent for considering realistic that those who expose judges' wrong-doing and call for their accountability and the reform of their judiciary may develop into of a broadly based civic movement that demands Equal Justice Under Law....164
a. The Tea Party....164
b. Occupy Wall Street....165
c. Bank Transfer Day....165
d. From pioneers of judicial unaccountability reporting to a judicial reform institute to a civic movement....166

F. Offer to present the proposal for a process of exposing judges' unaccountability and wrongdoing that launches judicial unaccountability reporting and reform advocacy.....jur:171

1. How the public presentation that pioneers judicial unaccountability reporting can be followed by a series of events and thus *trigger history!* 172

G. Graphs, tables, maps, and photos jur:9

1. Fraudulent coordination among the main players in the bankruptcy system 9
2. Federal judges' systematic dismissal without investigation of 99.82% of complaints against them in the 1oct96-30sep08 12-year period 10
3. 2nd Circuit Judicial Council's and Judge Sotomayor's denial of 100% of petitions for review of systematicallydismissed misconduct complaints against their peers and 0 judge disciplined in the reported 12 years 11
4. Decrease in the number of complaints filed against federal judges compared with the increase in the number of cases files in federal courts and pointing to the manipulation of statistics 12
5. Summary of the DeLanos' income of $291,470 + mortgage receipts of $382,187=$671,567, and credit card borrowing of $98,092, unaccounted for and inconsistent with their sworn declaration accompanying their bankrupt-cy relief petition that at filing time they only had "in hand and on account" $535 15
6. Table: 12 requests for documents by the creditor and 12 denials by CA2 in *DeLano*, Then-Judge Sotomayor presiding, despite *every single document* requested having been denied by the bankruptcy and district courts 16
7. U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit in New York City 17
    a. Map 17
    b. Picture 18
8. Map showing the location of the New York County District Attorney's Office 19
9. Interactive map: court locator for the federal courts 20

III. Summarizing articles and letters for specific audiences and purposes

1. Letter of Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq., to politicians, journalists, and advocates of honest judiciaries to propose that they present to the public objective evidence of judges' wrongdoing and launch a process of judicial accountability and discipline reform; 8nov12 ..... jur:ii

   Note on Correcting Links Broken at the End of a Line; and Endnotes ..... jur:iii

2. Dr Cordero to Harry Markopolos, the accountant who realized that Bernie Madoff was running a Ponzi scheme ..... jur:v

   Endnotes ..... jur:vi

3. Dr. Cordero to Jocelyn Cordova, Associate Director of Publicity, Wiley, publisher of Harry Markopolos' *No One Would Listen*, a description of his detection of Bernie Madoff's Ponzi scheme ..... jur:x

4. Yale Law School Professor Susan Rose-Ackerman, participant in the Brookings Institution's discussion on judicial corruption ..... jur:xi

   A. Proposal To Join a *Follow the Money!* Investigation to Further Pursue the Evidence Already Gathered of a Bankruptcy Fraud Scheme Supported by The Coordinated Wrongdoing of Federal Judges in Order to Expose It and Thus Promote Honesty in The Judiciary and The Integrity of Judicial Process ..... jur:xii

      Endnotes ..... jur:xv

5. Proposed Key Points for the Presentation on Judges' Wrongdoing; 21nov12 ..... jur:xvii

6. Who or what caused *The New York Times*, *The Washington Pos*t, and Politico to kill their series of stories that suspected Then-Second Circuit Judge Sotomayor, the first nominee of President Obama to the Supreme Court, of concealing assets of her own? Was there a quid pro quod? 27aug12 ..... jur:xix

7. Overview for Talkshow Hosts, Journalists, and Anchors; 8apr12 ..... jur:xx

   A. The problem ..... jur:xx

   B. The objective ..... jur:xx

   C. The strategy ..... jur:xx

      1) The premise for exposing outside the courts the judges' wrongdoing ..... jur:xix

      2) Format of the strategy: public exposure >outrage >judicial reform ..... jur:xx

      3) Overcoming the media's fear of exposing judges' wrongdoing. ..... jur:xx

      4) The opportunity for causing politicians to launch a Watergate-like generalized competitive media investigation of judicial wrongdoing ..... jur:xx

      5) The enticing scoop: Justice Sotomayor's concealed assets and President Obama's lying about her integrity ..... jur:xxi

   D. What talkshow hosts, journalists, and anchors can do now ..... jur:xxii

8. What You Can Do To Expose Judges' Wrongdoing That Harms You and the Rest of the

People and Set In Motion A Process of Judicial Accountability and Discipline Reform; 5apr12 ..... jur:xxiv
A. Judges' unaccountability lead irresistibly to riskless wrongdoing ..... jur:xxiv
B. The strategy to expose unaccountable federal judges' wrongdoing ..... jur:xxiv
C. What you can do to persuade a national figure to expose judges' wrongdoing ..... jur:xxiv
9. Advocates of Judicial Accountability and Discipline Reform; 1apr12 ..... jur:xxvi
10. Proposal To a Prominent Politician or Organization to Make the Initial Presentation; 12apr12 ..... jur:xxx
A. The wrongdoing evidence to be presented ..... jur:xxx
B. The initial public presentation of the available evidence ..... jur:xxx
C. Strategy based on a reasonable expectation of how events will unfold ..... jur:xxviii
D. Initial presenter: prominent politician or personality covered by media ..... jur:xxviii
11. A Novel Strategy For Taking Action Against Wrongdoing Judges; 18apr12 ..... jur:xxix
A. Failed strategy: fighting in court judges' wrongdoing ..... jur:xxix
1) Study of judges based on original research and litigation experience ..... jur:xxix
B. New strategy: out-of-court, investigators' self-interest, and public outrage ..... jur:xxix
1) The media in search of a Pulitzer Prize-worthy scoop ..... jur:xxix
2) Public outrage at judges' unaccountability and consequent wrongdoing ..... jur:xxx
3) Politicians yielding to public pressure ..... jur:xxx
4) Judicial wrongdoing exposed by self-interested politicians ..... jur:xxx
C. Prioritizing judicial reform over politics ..... jur:xxx
D. Embracing the new strategy to pursue the same commitment to justice ..... jur:xxxi
1) Feasible steps for implementing knowledgeable and realistic strategy ..... jur:xxxi
2) Reasonably expected rewards ..... jur:xxxi
12. Proposal To Journalists For An Investigation; 20may12 ..... jur:xxxii
A. My legal research and litigation experience ..... jur:xxxii
B. Proposal for an investigation of wrongdoing by J. Sotomayor & P. Obama ..... jur:xxxii
1) Federal judges protect themselves: 99.82% of complaints are dismissed ..... jur:xxxii
2) Money & politics: J. Sotomayor's asset concealment & P. Obama's cover-up ..... jur:xxxiii
3) Life-tenured justice & nominating president: stakes higher than in Watergate ..... jur:xxxiv
4) Wrongdoing evidence initially presented by VIP at media-permeated event ..... jur:xxxiv
13. The DeLano-Judge Sotomayor story: A judge-run bankruptcy fraud scheme covered up by a judge concealing assets of her own; 25may12 ..... jur:xxxv

14. The Salient Facts of the DeLano Case ..... jur:xxxviii

15. A Strategy for Advocates of Public Integrity To Jointly Bring The Issue of Corruptive Power, Money, and Secrecy in Politics and The Judiciary To National Attention and Lead to Corrective Action; 5oct12 ..... jur:xxxix

A. Judges' wrongdoing is more pervasive and outrageous than that of politicians ..... jur:xxxix

B. The statistics show how pervasisve and outrageous judges' wrongdoing is ..... jur:xxxix

C. Virtuous circle: public outrage >incentive for media investigation >outrageous findings ..... jur:xl

D. Judges' wrongdoing is due to corruptive power, money, and secrecy ..... jur:xli

E. Launching the investigation through the initial presentation of the evidence of judges' wrongdoing ..... jur:xlii

F. Thinking strategically and working together for public integrity ..... jur:xlii

16. The reliance of the proposal to expose judges' unaccountability and consequent riskless wrongdoing on STRATEGIC THINKING to formulate and implement its proposed action; the SELF-INTEREST of politicians and journalists to advance it unwittingly; and HISTORIC PERSPECTIVE to set judicial reform in a series of millennial impossibles that became realities; 8nov12 ..... jur:xliii

Table of Contents ..... jur:xliii

17. Questions for An Investigation of National Interest by Principled and Ambitious Journalists and Politicians; 11nov12 ..... jur:xlviii

Endnotes ..... jur:xlix

18. Dr. Cordero to NY County District Attorney Cyrus Vance, Jr., to lodge a complaint about a bankruptcy fraud scheme involving public officers, including judges, attorneys, trustees, etc. ..... jur:l

Endnotes ..... jur:lii

19. Dr Cordero to the Chairman of the Committee on Judicial Conduct, Barry M. Kamins, Esq., President of the New York City Bar Association, and Committee Member Joan G. Wexler, Esq., President of the Federal Bar Council, to request that they open an investigation of the evidence of federal judges' running a bankruptcy fraud scheme; 13dec6 ..... jur:lvii

Endnotes ..... jur:lix

IV. Initiative to join forces with the International Consortium of Investigative Journalists, media outlets, and politicians to take advantage of its unique *Follow the money!* expertise and access to the national public

22. Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq., to Mr. Gerard Ryle, Director, International Consortium of Investigative Journalists; 10may13 ..... ol:1

23. How You Can Contribute to Exposing Judges' Wrongdoing In Light Of Offshore Leaks' Revelations Of Financial Wrongdoing; 11may13 ..... ol:2

    A. Offshore Leaks: the files and report on tax evasion and money laundering ol:2

    B. Judges' wrongdoing: demonstrated by a study and suspected by top journalists ol:2

    C. How the Federal Judiciary has become a safe haven for wrongdoing ol:2

    D. Exposing judges' financial wrongdoing will outrage the public lead to exposing their non-financial wrongdoing ol:3

    E. My proposal to Offshore Leaks journalists and your contribution to their accepting it and exposing wrongdoing judges ol:3

    F. Material and moral rewards for contributors to exposing wrongdoing judges ol:3

    G. Email addresses for you to contribute your support for the joint publication, investigation, and venture proposal ol:4

24. Strategic thinking and historical perspective to make the media strategy work in pursuit of honest judiciaries; 15may13 ..... ol:6

    Table of Contents ol:6

25. THE TRIFECTA OF DISTRUST In the context of the IRS Scandal and the Ben-ghazi Scandal the investigation of the suspicion raised by *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico that President Obama's first nominee to the Supreme Court, Then-Judge Sotomayor, had concealed assets can have the gravest consequences, including calls for their resignation or impeachment, and the first-ever investigation of the Federal Judiciary; 25may13 ..... ol:11

26. A Call To Anonymous, E. Snowden, J. Assange, and Their Likes To Use Their Expertise Legally, Following ICIJ's Example, To Expose Judges' Financial Wrongdoing Enough to Set Rolling an Investigative Bandwagon Leading to Profound Government Reform that Subjects Public Servants to Increased Accountability to *We the People*; 4july13 ..... ol:13

    A. Two examples of legally exposing coordinated wrongdoing ol:13

        1) Woodward and Bernstein of Watergate fame *Followed the money!*

…on shoes ol:13

2) The International Consortium of Investigative Journalists' unique IT expertise in, and knowledge about, exposing financial wrongdoing..... ol:13

B. A unique story that can expose wrongdoing at the top of government as its institutionalized modus operandi and its harm to the people below ol:14

1) The President's benefit from catering to voters at the cost of saddling the people with a life-tenured dishonest justice ol:14

2) Congress's benefit from neglecting to check on life-tenured judges' admi-nistration of justice to the people to ensure that it is according to law ol:15

3) Judges' unaccountability and their consequent riskless wrongdoing..... ol:15

C. Thinking strategically to set off a series of events leading to reform ol:15

27. Dr. Cordero to Mr. Edward Snowden, former analyst and then leaker of secret documents of the NSA on secret electronic surveillance; 2aug13 ..... ol:17

A. Proposal for you to make a preemptive move by exposing federal judges' financial wrongdoing and what the President knew about it and when he did ol:17

B. Your initial step to launch a Watergate-like generalized media investigation ol:18

C. Legally exposing coordinated wrongdoing is a realistic proposal ol:19

1) Watergate Woodward and Bernstein *Followed the money!*…on shoes..... ol:19

2) The International Consortium of Investigative Journalists' unique IT expertise in, and knowledge about, exposing financial wrongdoing..... ol:19

D. Exposing judges' interference with communications and the conniving quid pro quo with the Executive: the Follow the wire! investigation ol:19

E. Not just exposing wrongdoing, but a strategy to launch a process of reform..... ol:20

28. Dr. Cordero to The Guardian Columnist Glenn Greenwald; 29july13 ..... ol:21

29. Dr. Cordero to the Editor of The Guardian, England; 29july13..... ol:22

30. Dr. Cordero to the New York Bureau Chief of The Guardian; 29july13..... ol:23

31. Dr. Cordero to Frontline Club Founder Vaughan Smith; 29july13 ..... ol:24

32. Dr. Cordero to Wikileaks Founder Julian Assange, England; 17dec10 ..... ol:25

33. Dr. Cordero to Interfax Group Chairman of the Board and CEO Mikhail Komissar, Moscow; 29july13 ..... ol:26

34. Dr. Cordero to Interfax America General Manager Mikhail Andelman, Colorado; 9aug13 ..... ol:27

35. What You Can Accomplish By Encouraging Journalists to Pick Up Where *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico Left Off Their Stories Suspecting President Obama's First Justiceship Nominee, Then-Judge Sotomayor, of Concealment of Assets: Provoke Such Outrage in the Public, Already so Distrustful of Government as a Result of Current Scandals and the Revelations of Edward Snowden, as to Cause It to Demand Democracy-Reformative Mechanisms for Public Accountability, Such as Citizen Boards for Monitoring the Transparent Operation of Government and Disciplining its Officers, that Can Give Rise to A New *We the People*-government Paradigm: *the People*'s Sunrise; 15aug13 ..... ol:29

36. Dr. Cordero to Mother Jones Editors in Chief Monika Bauerlein and Clara Jeffery, California; 29july13 ..... ol:31

37. Dr. Cordero to The Daily Beast and Newsweek Editor-in-Chief Tina Brown; 1aug13 ..... ol:32

38. Dr. Cordero to The Smoking Gun Editor William Bastone; 3aug13 ..... ol:33

39. Dr. Cordero to Truthdig Publisher Ms. Zuade Kaufman; 19aug13 ..... ol:34

40. Dr. Cordero to Documentarist and E. Snowden Collaborator Laura Poitras; 23aug13 ..... ol:35

41. Dr. Cordero to Investigative Reporter Peter Maass; 23aug13 ..... ol:36

42. Dr. Cordero to Mr. Dean Baquet, Managing Editor of *The New York Times*, to propose an introductory piece on, followed by the findings of an investigation of, the lack of reverse, democratic 'surveillance' of the Federal Judiciary by *We the People*'s representatives; 26aug13 ..... ol:37

    A. Address of *The New York Times* and email addresses of the editors to whom a personalized letter was sent by email and by mail ol:38

43. Dr. Cordero to Mr. Hans-Christian Ströbele, Fraktion Bündnis 90/Die Grünen, Member of the German Parliament who met with Edward Snowden; 7nov13 ..... ol:39

44. Dr. Cordero to Mr. John Goëtz, Panorama Reporter, and Frau Anja Reschke, Moderatorin Redaktion PANORAMA, Germany; 15nov13 ..... ol:40

45. Dr. Cordero to Mr. John Goëtz, Investigative Journalist, and Mr Andreas Cichowicz, Chefredakteur Fernsehen NDR Presse und Information, Germany; 15nov13 ..... ol:41

46. Dr Cordero to ALM LegalTech Conference Organizer Judy Kelly offering to speak on developing products for auditing judges' writings; 19nov13 ..... ol:42

47. Dr Cordero to Messrs. Klaus Schleisiek and Jo Becker, and Mrs. Gertrud Sivalingam, Netzkraft Movement, Germany; 31dec13 ..... ol:45

48. Dr Cordero to Former Michigan Supreme Court Chief Justice Elizabeth A. Weaver, author of *Judicial Deceit*, and Co-author Dr. David Schock; 6jan14 ..... ol:46

49. Dr Cordero to Michigan Conservative Political Action Conference Chairman Norman Hughes; 9jan14 ..... ol:48

50. Dr Cordero to Mr Hughes; 10jan13 ..... ol:51

51. Offer to Present a Proposal for Investigative Journalism: The need in the public interest and the leads for an exposé of judges' unaccountability and consequent riskless and coordinated wrongdoing; 21feb14 ..... ol:54

52. The Investigation of Two Unique Cases that can expose federal judges' wrongdoing as the institutionalized modus operandi of the Federal Judiciary, provoke national outrage, and cause the national public to demand that judicial public servants, such as judges are, be held accountable to and by their masters: *We the People*; 20jan14 ..... ol:55

    A. Two unique cases and the queries guiding their investigations ol:55

        1) The Obama-Sotomayor case and the *Follow the money!* investigation ol:55

        2) The Judiciary-NSA case and the *Follow the wire!* investigation ol:55

    B. The implications and consequences of the investigations ol:55

    C. Plan of action to expose wrongdoing judges and lead to judicial reform ol:56

    D. Working together to become We the People's Champions of Justice ol:57

53. Dr Cordero to Mr Hughes; 27jan14 ..... ol:58

    A. My plan of action can advance your interests in the mid-term & 2016 elections ol:58

    B. Taking action now that can pay off at the height of the 2016 election ol:59

54. Research proposal for statistical, linguistic, and literary analysis performed by state of the art or yet to be developed IT programs applied to past and predict judges' decisions in order to determine on an objective basis their authorship and ascertain their fairness and impartiality: judicial decision auditing; 29jan14 ..... ol:60

55. Do the President's lies for the personal and political gain of passing and implementing Obamacare warrant calls for his resignation or impeachment? The request that he release the FBI vetting report on his justiceship

nominee J. Sotomayor; 26nov13 ..... ol:63

A. The President's graver lie about Judge/Justice Sotomayor's honesty ol:63

B. The Obama-Sotomayor story can reveal graver lies and wrongdoing ol:63

C. Scandal in the Presidency and the Judiciary leading to judicial reform ol:64

D. Your choice: suffer, whine, be one of many or become a Champion of Justice ol:65

56. Leads and an Investigation Plan for the President Obama-Justice Sotomayor case and the *Follow the money!* investigation and the Federal Judiciary-NSA case and the *Follow it wirelessly!* investigation intended to expose federal judges' unaccountability and riskless wrongdoing in connivance with top po-liticians, outrage the national public, and cause it to force official investiga-tions and reform that empowers *We the People*, the masters in government of, by, and for *the People*, to hold all its public servants accountable; 5feb14 ..... ol:66

A. From "a garden variety burglary" to the Watergate Scandal and the resignation of a President in the pre-computer and pre-database days ol:66

B. Plan for the *Follow the money!* investigation of the P Obama-J. Sotomayor story ol:66

C. The Federal Judiciary-NSA case and the *Follow it wirelessly!* investigation ol:69

D. The presentation of the available evidence at professional venues ol:69

57. Determining the circumstances under which a lie told by the President may be deemed by *We the People* and our representatives in Congress to constitute an impeachable 'high crime or misdemeanor'; 12feb14 ..... ol:70

58. On Becoming the Organizer of Presentations of Evidence of Two Unique National Cases of Public Wrongdoing and the Builder of a Coalition for Justiceto Enable *We the People* to Reverse Surveil and Hold Public Servants Accountable and Liable, Which Can Dominate the Mid-term and 2016 Elections and Lead to the Formation of a Civic Movement that Forces Government Reform: *the People*'s Sunrise; 20mar14 ..... ol:73

A. Presentations to audiences of potential investigators as part of a process ol:73

B. A series of events revealing a strategy leading to government reform ol:74

C. A Watergate-like generalized media investigation, but more outrage-provoking ol:75

D. From national outrage to a reformative civic movement: *the People*'s

Sunrise ol:75

59. Doing Your Part To Impeach and Remove President Obama On Legal Grounds for Wrongdoing In Coordination With Officers of the Other Branches and Bring About Substantial Reform of Government Through *The People*'s Sunrise Civic Movement; 14apr14 ..... ol:76

    A. Wrongdoing by the President, J. Sotomayor, the Federal Judiciary, and NSA ol:76

    B. Outrageousness of wrongdoing committed for money, condoned for politics ol:76

    C. Need for an outraged national public; politicians' sensitivity during elections ol:77

    D. Need for the media to outrage the national public and benefits therefrom ol:77

    E. 'Doing your part' by organizing presentations of the stories & their potential ol:78

    F. Empowering *We the People* to assert our status as masters of all public servants ol:78

60. The investigation to impeach President Obama on legal grounds relating to his wrongdoing when nominating Then-Judge Sotomayor, suspected by *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico, of concealing assets, can lead to the more important investigation of the circumstances enabling such concealment and other forms of wrongdoing among the unaccountable federal judges, whose findings can be so outrageous as to cause *We the People* to emerge as a civic movement that takes advantage of the coming election campaigns to force politicians to officially investigate and substantially reform the Federal Judiciary and its relation to the other branches: *THE PEOPLE*'S SUNRISE AS THE MASTERS OF ALL PUBLIC SERVANTS; 27may14 ..... ol:79

    A. The investigation to impeach President Obama as a strategic step toward exposing coordinated wrongdoing in the Federal Judiciary ol:79

    B. The President's personal interest in covering up J. Sotomayor's wrongdoing ol:79

    C. Outrage exacerbated by the investigation of the Federal Judiciary-NSA story ol:80

    D. From investigating the President and J. Sotomayor's involvement in assets concealment to revealing the Judiciary's wrongdoing enabling circumstances ol:80

    E. The investigation can dominate politics, reshape government & earn rewards ol:81

F. Request to inform, organize presentations & become Champions of *the People* ol:81

61. Dr. Cordero to Mensa members to point out his study's quantitative and substantive features that reveal his effort to interest the media in exposing judges' unaccountability and wrongdoing, and the media's reluctance to do so for fear of retaliation; and to propose that the Mensa members apply their above-average intelligence to outsmart and expose the judges, and become therefor nationally recognized Champions of Justice; 10may14 ..... ol:82

A. Quantitative features indicating the effort made to contact newspapers ol:82

1) The file's letters to newspapers and other parties ol:82

2) Links to letters to newspapers and deductions about yet more letters ol:82

B. Substantive features in the study indicating why neither newspapers nor other entities or people would expose judges' wrongdoing ol:83

1) The fear of retaliation by life-tenured federal judges ol:83

2) Judges' interference with the communications of would-be exposers ol:83

C. An appeal to Mensa members to use their intelligence to outsmart wrongdoing judges and become nationally recognized as Champions of Justice ol:83

1) Sizing up the author to build up confidence in him and his proposal ol:83

2) An intellectually challenging but well-thought out proposal, inspireing as work for the common good, yet self-beneficial: for *We the People* ol:84

62. ***Black Robed Predators***, a documentary. Before a constitutional convention is convened on the call of 34 states, there must be exposed how those who claim the preeminent right to interpret the Constitution, federal judges, have become unaccountable and consequently engage in riskless wrongdoing in connivance with politicians while disre-garding due process and depriving *We the People* of our rights, property, liberty…Proposal for a documentary on two unique cases of their coordinated wrongdoing; 23may14 ..... ol:85

A. The documentary' financial viability: its market is huge ol:85

B. Two unique national stories to expose judges' coordinated wrongdoing and provoke action-stirring outrage in the public during the long electoral season ol:85

C. A documentary that provides the dominant issue of the electoral season ol:86
1) A documentary with apolitical, general public appeal ol:86
2) Insatiable public demand for information about judges' wrongdoing ol:86
3) Meeting a low standard can cause high-level resignations & impeachments ol:86
4) Launch a Watergate-like generalized media investigation of judges ol:86
5) Public demand for official investigations by the authorities ol:87
6) From an outraged public that demands reform to a civic movement ol:87
D. An outraged public can force politicians to amend the Constitution ol:87
E. Joining forces to produce the documentary and become Champions of Justice ol:87
63. Dr. Cordero to Reporter Glenn Greenwald and The Guardian; 27may14 ..... ol:88
A. The two unique, national stories can be stated as investigative queries: ol:88
1) The Obama-Sotomayor story and the *Follow the money!* investigation ol:88
2) The Federal Judiciary-NSA story and the *Follow it wirelessly!* investigation ol:88
B. A documentary based on the two unique, national stories ol:89
64. Strategy to bring veterans issues to the attention of the national public and journalists, and for veterans to once more render service to the nation by contributing to the exposure of judges' unaccountability and consequent riskless wrongdoing,and to the building of public pressure for substantial judicial reform; 10jun14 ..... ol:90
A. Shared interest of veterans and other victims of judges' wrongdoing ol:90
B. Proposal: Veterans hold media-covered presentation of judges' wrongdoing ol:90
C. The indispensable role of the media in exposing judges' wrongdoing ol:90
D. Strategy: have media members realize their interests by exposing judges ol:91
E. Coordinated wrongdoing judges, enabling circumstances, and schemes ol:91

F. Media to search only two unique, national cases & leading to coordination ol:92

1) The Obama-Sotomayor story and the *Follow the money!* investigation ol:93

2) The Federal Judiciary-NSA story and the *Follow it wirelessly!* investigation ol:93

G. Proposal for you to cause veterans to hold judicial wrongdoing presentations ol:93

65. Strategy for Veterans to Deal With Their Problems and Those of the Nation Not By Suing In Court, Which Has Proved An Ineffective Approach, But Rather By Exposing The Wrongdoing Coordinated Among The Branches of Government to Cause An Outraged Public To Force Politicians, Especially Sensitive to Public Mood and Demands During Election Campaigns, to Investigate Wrongdoing and Reform Government, and In The Process Gives Rise to a Civic Movement That Calls For A New *We the People*-government relation: *the People*'s Sunrise; 16jun14 ..... ol:94

A. Veterans' efforts to solve their problems up to now ol:94

B. A novel strategy: 'enlisting' national outrage at coordinated wrong-doing among the branches to cause reform beneficial to veterans and the public ol:95

1) Two unique, national cases that can outrage the national public ol:95

i. The President Obama-Justice Sotomayor case ol:95

ii. The Federal Judiciary-NSA case ol:95

2) Power of outraged national public and advocates of honest judiciaries ol:95

C. Veterans' role in inducing journalists to investigate the two cases ol:96

1) Development of an outraged national public into a civic movement of masters that hold their servants accountable: *the People*'s Sunrise ol:96

2) Search for candidates courageous enough to expose wrongdoing judges and advocate judicial reform ol:96

66. Using the detection of malware intended to interfere with the communications of advocates of honest judiciaries and victims of wrongdoing judges to induce people with harmonious political and professional interests with theirs, such as members of the Tea Party, journalists, and students acquiring relevant knowledge and skills to investigate two unique national queries that can expose the conniving relation between federal judges and NSA; 22jun14 ..... ol:97

A. Fostering collaboration with those holding interests harmonious with ours ol:97

i. The Federal Judiciary-NSA query and the *Follow it wirelessly!* investigation ol:97

1) Fostering media's interest in a scoop: the Judiciary does wrong..... ol:97

2) Media's fostering our interest in judicial exposure and reform..... ol:98

B. Whether the President knew about a judge's and the Judiciary-NSA's wrongdoing ol:98

i. The President Obama-Justice Sotomayor query & the *Follow the money!* investigation..... ol:98

C. Requested action ol:99

67. What Journalists Stand to Gain From Investigating Two Unique National Stories of wrongdoing at the top of government: the attention of a growing outraged audience; credit for issues that dominate the mid-term, primary, and presidential elections campaigns, & recognition for launching a civic movement that forces a new *We the People*-government relation where the masters assert their right to hold all their public servants accountable: *the People*'s Sunrise; 29jul14..... ol:100

A. Scandals based on abuse of discretionary power v. two unique national stories involving criminal wrongdoing for self-benefit ol:100

i. The President Obama-Justice Sotomayor story & the *Follow the money!* investigation ol:100

B. Detailed grounds for investigating J. Sotomayor for wrongdoing ol:100

C. Trojan horse investigation to find judges and others in coordinated wrongdoing ol:101

i. The Federal Judiciary-NSA story and the *Follow it wirelessly!* investigation ol:101

D. Ambitious journalists able to think strategically ol:101

68. Preparing and posting a pdf file that works like a downloadable website that remains on the reader's computer for easy access and personalization; and strategy and platform to pursue judicial wrongdoing and reform; 29jul14..... ol:102

A. The parts of the link: a website + a pdf file..... ol:102

1) Some benefits for readers from downloading a pdf file ol:102

B. References as active blue text links, types, and format ol:103

1) References to sections and paragraphs within the file ol:104

2) References to end- and footnotes ol:104
C. Bookmarks ..... ol: 104
D. Table of Contents ..... ol: 105
E. The importance of avoiding non-working referential and navigational features ol:106
1) Manually making links upon conversion to a pdf file ol:106
2) Broken links ol:106
3) Unavailable pages ol:107
4) Ensuring the functionality of the links between table of contentspage numbers and their corresponding text ol:107
F. Distributing the pdf file as an attachment or as a downloadable file ol:107
1) Disadvantages of distributing the pdf file as an attachment ol:108
2) Distributing a pdf file by making it downloadable from the cloud ol:108
69. Forming a bipartisan team of professionals and candidates for political office who are committed to exposing judges' wrongdoing and advocating judicial reform ..... ol: 109
A. The conceptual foundation and strategy for exposing judges' wrongdoing ol:109
B. Queries about implementing the strategy and developing the platform ol:110
i. The P. Obama-Justice Sotomayor story and the Follow the money! investigation ol:110
ii. The Federal Judiciary-NSA story and the Follow it wirelessly! investigation ol:110
70. Press release of Judicial Discipline Reform proposing the journalistic investigation of two unique national stories; 5aug14 ..... ol:111
71. How a politician running on a platform of exposing judges' wrongdoing and advocating judicial reform can obtain support from the victims of wrongdoing judges and graduate students who want to impress potential employers: a proposal for making presentations at graduate schools and recruiting students for innovative research and investigative work in the public interest that also supports an electoral campaign; 23jul14 ..... ol:112
A. Contribution to the reputation of the team to run venture and Institute ol:112

B. The enemies of judges can contribute to your campaign money, volunteered work, word of mouth support, and votes ol:112

1) Development of a strategic alliance with radio and TV talkshow hosts ol:113

C. Students want to prove themselves to land the best first job and can work hard to make a scoop on their and your behalf ol:113

D. Proposed action ol:114

72. Research and Investigative Activities that Professional and Citizen Journalists and Students Taking a Course or Practicum Can Conduct to Expose Judges' Wrongdoing and Advocate Judicial Reform; 30july14 ..... ol:115

i. The President Obama-Justice Sotomayor story & the *Follow the money!* investigation ol:115

ii. The Federal Judiciary-NSA story and the *Follow it wirelessly!* investigation ol:115

A. Additional investigative activities to propose to potential investigators ol:116

B. The need to work professionally and disseminate the findings effectively ol:118

73. What is entailed in membership in the team of professionals formed to expose judges' wrongdoing, and advocate judicial reform; 4aug14 ..... ol:119

74. Letter of Dr. Cordero to HR Candidate for the Harrisburg District in Pennsyvania Andy Ostrowski; 19jun14 ..... ol:121

A. An inoculating disclosure that gets you neither readers' sympathy nor votes ol:121

B. A homepage that fails to make readers feel that you represent them ol:121

C. Voters treated as a jury to be enlightened and made to care about the most important person: themselves ol:122

D. Public outrage: not to grow grassroots in your support, but to develop a civic movement in defense of *We the People*…whom you lead in Congress ol:123

i. The President Obama-Justice Sotomayor story and the *Follow the money!* investigation ol:123

ii. The Federal Judiciary-NSA story and the *Follow it wirelessly!* investigation ol:124

E. Development of an outraged national public into a civic movement of masters that hold their servants accountable: *the People*'s Sunrise ol:124

F. Proposal for concrete and realistic action ol:124

75. Dr. Cordero to Att. Tatiana Neroni, Mr. Ostrowski, and Potential Members of the Team to Expose Judges' Wrongdoing; 8aug14 ..... ol:125
A. People's interests in campaign focus, not lawyers' problems with judges ol:125
B. Appealing to the natural allies of exposers of judges: their wrongdoing victims ol:126
76. Dr. Cordero to Mr. Colin Wilson of the Dignity Alliance in Scotland proposing a 3-step plan of action to expose judges' wrongdoing and reform judiciaries; 18aug14 ..... ol:127
A. Read the study of the U.S. Federal Judiciary and develop a similar one for your local judiciary ol:127
B. Establish the state of your judiciary by identifying the salient, objective elements of coordinated judicial wrongdoing ol:127
C. Propose exposing judges' wrongdoing by pursuing outside the courts a unique case capable of outraging the public and stirring it into reformative action ol:129
1) Avoiding judges-judging-judges futility through extra-judicial action ol:129
2) Trojan horse strategy: a uniquely outrageous case that leads to the circumstances enabling coordinated wrongdoing throughout the judiciary ol:129
3) Legislated, non-discretionary, reform, and constitutional amendments ol:129
4) From presentations of judges' wrongdoing evidence to the *People*'s Sunrise ol:130
77. Advice on how to obtain pro bono legal advice; 19aug14 ..... ol:131
A. Strategy to receiving legal help: giving a valuable story ol:131
B. Crafting your legal statement: a story valuable to the listener ol:131
1) Opening sentence ol:132
2) Explanatory statement ol:132
3) Closing statement ol:132
4) Questions and answers ol:132
C. Places where to obtain pro bono legal assistance ol:133
D. Your effort shows how much you value and deserve their assistance ol:134
E. My request to you ol:134

78. First, Advocates of Honest Judiciaries should join forces to inform and outrage the public concerning wrongdoing judges, cause their resignation or removal, and then advocate new judicial accountability legislation; 23aug14 ..... ol:135

A. Timing: the public must be informed of the nature, extent, and gravity of judges' wrongdoing before politicians adopt window dressing provisions ol:135

1) Wrongdoing judges now on the bench will still be there to misapply in self-interest any new statutory and constitutional provisions ol:135

2) Politicians who do not investigate for wrongdoing 'their men and women on the bench' will not adopt effective provisions against them ol:135

3) Only an informed and outraged public can force wrongdoing judges out of the bench and hold the remaining and new judges accountable ol:136

B. The time is now, before the elections and a constitutional convention, for us to join forces to inform and outrage the people ol:137

79. Personal local stories v. two unique national stories worth pursuing; 1sep14 ..... ol:138

A. Victims of judges' wrongdoing are only interested in telling their personal story, not in working toward judicial reform ol:138

1) Only a public outraged at judges' coordinated wrongdoing and threatening to oust politicians can force them to investigate judges ol:139

B. Journalists are afraid of taking on the powerful class of retaliation-prone judges and conniving politicians ol:139

C. Two courageous and prominent journalists to persuade to investigate judges' wrongdoing through two unique national stories ol:139

1) Confronting journalists with the moral question of their commitment to their professional values and public interest, watchdog mission ol:140

2) When contacting journalists, the advancement of their professional and personal interest should be emphasized, not ours in our cases ol:140

D. Plan of action that offers a reasonable expectation of redress of grievances against judges and reform of the federal and state judiciaries ol:141

80. Organizing people to take action and talkshows to become a media force

for judicial wrongdoing exposure and reform; 6oct14 ..... ol:142

A. Letters from which to choose one for the target audience and purpose ol:142

B. Turning the sorrow and understanding of a dire situation into sources of strength to become a reluctant hero ol:142

C. Improvising yourself as a community leader and becoming better at it as you go ol:143

D. From contributing generally to judicial exposure and reform to organizing talkshows into a Coalition for Justice ol:144

1) Concentrating on the media niche of talkshows by highlighting the passionate audience to be gained if they join the judicial exposure and reform effort ol:144

2) The encouraging example of a millennial injustice that was changed by courageous and determined women ol:145

81. Strategic thinking to turn talkshows into rallying points for those who have experienced judges' unaccountability and consequent riskless wrongdoing, and who can implement a realistic plan of action, which aims to expose judges' wrongdoing, outrage the public, and cause it to make such wrong-doing a decisive issue of the mid-term, primaries, and presidential election campaigns: From a talkshow to a civic movement that brings about public servants' accountability to *We the People: The People*'s Sunrise; 5oct14 ..... ol:146

A. An anecdote that shows a talkshow's potential for empowering *the People* ol:146

1) A leader giving direction out of a problem, not a beggar asking for pity ol:146

B. Appearance segments: problem presentation, plan of action, audience reaction ol:147

1) Scene setup: presenting causes and forms of judicial wrongdoing ol:147

¶6. Connivance between politicians and judges ol:147

¶8. Pervasive secrecy ol:147

¶9. Retaliation of judges ol:147

¶10. Forms of wrongdoing ol:147

2) Laying out a concrete and realistic plan of action ol:147

3) Your and the audiences' experience of judges' wrongdoing ol:148

a. Your and the audiences' experience of judges'

wrongdoing ol:148
b. Take calls from the public ol:148
C. Using the talkshow to appear as professionals and leaders ol:148
D. What the talkshow host stands to gain: a new audience to be tapped and developed ol:149
E. Launching a generalized media investigation of judicial wrongdoing ol:149
82. Strategic thinking to contact journalists and media outlets, and others with professional skills to form a team to pursue judicial wrongdoing exposure and reform by organizing presentations at graduate schools and talkshows to recruit students for investigation and attract investigative journalists to join it; 14oct14 ..... ol:150
A. Journalists' reluctance to investigate judges: the all-but sealed result of being sued for defamation by a judge ol:150
B. Retaliation deterrence and journalistic attraction in two unique national stories involving judges in criminal conduct ol:151
C. The opportuneness of investigating stories that will outrage voters the most and afford one party an interest in protecting the journalists ol:151
D. Organizing presentations at graduate schools and talkshows to start the investigation and attract journalists to join it ol:152
E. Why it is more effective to use the term "wrongdoing" than RICO ol:153
83. Avoiding irrationality in trying to expose judicial wrongdoing through common type state lawsuits: an out-of-court media strategy and two unique national stories; 22oct14 ..... ol:154
A. The need to avoid the irrational behavior of doing the same things in the expectation of obtaining a different result ol:154
1) The need to expose the circumstances enabling wrongdoing in a judiciary ol:154
2) A case similar to thousands of others does not attract the necessary attention of politicians and the nation and neither does a state case ol:155
3) The media's indispensable investigative and information-disseminating work, drawn in its interest first to the federal, then to the state, judiciaries ol:155
4) Operation Greylord is not precedent for the proposition that laypeople filing cases in court can expose wrongdoing pervading a judiciary ol:156

B. An out-of-court strategy centered on the investigation of two unique national cases that will expose the circumstances enabling judicial wrongdoing ol:156

1) The action that you can take to implement the out-of-court strategy for judicial wrongdoing exposure and reform ol:157

84. Sources of authority that impose a duty of accountability on judges and that can be invoked when suing a judge for wrongdoing, but that judges have supplanted with their self-serving doctrine of judicial immunity and abusive practices to the same effect; and an out-of-court strategy to expose judges' wrongdoing and bring about judicial reform; 10nov14 ..... ol:158

Table of Contents ol:158

A. How federal judges are unaccountable in practice and engage in wrongdoing risklessly ol:159

B. Sources of authority that establish the accountability of federal judges ol:160

C. What drives judges to immunize judges sued for wrongdoing and afford them passive protection through their silence ol:166

D. Judges' active protection of their colleagues through practices that have the effect of immunizing them from their duty of accountability ol:169

E. Politicians in connivance with judges have allowed them to become unimpeachable, unsuable Judges Above the Law ol:172

F. From unaccountability to riskless wrongdoing, coordination, and schemes, to a Federal Judiciary that is the safe haven of wrongdoing judges ol:173

G. Suing judges is an exercise in futility because judges judging judges will make suits fail: an out-of-court strategy for judicial wrongdoing exposure and reform ol:174

85. Dr. Cordero to Newsday Editor Deborah Henley and Journalists Sandra Peddie and Will Van Sant; 8dec14 ..... ol:176

A. The President Obama-Justice Sotomayor story & the *Follow the money!* investigation ol:176

B. The Federal Judiciary-NSA story and the *Follow it wirelessly!* Investigation ol:176

86. The Journalistic Investigation of the Two Unique National Stories can so outrage the national public as to stir it up to force official investigations by DoJ-FBI and Congress and judicial reform while enhancing the reputation and revenue of the journalists and media outlet that set the process in motion; 8dec14 ..... ol:177

A. Concrete, verifiable, and reasonable grounds for investigating Justice Sotomayor ol:177

B. Cost-benefit analysis that prioritizes the stories to investigate & implements a strategy ol:178

C. *Follow the money!* with the International Consortium of Investigative Journalists ol:179

D. Rewards for journalists that replace Judges Above the Law by Equal Justice Under Law....ol:179

87. When A Judge Contributes As An Insider Information and Ideas to Exposing Judicial Wrongdoing And Bringing About Judicial Reform; 23dec14 .... ol:180

A. Connecting to contribute information and ideas to judicial honesty and reform ol:180

B. The kind of wrongdoing within the scope of this proposal and its main features ol:180

1) Subjective discretionary power is excluded from the scope.... ol:180

2) Scope of wrongdoing limited to objective wrongful activity ol:180

3) Motive, opportunity, and means, and enabling circumstances of wrongdoing.... ol:181

4) Forms of judicial wrongdoing involving criminal and unethical activity ol:181

C. The elements of judicial reform.... ol:181

D. The model of confidentiality: Deep Throat and how he became a historic figure ol:182

E. Your loyalty to *We the People* as required by judicial integrity ol:182

1) Out-of-court strategy for judicial wrongdoing exposure and reform ol:183

2) Taking action to implement the strategy; and its expected unfolding ol:183

88. Dr. Cordero to university professors to propose a joint investigation of federal judges' wrongdoing, the bringing into it of other media outlets, and the publication of expository articles; 2jan15 .... ol:184

A. Ms. Anya Schiffrin, Director of the International Media, Advocacy and Communications Specialization at the School of International and Public Affairs (SIPA), Columbia University; 2jan15 .... ol:184

B. Professor Sheila Coronel, Dean of Academic Affairs and Director of the Toni Stabile Center for Investigative Journalism at Columbia

University Graduate School of Journalism; 2jan15 ..... ol:185
89. Dr. Cordero's follow-up letter to SIPA Director Schiffrin; 13jan15 ..... ol:186
A. Exposing the circumstances that enable abuse and corruption ol:186
B. The best opportunity to expose abuse and corruption in government ol:187
C. Facing the media's responsibility for judges' abuse and corruption ol:187
D. What you can do to take the opportunity to expose abuse and corruption ol:187
90. Dr. Cordero's follow-up letter to Investigative Journalism Professor Coronel; 17jan15 ..... ol:188
A. "Groundbreaking reporting" through the proposed two unique national stories ol:188
B. Journalists have failed their duty to inform people about judges' wrongdoing ol:188
C. The nature of change by *the People* through information by the media ol:189
D. Your action to outrage and inspire the people through media information ol:189
91. Institutionalized Wrongdoing in the Federal Judiciary of the U.S. How advocates of honest judiciaries and journalists can work together to implement a strategy that resorts to two unique national stories to expose it, outrage the national public, and cause the public to force campaigning politicians to adopt judicial reform, thus setting an example that can be followed in other countries; 30jan15 ..... ol:190
Introduction to evidence of wrongdoing and proposal to investigate it ol:190
A. The President Obama-Justice Sotomayor story and the *Follow the money!* investigation ol:191
B. The Federal Judiciary-NSA story and the *Follow it wirelessly!* Investigation ol:192
C. A proposal intended to give practical meaning to a tenet of our democracy ol:192
D. Strategy for exposing a wrongdoing judiciary, not individual rogue judges ol:193
E. Concrete, verifiable, and reasonable grounds for investigating the two stories ol:194
1) The search for J. Sotomayor's concealed assets ol:194

2) The *DeLano* case and the bankruptcy fraud scheme run by judges ol:194
3) The systematic covering up of peers' wrongdoing ol:195
4) Connivance of politicians with 'their judges on the bench' ol:195
5) The Federal Judiciary' interference with its critics' communications ol:196
6) Failure to "avoid even the appearance of impropriety" ol:196

F. Optimal economic, social & political context for the two unique national stories ol:196
1) Best context for journalists and strategic thinking advocates ol:197

G. Presentations to inform of and outrage at judicial wrongdoing and reform ol:197

H. Persuading the media to investigate the two unique national stories ol:199
1) Journalists can make scoops that establish their names nationally ol:199
2) Media outlets can advance their commercial interests through the stories ol:199

I. From a journalist leader to a Watergate-like generalized media investigation ol:200

J. From a media to official investigations and on to reform by *the People*'s Sunrise ol:201

K. Pioneers of judicial unaccountability reporting become Champions of Justice ol:201

92. Seminar slides: Exposing Institutionalized Wrongdoing in the Federal Judiciary: A strategy for Advocates of Honest Judiciaries and Journalists; 3feb15 ..... ol:202

A. Title page ol:202
B. The Study of the Federal Judiciary and Its Judges ol:203
C. Key Official Statistics ol:204
D. The Enabling Circumstances of Wrongdoing ol:205
E. Strategy to Expose Institutionalized Wrongdoing in the Federal Judiciary ol:206
F. Two Unique National Stories ol:207
G. The President Obama-Justice Sotomayor story ol:208
H. The Federal Judiciary-NSA story ol:209

I. Implementing the Strategy ol:210
J. Principles of Judicial Reform ol:211
K. What We Can Do Together ol:212
L. What We Endeavor To Obtain ol:213

93. Dr. Cordero's follow-up letter to Newsday Editor Henley to propose that she afford him the opportunity to make a presentation of the two unique national stories that Newsday can further investigate thanks to the expertise that it gained while investigating and uncovering corruption among NY state judges; 7feb15 ..... ol:214

94. Dr. Cordero to Reporter Sharyl Attkisson and Judicial Watch Attorney Michael Bekesha to propose a presentation to them of the two unique national stories in light of their acknowledgment that their suit against the U.S. Department of Justice for documents that would prove DoJ's spying on her computers is unlikely to be produce them, which would leave them without the evidence on which their $35 million claim against DoJ is predicated; 9feb15 ..... ol:215

Endnotes ol:216

95. Dr. Cordero to the Chief Justice of the Alabama Supreme Court Roy S. Moore, who defied a federal court order directing probate judges to issue marriage licenses to same-sex couples, stating that they have harmonious interests that they can help advance receiprocally and proposing that the Chief Justice use his attraction of journalists to persuade them to investigate the two unique national stories that can expose federal judges' wrongdoing and thereby expose their forfeiture of their authority to issue any; 14feb15 ..... ol:217

Endnotes ol:218

96. A Two-Step Strategy for Judicial Wrongdoing Exposure and Reform: First Inform The National Public, Building A 'Communications Alliance' With Talkshow Hosts, and Then Support The Outraged Public in Forcing Politicians to Undertake Reform That Empowers *We the People* To Ensure the Honesty of Judiciaries; 17feb15 ..... ol:219

A. Strategic principle and corollary of judicial wrongdoing exposure and reform ol:219

B. A two-step strategy: informing the public of judges' wrongdoing and supporting the demand of an outraged public for investigation and reform ol:219

1) Contents of the judicial wrongdoing information for the public ol:219

a. Descriptive elements that cause outrage ol:219

b. Analytical elements that enlighten the way to reform ol:220

2) Private individuals' reform proposal in support of an outraged public ol:221

C. Barriers to enforcing the judicial acts of a group of private individuals ol:221

D. The offer of presentations to inform and outrage the public ol:222

1) Presentations to develop a Coalition for Justice with talkshow hosts ol:222

97. Dr. Cordero to New York University Journalism Institute Professor Jason Samuels to propose as a Studio 20 project the investigation of two unique na-tional stories and the publication of a series of Emile Zola's *I accuse!*-like arti-cles denouncing unaccountable federal judges' riskless wrongdoing; 25feb15 ..... ol:223

98. How journalists and other professionals can expose judges' wrongdoing and advocate judicial reform by joining the investigation of two unique national stories; 3mar15 ..... ol:224

A. Salient manifestations of federal judges' unaccountability and riskless wrongdoing ol:224

B. Implementing a tenet of democracy and the principles of judicial reform ol:225

C. What the investigation of the two unique national stories can accomplish ol:225

D. An offer to make a presentation ol:225

99. Dr. Cordero to Judicial Action Group President Phillip Jauregui to point out that since Congress and law enforcement authorities do not investigate feder-al judges for objectively provable criminal conduct, they cannot be expected to enforce any new laws to curb subjectively alleged judges' activism; that the profile of judicial candidates will not prevent confirmed judges who are held unaccountable from legislating from the bench or engaging in self-beneficial wrongdoing; and that the proposed out-of-court strategy based on the further investigation of two unique national stories should be considered by affording Dr. Cordero the opportunity to present it; 12mar15 ..... ol:226

100. Joining forces to expose judges' wrongdoing and advocate judicial reform; and dividing labor to make presentations and mass email thereon; establish any interception of the communications of advocates of honest judiciaries; enable e-cloud retrieval of the study of the Federal Judiciary; and refurbish a website; 25mar15 ..... ol:227

A. The need to determine whether the emails between advocates of honest judiciaries are being intercepted ol:227

1) Interception of our communications is a criminal act under federal law and a violation of the Constitution ol:227

2) Evidence and precedent of interception of communications ol:228

B. Your offer to post some of my writings on your new websites ol:228

C. A file crafted to function as a downloadable website ol:229

D. My offer to present the strategy to you, your colleagues, and others ol:229

101. Title page for the section in third-party websites allocated to Dr. Cordero's articles on judicial wrongdoing exposure and reform; 25mar15 ..... ol:230

102. How advocates of honest judiciaries can network, particularly with politicians and journalists, to expose judges' wrongdoing and bring about judicial unaccountability reform: strategic thinking and practical requirements; 31mar15 ..... ol:231

A. Networking for reform to meet the need for avowed and unwitting allies ol:231

B. The evidence and opportunity that we offer politicians ol:231

1) The untapped voting bloc of victims of wrongdoing judges ol:231

2) To Republican politicians in their races against Democrats ol:231

3) To Democratic politicians fighting for their Senate leadership ol:231

C. Journalists to pursue a story that can dominate the election campaign ol:232

D. The requirements of networking effectively ol:233

1) Knowledge is Power: learning the facts is the foundation of networking ol:233

2) Contacting the network target in a professional way ol:233

103. The need for advocates of honest judiciaries to join forces to pursue judicial wrongdoing exposure and reform rather than just to reduce or eliminate taxes; 5apr15 ..... ol:234

A. A group for those interested only in reducing or eliminating their personal tax bill and the problem facing those interested in honest judiciaries for all ol:234

B. Judges' exercise of judicial discretion adverse to one's tax interest is neither corruption nor the basis for a strategy ol:234

C. The professionals needed by advocates to develop a Tea Party-like civic movement: *the People*'s Sunrise ol:235

104. The out-of-court strategy for judicial wrongdoing exposure and reform that appeals to journalists' self-interest to inform the national public of two

unique national stories so that outraged, it forces politicians campaigning in these elections to officially investigate judges and reform the Federal Judiciary; 5apr15 ..... ol:236

A. The out-of-court strategy for judicial wrongdoing exposure and reform ol:236

1) The superiority over filing complaints or suits against judges in court ol:236

B. Politicians forced to condemn and investigate judges' wrongdoing ol:237

C. Some journalists' investigation of a justice becomes a Watergate-like generalized, competition-driven, and first-ever media and Trojan horse investigation of wrongdoing in the Federal Judiciary ol:237

1) Investigating the circumstances enabling J. Sotomayor's wrongdoing..... ol:238

D. The national outrage in an electoral context at judges' wrongdoing will establish the need for substantial judicial reform ol:238

E. Request of action on your part ol:239

105. Statement on oral argument in a test case on holding a judge liable for disregarding the law and the facts and causing a pro se injury in fact; 16apr15 ..... ol:240

Table of Contents ol:240

A. The issues under review affect the ever growing number of pro ses and involve the liability of judges for causing injury in fact to any party ol:240

B. The facts show that the judge failed to 'hear' the party's oral and written arguments; and disregarded or ignored the law and the facts ol:241

C. The Appellate court should hold that the judge was tortiously irresponsible, discriminatory, and incompetent, and acted in breach of contract ol:242

D. Relief through which the Appellate court can set judicial accountability reform in motion for NY and the rest of the country ol:242

E. Your attendance in support of the principle that *We the People* are the masters and can hold liable judicial public servants ol:243

106. Introduction to the template for pro ses intent on orally arguing their case rather than chanting its requiem ol:244

107. Template that Advocates of Honest Judiciaries can use to argue the equivalent law in their respective jurisdiction, rather than their emotions or notions of "what's not right", when appearing before appellate judges on an appeal charging a judge below with disregard for the law and the facts; 16apr15 ..... ol:244a

A. The judge below committed reversible error by: ol:244a

B. CPLR 105(d): "A "civil judicial proceeding" is a prosecution…of an

independent application to a court for relief". Appellant is applying in this court for relief from a grievance resulting from the conduct of the judge below ol:244a

C. Judge denied P due process and equal protection of the law ol:244b

D. Court's duty under JC §100.1 "to uphold the integrity of the judiciary and its independence…from undue influence of relationships" to their peers, and under JC §100.3, to "perform the duties of judicial office impartially and diligently" ol:246

E. Relief should be granted: "no substantial right of Ds was prejudiced", CPLR 3026; P's right to default Ds and to "a speedy and inexpensive determination", 104, denied; and injury in fact ol:247

108. A two-pronged approach to exposing the wrongdoing of judges and their judiciaries: the out-of court strategy to outrage the national public, and requests in appellate courts to hold lower judges liable on equal protection grounds; 1may15 ..... ol:248

A. Out-of-court strategy pursued thru two unique national stories & a documentary ol:248

1) Documentary outrages the national public and forces campaigning politicians to investigate judges' wrongdoing ol:248

2) First rate documentary that helps *We the People* to assert themselves as the masters of judicial public servants ol:248

B. Template for requesting appellate judges to hold a lower judge liable ol:248

1) Presenting judges' wrongdoing as a question of law to the highest court ol:249

C. Contact us in your own and *the People*'s interest, and for a presentation ol:249

109. Journalists' participation in exposing judges' unaccountability and consequent riskless wrongdoing and advocating judicial reform; 13may15 ..... ol:250

A. The study of the Federal Judiciary shows that wrongdoing is its judges' institutionalized modus operandi ol:250

B. Out-of-court strategy for judicial wrongdoing exposure and reform: fundamentally different from a suit in court against an abusive judge ol:250

1) Strategy that applies the Al Capone gotcha tactic ol:250

2) Strategy focused on only two unique national stories investigated by journalists applying judges' own standard of conduct ol:251

C. Search for a courageous journalist that sets the implementation of the strategy in motion ol:251

1) Only an outraged national public can force politicians, especially if campaigning, to investigate judges and reform the judiciary ol:252

D. The offer of a presentation and its organization by a courageous journalist, who ends up as *the People*'s Champion of Justice ol:252

110. Dr. Cordero to Professor James A. Lupo, Director of the Northwestern Law Center for Practice Engagement and Innovation; 22may15 ..... ol:253

A. Proposal to give practical meaning to the innovation objective of the Center by pioneering judicial wrongdoing exposure and reform ol:253

¶1a. Presentation at video conference and/or life at the Center ol:253

¶1b. Multidisciplinary course ol:253

¶1c. Further investigation of two unique national stories ol:254

¶1d. Multimedia public presentation or conference ol:254

111. Statement in Support of A Proposal to the Northwestern Law Center for Practice Engagement and Innovation for judicial wrongdoing exposure and reform: How a pioneering, innovating entity can take advantage of a most propitious political time to expose both judges' unaccountability and their consequent riskless wrongdoing that so outrage the national public as to stir it up to turn their unaccountability and wrongdoing into a decisive issue of the presidential election campaign, which will make the public realize its power as *We the People*; and generate a niche market, a source of profit, and a national name for the pioneers and innovators: *the People*'s Champions of Justice; 22may15 ..... ol:255

Table of Contents ol:255

A. What the Center, its director, and his colleagues stand to gain from accepting the proposal for judicial wrongdoing exposure and reform ol:256

1) The exposure of judges' wrongdoing will lead to a flow of motions to vacate, reopen, recuse, etc ol:256

2) A niche market is created for knowledge, legal assistance, and investigations concerning judicial wrongdoing and a leading for-profit provider emerges ol:257

B. The multimedia presentation for the public and the presidential candidates can catapult the judicial wrongdoing issue into the campaign ol:258

1) Invitation to the multimedia public presentation or conference ol:259

2) Investigative query: What did they know and when did the

know it? ol:260

C. Timeliness of extending to judges the accountability and liability of priests, police officers, doctors, lawyers, soldiers, and members of Congress and the Executive ol:261

D. Judges do not have a status superior to that of other public servants and the rest of the public ol:262

E. Public outrage at the wrongdoing of judges is indispensable for holding them accountable and liable to compensate their victims ol:263

F. An outraged national public asserts itself as masters of all its public servants and imposes a new *We the People*-government paradigm ol:263

G. An Emile Zola's *I accuse!*-like denunciation of judges' wrongdoing made at the Center can cause the most judicial and social innovation ol:264

112. How judges are unaccountable and corrupted by their unaccountability and how to expose them by taking advantage of the presidential election campaign; 12jun15 ..... ol:265

A. Whether alleging that federal judges engage in wrongdoing is vague ol:265

1) 'Office politics' applied to judges to understand their conduct ol:265

2) Politicians hold judges unaccountable ol:266

3) Judges hold themselves unaccountable ol:267

4) Judges wield more power than any other public officers ol:267

5) The corruptive power of risk-free wrongdoing ol:268

6) Judges are most vulnerable to media accounts of their improprieties ol:268

B. Whether one must identify a specific wrongdoing judge to warrant an investigation of a judiciary ol:269

1) The investigation of Justice Sotomayor as a Trojan horse into the federal, and subsequently the state, judiciaries ol:269

2) An investigation of a justice can lead to judicial wrongdoing becoming a dominant issue of the presidential election campaign ol:269

C. Focusing on the people's interest rather than on one's personal interest ol:270

113. Dr. Cordero to Recruiters, Journalists, and Lawyers to form a team to implement a business proposal; 15jun15 ..... ol:271

114. Business proposal for tapping the news, publishing, and legal assistance market and the voting block of dissatisfied users of the legal system and victims of wrongdoing judges by taking advantage of the 2016 Campaign;

16jun15 ..... ol:272

115. Auditing Judges Exposing judges' wrongdoing by finding commonalities in their disregard of the facts and the lawthat reveal patterns of wrongdoingthat denies due process and equal protection of the law: When pro ses start thinking strategically, take their hands into action for justice, and by taking advantage of the presidential election campaign develop into a civic movement that hold judges and all other public servants accountable and liable to their victims; 20jun15 ..... ol:274

A. Anecdotic allegations v. pattern evidence of judges' wrongdoing ol:274

1) The use of statistics in court was introduced by Then-Attorney Brandeis ol:275

B. Parties joining forces to audit judges so as to advance their common cause ol:275

C. How a party can go about locating others wronged by the same judge ol:276

D. Meetings of parties are sessions for division of labor and getting work done ol:277

1) Tasks of the group of searchers of judicial wrongdoing pattern evidence ol:278

Parties ol:278

Judges ol:278

Other people ol:279

E. From groping for sense in a fog of data to becoming Champions of Justice ol:279

116. Table of the Documents Of Each Party to the Group Joining Forces To Search for Commonality Points in Their Cases That Reveal Patterns of Judges' Wrongdoing; 21jun15 ..... ol:280

117. Finding Commonality Points in Parties' Cases That Reveal Patterns of Wrongdoing of Audited Judges That Denies Due Process and Equal Protection of the Law; 21jun15 ..... ol:282

118. Auditing judges to expose their wrongdoing and advocating judicial reform as a reasonable alternative to flying outside the box of reality to talk about a suit at ICC, under RICO, in a class action, creating an organization, marching before a courthouse, or pursuing a personal local case; 23july15 ..... ol:284

A. 'Outside the box of reality': a suit in the International Criminal Court ol:285

B. The suggestion of a RICO suit against public officers comes from advocates with a box full of only good intentions ..... ol: 285

1) A well-meaning advocate lawyer made this statement: ..... ol: 285

2) A well-meaning layperson commented on it thus: ..... ol: 285

3) The need to think like a lawyer: attention to detail and stepping into the adversary's head ..... ol: 286

C. Pragmatic considerations about a class action: very expensive and risky ol:287

D. Walking in front of a courthouse will not chase away the wrongdoers inside ol:288

E. Advocates interested only in their personal local case cannot be expected to create an organization in the public interest ol:288

F. Thinking and proceeding strategically: auditing judges for patterns of wrongdoing and seizing the opportunity presented by presidential candidates desperate to stand out in an overcrowded field ol:289

1) Victims of the same wrongdoing judge joining forces to audit him for patterns of wrongdoing ol:289

2) From auditing a wrongdoing judge common to a group of parties to developing a civic movement for judicial accountability and reform ol:290

3) Taking advantage of presidential politics to turn presidential candidates into unwitting allies in exposing judges' wrongdoing ol:290

G. It is time to take action: Plans of concrete, feasible, and realistic action proposed to victims and advocates ol:291

119. How you can contribute to appealing to the national public to inform it about, and outrage it at, judges' wrongdoing by bringing to the attention of presi-dential candidates the huge untapped voting bloc of victims of wrongdoing judges, and helping litigants to audit the judges in their cases for evidence of patterns of wrongdoing, which can support a test case before the highest state court for holding judges accountable and liable to compensate their victims; 1aug15 ..... ol:292

A. Dealing constructively with proposers of marginal ideas to propose that they join in reaching out to the national public and in its interest ol:292

1) A counter-proposal to welcome the largest number of contributors ol:293

B. Reaching out to the national public through presidential candidates ol:293

1) Helping to make the case to presidential candidates by helping parties audit their wrongdoing judges ol:293

C. Retaliation will target mostly journalists and presidential candidates, rather than those organizing the presentation to them ol:294

D. New business can be the reward for the organizers of the presentation and supporters of the test case ol:294

Notes: 1-4 ..... ol:295

120. Preparing a test case concerning the public interest in judges' accountability and liability to compensate the victims of their wrongdoing for appeal to the highest New York State court; 2aug15 ..... ol:296

A. Newsday's exposé of wrongdoing in the Suffolk courts illustrates the strategy of my Auditing Judges and Business Proposal articles ol:296

1) The allegations of one lone pro se are dismissed out of hand..... ol:296

2) Strategy: evidence of patterns of wrongdoing to be gathered by a group of parties before the same judge ol:297

3) Read and implement the proposals for your judge ol:297

B. A test case on holding wrongdoing judges accountable and liable to compensate their victims ol:297

1) Assessing my qualifications: my study and interview; and your video conference for me to make a presentation..... ol:297

2) Your contribution to spreading the word can begin now..... ol:298

EXCERPT: from the brief by Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq., for permis-sion to reargue misapprehended and overlooked points and leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals concerning judges' misconduct, the judiciary's failure to supervise its judges, and parties' right to hold judges' accountable and liable to compensate them for the injury that the judges and the judiciary have caused them ol:298

Third order: Request for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals ol:298

121. A Strategic Thinking Analysis of The Idea Of Suing A Bar Association For Its Alleged Corruptive Influence Over the Courts and The Realistic Alternative of Auditing Attorneys and Judges In Search of Patterns of Malpractice or Wrongdoing; 6aug15 ..... ol:301

A. Judges and their relation to bar associations ol:301

1) Pressure on the judge presiding over a suit against a bar association ol:301

2) Pro ses suing a bar association complete the trifecta of an exercise in futility ol:301

B. A reasonably calculated alternative: auditing wrongdoing judges and malprac-ticing attorneys in search of patterns of wrongdoing or malpractice evidence ol:303

122. Introduction to The Template for Exposing Judges' Wrongdoing in a veryfia-ble, to the point, and professional way capable of persuading journalists and presidential candidates to expose judges' wrongdoing and call for nationally televised hearings; and intended as a foundational element of the future Annual Report of Judicial Wrongdoing in America; 9aug15 ..... ol:304

A. Template with a table to be filled out with relevant wrongdoing information ol:304

B. Template objectives: complete, standardized, and comparable information ol:304

1) Connecting excusable mistakes into a pattern of wrongdoing ol:305

C. Filled out templates as sources of categories of wrongdoing, a periodic publication, and persuasion for others to dare expose judges' wrongdoing ol:305

123. Template for Exposing Judges' Wrongdoing consisting of disregard of legal and ethical provisions, and material facts, or failure to "even avoid the appearance of impropriety" presented in a verifiable, concise, and professsional way capable of persuading journalists and presidential candidates to expose judges' wrongdoing and call for nationally televised hearings; and intended as a foundational element of the future Annual Report of Judicial Wrongdoing in America; 9aug15 ..... ol:306

124. How members of the media can lead the way from informing parties how to audit the judges in their cases, to forming a media coalition for justice, to reaching out to presidential candidates, to developing a civic movement for holding judges accountable and liable to compensate the victims of their wrongdoing; 17aug15 ..... ol:308

A. Media members forming a coalition for justice that develops into a rallying point for those dissatisfied with the legal and judicial systems ol:308

1) A template for victims to describe their case in a standardized format that facilitates comparison and the finding of patterns ol:308

B. Contacting the politicians who can benefit the most from the judicial wrongdoing issue: the presidential candidates ol:309

C. Networking to make possible presentations to presidential

candidates on why it is in their interest to raise the judges' wrongdoing issue ol:309

125. Proposal for one or more presidential candidates to raise the issue of unaccountable judges risklessly doing wrong in order to break out of the overcrowded pack of candidates and draw support from the huge untapped voting bloc of the dissatisfied with the legal and judicial systems; 18auf15..... ol:311

A. In practice irremovable, they are Judges Above the Law…and wrongdoers too ol:311

B. Tapping on the dissatisfied and abused by asking for their complaints ol:311

C. Giving the media two stories to ensure the reciprocal reinforcement of your and their covering of your judges' wrongdoing issue ol:311

1) Ensuing question and request to redirect Campaign 2016 and American governance toward public accountability and transparency ol:312

D. Offer to present the judges issue in your survival and the public interest..... ol:312

126. Making a documentary on the proposal for presidential candidates to raise the issue of unaccountable judges and thus draw support from a huge untapped voting bloc; 29aug15 ..... ol:313

A. Exposing abuses in the judicial system, not only in family court ol:313

1) *Money!* The most insidious corruptor and where it is found in the judiciary ..... ol: 314

2) Money is not at stake in child custody battles in family court 314

3) Without the motive of money, what is left is the means without malice of abuse of power ol:314

4) Abuse of discretionary power is very difficult to prove and very different from corruption..... ol:315

5) Logistics or budgetary cuts as the cause of alleged abuse of power ol:315

6) Some ways of showing suspicious conduct that raises "the appearance of impropriety" and forces the resignation from the bench..... ol:315

7) Using the easier to handle term "wrongdoing" rather than "corruption"..... ol:316

B. The advertisers with the farthest reach: presidential candidates covered by a host of journalists..... ol:317

1) Taking advantage of presidential candidates and their coverage by journalists ol:317

2) Approaching each presidential candidate with an offer to make a documentary on him or her exposing federal wrongdoing judges through two unique national stories ol:318

3) Networking to presidential candidates through the independent newspaper ol:318

127. Opportunity for journalists and media outlet officers to benefit from appealing to the huge untapped audience of the dissatisfied users of the legal and judicial systems; 1sep15 ..... ol:319

A. Actions that journalists and media officers can take to benefit from the issue of unaccountable judges who engage in riskless wrongdoing ol:319

1) A standard of showing easy to meet by journalists: "the appearance of impropriety" ol:319

B. Time is of the essence: approaching the candidates while they are still in the race and can benefit from raising the judges' wrongdoing issue ol:320

128. Turning a personal story of victimization by wrongdoing judges into a proposal for a presidential candidate to make of judicial wrongdoing exposure and reform a central issue of his or her platform and stump speech, and cause it to become a decisive one of the presidential campaign; 23sep15 ..... ol:321

A. Condensing a personal story to increase the chances that in his or her personal interest a presidential candidate reads its essence ol:321

1) The subject matter of your executive summary: what is representative of a national problem ol:321

2) The paper's structure: the 6 Ws, statistics, and requested action ol:322

a. Opening with a hook of Ws followed by the mechanics of hoW ol:322

b. Persuasive statistics ol:322

c. The analytical Why ol:322

d. Action Requested as closing: a position paper becomes a proposal ol:323

B. A presidential candidate that agrees to expose judges' wrongdoing can change the dynamics of the national campaign and make you nationally known ol:323

129. A business proposal for turning a profit by using knowledge discreetly and/or taking action openly regarding judges' unaccountability and consequent riskless wrongdoing; 19oct15 ..... ol:324
A. Unaccountability makes power absolute and corruptive, and wrongdoinggenic ol:324
B. Recruiting a team for the business venture of exposing judges' unaccountability and consequent riskless wrongdoing ol:324
C. There is money in holding people with a duty of care accountable ol:325
D. Other professionals' accountability is precedent for treating judges accountable ol:325
E. Taking advantage of the need of each of the all-too many presidential candidates to stand out and win over a huge untapped voting bloc ol:325
F. Recruiting and working with journalists and lawyers can prove profitable ol:326
130. Letter to Harvard Law School Dean Martha Minow concerning the School's arrangement with Ravel Law to digitize the Schools law collection and make it available to the public so that briefs can be based on the law…but to what purpose if judges do not read most briefs; 17nov15 ..... ol:327
131. White paper on common principles for Advocates of Honest Judiciaries to hold a video conference on becoming an effective group that exposes judges' wrongdoing and advocates judicial reform and gives rise to a national movement for judicial accountability and reform; 22nov15 ..... ol:329
A. The stages of dealing with a problem such as judges' wrongdoing ol:329
B. Judges' wrongdoing analyzed in a study based on official statistics ol:329
C. At the stage of finding a solution through the process of strategizing ol:329
D. A business-like conference based on a white paper on common principles ol:330
E. A conference aiming to build a movement for judicial accountability ol:330
132. White paper on common principles for the video conference of Advocates of Honest Judiciaries; 22nov15 ..... ol:331
A. Who we are and what we stand for ol:331
B. The circumstances enabling judges' wrongdoing ol:331
C. The need to inform and outrage the national public ol:331
D. The need for advocates with professional skills and attitude ol:332
E. The need for prudence and discipline focused on the single issue ol:332

F. More than money, we need powerful allies ol:332
1) Journalists and politicians as potential powerful allies ol:332
2) The power of victims of wrongdoing judges can be developed methodically ol:333
G. The strategy: to inform and outrage the public and place our issue at the center of the presidential campaign ol:333
H. The expected outcome of the video conference ol:334
133. A video conference to present alternative, unconventional ways based on strategic thinking and realistic action of exposing judges' wrongdoing and advocating judicial reform; 24nov15 ..... ol:335
A. Preparing to discuss the agenda of an action-oriented conference ol:335
B. Inviting others to a conference with an agenda of an novel nature ol:335
1) Not an academic conference for tank thinkers ol:336
2) Concrete, reasonable, and feasible proposals for strategists and doers ol:337
C. Preparing an alternative to Skype if needed to accommodate all discussing-advocates and listening-attendees ol:338
134. An invitation to a video conference in the general interest of Advocates of Honest Judiciaries; not an invitation to the founding meeting of an organiza-tion in anybody's particular interests; the agenda is set accordingly; 26nov15 ..... ol:340
A. An invitation to a video conference to present alternative ways of pursuing judicial wrongdoing exposure and reform, and its corresponding agenda ol:340
B. Tried and failed ways of pursuing judicial wrongdoing exposure and reform ol:340
1) Congress's failed attempt to reform the Federal Judiciary ol:340
2) Law professors' failed attempt to propose reforms to the Supreme Court ol:341
3) The states' failed attempt to amend the Constitution ol:341
C. Supporters of tried and failed ways must show their supporting research at their own conference ol:341
D. Emails to reveal commentators on what they could not bother to read and who cannot be reliable members of any organization to be founded ol:342
E. Conference to discuss novel action for effective judicial wrongdoing

exposure ol:342

135. A video conference to take novel, strategic action to expose judges' wrongdoing and lead to judicial reform; 26nov15 ..... ol:343

A. No swapping of personal, local stories about judicial victimization ol:343

B. A plan of concrete, realistic, and feasible action to expose judges' wrongdoing and advocate judicial reform ol:343

136. An opportunity to investigate the probable cause to believe that the Federal Judiciary and NSA have entered a quid pro quo arrangement to cover up judges' coordinated wrongdoing, such as their concealment of assets, including by intercepting the communications between advocates of honest judiciaries; 27nov15 ..... ol:344

A. The problem of words in my email text appearing joined in replies ol:344

B. The cancellation of my accounts by Google, Microsoft, and Dropbox ol:344

C. Proposal to investigate government interception of the accounts of advocates of honest judiciaries ol:345

1) The lawsuit of CBS Reporter Sharyl Attkisson against the Department of Justice for interfering with her computer ol:346

D. An invitation to a video conference on exposing judges' wrongdoing and advocating judicial reform through a novel strategy ol:346

137. What is and is not in the agenda of a video conference on exposing judges' wrongdoing and advocating judicial reform by a non-traditional, out-of-court, novel way based on strategic thinking for advocates of honest judiciaries to pursue jointly; 12dec15 ..... ol:347

A. The agenda of the video conference is not the traditional agenda of victims of wrongdoing judges and advocates of honest judiciaries ol:347

B. A novel agenda of concrete, realistic, and feasible actions reasonably calculated to make progress in judicial wrongdoing exposure and reform ol:348

C. The imaginative format of the video conference: the host and his guests as a lawyer addressing a grand jury ol:349

D. Attendees who inform themselves on pioneering a novel way to Equal Justice under Law and end up as national Champions of Justice ol:349

138. Downloading and posting the presentationon exposing judges' wrongdoing and advocating judicial reform; 28dec15 ..... ol:350

A. The oral presentation in an mp3 file ol:350

B. The written study of judges and their judiciary in a pdf file ol:350

C. The outline linking the presentation to the study ol:350

D. Offer to make presentations to inform and outrage you and *We the People* ol:351

E. Your choice and opportunity to become a Champion of Justice ol:351

139. Outline of the presentation on how advocates of honest judiciaries can join forces to pursue a series of concrete, realistic, and feasible actions identified through strategic thinking to expose judges' wrongdoing and lead to judicial reform that turns advocates into national Champions of Justice; 25dec15 ..... ol:352

A. Pragmatic two-fold objective: help parties and reach out to national public ol:352

B. Failure to make any progress in holding judges accountable ol:352

C. The circumstances enabling judges' wrongdoing ol:352

D. Traditional, tried & failed ways of complaining about judges ol:352

E. The need for out of the box, strategic thinking ol:352

F. A novel, out-of-court two step strategy to expose judges' wrongdoing ol:352

G. Natural and potential allies of advocates of honest judiciaries ol:353

H. Concrete, realistic, feasible actions: the three at the core ol:353

I. Effort to hold presentations on judicial exposure & reform ol:354

J. Actions for advocates to support judicial exposure & reform ol:355

K. Material and moral rewards ol:355

L. Your choice of approach and what you can do next ol:355

140. The need to research the background of legislators to determine their true interest in meeting with advocates of honest judiciaries to discuss investigating judges' wrongdoing and curbing the powers of their courts; and a preparatory role playing exercise ol:356

A. Interference with my emails ol:356

B. Thinking strategically to discover the interests of the legislators ol:356

1) Legislators' fear of becoming the enemies of judges ol:356

2) The need to research the background of legislators who profess an interest in curbing judges' wrongdoing ol:357

3) Illustrative queries when researching the connection of legislators to judges ol:357

C. Preparing to confront the legislators rather than appearing naïve ol:358

D. Searching for the benefits of wrongdoing, not for the errors of law ol:358

1) Illustrative queries when researching judges' character, motives, and benefits ol:358

E. Field investigation: talking to little people and cultivating Deep Throat confidential sources ol:359

F. Role playing your meeting with the legislators ol:359

1) The legislators ol:360

2) The complainants ol:360

3) The ghosts of the judges ol:360

4) The 'terminator' of the meeting ol:360

5) The audience ol:360

G. Meeting with students of journalism ol:361

H. Take your efforts to the national public rather than depend on legislators' overcoming their fear and conflicts of interests ol:361

141. Dr Cordero's proposal to presidential candidates to use crowd fact-checking and posting to attract the public to their websites and become Enlightening Leaders of an Enlightened *People* and Champions of Justice; 2jan16 ..... ol:362

Endnotes ol:363

142. Facts Against Fear: Placing the risk of terrorism in perspective by comparing it with other causes of death in America: a template for submitting verifiable data on a wide spectrum of subjects ol:365

A. Sources of additional data ol:370

143. Dr. Cordero to Verizon Communication CEO Lowell McAdam on the contents-based selective blocking of his email addreses and account ol:371

A. The blocking of incoming and outgoing emails based on their contents ol:371

1) Incoming emails blocked ol:371

2) Outgoing emails blocked ol:371

B. Probable cause to believe that Verizon is selectively blocking emails ol:372

1) The grounds for criminal liability ol:372

2) The grounds for civil liability ol:372

C. My account filters do not concern the email addresses being blocked ol:373

D. Request for a written formal reply from Verizon ol:373

144. Joining forces to expose judges' wrongdoing and their self-serving doctrine of judicial immunity, by taking advantage of presidential candidates' need for journalistic attention and voters' support; 25jan16 ..... ol:374

A. Jointly finding out whether Internet Service Providers are intercepting communications at the behest of third parties ol:374

1) A current $30 million lawsuit by a former CBS reporter alleging government interception of her communications ol:374

2) Determining whether judges are prevailing upon ISPs to intercept the communications of their critics ol:374

B. Judges' interest in covering up their concealment of assets ol:375

C. An outraged public can force politicians to expose judges' wrongdoing ol:375

D. Concrete, realistic, and feasible actions to expose judges' wrongdoing ol:376

1) Exposing by investigating ol:376

2) Exposing by networking and arranging presentations ol:376

145. Dr. Cordero to Sen. Bernie Sanders submitting two proposals for gaining the attention of journalists and the public by putting terrorism in perspective relative to other causes of death and denouncing judges' wrongdoing ol:377

146. On assisting in writing amicus curiae briefs; making a case to legislators though they reveal no intention to investigate *their* judges, and using in-court means to force a judge's disgorgement of wrongful benefits: wishful thinking v. strategic thinking and the limits of working pro bono; 17mar16 ..... ol:379

A. Writing briefs as amicus curiae and on specialized fields or out-of-state law requires a major investment of effort, time, and money ol:379

1) An amicus in the U.S. Supreme Court must contribute something new and even pay for it dearly ol:379

2) An amicus in a federal appeals court must obtain the consent of all parties; in any court, he must find and comply with the amicus rules ol:379

3) The difficulty and cost of accessing the research materials and law needed to write an amicus brief ol:380

4) In what way would the requested amicus curiae brief benefit from my work on judges' wrongdoing and allow me to expose it? ol:380

B. The request to recast a complainant's letter in legalese shows the insincerity of the assembly members who made it ol:380
1) An AG must be in good terms with judges to win cases & avoid reprisal ol:381
2) Victims themselves must expose judges by auditing their decisions ol:382
C. No even the best brief can force judges to walk away from their bankruptcy fraud scheme and its benefits ol:382
D. The practical realities of pro bono work and attorney's fees ol:382
147. Model Letter of Engagement: setting forth disclosures, standard of performance, attorney's fees and retainer, necessary work, arbitration, and applicable law ol:383
A. Establishing privity of contract between Dr. Cordero and Client Establishing privity of contract between Dr. Cordero and Client ol:383
1) Referential block to this Letter of Engagement ol:383
B. Purpose of the Engagement and this Letter ol:384
C. Bar membership; filing and appearing in court ol:384
D. Negative impact that judicial wrongdoing has on legal representation ol:384
E. Standard of performance ol:385
F. Dr. Cordero's fees ol:385
1) Hourly fee and retainer ol:385
2) Work necessary to attain the Engagement purpose ol:385
a. Reading the appealed-from decision and relied-upon papers ol:386
b. Discussing to determine reviewability and brief tenor ol:386
(1) Technical, outcome-determinative appellate review rules ol:386
(2) The amicus curie must comply with the review rules ol:387
3) Oral argument fees ol:387
G. Realistic expectations and best effort ol:387
H. Construction and application of this Letter of Engagement ol:388
I. Arbitration ol:388
J. Governing law and client's rights ol:388

K. Conclusion ol:388

L. Client's statement of acceptance of this Letter of Engagement ol:388

148. How Advocates of Honest Judiciaries and Victims of Wrongdoing Judges can expose judges' wrongdoing and advocate judicial reform by joining forces in a professional team to implement an out-of-court strategy that takes advantage of presidential politics and a justiceship nominee confirmation to insert judges' wrongdoing into the national debate ol:389

A. Making presentations to each presidential candidate on how to benefit from denouncing unaccountable judges and their riskless wrongdoing ol:389

B. The need to abandon failed ways of exposing judges' wrongdoing and join forces in support of a novel, out-of-court strategy ol:390

C. Those who never quit are the ones who turn millennial impossibles into current realities ol:390

D. The proposal for a multidisciplinary academic and business venture pursued by professionals ol:390

E. An example of professional research and analysis based on statistics ol:392

1) Statistics show blatant bias in the systematic dismissal of complaints against federal judges ol:392

2) Bias shown by statistics required by an act of Congress ol:392

3) The use of statistics in the federal courts traces back to Louis Brandeis, who eventually became a justice of the Supreme Court ol:393

4) The importance of statistics and their superiority over anecdotes ol:393

F. Concrete, realistic, and feasible actions to start the exposure and reform ol:393

V. Offer to make a presentation to expose judges' wrongdoing and propose a plan of action to achieve legislated judicial reform

145. Model letter to the student president of the class at law, journalism, business, and Information Technology schools to offer to expose judges' wrongdoing and propose a plan of action to advocate legislated judicial reform; 21sep13 ..... Lsch:1

146. A Presentation in the Public Interest of official statistics, reports, and statements pointing to abuse of power and secrecy in the Federal Judiciary; And a call for 'reverse surveillance' by We the People of judges and their Judiciary to expose them, cause public outrage, and lead to the media, the public, and voters' forcing historic reform that can be the start of a new We the People-government paradigm: the People's Sunrise; 21oct13 ..... Lsch:2

    A. Statistics on secrecy and abuse of power in the Federal Judiciary Lsch:2

    B. The statistics' implications for you Lsch:3

    C. Revelation of a unique story leading to reform in the public interest Lsch:4

    D. What you can do in the public interest Lsch:4

147. CUNY John Jay College of Criminal Justice Associate Professor Jodie G. Roure, J.D., Ph.D.; 9sep13 ..... Lsch:5

148. Dr. Cordero to Media Freedom and Information Access Clinic David Schultz, Esq., Levine, Sullivan, Koch & Schultz, NY; 21sep13 ..... Lsch:6

149. Dr. Cordero to Public Interest Center and Committee Director Rachel D. Andron, Esq. , St. John's University School of Law; 15sep13 ..... Lsch:7

150. Dr. Cordero to Yale Law School Rebellious Lawyer Directors Elizabeth Chao, Ifeanyi Ojukwu, Jinju Pottenger, Yenisey Rodriguez, Ruth Swift, and Megan Wachspress; 21sep13 ..... Lsch:8

151. The Thesis of the Study Exposing Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Riskless Wrongdoing Pioneering the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting and A Plan of Action to implement it that begins with presentations to introduce that reporting and advocate legislated judicial reform that can bring about a new *We the People*-government relation where the people 'surveil' their public servants: *the People*'s Sunrise; 12nov13 ..... Lsch:9

    A. The study's thesis and its reasonably attainable objectives Lsch:9

    B. Plan of action to expose federal judges' wrongdoing and advocate reform Lsch:10

    C. Becoming the producer of the presentation and of a Coalition for Justice Lsch:12

152. Dynamic Analysis of Harmonious and Conflicting Interests Shows The

Fallacy of Citizen Grand Juries as The Remedy to Prosecutorial Partiality, and Points to The Need for Strategic Thinking to Devise a Strategy For Exposing Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Riskless Wrongdoing and Advocating Legislated Judicial Reform; 30oct13 ..... Lsch:13

A. Citizen Grand Juries said necessary for impartially holding people accountable Lsch:13

B. Judges involvement in wrongdoing by commission and condonation ... Lsch:15

C. Prosecutors in conflict with judges: the means of judicial retaliation Lsch:17

D. Proposal for exposing judges' wrongdoing and leading to judicial reform Lsch:20

153. Dr. Cordero to Yale Law School Professor Judith Resnik in response to her article "Renting Judges for Secret Rulings" –which criticizes Delaware legislation intended to make state courts available for a fee to companies for solving disputes through arbitration behind closed doors– to offer to present to her and her students evidence of how federal judges already cloak themselves in pervasive secrecy and abuse their unaccountability to engage in self-beneficial riskless wrongdoing; and to propose to join forces to expose them, which can so outrage the public at judges as to force politicians to adopt and apply legislation that eliminates secret rulings and establishes citizen boards to ensure judiciaries' transparency and judges' accountability to *We the People* and liability to their victims; 16mar14 ..... Lsch:21

A. Judges ensure their unaccountability through secrecy and self-exemption Lsch:21

B. Causing exposure that outrages the public and forces politicians to reform Lsch:22

154. Dr. Cordero to CUNY Graduate School of Journalism Dean and Professor Sarah Bartlett to propose the production of a brochure and a documentary exposing federal judges' unaccountability and consequent riskless wrongdoing that emulates Emile Zola's *I accuse!* denunciation of official wrongdoing and Michael Moore's *Fahrenheit 9/11* documentary on abuse of power, respectively; 3may14 ..... Lsch:23

A. Proposal to pursue two unique national stories by producing a serial article and documentary with historic precedents Lsch:24

B. What each party can contribute to implementing the proposal Lsch:24

1) Your, your School, and your students' institutional capacity Lsch:24

2) Dr. Cordero's professional achievements Lsch:25

3) Federal judges' record of unaccountability Lsch:25

C. Consequences of the two unique national stories' provoking

national outrage Lsch:26

D. Reformative outrage elicited through journalism that serves *the People* Lsch:26

VI. The *DeLano* Case Course for undergraduate or graduate students..... dcc:1

155. Description for the Faculty of The *DeLano* Case Course dcc:3

156. Table of Contents dcc:5

157. Presentation of The *DeLano* Case Course and of the Disinfecting Sunshine on the Federal Judiciary Project dcc:7

158. Course Description for Students.....dcc:8

159. The Salient Facts of the *DeLano* Case.....dcc:9

160. Multidisciplinary Academic and Business Venture: Complimentary intellectual and professionals skills.....dcc:10

161. The Public Presentation of the *DeLano* Case Course: an imaginative and ambitious multimedia Brandeis brief presentation dcc:11

162. Teaching The *DeLano* Case Course.....dcc:15

- A. Table of Contents of the Instructions for the Instructor dcc:15
- B. Key Concepts Underlying the Course dcc:17
- C. Role Playing Structure of The Class dcc:18
- D. Sources of Course Materials dcc:18
- E. Materials to analyze as two sets of conflicting interests dcc:19
- F. Documents to be produced during the course dcc:20

163. Syllabus of the *DeLano* Case Course for a 15 week semester.....dcc:23

- A. Week by week classwork dcc:23
- B. Week by week organization of the public presentation of the *DeLano* case dcc:31

VII. Information for Literary Agents & Book Publishers

164. Dr Cordero to the Publisher of Peninisula Press, which published *Judicial Deceit*, 6jan14 .....a&p:i

165. Letter to literary agents and book publishers .....a&p:1

166. Table of Contents .....a&p:2

167. Footnotes .....a&p:3

168. Information For Literary Agents And Book Publishers To Evaluate The Merits of the Manuscript Exposing Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Riskless Wrongdoing; Pioneering the news and publishing field of judicial

unaccountability reporting ..... a&p:5

A. Manuscript's subject matter ..... a&p:5

B. Manuscript's sources and thesis ..... a&p:5

C. Judges' unaccountability and consequent riskless wrongdoing ..... a&p:6

D. Manuscript's 1st purpose: to lay out the strategy for exposing judicial unaccountability and consequent riskless wrongdoing ..... a&p:8

E. Manuscript's 2nd purpose: to propose articulated phases for pioneer-ing judicial unaccountability reporting and developing it as a news & publishing field ..... a&p:9

1) The market: an outraged public and its demand for news and publications ..... a&p:9

2) Starting phase: presentations of evidence of judges' wrongdoing ..... a&p:10

3) The subsequent phases ..... a&p:10

F. Reasonable expectations the manuscript offers agents and publishers ..... a&p:12

G. Length of the manuscript ..... a&p:12

H. What to include in the book and corresponding timetable for manuscript completion ..... a&p:12

I. Number of illustrations ..... a&p:12

J. Summary of sections ..... a&p:13

K. Table of Contents ..... a&p:13

L. Manuscript's Abstract ..... a&p:13

M. Marketing strategy ..... a&p:13

N. Author's resume ..... a&p:13

O. Competing or similar books ..... a&p:13

P. Sound investment in an author and writer with more than one book in him ..... a&p:13

Q. Offer to make a presentation of the project ..... a&p:13

R. Table of law related books and authors ..... a&p:14

S. Resume of Dr. Cordero ..... a&p:16

Early Publications ..... a&p:17

Exhibits

T. The Corruption Chronicles, by Tom Fitton ..... a&p:18

U. How Competition for Big Cases Is Corrupting the Bankruptcy Courts, by Prof. Lynn M. LoPucki ..... a&p:20

V. Excerpt with a summary of sections ..... a&p:21

1) The sections of the proposal: the evidence of unaccountability and wrongdoing, further investigation, and advocacy of judicial reform ..... a&p:21

2) From the initial presentation of the evidence to *the triggering of history!* ..... a&p:22

V. Developing a platform by making an offer to professional schools ..... a&p:23

Sample letter to professional schools ..... a&p:24

W. A message from LinkedIn augurs the development of a broad platform ..... a&p:25

"Congratulations! You have one of the top 5% most viewed LinkedIn profilesfor 2012" ..... a&p:26

Linked in email ..... a&p:27

VIII. Blurbs and Synopses of Creative Writings cw:1

The art of storytelling as a communication resource to arouse the imagination of readers for pleasure and jurors on duty and incite them to inspired action for everything that edifies character and builds good relations with people such as the noble cause of Equal Justice Under Law

1. Table of Contents cw:3
2. Blurbs of scripts and novels..... cw:5
3. Sample of synopses..... cw:7
4. Short story: storytelling a proposal for developing and marketing areas of academic excellence cw:32
5. Scenes from a drama..... cw:58

Blank

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris

Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org

2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. +1(718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

March 24, 2016

Exposing Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Riskless Wrongdoing

Pioneering the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting

Introduction: The goal: not just to expose wrongdoing, but also *to trigger history!*

1. The enabling conditions of judges' unaccountability and wrongdoing

1. It is estimated that the 2016 presidential election will cost well over $2,000,000,000, that is, over two billion dollars. We hear candidates running for public office at all levels in the federal and state executive and legislative branches as well as incumbents not running for reelection charge each other with having engaged in all sort of wrongdoing. Even members of the same party do that to each other. Given the enormous amount of money necessary to run an election campaign, the majority of candidates are said to be beholden to special interest groups, including superPACs, that are directly or indirectly supporting their campaign. They are not deemed to be motivated by the general interest of their constituencies, let alone the interest of the country, of *We the People*. Since we hear the accusations of wrongdoing and of big money buying campaign messages from the mouth of politicians themselves, never mind from those of reporters and pundits, no informed and reasonable person would be taken aback by the statement that 'politics is dirty' because wrongdoing is to be expected among politicians, including, if not especially, those who win elections. Yet, nobody would dare say that because wrongdoing is pervasive in politics it is to be tolerated and that politicians who engage in it should not be held accountable and punished if found to have done wrong, because 'politicians will be politicians'.

2. By contrast, even the suggestion in the title of a book such as this one that wrongdoing among judges is so widespread or grave that it can provoke public outrage and become a national debate issue can leave even informed and reasonable people skeptical. They seldom hear of judges accused of wrongdoing; the media do not report on wrongdoing in the judiciaries to be anywhere comparable to the level that is reached in the other two branches of government. In fact, the media hardly ever report on wrongdoing engaged in by judges, as opposed to commenting on their decisions in cases on issues that concern the public at large. Consequently, readers could wonder whether they are holding in their hands the scribbling of an exaggerated view of judges and their judiciaries by a fanatic with a grudge against them, or what judges would call 'a dis-gruntled loser' in court. Is it worth reading, let alone paying for it if that must be done first?

3. To answer that question briefly in this Introduction it suffice to set forth what logicians call 'the conditions of possibility' and what not only legislators and lawyers call 'enabling provisions', but also professionals that study individual and social behavior call 'enabling circumstances'. The first fact is that judges are recommended, appointed, nominated, confirmed, endorsed, and otherwise supported by or affiliated with precisely those politicians who are widely and justi-fiably deemed to engage in wrongdoing pervasively. Is it the experience of any average person, even one informed by only some years in grade school and the rest by life in the midst of society, rather than in a monastery or convent, that when wrongdoers have the opportu-nity to give power to somebody by putting him or her in an influential position they chose saints instead of people of their ilk who can pay them back by doing right and especially by being willing to do wrong? 'Birds of the same feather fly together'. Wrongdoers avoid dealing with people whom they deem "inflexible" due to their stiff integrity spine. So it is reasonable to expect people who become judges thanks to politicians to be as prone as them to wrongdoing and dedicated to promoting the interest of their past benefactors and current protectors of "*their* men and women on the bench'.

4. In addition to judicial wrongdoing being a direct result of the judicial selection process and conniving relation to politicians, it is also inextricably linked to what enables judges to perform as such. Let's take the case of federal judges, for their Federal Judiciary is not only the model for state judiciaries, but also the only national judiciary and, as such, widespread wrongdoing in it can outrage the national public more readily than wrongdoing in any of its state counterparts. Once more, let's assume that you, the reader, are an average person who lives and works among others. Can you imagine what would happen to you and those you care about if all your bosses:

    a. held their jobs for life with self-policing authority that enabled them to assure their impunity by dismissing your complaints against them; were in effect above investigation, never mind prosecution, and thus had no fear of suffering any adverse consequences from their wrongdoing, not even losing their jobs or even part of their salaries, because they enjoyed the unusual guarantee that their salaries could not be diminished;

    b. ruled on $100s of billions annually at stake in controversies between you and others; and

    c. operated in closed-door meetings and through decisions that were overwhelmingly unpublished; need not be followed, so they could be inconsistent and arbitrary; and in effect, not reviewable but could deprive you of your rights to property, liberty, and life?

5. Federal judges enjoy the job conditions of your 'bosses'. Did you instantly grasp that in that scenario it did not take even a second for judges to realize that they could do to you and those you cared about and in fact anybody else whatever they wanted and neither you nor anybody else could do anything to prevent it, much less force them to compensate you for the harm that they had caused you, for their compensating you would incriminate them? It is inherent in our experience from early on in family life and in any other social context that the big guy or a clique of influential ones who can bully us without being held accountable will bully us at every opportunity for the worst reason: because they can. In fact, if we were the ones in the position to bully others without having to account for it to anybody, we too may have bullied them at every opportunity. Power without limits becomes abusive. It is as part of nature and of the law of the jungle as it is still of the human character. It is also intuitive that there is no effective limit to the abuse of power if you have to complain to the bully about his or her bullying you. If so, you have no reasonable basis for expecting that either your complaint or you will be dealt with justly.

6. Our experience of the human condition is what renders so understandable what enables judges' wrongdoing: They wield the enormous power that comes with being the final arbiters of controversies and the arbiters of the limits of their own power. That constitutes the key enabling circumstance of their wrongdoing: unaccountability. No limits have been set on judges' abusive exercise of power because each of their victims has had to confront individually judges who operate collectively as mutually protecting members of a class in connivance with politicians. This begs the question whether such limits could be imposed by not only victims joining forces, but also a public informed about, and outraged at, both politicians and *their* wrongdoing judges; and by media that pioneered the field of unaccountable judges' riskless wrongdoing reporting.

2. The media's failure to report on judges' wrongdoing

7. There must have been at least as many wrongdoing federal judges as state judges in proportion to their total numbers. In fact, charges against both types of judges have been leveled by the public in hundreds of websites and Yahoo- and Googlegroups. They complain[1] about the judges' cor-

[1] This is how Author Larry Hohol's homepage, www.TheLuzerneCountyRailroad.com,

ruption as well as their arrogance, arbitrariness, and unaccountability. As for state judges, the complaints concentrate in areas such as probate, child custody, divorce, guardianships, foreclosures, landlord-tenant, employment, and traffic violations. Federal judges usually deal with higher stakes because cases before them concern matters so important as to be regulated nationally under federal law or to have attracted multistate parties. The higher the stakes, the higher the motive and the offer to corrupt a judge and the benefit from becoming corrupt. But material benefits that can be grabbed unlawfully are not the only motive for corruption. As shown above, power that can be exercised without limits leads to corruption by the nature of the human character.

8. To act on a wrong motive judges can abuse their vast decision-making power. No single officer of the other two branches can do what even one lowly single trial judge can, to wit, declare a law unconstitutional that a majority of the members of each legislative chamber has voted to pass and the chief of the executive has signed to enact. With that, the application of the law is suspended in the case at bar and maybe even within the judge's jurisdiction. If just two judges of a three-judge panel of a federal circuit court agree on the unconstitutionality of a law, they may render it inapplicable in all the states in the circuit. Even when a judge upholds a law, he can affect a very large number of people besides the parties before him. Through the precedential authority of his decisions, the way he interprets and applies a law can establish or influence the way other judges do so. Thereby he can impact the rights and duties of the people in his jurisdiction and well beyond it. Hence, it is accurate to state that a judge has power to affect not just the life of a defendant subject to the death penalty, but also people's property, liberty, and everyday life.

9. Power abhors idleness; it forces its use. Judges' vast power creates the conditions for its abuse. Yet, it is rare for journalists to investigate complaints against state judges brought to the media's attention by people claiming that judges disregarded the law and even the facts and behaved arbitrarily. Worse yet, it is almost unheard of for journalists to investigate a federal judge. Nevertheless, that is their professional duty. As stated in the executive summary of the report commissioned by Columbia Graduate School of Journalism on the future of journalism as it experiences tectonic changes in its structure and operation brought about by new technologies: "News reporting that holds accountable those with power and influence has been a vital part of American democratic life".[2] That way of life rests on the foundation of government, not of men, but of laws. It is dangerously undermined when the officers of the third branch, the judiciary, disregard the rule of law to decide cases wrongfully based on their bias, prejudice, interest in a conflict of interests, or without stating any reason, thus issuing ad-hoc fiats of unprincipled raw power.

---

describes his talk with Host Sue Henry as part of a Barnes & Noble Author Event about his book *The Luzerne County Railroad* on judicial corruption in Pennsylvania: "The scheduled 20 minute appearance was extended to two hours after the switchboard lit up solid with phone calls from listeners". It is quite rare for media stations to throw off their carefully matched schedules of shows and sponsors to respond on the fly to even overwhelming audience reaction to their current show. That this happened demonstrates that even within the limited geographic reach of an FM station, i.e., WILK-FM, 103.1, his story of judicial abuse of power and betrayal of public trust stroke a cord with the audience. This experience supports the reasonable expectation that people elsewhere would react likewise to similar accounts because judges have been allowed to engage in such conduct with impunity long enough to have victimized and outraged many people everywhere. They have become Judges Above the Law.

[2] Executive Summary by The Editors of Columbia Journalism Review, Strong Press, Strong Democracy, of *The Reconstruction of American Journalism,* a report released at an event at the NY Public Library; http://www.cjr.org/reconstruction/executive_summary_the_reconstr.php

10. The media have never started with the investigation for wrongdoing of a federal judge and kept investigating the conditions enabling the judge to do wrong. Nor have they ever gone up the judicial hierarchy to ask a question corresponding to one that entered our national political discourse more than a generation ago as a result of a journalistic investigation of one of the most powerful and influential men in our country: What did the President know and when did he know it?

11. That was the question that U.S. Senator Howard Baker, vice chairman of the Senate Watergate Committee, asked of every witness at the nationally televised hearings concerning the involvement of President Richard Nixon in the Watergate Scandal. The latter came to light because of two reporters with superior levels of the journalistic skills of perception, curiosity, and perseverance: Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein of *The Washington Post*. They wrote an article questioning how the so-called "five plumbers" caught after breaking into the Democratic National Headquarters at the Watergate complex in Washington, D.C., on June 17, 1972, could afford top notch Washington lawyers. Woodward and Bernstein were initially mocked for wasting their time on "a garden variety burglary". But they persevered in their valid journalistic investigation, an endeavor in which they were supported by their editor, Benjamin Bradlee, and the *Post* publisher, Katharine Graham. They found the source of the money to pay those lawyers in a 'special operations' slush fund of the Republican Committee for the Reelection of Nixon.[3]

12. Woodward and Bernstein's reporting set in motion a generalized media investigation of a "burglary" that appeared ever more like wrongdoing with the potential for a scandal at the highest level of government. The story kept feeding on readers' interest. A constantly growing number of journalists wanted a piece of the action and jumped onto the investigative bandwagon. Offer and demand in a market economy. Eventually they all contributed to finding Nixon's involvement in political espionage, abuse of power by setting the IRS and other agencies against political opponents, and illegal surveillance of those who voiced their opposition or participated in demonstrations against the Viet Nam War. Collectively they caused Nixon to resign on August 9, 1974.

13. Woodward and Bernstein were instrumental in holding accountable the most powerful executive officer as well as his White House aides; all of the latter were convicted and sent to prison. These reporters were rewarded with a Pulitzer Prize; and their account of the events in *All the President's Men* became a bestseller and the homonymous movie a blockbuster. More importantly, the generalized media investigation to which they gave rise helped reaffirm a fundamental principle of our democratic life: Nobody Is Above The Law. They validated the essential role that journalism plays in our society. Their keen perception of what makes an individual tic and the world turn and their never-ending curiosity about the enabling conditions of what they had already found out propelled their investigation forward as they relentlessly pursued their story wherever it led. Deservedly, they have been for over a generation icons of American journalism.

14. Yet, even Woodward and Bernstein have failed to investigate judges' wrongdoing despite the mounting complaints about it. So have *The Washington Post* and the rest of the media. Their failure is particularly blamable because they all have had access not just to the public's 'anecdotal' complaints against judges, but also to the official statistics of the federal and state judiciaries. These statistics should have prodded the indispensably perceptive and inquisitive minds of their journalists, editors, and publishers to analyze them critically and ask some obvious questions: What are the conditions enabling the behavior of judges underlying those statistics? What conditions for, and commission of, wrongdoing do those statistics reveal given human nature and the world we live in? What benefit has motivated judges to engage in or tolerate wrongdoing?

---

[3] *All the President's Men*, Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward; Simon & Schuster (1974); pp. 16-18, 34-44; cf. http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/WP_The_Watergate_Story.pdf

The **DeLano** Case

a hands-on, role-playing, fraud investigative and expository multidisciplinary course for undergraduate or graduate students

WITH

A SYLLABUS

setting forth

the work for the Classroom and

the Organization of the Public Presentati on

of lessons learned and findings made

for each of a semester's weeks

by

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Dr.Richard.Cordero Esq@ ¨ **.net**

RicCordero@v) # 1

Judicial Discipline Reform

Financial Disclosure, composed of report-filing peer judges assisted by Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts[10] members, who are their appointees and serve at their will(31§a)).

16. Knowing what you know now about what judges do routinely as follows from their own statistics, if you currently have a case in court or next time that you do, are you confident that they will bother to give you a fair and impartial day in court? After all, why should they bother since they know that if they do not you can only complain to their peers, who will dismiss your complaint with no investigation at all? Can you reasonably expect a more receptive treatment from the politicians that recommended, nominated, or confirmed those judges?

4. The evidence of unaccountability and wrongdoing, further investigation, and advocacy of judicial reform

17. Why have journalists failed to investigate the many complaints of judicial wrongdoing? Why have they disregarded even the official judicial statistics? Do journalists not want a Pulitzer Prize anymore? What can take the place today of Watergate's "garden variety burglary" and reveal itself through responsible investigation as the story of judicial wrongdoing that leads all the way to the Supreme Court and the president and the members of Congress that recommend, nominate, and confirm its justices? Can the public outrage force politicians to turn against 'their' judges and undertake effective, lasting judicial accountability and discipline reform? These questions require strategic thinking to be answered and they are the ones that this proposal endeavors to answer.

18. Section(§) A analyzes official statistics of the Federal Judiciary. They reveal that its judges abuse their unaccountable power as their means to pursue their money and other motives in practically unreviewable cases that afford them the opportunity to engage in riskless wrongdoing. These statistics are compelling because they constitute declarations against self-interest.

19. Section B illustrates those statistics with real cases that went from a bankruptcy court at the bottom of the federal judicial hierarchy to the top, the Supreme Court. They are outrageous because they show how wrongdoing pervades even routine legal procedures and administrative processes, runs throughout the hierarchy, and results from and gives rise to its most reassuring enabler: coordination among wrongdoers. Coordination is the most powerful multiplier of wrongdoing's effectiveness and thereby, its attractiveness. It ensures the wrongdoers' collective survival and returns higher profits since there is no need to spend resources in costly measures to avoid detection and punishment. Through coordinated wrongdoing judges have arrogated to themselves a status that no person in a democracy is entitled to: Judges Above the Law.

20. Section C explains how "wrongdoing" and "coordinated wrongdoing" as opposed to "corruption" are notions that encompass more conduct and impose a lower burden of proof to be borne by the proposed investigation of the §B cases. It describes the insidious explicit and implicit forms that coordination takes on. Moreover, it demonstrates the grounds in law and precedent for affirming that in spite of their coordinated wrongdoing, judges are the most vulnerable public officers to even "the appearance of impropriety". All this reliably supports the reasonable expectation for the proposed investigation to be concluded successfully and cost-effectively.

21. Section D proposes exposing current judicial wrongdoing through a *Follow the money!* and *Follow the wire!* investigations of the §B cases, collectively referred to as *DeLano*. The *DeLano* case itself was presided[19f] over by Then-Judge Sotomayor of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 2nd Circuit (CA2) in NY City(jur:20). She covered up for her lower court peers in that case. Now a justice of the Supreme Court, she will be covered by both her current[cf.144d] and former peers.

They must cover up for each other. Any investigation and exposure of their peers' wrongdoing that they tolerated, never mind engaged in themselves, would indict their honesty and the credibility of their commitment to the impartial application of the law; and refute their proclaimed sense of institutional responsibility for the integrity of the Judiciary and of legal process. It would give rise to a flood of motions to review their decisions for bias and conflict of interests. It could incriminate the top politicians that vetted them, had reason to suspect and the duty to investigate, even prosecute or impeach, them upon discovering probable cause to suspect their involvement in wrongdoing, but instead nominated and confirmed them as lifetime officers with the ultimate responsibility for interpreting the Constitution and saying national law. It would be a scandal. Public outrage would demand their resignation. Their agreement, let alone their refusal, to resign and the connivance of top politicians would create an institutional and a constitutional crisis. Thus, exposing J. Sotomayor's wrongdoing can expose coordinated wrongdoing in the Federal Judiciary and create conditions requiring judicial accountability reform. Hence the importance of the investigation. It can start in CA2(jur:106§c) and move on to law firms and financial institutions (jur:103¶232b); the D.A.'s office in Manhattan, NY City[160a], and the NY State Attorney General's Office[160b]; property registries(jur:102¶¶230a, 108¶244); a disciplinary committee[161]; on to Rochester[115b,159d], Albany[160c]; the District of Columbia[64,111], and beyond(jur:102¶230).

22. Section E. lays out articulated phases for exposing judicial wrongdoing and advocating reform by:

    a. pioneering the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting (jur:166¶365);

    b. opening a field of research(jur:131§b) on judges to be conducted by a team of professionals (jur:128§4) as part of a multidisciplinary academic and business venture(jur:119§1);

    c. teaching The *DeLano* Case Course based on its study plan and Syllabus(dcc:18§§D-F; 23);

    d. creating a for-profit institute(jur:130§5) of judicial unaccountability reporting and advocacy(155§e) of legislated(158§§6-7) accountability reform with citizen participation (160§8);

    e. promoting the development of a national movement(jur:164§9) of a people that hold as the foundation of their democratic government their right to Equal Justice Under Law.

23. Section F. offers to make a presentation of a) the available evidence of judicial unaccountability and wrongdoing; b) a proposal for developing the novel news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting and consucting further investigation; and c) the multidisciplinary academic and business venture that advocates legislated judicial reform.

5. From the initial presentation of the evidence to *the triggering of history!*

24. The above presentation can foreshadow the initial public presentation covered by the media. It can be made at a press conference or at another public event. For instance, the presenter can secure a journalism school's agreement to join his or her investigative effort as an academic project (dcc:1) and/or have him or her make the presentation as the keynote speech at the school's job fair or commencement attended by recruiters and editors from across the U.S. or covered by the media. In turn, they are likely to disseminate the presenter's statements and investigate them further. This can launch a Watergate-like generalized and first-ever media investigation of wrongdoing in the Federal Judiciary and then in the state judiciaries. It can lead to reform that holds

judges accountable. It starts with pioneering JUDICIAL UNACCOUNTABILITY REPORTING.

25. That chain of events is statistically realistic and commercially promising[4]: 2,021,875 new cases were added to the pending ones in the federal courts in FY10; and the comparable figure in the state courts for 2007 was 47.3 million![5] Since there are at least two parties to every case and annually 50 million new cases are filed in all courts, a minimum of 100 million people out of a population of over 300 million[6] go or are brought to court every year. They are added to the parties to pending cases. Additional scores of millions of people are affected during litigation and thereafter: friends and family, colleagues, clients, creditors, employees, shareholders, class action members, the stores that they patronize less or not anymore for lack of money, those who must bear lower protections or higher insurance premiums to cover money judgments or litigation costs, etc.

26. People involved in or affected by lawsuits form a huge media market. The media will want to reach them with a reliable story; journalists will want to get a name-making scoop. Neither will be held back by fear of retaliation, for not even judges can take on all of them at once. That is the strategy: To reach a huge market of people demanding news, punditry, and documentaries about a story of federal judges' outrageous wrongdoing because **a)** it has become a national story by showing that everybody can already be among the story victims; **b)** the American people have been outraged upon realizing that judges' wrongdoing is so coordinated, pervasive, and routine that it constitutes their institutionalized modus operandi; and **c)** people's clamor keeps growing for judges and their judiciary to be investigated officially and held accountable by Congress, the Department of Justice, and their state counterparts. A national story of judges who have turned their judgeships into safe havens for wrongdoing can have such an impact by exposing an unbearable betrayal of public trust and national identity: People raised by pledging every morning allegiance to the belief that we are "one nation, indivisible…with justice for all" find out that we are very much divided into Judges Above the Law and the rest of us, who get *their mockery of justice!*

27. Official investigations can lead to public hearings where that key question of our political debate is asked after being rephrased thus: *What did the justices know about each other's and judges' wrongdoing and when did they know it?* Those who set in motion the process leading up to its being asked before the riveted eyes of a national TV audience can become this generation's Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein and win the personal and professional rewards that they did. The media, public interest entities, and politicians who pioneer the presentation of the evidence of judges' wrongdoing can become the new iconic 'editors' and 'publishers' of a political system that reconstructs itself by holding even powerful, life-tenured judges subject to the foundational principle of our democratic life: All public officials are servants of, and accountable to, *We the People*. The courageous pioneers can be the Champions of Justice of a people convinced that their defining, inalienable right as Americans is to Equal Justice Under Law. *You can trigger history!*(dcc§11)

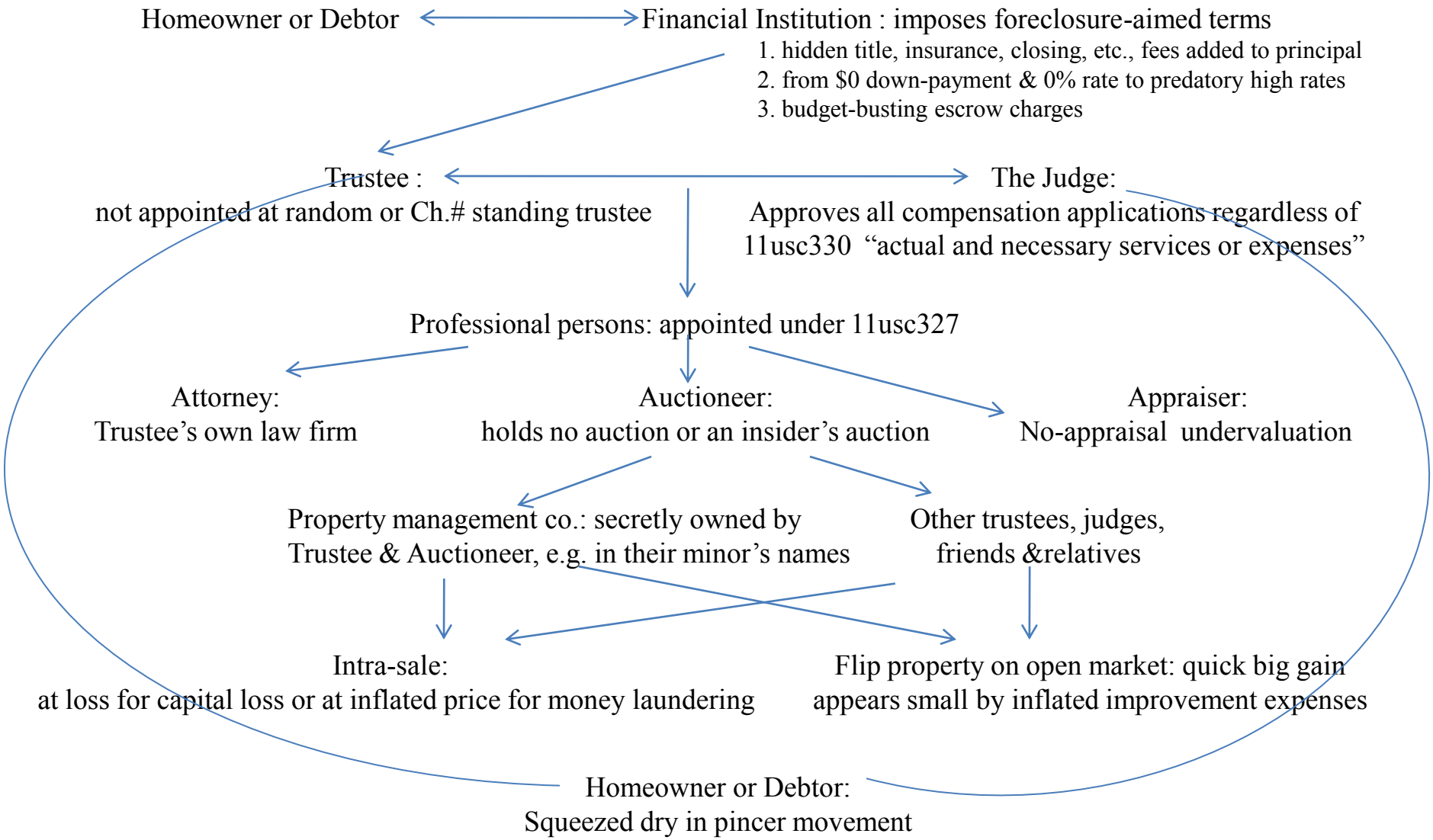
---

[4] Caseload for the 2010 fiscal year (1oct9-30sep10 FY10): 2,021,875 = Supreme Court: 8,205 + Court of Appeals: 55,992 + District Courts: 361,323 + Bankruptcy Court: 1,596,355; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/statistics&tables/caseload/1judicial_caseload.pdf

[5] In "An Interview with Chief Justice Margaret H. Marshall, President of the Conference of Chief Justices", The Third Branch, vol.41, no. 4, p.1 and 9; April 2009, Pres. Marshall stated that "[f]or 2007… the total number of cases filed in…state courts…was 47.3 million cases, not including traffic offenses. In other words, tens of millions of Americans experience justice—or the lack thereof— in state courts." http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/num_state_cases_07.pdf. Cf. http://www.ncsconline.org/D_Research/csp/CSP_Main_Page.html

[6] http://www.census.gov/main/www/popclock.html

Fraudulent Coordination
Among The Main Players In The Bankruptcy System



http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/graph_fraudulent_coordination.pdf

Judges' Systematic Dismissal Without Investigation of 99.82% of Complaints Against Them

Table S-22 [previously S-23 & S-24].Report of Complaints Filed and Action Taken Under 28 U.S.C. §351 for the 12-mth. Period Ended 30sep97-07 &10may8, Admnistrative Office of the U.S. Courts; http://www.uscourts.gov/Statistics/JudicialBusiness.aspx >year >Table [1]

Complaints filed in the 13 Cir. and 2 Nat. Courts	'96-97	'97-98	'98-99	'99-00	'00-01	'01-02	'02-03	'03-04	'04-05	'05-06	'06-07	'07-5/8	'96-5/8	n/11.6
Complaints Pending on each Sep. 30 of 1996-2008*	109	214	228	181	150	262	141	249	212	210	241	333	2530	218
Complaints Filed	679	1,051	781	696	766	657	835	712	642	643	841	491	8794	758
Complaint Type														
Written by Complainant	678	1,049	781	695	766	656	835	712	642	555	841	491	8701	750
On Order of Chief Judges	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	88	0	0	93	8
Officials Complained About**														
Judges														
Circuit	461	443	174	191	273	353	204	240	177	141	226	112	2995	258
District	497	758	598	522	563	548	719	539	456	505	792	344	6841	589
National Courts	0	1	1	1	3	5	1	0	0	3	4	0	19	1.6
Bankruptcy Judges	31	28	30	26	34	57	38	28	31	33	46	24	406	35
Magistrate Judges	138	215	229	135	143	152	257	149	135	159	197	105	2014	174
Nature of Allegations**														
Mental Disability	11	92	69	26	29	33	26	34	22	30	20	16	408	35
Physical Disability	4	7	6	12	1	6	7	6	9	3	1	4	66	5.7
Demeanor	11	19	34	13	31	17	21	34	20	35	22	5	262	23
Abuse of Judicial Power	179	511	254	272	200	327	239	251	206	234	261	242	3176	274
Prejudice/Bias	193	647	360	257	266	314	263	334	275	295	298	232	3734	322
Conflict of Interest	12	141	29	48	38	46	33	67	49	43	46	25	577	50
Bribery/Corruption	28	166	104	83	61	63	87	93	51	40	67	51	894	77
Undue Decisional Delay	44	50	80	75	60	75	81	70	65	53	81	45	779	67
Incompetence/Neglect	30	99	108	61	50	45	47	106	52	37	59	46	740	64
Other	161	193	288	188	186	129	131	224	260	200	301	225	2486	214
Complaints Concluded	482	1,002	826	715	668	780	682	784	667	619	752	552	8529	735
Action By Chief Judges														
Complaint Dismissed														
Not in Conformity With Statute	29	43	27	29	13	27	39	27	21	25	18	13	311	27
Directly Related to Decision or Procedural Ruling	215	532	300	264	235	249	230	295	319	283	318	236	3476	300
Frivolous	19	159	66	50	103	110	77	112	41	63	56	23	879	76
Appropriate Action Already Taken	2	2	1	6	4	3	3	3	5	5	3	3	40	3.4
Action No Longer Needed Due to Intervening Events	0	1	10	7	5	6	8	9	8	6	6	4	70	6
Complaint Withdrawn	5	5	2	3	3	8	8	3	6	9	3	5	60	5
Subtotal	270	742	406	359	363	403	365	449	400	391	404	288	4840	417
Action by Judicial Councils														
Directed Chief Dis. J. to Take Action (Magistrates only)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	.09
Certified Disability	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Requested Voluntary Retirement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ordered Temporary Suspension of Case Assignments	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.09
Privately Censured	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.09
Publicly Censured	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0.5
Ordered Other Appropriate Action	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	3	0.26
Dismissed the Complaint	212	258	416	354	303	375	316	335	267	227	344	263	3670	316
Withdrawn	n/a	n/a	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	7	0.6
Referred Complaint to Judicial Conference	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	212	260	420	356	305	377	317	335	267	228	348	264	3689	318
Special Investigating Committees Appointed	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	7	5	2	14	1.2
Complaints Pending on each September 30 of 1997-08	306	263	183	162	248	139	294	177	187	234	330	272	2795	241

*Revised. **Each complaint may involve multiple allegations against numerous judicial officers. Nature of allegations is counted when a complaint is concluded.

 [1]With statistics from 11may-30sep08; cf. http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/JNinfo/25Committee/2DrCordero-petition_25feb9.pdf

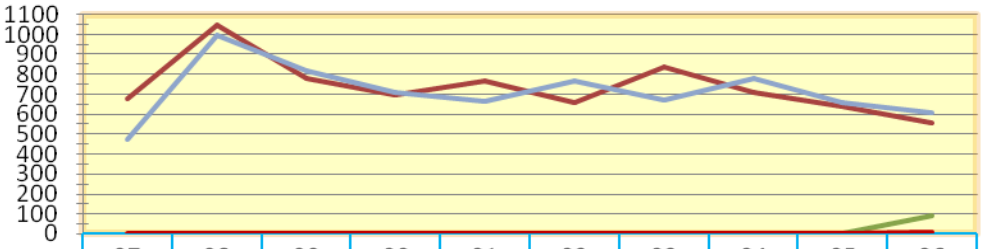
2nd Circuit Judicial Council's & J. Sotomayor's Denial of 100% of Petitions for Review of Systematically Dismissed Misconduct Complaints Against Their Peers & 0 Judge Disciplined in the Reported 12 Years[1]

Table S-22 [previously S-23 & S-24].Report of Complaints Filed and Action Taken Under 28 U.S.C. §351 for the 12-mth. Period Ended 30sep97-07 &10may8, Admnistrative Office of the U.S. Courts; http://www.uscourts.gov/Statistics/JudicialBusiness.aspx >year >Table

Data of Judicial Council 2nd Cir. for AO; 28 U.S.C. §332(g)	'96-97	'97-98	'98-99	'99-00	'00-01	'01-02	'02-03	'03-04	'04-05	'05-06	'06-07	'07-5/8	'96-5/8	avrg.
Complaints Pending on each September 30 of 1996-2008*	5	10	23	65	33	60	29	34	57	31	28	13	388	32
Complaints Filed	40	73	99	59	102	62	69	23	36	14	22	4	603	50
Complaint Type														
Written by Complainant	40	73	99	59	102	62	69	23	36	0	22	4	589	49
On Order of Chief Judges	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	14	1.8
Officials Complained About**														
Judges														
Circuit	3	14	23	9	31	10	8	4	7	0	6	1	116	9.7
District	27	56	63	41	52	41	49	15	23	10	12	3	392	33
National Courts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bankruptcy Judges	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	12	1
Magistrate Judges	8	8	11	7	17	10	11	3	6	4	4	0	89	7.5
Nature of Allegations**														
Mental Disability	1	9	26	2	5	4	6	3	3	1	1	1	62	5.2
Physical Disability	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	8	.7
Demeanor	2	2	2	3	14	3	4	6	0	0	0	0	36	3
Abuse of Judicial Power	25	30	7	29	28	57	20	6	3	0	1	1	207	17
Prejudice/Bias	32	36	34	28	24	40	20	35	43	28	30	5	355	30
Conflict of Interest	0	0	5	11	10	18	3	4	5	1	1	0	58	4.8
Bribery/Corruption	0	0	10	21	2	15	4	5	2	2	1	1	63	5.2
Undue Decisional Delay	0	4	0	11	6	15	9	5	8	2	3	3	66	5.5
Incompetence/Neglect	4	1	3	1	5	2	3	3	4	0	3	2	31	2.6
Other	0	11	3	5	0	0	4	33	80	38	47	14	235	20
Complaints Concluded	33	56	57	80	75	93	42	51	91	45	50	17	690	57
Action By Chief Judges														
Complaint Dismissed														
Not in Conformity With Statute	3	4	0	0	4	1	1	6	5	8	1	2	35	2.9
Directly Related to Decision or Procedural Ruling	12	19	19	29	17	23	14	18	46	15	10	9	231	19
Frivolous	0	1	19	0	13	9	7	3	1	3	2	1	59	4.9
Appropriate Action Already Taken	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0.2
Action No Longer Needed Due to of Intervening Events	0	0	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	7	0.6
Complaint Withdrawn	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	5	0.4
Subtotal	15	24	41	30	34	37	22	29	54	28	13	12	339	28
Action by Judicial Councils														
Directed Chief Dis. J. to Take Action (Magistrates only)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Certified Disability	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Requested Voluntary Retirement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ordered Temporary Suspension of Case Assignments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Privately Censured	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Publicly Censured	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ordered Other Appropriate Action	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dismissed the Complaint	18	32	16	50	40	56	20	22	37	17	37	6	351	29
Withdrawn	n/a	n/a	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.08
Referred Complaint to Judicial Conference	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	0	0	n/a	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	18	32	16	50	41	56	20	22	37	17	37	6	352	29
Special Investigating Committees Appointed	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	1	0	2	.17
Complaints Pending on each 30sep of 1997-2008	12	27	65	44	60	29	56	6	2	0	0	0	301	25

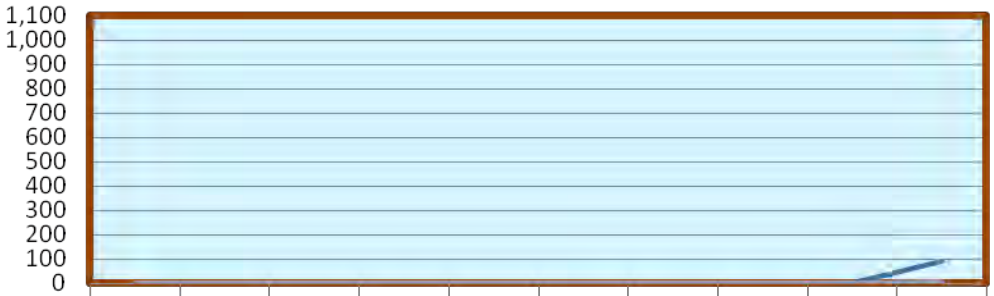
*Revised. ** Each complaint may involve multiple allegations against numerous judicial officers. Nature of allegations is counted when a complaint is concluded.

Number of Complaints Filed by Complainants and Systematically Dismissed by Chief Judges and Judicial Councils Between '97 and '06



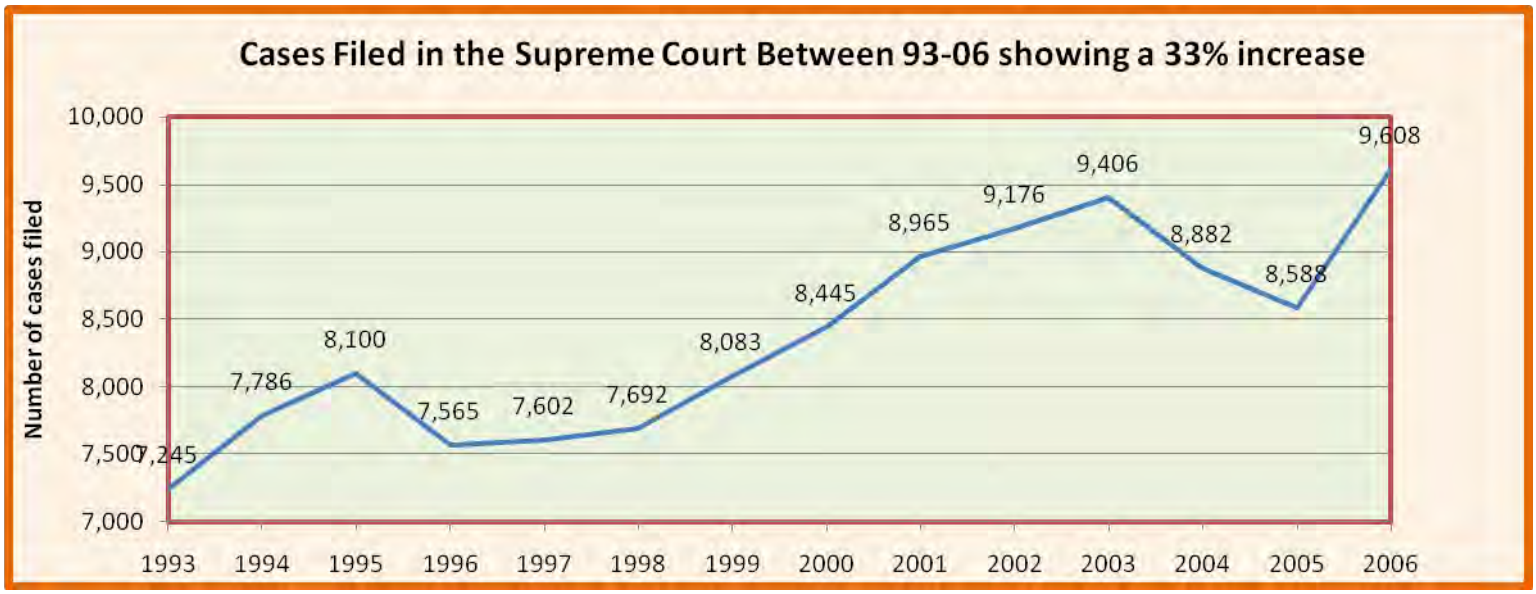
	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06
filed by complainants	678	1,049	781	695	766	656	835	712	642	555
filed by chief judges	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	88
dismissed by chief judges & judicial councils	477	995	820	710	663	770	673	781	661	609
referred to Judicial Conference	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
special investigating committees appointed[†]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7

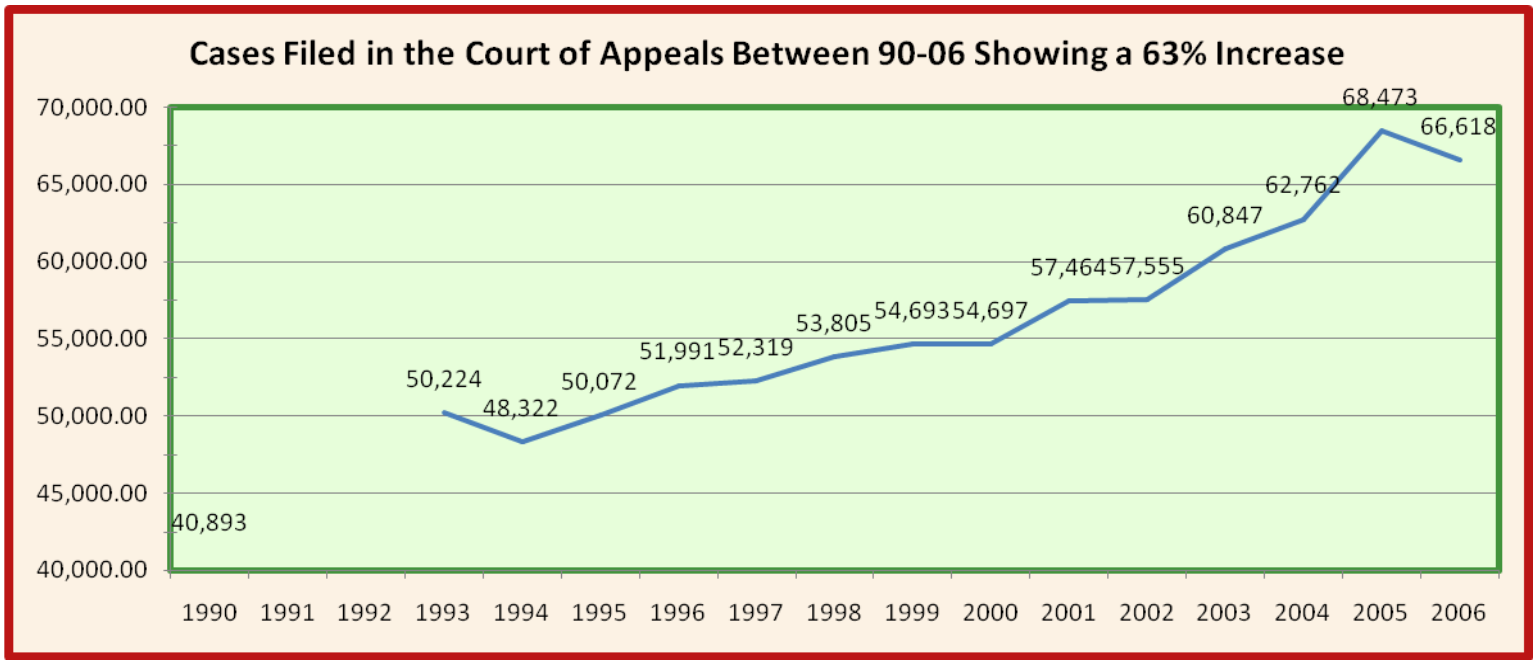
Judicial Councils' Action Against Complained-about Judges From 1997-2006

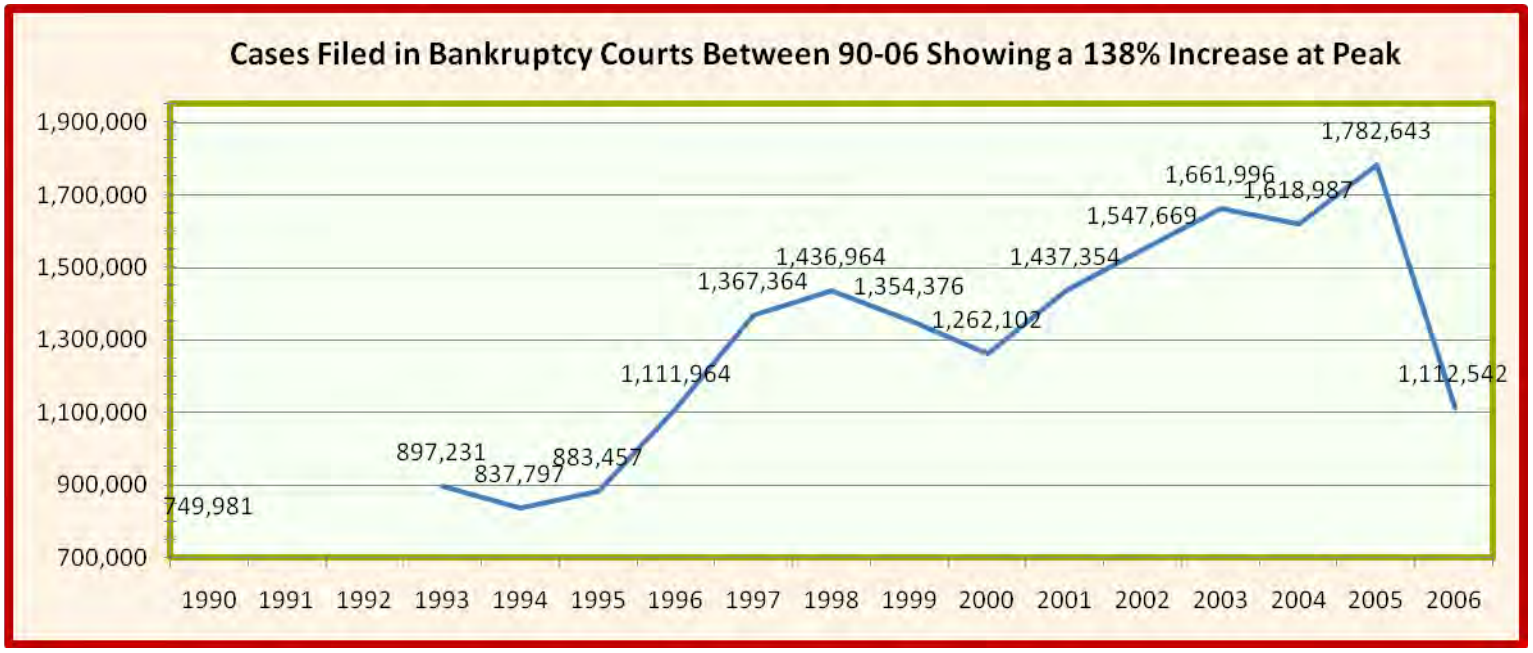


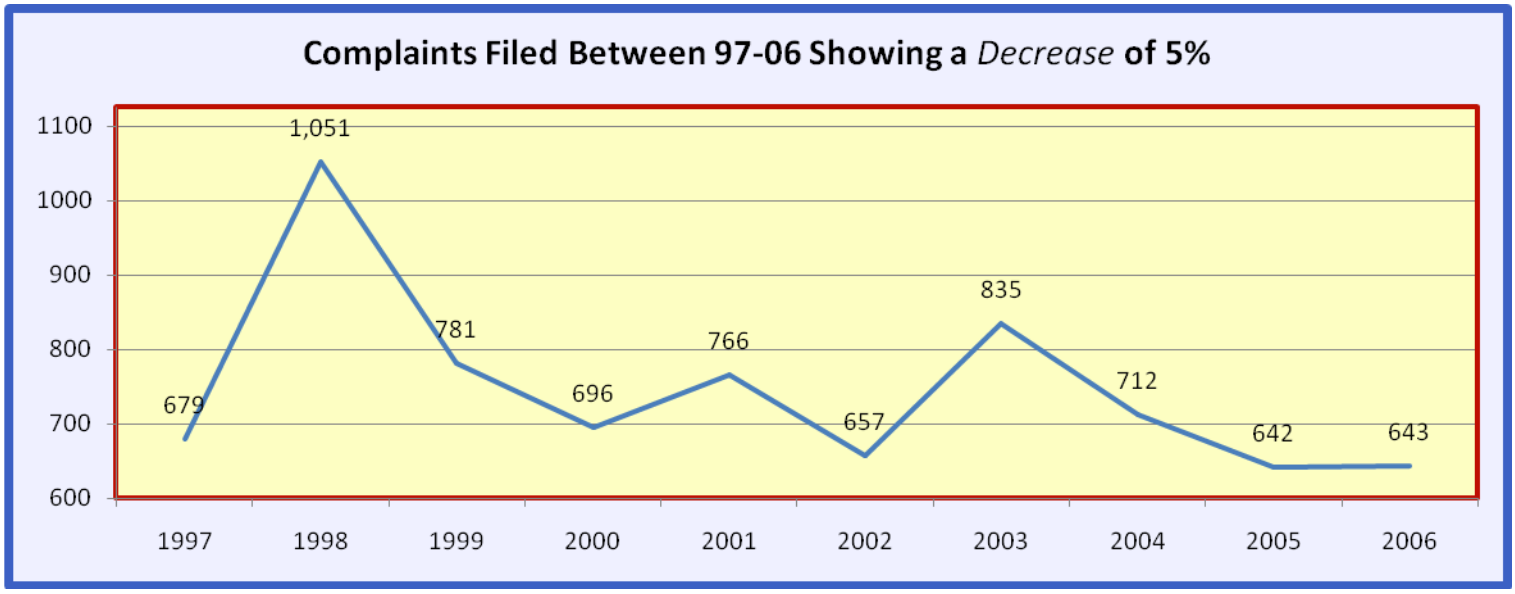
	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06
filed by chief judges	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	88
directed chief district judge to take action (magistrate judges only)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
certified disability	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
requested voluntary retirement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ordered temporary suspension of case assignment	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
privately censured	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
publicly censured	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
ordered other appropriate action	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
referred complaint to Judicial Conference	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
special investigating committees appointed[†]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7

Source: Administrative Off. of the U.S. Courts; http://www.uscourts.gov/Statistics/JudicialBusiness.aspx >year >Table S-22 (formerly S-23 and S-24)


Cases Filed in the Supreme Court Between 93-06 showing a 33% increase
Number of cases filed
10,000
9,500
9,000
8,500
8,000
7,500
7,000
7,245
7,786
8,100
7,565
7,602
7,692
8,083
8,445
8,965
9,176
9,406
8,882
8,588
9,608
1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006


Cases Filed in the Court of Appeals Between 90-06 Showing a 63% Increase
70,000.00
65,000.00
60,000.00
55,000.00
50,000.00
45,000.00
40,000.00
40,893
50,224
48,322
50,072
51,991
52,319
53,805
54,693
54,697
57,464
57,555
60,847
62,762
68,473
66,618
1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006


Cases Filed in Bankruptcy Courts Between 90-06 Showing a 138% Increase at Peak
1,900,000
1,700,000
1,500,000
1,300,000
1,100,000
900,000
700,000
749,981
897,231
837,797
883,457
1,111,964
1,367,364
1,436,964
1,354,376
1,262,102
1,437,354
1,547,669
1,661,996
1,618,987
1,782,643
1,112,542
1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006



[Footnotes in the originals]

NOTE: EXCLUDES COMPLAINTS NOT ACCEPTED BY THE CIRCUITS BECAUSE THEY DUPLICATED PREVIOUS FILINGS OR WERE OTHERWISE INVALID FILINGS.

* REVISED. [regarding complaints pending]

** EACH COMPLAINT MAY INVOLVE MULTIPLE ALLEGATIONS AGAINST NUMEROUS JUDGES. NATURE OF ALLEGATIONS IS COUNTED WHEN A COMPLAINT IS CONCLUDED.

Source: For Tables 1, 2, and 6, Judicial Business of U.S. Courts, 1997-2006 Annual Reports of the Director, Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts; http://www.uscourts.gov/Statistics/JudicialBusiness.aspx. For Tables 3, 4, 5, 2005-2006 Judicial Facts and Figures, Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts; http://www.uscourts.gov/Statistics/JudicialFactsAndFigures.aspx

The complaint statistics are collected in http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/statistics&tables/judicial_misconduct.pdf, where they are accompanied by links to the official S-22 (or S-23 or S-24) Tables.

Tables 1, 2, and 6, supra, report on complaints filed and processed in the Federal Circuit, the District of Columbia, the 1st-11th circuits, the U.S. Claims Court, and the Court of International Trade. (Cf. 28 U.S.C. §§351(d)(1) and 363)

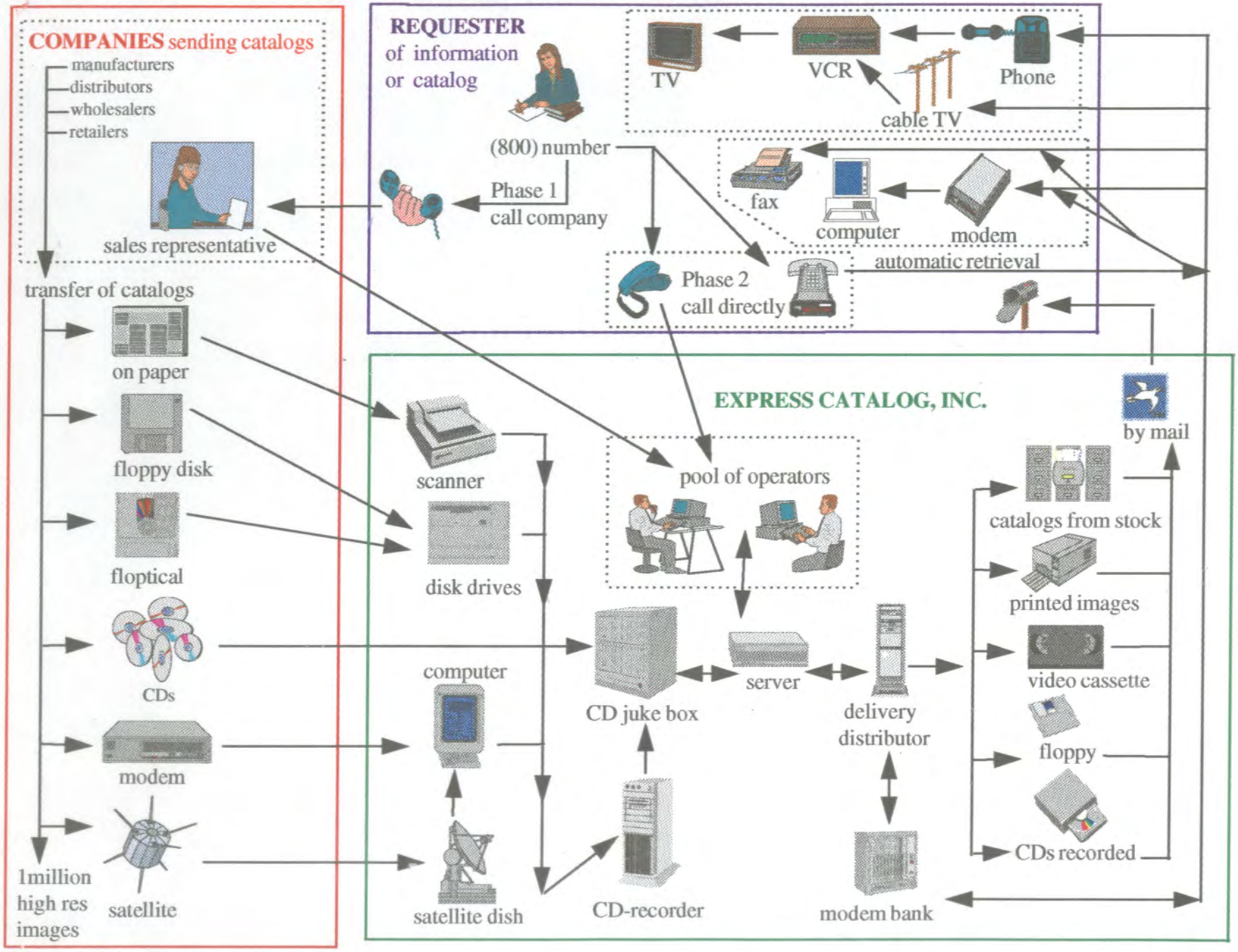
†The category "Special Investigating Committees Appointed" first appears in the 2006 Table.

The number of cases in Tables 3-5 do not even include cases filed with Article I courts, which are part of the Executive, not the Judicial, Branch, such as the U.S. Tax Court, established in 1969 (after it was created as the Board of Tax Appeals in 1924 and its name was first changed to Tax Court of the U.S. in 1942). Another such court is the U.S. Claims Court, established as an Article I court in 1982, and renamed U.S. Court of Federal Claims in 1992. Likewise, the U.S. Court of Veterans' Appeals was established as an Article I court in 1989 and then renamed the Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims in 1998.

They too support the conclusion to be drawn from these statistics: The significant increase in cases filed with these courts every year attests to the litigiousness of the American society. They belie the judges' report that in the '97-'06 decade Americans have filed a steady number of complaints against them hovering around the average (after eliminating the outlier) of only 712 complaints. The explanation lies in the first footnote in the originals, above: Judges have arbitrarily excluded an undetermined number of complaints. The fact that they have manipulated these statistics is also revealed by the first table above: After 9 years during which the judges filed less than one complaint a year, they jumped to 88 in 2006…and that same year it just so happened that complainants filed the lowest number of complaints ever, 555! *Implausible*! Yet, the judges did not discipline a single peer, just one magistrate.

 Source: Administrative Off of US Courts; cf. http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/statistics&tables/judicial_misconduct.pdf

Richard Cordero Transactional Diagram and Equipment Configuration



jur:15

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris
http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org
2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
Dr.Richard.Cordero.Esq@cantab.net
tel. (718) 827-9521

Summary of the DeLanos' income of $291,470 + mortgage receipts of $382,187 = $673,657 and credit card borrowing of $98,092

unaccounted for and inconsistent with their declaration in Schedule B of their voluntary bankruptcy petition (D:23)[1] that at the time of its filing on January 27, 2004, they had "in hand and on account" only $535!

Exhibit page #	Mortgages[2] referred to in the incomplete documents produced by the DeLanos[a] to Chapter 13 Trustee George Reiber (cf.Add:966§B)	Mortgages or loans	
		year	amount
D[b]:342	1) from Columbia Banking, S&L Association	16jul75	$26,000
D:343	2) another from Columbia Banking, S&L Asso.	30nov77	7,467
D:346	3) still another from Columbia Banking, S&L Asso.	29mar88	59,000
D:176/9	4) owed to Manufacturers &Traders Trust=M&T Bank	March 88	59,000
D:176/10	5) took an overdraft from ONONDAGA Bank	March 88	59,000
D:348	6) another mortgage from Central Trust Company	13sep90	29,800
D:349	7) even another one from M&T Bank	13dec93	46,920
D:350-54	8) yet another from Lyndon Guaranty Bank of NY	23dec99	95,000
	9) any other not yet disclosed? **Subtotal**		$382,187
The DeLanos' earnings in just the three years preceding their voluntary bankruptcy petition (04-20280, WBNY; D:23)			
2001	1040 IRS form (D:186)	$91,229	$91,229
2002	1040 IRS form (D:187)	$91,859	
	Statement of Financial Affairs (D:47)		91,655
2003	1040 IRS form (D:188)	+97,648	
	Statement of Financial Affairs (D:47)		+108,586
to this must be added the receipts contained in the $98,092 owed on 18 credit cards, as declared in Schedule F (D:38)[c]		$280,736[d]	$291,470[d]
		TOTAL	**$673,657**

[a] The DeLanos claimed in their petition, filed just three years before traveling light of debt to their golden retirement, that their home was their only real property, appraised at $98,500 on 23nov3, as to which their mortgage was still $77,084 and their equity only $21,416 (D:30/Sch.A) …after paying it for 30 years! and having received $382,187 during that period through eight mortgages! *Mind-boggling!* They sold it for $135K[3] on 23apr7, a 37% gain in merely 3½ years.

[b] D=Designated items in the record of *Cordero v. DeLano*, 05-6190L, WDNY, of April 18, 2005.

[c] The DeLanos declared that their credit card debt on 18 cards totals $98,092 (D:38/Sch.F), while they set the value of their household goods at only $2,810! (D:31/Sch.B) *Implausible!* Couples in the Third World end up with household possessions of greater value after having accumulated them in their homes over their working lives of more than 30 years.

[d] Why do these numbers not match?

3. Other relevant orders entered in the case

a. Circuit Justice Ginsburg's grant of July 30, 2008, of Dr. Cordero's application for extension of time until next October 6 to file the petition for a writ of certiorari US:2310

4. Table

Documents requested by Dr. Cordero and denial by CA2				
	Requests		Denials	
	page #	date	page #	date
1.	CA:1606	December 19, 06	SApp:1623	January 24, 07
2.	CA:1618	January 18, 07	SApp:1634	February 1, 07
3.	CA:1637	February15, 07	SApp:1678	March 5, 07
4.	CA:1777	March 17, 07	CA:2180	February 7, 08
5.	CA:1932	June 14, 07	CA:2180	February 7, 08
6.	CA:1975¶59a	July 18, 07	CA:2182	February 7, 08
7.	CA:2081¶c.1	August 29, 07	CA:2181	February 7, 08
8.	CA:2126¶e	November 8, 07	CA:2180	February 7, 08
9.	CA:2140¶e	November 27, 07	CA:2180	February 7, 08
10.	CA:2165¶33e	December 26, 07	CA:2180	February 7, 08
11.	CA:2179	January 3, 08	CA:2180	February 7, 08
12.	CA:2205¶25c	March 14, 08	CA:2209	May 9, 08

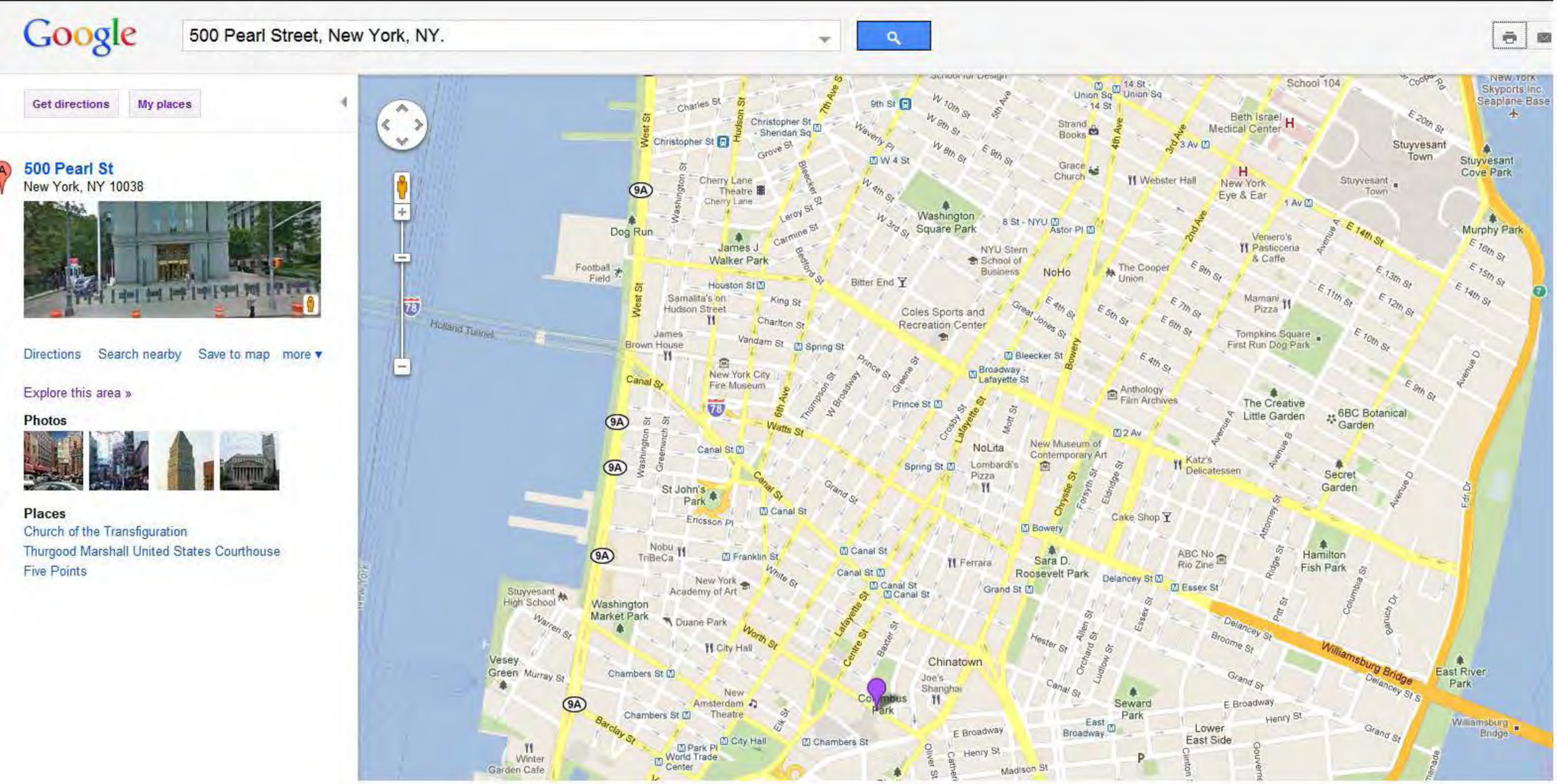
B. Table of Contents of items in the records of all courts US:2365

1. All the items: on the accompanying CD; and

2. Select items: in the separate volume filed with Dr. Cordero's in-chambers application of August 4, 2008, to the Justices for injunctive relief and a stay, referred by Chief Justice Roberts to the Court on September 10 for the Conference on September 29, 2008

C. Other relevant material

Proposed document production order..... infra at the back, bound and in a loose copy



Map of downtown New York City showing where the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit is located across from Chambers Subway Station and Chambers Street near Chinatown to the north east and City Hall, Brooklyn Bridge, and Wall Street to the south. (Map by Google)

jur:17

http://manhattanda.org/directions

Directions | The New York ...

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help Convert Select

The New York County District Attorney's Office



Meet Cyrus R. Vance, Jr., Your District Attorney

The Office | Priorities & Partnerships | Community Initiatives | Learning & Resource Center | Victim & Family Resources | Media Center | Careers & Training

Directions

Directions

Text Resize A A

- Contact Us
- **Directions**
- Case Information
- Twitter
- Facebook

Main Office

One Hogan Place
New York, NY 10013
(212) 335-9000



Hot Topic: Domestic Violence

Immigration Services Fraud

TAKE ACTION

- Find case information
- Report a crime
- Public Integrity Unit
- Get an order of protection
- Find a number for my local precinct
- Identify elder abuse
- Report child abuse
- Keeping kids safe online
- Report identity theft

125%

Web Slice Ga Desktop 4:05 AM 10/27/2011

jur:19



Map of the federal circuits, produced by the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts; http://www.uscours.gov/Court_Locator.aspx

Court websites
http://www.uscourts.gov/Court_Locator/CourtWebsites.aspx

jur:20

A. Means, motive, and opportunity of federal judges to engage in, and so to coordinate their, wrongdoing as to make it their institutionalized modus operandi and render their Judiciary a safe haven for wrongdoing

28. Coordinated wrongdoing in the Federal Judiciary[7] is driven by (a) the most effective means, to wit, lifetime unaccountable power to decide over people's property, liberty, and lives; (b) the most corruptive motive, *money!*, staggering amounts of money in controversy between litigants; and (c) the opportunity to put both in play in millions of practically unreviewable cases.[8]

1. The means of unaccountable power

a. Only 8 federal judges impeached and removed in over 224 years: de facto unimpeachability and irremovability

29. The unaccountable power of federal judges[9] is revealed by the official statistics of the Federal Judiciary. They are published by its Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts (AO)[10] and its

---

[7] For an overview of the structure of the Federal Judiciary, see http://www.uscourts.gov/FederalCourts/UnderstandingtheFederalCourts/FederalCourtsStructure.aspx

[8] The statements made in this proposal concern directly the Federal Judiciary and its judges. However, they are indirectly applicable to state judges for similar reasons, namely, they too are held unaccountable by their peers, who expect reciprocal treatment; by the executives who appointed or nominated them and are loath to expose subsequently their own appointees' unethical or criminal conduct; and by the legislatures, who fear their power, as the executives also do, to declare their signature laws unconstitutional. Such unaccountability encourages riskless wrongdoing.

What also varies among all of them is the mode of access to a justiceship: Federal district and circuit judges and the justices are the only ones nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate to their justiceships for life. Although federal bankruptcy judges and magistrates are appointed by life-tenured judges for renewable terms[61], their terms are routinely renewed and the effect is similar to a life appointment. All state judges are either appointed for a term, which may be renewable, or run for their judgeships in judicial elections. The practical importance of differences in mode of access to a judgeship is lessened by the similar effect of being held unaccountable and its resulting perverse assurance that their wrongdoing is riskless.

[9] Generally in this proposal, "judges" means U.S. Supreme Court justices; U.S. bankruptcy, district, and circuit court judges (the latter are those of the Courts of Appeals for the 13 federal circuits), and magistrates, unless the context requires the term to be given a more restrictive or expansive sense.

[10] **a)** AO assists only in the administration of the federal courts and has no adjudicative functions; http://www.uscourts.gov/ContactUs/ContactUs2.aspx.

b) It was established under title 28 of the U.S. Code, section 601 (28 U.S.C. §601); http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/28usc601-603_Adm_Off.pdf. Its director and deputy director are appointed and removable by the chief justice of the U.S. Supreme Court after consulting with the Judicial Conference [9[a]], id; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/J_THogan_Named_AO_Director.pdf.

Federal Judicial Center[11]. Although thousands and thousands of federal judges have served since their Judiciary was created in 1789 under Article III of the U.S. Constitution[12] –2,131 were in office on 30sep11[13]-, the number of those removed in more than 223 years since then is only 8![14]

30. It follows as a historic fact that once confirmed as a judge, a person can do whatever he wants without fear of losing his job. If your boss had such assurance of irremovability, would you trust her to make any effort to maintain "good Behaviour"[12] and treat you fairly rather than cut corners at your expense and abusing your rights at her whim?

31. In recent years, there have been about four times more judges than the 535 members of Congress. Yet, in those years, there have been more members showing 'bad Behaviour' than judges so doing in well over two hundred years.[15] It is not possible that those who were

---

c) AO's official statistics are posted at http://www.uscourts.gov/Statistics.aspx. Those relevant to this proposal have been collected for the various years covered by online postings, tabulated, analyzed, and together with links to the originals posted on http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org, from which they can be retrieved using the links provided hereunder.

d) For statistics on state courts, see Court Statistics Project, National Center for State Courts; http://www.ncsconline.org/D_Research/csp/CSP_Main_Page.html.

[11] The Federal Judicial Center is the Federal Judiciary's research and educational body; http://www.fjc.gov/. It was established under 28 U.S.C. §620; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/28usc620-629_Fed_Jud_Center.pdf. The chairman of its board is the chief justice of the U.S. Supreme Court; id. >§621, subsection (a), paragraph (1) (§621(a)(1)).

[12] **a)** Cf. U.S. Constitution, Article III, Section 1: "The Judges…shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour…and…receive a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office"; **b)** http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/US_Constitution.pdf

[13] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/statistics&tables/num_jud_officers.pdf >njo:13

[14] Federal Judicial Center, http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/statistics&tables/impeached_removed_judges.pdf**.** To put this in perspective, "1 in every 31 adults [in the U.S.] were [sic] under correctional supervision at yearend '08"; Probation and Parole in the U.S., 2008, Lauren E. Glaze and Thomas P. Bonczar, Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, BJS Bulletin, dec9, NCJ 228230, p.3; http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/index.cfm?ty=dcdetail&iid=271; and http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/statistics&tables/correctioneers/correctional_population_1in31.pdf**.**

If the "1 in every 31" statistic is applied arguendo to the 2,146 federal judges on the bench on 30sep10, then 69 of them should have been incarcerated or on probation or parole. Hence, the current number of 1 judge under any such type of correctional supervision –U.S. District Judge Samuel Kent of the Southern District of Texas, incarcerated on charges of sexual misconduct– defies any statistical refinement to bring it within the scope of the corresponding correctional supervisee number pertaining to the general population

[15] **a)** Some of the members of Congress who in the past few years have been incarcerated, expelled, censured, or investigated by a congressional ethics committee –let alone any investigated by the U.S. Department of Justice– or have resigned under the pall of scandal or publicly acknowledged their ethical violations are Larry Craig, John Conyers, Duke Cunningham, Tom Delay, John Doolittle, John Ensign, Mark Foley, William "Dollar Bill" Jefferson, Christopher Lee, Eric Massa, John Murtha, Bob Ney, Richard Pombo, Charles Rangle,

recommended, nominated, endorsed, and confirmed to judgeships in an eminently political process conducted by politicians in "Washington[, a place that] is dominated by the culture of corruption"[16a], could have turned out to be so astonishingly consistent in their "good Behaviour". The corrupt, tainted as they are, could not have bestowed incorruptibility on those whom they chose as judges, aside from the fact that no one could do so on anybody else. It is more likely that they put in office judges whom they expected either to uphold the legislation that they had passed or would pass to enact their political agenda[17] or to be lenient toward them if on charges of their own corruption[16b] they had to face those judges or their peers in future. This explains

---

Rick Renzi, James Traficant, Ted Stevens, Anthony Weiner, David Wu; http://www.ethics.senate.gov/public/index.cfm/annualreports; Cf. http://www.crewsmostcorrupt.org/mostcorrupt; https://www.judicialwatch.org/corrupt-politicians-lists/

b) Congressional approval is up. But barely; Ed O'Keefe; Inside the 112th Congress, *The Washington Post*, 12jun12; http://www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/2chambers/post/congressional-approval-is-up-but-barely/2012/06/11/gJQApSiZVV_blog.html;

c) Gallup's trend line on congressional approval in Why 'Fast and Furious' is a political loser; Chris Cillizza and Aaron Blake; The Fix, *The Washington Post*, 26jun12; http://www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/the-fix/post/why-fast-and-furious-is-a-political-loser/2012/06/25/gJQA80p42V_blog.html?wpisrc=nl_pmfix

[16] **a)** Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives Nancy Pelosi, in addition to so denouncing Washington, promised in 2006 "to drain the swamp of corruption in Washington"; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/corruption_culture_dominates_Washington.pdf. **b)** Members of Congress trade in companies while making laws that affect those same firms, Dan Keating, David S. Fallis, Kimberly Kindy and Scott Higham, *The Washington Post*, 23jun12; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/Legal_news.pdf >Ln:111.

[17] **a)** President Franklin D. Roosevelt had key elements of his New Deal legislation declared unconstitutional by Supreme Court justices that advocated a free market and did not approve of his market regulation aimed at correcting both some of the excesses that had led up to the Great Depression of 1929 and the widespread poverty that the latter had brought about. He countered with his 1937 court packing proposal: He attempted to increase from 9 to 15 the number of justices with his own supporters, whose votes would nullify those of the justices opposing his legislation. His proposal failed because it was deemed an abuse of the Executive trying to manipulate the Judiciary and deprive it of its independence.

This historical event stands as a reminder to the executive and legislative branches of how vulnerable they are if the judiciary wants to retaliate against them for investigating judges for wrongdoing: The judges can close ranks and simply and without raising any suspicion declare their programmatic legislation unconstitutional. For President Obama and the Democrats in Congress such legislation would be the health care and Dodd–Frank Wall Street reform acts. Yet, the judges are even more vulnerable, as shown below.(jur:92§d).

b) This event highlights the oddity of all the 2012 presidential nominee candidates having criticized federal judges openly and harshly for being either "activist" or "liberal"; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/Rep_candidates_fed_judges_12.pdf >act_j:61. Those are subjective notions that only appeal to like-minded people. By contrast, this proposal is founded on the broader basis of objective evidence of the judges' wrongdoing, which is apt to outrage people of all persuasions and stir them up to demand that the media and the authorities investigate and hold them accountable and undertake judicial reform.

why corrupt politicians and the peers who condone(jur:88§§a-d) their corruption disregard complaints about 'badly behaving' judges. If they investigated and disciplined those judges, they would antagonize not only those under investigation, but also turn into their enemy the whole class of them, a specially dangerous one: life-tenured, in practice unimpeachable, bias-longholding federal judges. Corrupt politicians and their condoners fear that if they ended up being indicted and brought before those judges and their peers, the judges would take that opportunity to retaliate against them and teach others a lesson: *Don't you ever mess with us!*

b. Systematic dismissal of 99.82% of complaints against judges and up to 100% of denials of petitions to review dismissals

32. Under the Judicial Conduct and Disability Act of 1980[18a] any person can file a complaint against a federal judge for misconduct. But of the 9,466 complaints filed during the 1oct96-30sep08 12-year period reported online(jur:10; cf. jur:12-14), 99.82% were dismissed with no investigation [19a,b]. Since these complaints are kept confidential, they are not available to the public, who is thereby prevented from reviewing them to detect either patterns or trends concerning any individual judge or all judges as a class, or the gravity and reliability of the allegations.

33. Moreover, in the 13-year period to 30sep09, the all-judge judicial councils of the federal circuits, charged with their respective administrative and disciplinary matters, have systematically denied complainants' petitions to review[18b] such dismissals[19c]. In fact, the district and circuit judges on the Judicial Council of the Second Circuit[18f], including Then-Judge Sonia Sotomayor during her stint there[20] as member of the Circuit's Court of Appeals[18g], denied 100% of those petitions (jur:11) during FY96-09.[19d] Thereby they pretended that in that 13-year period not a single one of their 2nd Circuit complained-against peers engaged in conduct suspect enough to warrant the review by the Council of the dismissal by the CA2 chief judge of the corresponding complaint.

34. They also pretended that all of the many judges that during that period belonged on a rotating basis to that 13-member Council happened to come through their independent exercise of personal judgment to the unfailingly consistent conclusion that, not even the same chief judge, but rather, the successive chief judges were correct in every one of their complaint dismissals whose review was petitioned to the Council. To illustrate how utterly contrived and thus impossible this permanently coincidental eye to eye seeing is it suffices to try to imagine hundreds of cases each with particular factual and legal issues within any given category of cases in which nevertheless the fewer, eight associate justices of the Supreme Court invariably agreed with the decisions made by one or successive chief justices during a 13-year period. Is there an issue with varying

---

[18] **a)** http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/28usc351-364.pdf; **b)** id. >§352(c); **c)** >§353; **d)** >§354(a)(1)(A), (C); **e)** >§351(d)(1); 363; **f)** http://www.ca2.uscourts.gov/judcouncil.htm; **g)** http://www.ca2.uscourts.gov/

[19] **a)** Table S-22. Report of Action Taken on Complaints [previously Table S-23 or S-24]; AO, Judicial Business of the U.S. Courts; http://www.uscourts.gov/Statistics/Judicial Business.aspx; **b)** collected and relevant values tabulated, http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/statistics&tables/judicial_misconduct_complaints.pdf >Cg:1 & 5a/fn.18; **c)** id. >Cg:6; **d)** id. >Cg:3, row 63, Cg:7 and 48; **e)**id. >Cg:4, 6; **f)** fn109b >2482§XV. Appendix/CA:2180: *DeLano*, 06-4780-CA

[20] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/J_Sotomayor_Jud_Council_member.pdf

circumstances on which you have invariably agreed with another person for the last 13 years?

35. This denial of 100% -and even anything close to it- of petitions for review of peer wrongdoing complaint dismissal reveals perfect implicit or explicit coordination between judicial peers to reciprocally protect themselves on the understanding that 'today I dismiss a complaint against you, tomorrow you dismiss any against me or my buddies whatever the charge…*no questions asked!*' This establishes complicit collegiality among judicial peers: They provide to each other the wrongful benefit of such reciprocal protection at the expense of complainants, who are deprived of any rightful relief from the cause for complaint. They also impair the integrity of both the administration of justice and themselves, for partiality toward peers replaces "the equal protection of the laws" required by the 14th, and through it, the 5th Amendments[12]; and breaches the oath that they took to "do equal right to the poor [in judicial connections] and to the rich [in judicial decision-making power to reciprocate a wrongful benefit]"[90].

36. Realizing how totally rigged is the handling of complaints filed under the Judicial Conduct Act[18a] and how intolerably it condemns lawyers to keep suffering at the hands of federal judges, the two largest and most influential bar associations in New York City managed to set up an alternative complaint mechanism with the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. It provides for these three parties to appoint a "Joint Committee on Judicial Conduct [whose] mission is to serve as an intermediary between members of the bar and the federal courts"[21a]. By those terms, only lawyers can file a complaint with that Committee.[21b] This means that the pro ses that filed 49.2%[64] of the appeals in FY11 (the year to 30sep11) in the federal courts of appeals and the rest of the non-lawyer public are left out and must continue to file under the Act complaints that have an average 99.82%(jur:24¶32) chance of being dismissed.

c. Complaint dismissal without any investigation constitutes automatic abusive self-conferral of the wrongful professional benefit of immunity from discipline

37. Although a chief judge can appoint an investigative committee to investigate a complaint[18c] and a council can "conduct any additional investigation that it considers to be necessary"[18d], years go by without a single committee being appointed and any additional investigation being conducted in any of the 12 regional circuits[22a] and 3 national courts[18e]. As a result, the complained-against judges have gotten scot-free without the statistics reporting *for 13 years nationwide* but 1 single private censure and 6 public ones out of 9,466 complaints.[19e] This is .07% or 1 in every 1,352.

---

[21] **a)** Press release of Chief Judge John M. Walker of the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, jointly with Bettina B. Plevan, President of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, and Joan Wexler, President of the Federal Bar Council, announcing the continuing and new members of the Joint Committee on Judicial Conduct, originally created in 2001; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/NYCBar_FBC/Comm_JudConduct_17nov5.pdf. **b)** But that Committee too knows better than to even acknowledge receipt of a professionally prepared complaint supported with abundant evidence and involving even two chief circuit judges in covering up a bankruptcy fraud scheme run by judges of the 2nd Circuit; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/NYCBar_FBC/to_ComJudConduct_19jun6.pdf.

[22] **a)** http://www.uscourts.gov/Court_Locator.aspx; **b)** http://www.uscourts.gov/FederalCourts/UnderstandingtheFederalCourts/DistrictCourts.aspx

The judges have arrogated to themselves the power to effectively abrogate in self-interest that Act[18a] of Congress granting the people the right to complain against them and to petition for review of the dismissal of their complaints.[23]

38. Through complaint dismissal judges also obtain another wrongful professional benefit in addition to self-exemption from discipline, namely, the dispatch through expediency of their judicial work of administering justice. This type of benefit is increased when they resort to their means for wrongdoing, that is, unaccountable judicial decision-making power, to get rid of cases through the expedient of summary orders and perfunctory "not for publication" and "not precedential" decisions(jur:43§1).

d. Abusive self-granted immunization for even malicious and corrupt acts

39. The Supreme Court has protected its own by granting judges absolute immunity from liability for violating §1983 of the Civil Rights Act[24], although it applies to "every person" who under color of law deprives another person of his civil rights.[25] "This immunity applies even when the judge is accused of acting maliciously and corruptly".[id.] The Court has also assured judges that "A judge will not be deprived of immunity because the action he took was in error, was done maliciously, or was in excess of his authority"[26]. Appeals from decisions holding malicious judges harmless are not a remedy: Most litigants cannot afford to appeal and ignore how to, especially if pro se. Since more than 99% of appeals to the Supreme Court are denied[27], appeals offer no deterrence.

40. This self-immunization from liability is coupled with the systematic dismissal of complaints against them(jur:24§b). Through both mechanisms, judges self-ensure their historic de facto beyond prosecution status and unimpeachability. They enable them to remain unaccountable. Their unaccountability engenders an irresistible inducement to abuse their judicial power: risklessness. Their wrongdoing does not imperil either their office, their compensation, or their good repute. It has no downsize; only the upside of some illegal or unethical benefit, which may be material, professional, or social. Unaccountability renders the power that they wield not just enormous, but

---

[23] **a)** Complaint statistics are reported under 28 U.S.C. §604(h)(2), http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/28usc601-613_Adm_Off.pdf, to Congress, which in self-interest ignores the Judiciary's nullification of its Act, the harm to the people that it represents notwithstanding. **b)** Cf. http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/SCt_knows_of_dismissals.pdf

c) On the history leading to the sham drafting and adoption of the new rules for federal judges to process complaints against their peers so as to ensure the continued self-immunization against any investigation and discipline through systematic dismissal of complaints see fn.105b.

[24] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/42usc1981_civil_rights.pdf

[25] **a)** *Pierson v. Ray*, 386 U.S. 547 (1967); http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/Pierson_v_Ray_jud_immunity.pdf; **b)** id.; but see J. Douglas's dissent.

[26] *Stump v. Sparkman*, 435 U.S. 349 (1978); http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/Stump_v_Sparkman_absolute_immunity.pdf

[27] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/statistics&tables/SCt/SCt_caseload.pdf.

also absolute, which is the key element in power becoming absolutely corruptive.[28]

e. All meetings held behind closed doors; no press conferences held

41. To evade accountability, they hold all their adjudicative, administrative, disciplinary, and policy-making meetings behind closed doors[29] and never appear at a press conference. That cloaks their operations in actual secrecy. In the same vein, the unreviewability in practice of their decisions, discussed next(jur:28§3), cloaks them in virtual secrecy. The Federal Judiciary has adopted actual and virtual secrecy as its institutional policy and the cover in practice of its judges' wrong and wrongful conduct and decisions. It is the most expedient and inexpensive measure to prevent detection of wrongdoing…*close the doors!*…and a powerful inducement to engage in it.

2. The corruptive motive of money

42. Two chief justices have stated the critical importance that federal judges attach to their salaries.[30] Unfortunately for them, they do not fix their own salaries. However, just the bankruptcy judges in only the 1,536,799 consumer bankruptcies filed in calendar year 2010 ruled on $373 billion[31].

---

[28] Here are applicable the aphorisms of Lord Acton, Letter to Bishop Mandell Creighton, April 3, 1887: "Power corrupts, and absolute power corrupts absolutely".

[29] http://judicial-discipline-reform.org/Follow_money/unaccount_jud_nonjud_acts.pdf >2

[30] **a)** "I will reiterate what I have said many times over the years about the need to compensate judges fairly. In 1989, in testimony before Congress, I described the inadequacy of judicial salaries as "the single greatest problem facing the Judicial Branch today." Eleven years later, in my 2000 Year-End Report, I said that the need to increase judicial salaries had again become the most pressing issue facing the Judiciary." Chief Justice William Rehnquist, 2002 Year-end Report on the Federal Judiciary, p.2. http://www.supremecourtus.gov/publicinfo/year-end/2002year-endreport.html; and http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/Chief_Justice_yearend_reports.pdf >CJr:79

b) "[Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts] Director Mecham's June 14 letter to you makes clear that judges who have been leaving the bench in the last several years believe they were treated unfairly… [due to] Congress's failure to provide regular COLAs [Cost of Living Adjustments]…That sense of inequity erodes the morale of our judges." Statement on Judicial Compensation by William H. Rehnquist, Chief Justice of the United States, Before the National Commission on the Public Service, July 15, 2002. http://www.supremecourtus.gov/publicinfo/speeches/sp_07-15-02.html; and http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/CJ_Rehnquist_morale_erosion_15jul2.pdf

c) "Congress's inaction this year vividly illustrates why judges' salaries have declined in real terms over the past twenty years…I must renew the Judiciary's modest petition: Simply provide cost-of-living increases that have been unfairly denied!" U.S. Chief Justice John Roberts, Jr., 2008 Year-end Report on the Federal Judiciary, p. 8-9. http://www.supremecourt.gov/publicinfo/year-end/year-endreports.aspx >2008;

d) http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/statistics&tables/SCt/SCt_yearend_reports.pdf >yre:144-146; **e)** id. >yre:9-10; 29; 40-43; 52-53; 62; 109-114; 129

[31] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/statistics&tables/bkr_stats/bkr_dollar_value.pdf

To that number must be added the $10s of billions in commercial bankruptcies that they ruled on. The other federal judges also ruled on $10s of billions at stake in cases before them, such as those dealing with antitrust, breach of contract, eminent domain, fraud, patents, product liability, licensing and fines by regulatory agencies, etc. Their unaccountable power endows their wrongful ruling on such massive amount of money with the most irresistible attribute: risklessness. Judges with an 'eroded morale' and the motive to correct what they feel to be the 'inequity of their judicial salaries'[30b] can wield their means of unaccountable power to risklessly resort to helping themselves to a portion of that mind-boggling amount of money.[32]

43. The money motive also drives judges to abuse their judicial decision-making power to obtain other material benefits, such as saving money due on taxes by filing bogus annual financial disclosure reports(jur:104¶¶236,237). Whether their motive is to gain material, professional, or social benefits through the wrongful exercise of their means for wrongdoing, that is unaccountable decision-making power, judges have ample opportunity to do so.

3. Opportunity for wrongdoing in millions of practically unreviewable cases

a. In the bankruptcy and district courts

44. The opportunity for individual and coordinated wrongdoing presents itself in the cases brought before judges for adjudication. That opportunity is amplest and most irresistible in the bankruptcy courts. There litigants are most numerous and vulnerable. Those courts are the port of entry into the Federal Judiciary of 80% of all federal cases.[33] Moreover, consumers filed 1,516,971 of the 1,571,183 bankruptcy cases filed in the year to March 31, 2011.[34] The great majority of consumers are individuals appearing in court pro se, for they are bankrupt and lack the money to hire lawyers. They also lack the knowledge of the law necessary to detect bankruptcy judges' wrong or wrongful decisions, let alone to appeal.[35] As a result, only 0.23%[36]

---

[32] 1 Timothy 6:10: 'Money is a root of all evil and those pursuing it have stabbed many with all sorts of pains'. The integration of this biblical warning and Lord Acton's aphorism, fn.28, produces another insightful statement about human conduct: When unaccountable power, the key component of absolute power, strengthens the growth and is in turn fed by the root of all evil, money, the result is that both corrupt absolutely and inevitably.

[33] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/statistics&tables/bkr_stats/bkr_as_percent_new_cases.pdf

[34] **a)** http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/statistics&tables/latest_bkr_filings.pdf;

b) The most comprehensive set of statistics on cases are collected in the Annual Report of the Director of the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts; http://www.uscourts.gov/Statistics/JudicialBusiness.aspx

[35] **a)** "Pro se filings are growing around the country and it is very difficult for a pro se filer to understand and successfully traverse the system," said Chief Bankruptcy Judge Judith Wizmur (D. NJ)." *Warning! Read This Before Filing Bankruptcy Pro Se*, The Third Branch, Newsletter of the Federal Courts, vol. 40, Number 12, December 2008; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/Warning_bkr_pro_se_filers_TTB_dec8.pdf.

b) "While individuals can file a bankruptcy case without an attorney or "pro se," it is extremely difficult to do it successfully. It is very important that a bankruptcy case be filed and handled correctly. The rules are

of bankruptcy court decisions are reviewed by the district courts and fewer than .08%[37] by the circuit courts.[38]

45. Even litigants represented by lawyers do not fare much better necessarily. The bankruptcy bar is a specialized group of lawyers and they appear before the same bankruptcy judges repeatedly.[113b] Hence, it is not in the interest of those lawyers to provide their clients with zealous representation if that means challenging the judges by raising objections in the courtroom and taking appeals from their rulings and decisions. Doing so can provoke a judge into retaliating against the lawyers directly by disregarding or fabricating facts; misapplying the rules despite their clear wording or precedent; imposing burdensome requirements without any support in law or practical justification; time and again ruling and ruling untimely late against their motions; and indirectly by having court clerks enter the briefs and motions in the docket with dates that are wrong and detrimental to the lawyers' interest, when they enter those papers at all because they were not 'accidentally lost or misplaced'; schedule the hearings of their motions for the worst possible time, when it is likely that the judge will 'run out of time' and a rescheduling is needed, which may also be necessary when the clerks 'inadvertently set the hearing in conflict with the judge's previous commitment to deliver the keynote speech at the annual meeting of the bar's ethics committee'; etc.

46. This type of chicanery does happen even to the elite bankruptcy lawyers who represent the

---

very technical, and a misstep may affect a debtor's rights….Debtors are strongly encouraged to obtain the services of competent legal counsel"; http://www.uscourts.gov/FederalCourts/Bankruptcy/BankruptcyResources/FilingBankruptcyWithoutAttorney.aspx.

[36] Although 6,142,076(G1) bankruptcy cases were filed during FY05-09, only 14,249 were appealed or withdrawn to the district courts(G7). These appeals (and withdrawals) represented a miniscule 0.23%(H7), less than a quarter of one percent or 1 of every 431 bankruptcy cases. Bankruptcy appeals can also be taken to the Bankruptcy Appellate Panels or BAPs, set up under 28 U.S.C. §158(b)(1)[61a], which are composed of three bankruptcy judges. However, they only exist in 5 of the 12 regional circuits; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/statistics&tables/bkr_stats/Bkr_App_Panels.pdf. In any event, there were only 4,154 BAP appeals(G8). Hence, the total of bankruptcy appeals to either the district courts or the BAPs was 18,403(G9), which still represents a miniscule 0.3%(H9) of all FY05-09 bankruptcy cases(G1) or 1 of every 334, that is, 3 of every 1,000. By either calculation, as a practical matter, whatever a bankruptcy judge decides (or rules) stands. These figures are keyed to the (Table) at fn.33. Cf. http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/28usc158b_BAP_unconstitutional.pdf

[37] During the 5-year period of FY05-09, only 4,097(G10) bankruptcy appeals were taken to the circuit courts; compared to the 6,142,076(G1) cases filed in the bankruptcy courts, such appeals were a meager 0.07%(H10). This means that in 99.93% of the cases, bankruptcy judges did not have to fear a challenge in the circuit courts, for only 1 of every 1,499 bankruptcy cases made it to a circuit court. To put this in perspective, although bankruptcy cases constituted 79%(H5) of all new cases during that period, they only represented 1.31% of the appeals to the circuit courts(H11). Indeed, a bankruptcy judge can do anything he wants because the odds of him being taken on appeal to the circuit court, never mind of being reversed, are negligible. These odds engender the boldness of impunity. These figures are keyed to the (Table) at fn.33.

[38] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/statistics&tables/bkr_non-biz&pro_se&appeals.pdf

creditors in big bankruptcy cases, that is, those where the assets of the debtor are worth at least $100 million and all the way to billions of dollars, involving, for example, banks; store chain retailers; communications, shipping, and multinational companies; real estate developers, etc.

> By a series of procedural maneuvers Bankruptcy Judge Balick sent the secured creditors [in the Continental Airlines bankruptcy] home with nothing at all. Two and a half months into the case, the secured creditors filed a request for adequate protection [against the decline in the value of their collateral during the bankruptcy case]. Ordinarily, a bankruptcy court will rule on such a request within 30 to 60 days. Judge Balick held the hearing…six months after the request. Then she delayed her ruling for almost an additional year. *Courting Failure; How Competition for the Big Cases is Corrupting the Bankruptcy Courts*, Lynn M. LoPucki; University of Michigan (2005); e-book ed., Chapter 2.
>
> When Houston-based Enron filed its bankruptcy in New York, the New York court retained the case over the objection of some of Enron's major creditors. The court allowed Kenneth Lay, the apparent perpetrator of one of the biggest frauds in history, to remain as CEO long enough to choose a successor who flatly refused to take action against him [on behalf of Enron and its shareholders]. Ignoring a motion for appointment of a trustee filed by major creditors, the New York court left unindicted members of Enron's corrupt management in control through the crucial stages of the case. Apparently pleased with what they saw, the fraudulent managements of three other big companies, Global Crossing, Adelphia, and Worldcom, [engaged in forum shopping too] and filed those companies' cases in New York. Id., Chapter 10.

47. The above concerns creditors represented by top bankruptcy lawyers, who may charge $400, $500, $600 or more per hour and in addition bill for armies of assistants researching the law and devising strategy. Even they are denied their rights and made to suffer losses in the millions and tens of millions of dollars by wrongdoing bankruptcy judges. The latter are appointed, reappointed, and upheld by appellate judges that allow them to take off on ego trips in pursuit at the very least of the non-material benefit of the power, prestige, and deferential treatment that come from favoring big, headline grabbing debtors in their courts; through such debtors the judges send the message to similar big ones that they can expect the same favor if they shop into their courts rather than into other judges' when filing for bankruptcy relief from their well-heeled creditors. Would it be consistent with human nature and its reflection in institutional systems to expect any of the bankruptcy judges, who are assured by their Judiciary of impunity, jur:21§1, for their law-contemptous and self-interested abuse of the rich, not to deal equally or even more abusively with poorer debtors and creditors, never mind if also appearing pro se[35], from whom they can extract risklessly even material benefits, jur:27§2, as well as other social and professional ones? Do mob bosses' soldiers who handle ruthlessly even the toughest of bullies turn into Mother Theresa of Calcutta when dealing with the weaklings[34] of their hoods who have no choice, jur:28§3, but to turn to them for protection?

1) The power to remove clerks without cause allows judges to abuse them as executioners of their wrongdoing orders

48. The judge can have the same retaliatory effect indirectly through their clerks. He can order them to take all sorts of damaging actions against challenging lawyers, such as lose or misplace the briefs and motions that they file; change their filing dates so that they miss their deadlines and are late and inadmissible, but make the filings of their opposing counsel appear timely filed even

if they are late; doctor the transcripts and entries in the record to support the judges' predetermined decision…after all, who is there to investigate the unaccountable judges' relations to bankruptcy lawyers or anybody else, including their clerks, whom they appoint?

49. On the contrary, the open-ended conferral of power on clerks could mislead them into thinking that they can do anything. Is it likely that after reading the following provision they feel that the Nuremberg principle, i.e., following orders is no excuse for committing a crime, does not apply to them?

> 28 U.S.C. §956. Powers and duties of clerks and deputies. The clerk of each court and his deputies and assistants shall exercise the powers and perform the duties assigned to them by the court.

50. Clerks who refuse to obey a judge's order to do wrong can find themselves without a job on the spot, for they are subject to removal without cause, that is, the judges can capriciously and arbitrarily terminate their livelihood for any and no reason at all.

> 28 U.S.C. §156. Staff (a)…the bankruptcy judges for such district may appoint an individual to serve as clerk of such bankruptcy court. The clerk may appoint, with the approval of such bankruptcy judges, and in such number as may be approved by the Director, necessary deputies, and may remove such deputies with the approval of such bankruptcy judges.[39]

51. The clerks and employees of the other courts also work at the mercy of the judges, who wield over them the same power of removal without cause, as provided for in the Judicial Code:[40]

a) Provisions in the Judicial Code, 28 U.S.C.[40], enabling removal without cause

<table>
<tr><th>Supreme Court</th><th>Courts of Appeals</th><th>District Courts</th><th>U.S. Court of Federal Claims</th><th>Court of Internat'. Trade</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">§671 Clerk and deputies
§672. Marshall
§673. Reporter
§677. Administrative Assistant to the Chief Justice</td><td rowspan="3">§332(f)(2) Circuit executive
§711. Clerks and employees
§713. Librarians
§714. Criers and messengers
§715. Staff attorney and technical assistants</td><td>§751 Clerks</td><td>§791. Clerk and its deputies and employees
§795. Bailiffs and messengers</td><td rowspan="3">§871. Clerk, chief deputy clerk, assistant clerk, deputies, assistants, and other employees
§872. Criers, bailiffs, and messengers</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bankruptcy Courts</td><td>Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit</td></tr>
<tr><td>§156</td><td>§332(h)(1)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts</td><td>§601</td><td>Federal Judicial Center</td><td>§624(1)</td></tr>
</table>

52. There is no statutory provision in the Judicial Code making 5 U.S.C. Government Organization and Employees, governing appointments and other personnel actions in the competitive service, mostly in the Executive Branch, applicable to the employees of the Judicial Branch.

---

[39] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/28usc151-159_bkr_judges.pdf

[40] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/28usc_2011.pdf

> 5 U.S.C §2102. The competitive service. (a) The ''competitive service'' consists of— …(2) civil service positions not in the executive branch which are specifically included in the competitive service by statute….[41]

53. How precariously these court employees hang to their jobs becomes starkly evident by contrasting the curt provision for their removal without cause to those concerning magistrates:

> 28 U.S.C. §631(i) Removal of a magistrate judge during the term for which he is appointed shall be only for **incompetency, misconduct, neglect of duty, or physical or mental disability**, but a magistrate judge's office shall be terminated if the conference determines that the **services performed by his office are no longer needed**. Removal shall be by the judges of the district court for the judicial district in which the magistrate judge serves; where there is more than one judge of a district court, **removal shall not occur unless a majority of all the judges of such court concur** in the order of removal; and when there is a tie vote of the judges of the district court on the question of the removal or retention in office of a magistrate judge, then removal shall be only by a concurrence of a majority of all the judges of the council.…(emphasis added)

54. On the other hand, clerks can execute the orders to engage in wrongdoing confidently that no harm will come to them as a consequence. They can be sure that the judges extend to them the impunity that they have enjoyed for the last 223 years since the creation of the Judiciary in 1789 during which only 8 federal judges have been impeached and removed.[14] This explains why also lawyers find that doing wrong for or with a bankruptcy judge is completely safe. Moreover, being in the good graces of bankruptcy judges has historically proved to be very profitable.

2) Congress's 1979 finding of "cronyism" between bankruptcy judges and lawyers and its failed attempt to eliminate it

55. A corrupt and harmful relation between bankruptcy judges and the bankruptcy bar has a very long history. Congress acknowledged its existence and tried to eliminate it by adopting FRBP 2013.[42] The Advisory Committee[43] summarized the Congressional findings in its Note in 1979 to

---

[41] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/5usc_2011.pdf

[42] The Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure, FRBkrP, with the Notes of the Advisory Committee, current after incorporation of all amendments are at http://uscode.house.gov/download/downloadPDF.shtml >112th Congress, 1st Session (2011) (2006 Edition and Supplement V) [or http://uscode.house.gov/pdf/2011/] > Thursday, April 12, 2012 7:21 AM 13385045 2011usc11a.pdf; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/FRBkrP_notes_3jan12.pdf. For the Bankruptcy Code, 11 U.S.C., see fn.47a.

To find the text of a rule in force at a given point in time, go to the official link above and click on the year in question and on the equivalent of 2010usc11a.pdf for the chosen year; or consult *Bankruptcy Code, Rules and Forms*, *2010 ed.,* published by West Thomson, which also provides information on amendment and applicability dates and contains the official Notes as well as other editorial enhancements; http://west.thomson.com/productdetail/160035/22035157/productdetail.aspx?promcode=600582C43556&promtype=internal. Amended rules become effective each December 1 as proposed by the Supreme Court to Congress by the preceding May 1 and not modified by the latter; fn.40 >§§2072-2075.

[43] "The Committee on Rules of Practice and Procedure and the Advisory Committee on the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure, Judicial Conference of the United States[91a], prepared notes explaining the

that rule (at the time titled Rule 2005)[44] thus:

> A basic purpose of the rule [that "The clerk shall maintain a public record listing fees awarded by the court (1) to trustees and attorneys, accountants, appraisers, auctioneers and other professionals employed by trustees[45a], and (2) to examiners"] is to prevent what Congress has defined as "cronyism." Appointment or employment, whether in a chapter 7 or 11 case, should not center among a small select group of individuals unless the circumstances are such that it would be warranted. The public record of appointments to be kept by the clerk will provide a means for monitoring the appointment process.
>
> Subdivision (b) provides a convenient source for public review of fees paid from debtors' estates in the bankruptcy courts. Thus, public recognition of appointments, fairly distributed and based on professional qualifications and expertise, will be promoted and notions of improper favor dispelled. This rule is in keeping with the findings of the Congressional subcommittees as set forth in the House Report of the Committee on the Judiciary, No. 95-595, 95th Cong., 1st Sess. 89-99 (1977). These findings included the observations that there were **frequent appointments of the same person**, contacts developed between the bankruptcy bar and the courts, and **an unusually close relationship between the bar and the judges** developed over the years. A major purpose of the new statute is **to dilute these practices and instill greater public confidence in the system**. Rule 2005 implements that laudatory purpose. (emphasis added)

56. To eliminate this "cronyism", Congress also deprived bankruptcy judges of the power to appoint trustees and prohibited them from presiding over, or even attending, the meeting of creditors with the debtors. Instead, it provided for the U.S. trustees, who are government officers belonging to the Executive Branch and appointed by the attorney general[46a], to appoint private trustees for chapters 7, 11, 12, and 13 cases[46b], who are paid, not by the government, but rather from commissions out of the bankruptcy estate. However, it is the bankruptcy judge presiding over a case who determines whether a private trustee earns her requested per case "reasonable compensation for actual, necessary services rendered"[47] and "reimbursement for actual, necessary

---

purpose and intent of the amendments to the rules. The Committee Notes may be found in the Appendix to Title 11, United States Code, following the particular rule to which they relate." Rep. Lamar Smith, Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives, Foreword to the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure, 1dec11; http://judiciary.house.gov/about/procedural.html >Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure as of 1dec11; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/FRBkrP_1dec11.pdf.

[44] Cf. http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/FRBP_Rules_Com_79.pdf >Rule 2005

[45] **a)** fn.62 >11 U.S.C. §327. Employment of professional persons. **b)** Id. >§341; . **c)** cf. fn.169

[46] **a)** http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/28usc581-589b_US_trustees.pdf >§581

b) Id. >§589 "(a) Each United States trustee…shall - (1) establish, maintain, and supervise a panel of private trustees that are eligible and available to serve as trustees in cases under chapter 7 of title 11…(b) If the number of cases under chapter 12 or 13 of title 11 commenced in a particular region so warrants, the United States trustee for such region may, subject to the approval of the Attorney General, appoint one or more individuals to serve as standing trustee, or designate one or more assistant United States trustees to serve in cases under such chapter."

[47] **a)** http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/11usc_Bkr-Code_11.pdf;

b) id. on compensation of trustee >§330(a)(1)(A) and (4) and 331; and **(1)** if under Chapter 7 >§§326(a) and 330(b),; **(2)** if under Chapter 13 •if a panel or standing trustee >§§326(b),

expenses"[48]. If the judge finds that the trustee's request does not meet such criteria, the trustee ends up having invested her effort and time in the case for naught and paying out of her own pocket the expenses incurred; otherwise, she receives a diminished amount or even a pittance on the dollar. This is more likely to happen to trustees who challenge the bankruptcy judge than to those that, like the ones that judges used to appoint, acquiesce in whatever the judge says. Nothing has changed.

57. Bankruptcy judges can still feel it very unfair that they have to do all the hard and time-consuming work of signing trustees' requests for compensation for the trustees' services rendered or reimbursement for their expenses incurred or at least so claimed, but it is the trustees who get all the money. The judges cannot have failed to realize that all the trustees' work is worthless without their approving signature; the latter is what makes their work valuable. That signature has economic value. Why should their duty or personal integrity force them to give it for free? Given the historic and statistical near certainty that a federal judge will not be removed(jur:21§a) or even disciplined(jur:24§b) regardless of the nature and gravity of his wrongdoing, it is reasonable to infer from 'the totality of circumstances' –just as jurors are required to do when sitting on a civil case or even a criminal one, where the defendant risks forfeiture of his liberty and even his life– that bankruptcy judges may have forced trustees to enter into deals providing for the judges' approval of the trustees' compensation or reimbursement claims in exchange for a cut in cash, in kind, or a service. After all, who will be the wiser in the "absence of effective oversight"?(jur:35§3) Nothing has changed.

58. In fact, the bankruptcy judge still has the power to remove the trustee. It suffices for the judge to remove the trustee from one single case for the law to operate the trustee's automatic removal from all her cases.[47c] Although this provision requires that the judge's removal be "for cause", what constitutes "cause" is not defined or illustrated.(cf. jur:32¶53) This allows the judge to dangle over the trustee the threatening power of capricious and arbitrary removal however disguised as "cause".

59. Hence, it can prove costly for the trustee to be assertive and object to the judge's statements, let alone rulings, not to mention appeal from his decisions, as if the trustee's right and fiduciary duty to present her case zealously on behalf of the creditors that she represents actually existed in reality.[54] Refusing to share with the judge any of the money that she has legitimately worked for can be construed as an act of sanctionable ungratefulness and intolerable insubordination. It can provoke the judge into removing her 'for insufficient understanding of the intricacies of bankruptcy law revealed repeatedly during her performance before this court in this and numerous other cases'…and the trustee is out there in the cold, crowded lobby of the clerk's office begging for a discount rate appointment as the criminal defender of penniless defendants, holding in front of her eyes shot with disbelief the only thing colorful in her life: her pink slip from a retaliating unaccountable judge.

60. This power of removal –the counterpart of power of appointment– creates a relation of total

---

330(c), and 1326(a)(2)-(3); and ●if a standing trustee >§1326(b)(2) and 28 U.S.C. §586(e), fn.46a;

c) id. >§324; **d)** id. >§1325. Confirmation of plan [of debt repayment to creditors];

e) id >§1302(b)(2)(B) and§1326(a)(2); **f)** id >§322

[48] Reimbursement of expenses, id. >§330(a)(1)(B) and §331

The **DeLano** Case

a hands-on, role-playing,
fraud investigative and expository
multidisciplinary course
for undergraduate or graduate students

WITH

A SYLLABUS

setting forth
the work for the Classroom and
the Organization of the Public Presentati
of lessons learned and findings made

for each of a semester's 15 weeks

by

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Dr.Richard.Cordero Esq@ .net
1Cordero@ ´ 1

Judicial Discipline Reform

estate for the benefit of creditors[54]. Yet, the deficient review of the trustees' case handling by the Executive Office of the U.S. Trustees (EOUST)[159d] is a contributing factor at the root of the abuse and fraud that Congress found in the bankruptcy system when it adopted a bill in 2005 with a most revealing title:

> "The purpose of the bill [Bankruptcy Abuse Prevention and Consumer Protection Act] is to improve bankruptcy law and practice by restoring personal responsibility and integrity in the bankruptcy system…[to] respond to…the **absence of effective oversight to eliminate abuse in the system** [and] deter serial and abusive bankruptcy filings." (emphasis added) [55]

63. A glaring "absence of effective oversight" is revealed by the successive U.S. Trustees for Region 2 and their Assistant U.S. trustee in Rochester, NY.[159b,c] Although private, standing trustees are required by regulation to handle their cases personally under pain of removal[56], these U.S. Trustees allowed two of their standing trustees to amass an unmanageable 7,289 cases and bring them before the same judge[113a;114b]. By comparison, a judicial emergency is defined as "any vacancy in a district court where weighted filings are in excess of 600 per judgeship"[57].

---

under chapters 12 and 13.
http://www.justice.gov/ust/eo/ust_org/ustp_manual/index.htm >Ch. 12 & 13 Case Administration

c) For similar supervisory responsibilities under state law, see Rules of Professional Conduct, 22 NYCRR Part 1200 [NY Codification of Codes, Rules, and Regulations], Rule 5.1(b); http://www.courts.state.ny.us/rules/jointappellate/index.shtml; with enhanced bookmarks to facilitate navigation also at http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/NYS_Rules_Prof_Conduct.pdf.

[54] fn.47a >§323 Role and capacity of trustee. (a) The trustee in a case under this title is the representative of the estate.

Senate Report 95-989 underlay the adoption of the Bankruptcy Reform Act of 1978, Pub. L. No 95-598 (1978), and consequently, constitutes the foundation of the current Bankruptcy Code of Title 11. It analyzed 11 U.S.C. §704. Duties of trustee, thus: "The trustee's principal duty is to collect and reduce to money the property of the estate for which he serves…He must be accountable for all property received. And must investigate the financial affairs of the debtor.…If advisable, the trustee must oppose the discharge of the debtor, which is for the benefit of general unsecured creditors whom the trustee represents. The trustee is required to furnish such information concerning the estate and its administration as is requested by a party in interest".

[55] **a)** HR Report 109-31 accompanying the Bankruptcy Abuse Prevention and Consumer Protection Act, Pub. L. 109-8, 119 Stat. 23, of April 20, 2005. The Report described the Act as "Representing the most comprehensive set of reforms in more than 25 years"; http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=109_cong_reports&docid=f:hr031p1.109.pdf; and http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/BAPCPA_HR_109-31.pdf.

b) See also http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/ineffective_oversight.pdf >1:§I.

[56] 28 CFR §58.6(10); http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/28_cfr_58.pdf

[57] "Beginning in December 2001, the definition of a judicial emergency [is] any vacancy in a district court where weighted filings are in excess of 600 per judgeship, or any vacancy in existence more than 18 months where weighted filings are between 430 and 600 per judgeship, or any court with more than one authorized judgeship and only one active judge." Federal Judicial Caseload, Recent Developments, 2001, prepared by the Office of Human Resources and Statistics of the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts (AO), p. 13, fn. 15; http://Judicial-Discipline-

4) The incompatibility of the trustee's long list of duties with allowing him to amass thousands of cases if his overseers intend to require his discharge of them conscientiously and competently

64. Handling a bankruptcy case requires the trustee to discharge a wide variety of complex and time-consuming duties to liquidate estate assets under Chapter 7, reorganize the bankrupt entity under Chapter 11, or execute a repayment of debts plan under Chapters 12 and 13 of the Bankruptcy Code(11 U.S.C)[47]. Some duties are repetitive and can last for three or five (§§1225(b)(1)(C) and 1322(a)(4) and (d)(2)); a claim of fraud may keep the case open longer(§1328(e)) as does the trustee's liability on his performance bond(§322(d)). They may involve dealing with dozens, hundreds, thousands or more creditors. They and the debtors may move for a review of even agreed-upon terms allegedly impacted so substantially by an alleged change in circumstances as to warrant modification of terms(§1127(d-f), 1144; 1323(c), 1329(a)). Some duties require the trustee to exercise good judgment, which debtors or creditors may challenge as bad judgment by suing the trustee(§323), thus tying up his attention, time, and resources even more with one single case. Among the trustee's duties are the following:

a. "investigate the financial affairs of the debtor", 11 U.S.C. §704(4)[58a], and to that end

   1) review the bankruptcy petition and schedules containing the debtor's supporting statement of financial affairs, both filed under oath and the penalty of perjury;

   2) seek and cross-check corroborating documents and assets, and interview persons;

b. move to dismiss a case or convert it to one under another chapter of the Bankruptcy Code if "the granting of relief would be an abuse of the provisions of chapter", §707(b)(1);

c. "If the debtor is engaged in business, then in addition to the duties specified in §1302(b), the trustee shall perform the duties", §1302(c):

   1) "investigate the acts, conduct, assets, liabilities, and financial condition of the debtor, the operation of the debtor's business and the desirability of the continuance of such business, and any other matter relevant to the case or to the formulation of a plan";

   2) "file a statement of any investigation conducted, including any fact ascertained pertaining to

---

Reform.org/docs/FedJud_Caseload_2001.pdf >p. 13, fn.15.

Cf. 2008 Annual Report of the AO Director, p. 38; http://www.uscourts.gov/FederalCourts/UnderstandingtheFederalCourts/AdministrativeOffice/DirectorAnnualReport.aspx >Director's Annual Report, 2008; and http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/AO_Dir_Report_08.pdf.

[58] **a)** Most of the trustee's duties set forth in §704 of Chapter 7 are also applicable to trustees under Chapters 11, 12, and 13 together with others added therein and elsewhere in the Bankruptcy Code; fn.47 >§§1106, 1202, and 1302.

b) If the trustee is also an attorney, as many are, she must also comply with the due diligence requirement of FRBkrP 9011, fn.42, which in pertinent part provides thus: "(b) By presenting to the court (whether by signing, filing, submitting, or later advocating) a petition, pleading, written motion, or other paper, an attorney or unrepresented party is certifying that to the best of the person's knowledge, information, and belief, formed after an inquiry reasonable under the circumstances…(3) the allegations and other factual contentions have evidentiary support or, if specifically so identified, are likely to have evidentiary support after a reasonable opportunity for further investigation or discovery;…"

> fraud, dishonesty, incompetence, misconduct, mismanagement, or irregularity in the management of the affairs of the debtor, or to a cause of action available to the estate; and transmit a copy thereof to…"

d. "advise…and assist the debtor in performance under the plan", §1302(b)(1);

e. "ensure that the debtor commences making timely payments under §1326", §1302(b)(4),

f. "furnish such information concerning the estate and the estate's administration as is requested by a party in interest", §704(7), which requires the trustee to satisfy the requests for such information not only from the creditors that she represents, but also from all those included in the much broader notion of "party in interest", and to that end:

   1) correspond, talk on the phone, and meet face-to-face with such parties,

   2) identify who may have such information and where it may be held,

   3) request such information, even by issuing subpoenas, defending against motions to quash them, and moving for sanctions for failure to comply;

   4) ascertain, by number crunching if necessary, the validity of the information obtained, for false information is no information at all and furnishing it does not meet the requirement of due diligence imposed on a person with fiduciary responsibility, such as the trustee[58b];

g. "convene and preside at a meeting of creditors", §341, which requires that she:

   1) ensure that notice goes out to the identified creditors;

   2) find a place large enough to accommodate them;

   3) arrange for communications equipment to ensure that creditors can question the debtor and hear his answers;

   4) conduct the meeting personally, as provided for under C.F.R. §58.6(a)(10)[56];

   5) "orally examine the debtor";

h. "collect (after adequate investigation of the debtor's inherently self-serving and thus suspect statement of financial affairs so that the trustee can establish that circumstances obtain under which "the court shall presume abuse exits", §707(b)(2)(A)(i)) and reduce to money the property of the estate for which such trustee serves (for instance, by organizing an auction that gives the widest timely notice possible of its date, place, and assets on the block to all those likely to be buyers so as to ensure that the largest percentage of the property is sold for the highest bid in a fair bidding contest so as to maximize the proceeds for the estate available for distribution to the creditors), and close such estate as expeditiously as is compatible with the best interests of parties in interest", §704(a)(1);

i. "ensure that the debtor shall perform his intentions as specified in…[his] schedule of assets and liabilities", §704(a)(3) and §521(2)(B);

j. "file…period reports and summaries of the operation of such business" "authorized to be operated", §704(8);

k. give notice and attend hearings before using, selling, or leasing estate property, §363;

l. operate the business of the debtor, §§721, 1108, 1203, 1204, or 1304;

m. "obtain unsecured credit and incur unsecured debt in the ordinary course of business",

§364;

n. “appear and be heard at any hearing that concerns the value of a property subject to a lien, confirmation of a plan or modification of it”, §1302(b)(1);

o. "make a final report and file a final account of the administration of the estate with the court and with the United States trustee", §§704(a)(9);

p. raise all sort of motions, give notice, read the opposing parties’ answer, prepare to argue them, attend the hearing and argue them, and do likewise with respect to their motions;

q. sue others and defend if sued, §323;

r. etc., etc., etc.,

65. Can the EOUST Trustees(jur:35¶62) reasonably believe that one private trustee can discharge, never mind do so competently, all those duties, many of which she is bound to perform personally, with respect to thousands of cases that may take years to close? [cf.113a,114b] Would you feel that a trustee that took on such overwhelming workload had any intention of zealously representing your interests as a creditor? If you were a debtor, would you be concerned that such trustee would make an effort, let alone a serious one, to find out whether you had concealed assets and self-servingly valued those declared or would you realize that she had spread herself so thinly as to signal that she would not investigate the whereabouts of your assets and merely rubberstamp whatever declaration you made about them?

5) The trustee's interest in developing a bankruptcy petition mill and the judges' in running a bankruptcy fraud scheme

66. A standing trustee’s annual compensation is computed as a percentage of a base, e.g., "ten percent of the payments made under the [debtor's repayment] plan"(11 U.S.C. §586(e)(1)(B) and (2))[47]. As a matter of law, "In determining the amount of reasonable compensation to be awarded to a trustee, the court shall treat such compensation as a commission, based on section 326."(§330(a)(7)) Hence, it is in the trustee's interest to increase the base by having debtors pay more so that her commission may in turn be a proportionally higher amount. Increasing the base could require ascertaining whether in the statement of financial affairs and schedules supporting his bankruptcy relief petition the debtor undervalued his assets and declared only some of them while concealing others, whose whereabouts must be determined through investigation. Any indicia that the debtor may have squirreled away assets into a rainbow pot for a post-discharge golden life must be pursued in order to enlarge the estate available for repaying the creditors.

67. Such investigation, however, takes time, effort, and money initially paid out of the trustees' pocket and reimbursed only if the judge finds that her expenses were "for actual and necessary services"(§330) The trustee may also be paid a lump sum per case or per distribution under a repayment plan.(§§330(b) and (c), and 326). Consequently, an investigation can adversely affect the trustee’s economic interest, for it can lead to the dismissal of the case due to the debtor's abuse of the provisions for bankruptcy relief(§707(b)(1)) or the non-confirmation of his debt repayment plan. If so, the case will no generate a stream of percentage commissions flowing to the trustee(§§1326(a)(2) and (b)(2)). To top it off she can be left holding the bag of investigative expenses! All the judge needs to do is state that 'no reasonable trustee would have wasted resources to investigate the good faith of a bankruptcy petition that on its face was obviously

abusive and doomed to dismissal'.

68. The alternative is obvious too: Never mind investigating, not even cases patently suspect of abuse, just take in as many cases as you can as trustee and make up in the total of small easy commissions and lump sums from a huge number of cases what you could have earned in commissions from assets that you added to the estate by sweating it out and risking your money to recover. Of necessity, such a strategy redounds to the creditors' detriment since fewer assets are brought into the estate for their liquidation proceeds to be distributed to them or for those assets to be taken into account in drawing up a reorganization or repayment plan. When the trustee takes it easy, the creditors take a heavy loss, whether by receiving less on the dollar or by spending a lot of money, effort, and time investigating the debtor just to get what was owed them to begin with. Conversely, that strategy benefits the debtor…provided he is not greedy and wants to keep it all to himself and instead is willing to show his appreciation for all the hard work that the trustee is not willing to do on behalf of the estate and the creditors that she represents[54].

69. The income maximizing motive of the trustee has a natural and perverse consequence: As it becomes known that she has no time but rather an economic disincentive to investigate the financial affairs of debtors, ever more debtors with ever less deserving cases for relief under the Bankruptcy Code go ahead and file their petitions. What is worse, as people not even with debt problems yet catch on to how easy it is to get a bankruptcy relief petition rubberstamped, they have every incentive to live it up by binging on their credit as if there were no repayment day, for they know there is none, just a petition waiting to be filed in order to wipe out much of their debt.

70. The debtor begins by filing in court a voluntary bankruptcy petition, which grants him relief through the initial automatic stay of creditors' efforts to collect their debts(§§301(b); 1201(a); 1301(a)). If the creditors file the petition, it is involuntary and the court issues the order of relief.(§303(h)) The common allegation underlying a petition for asset liquidation and distribution, reorganization of a going business and debt restructuring, or debt repayment plan is that the debtor owes too much relative to the assets that he has or the income that he earns to repay his creditors. So he voluntarily asks the judge to be discharged of part or all of his debt; or he keeps living or doing business on credit until the creditors force him into involuntary bankruptcy and asks the court to require the debtor to pay them. In either scenario, the debtor may claim exemption(Form 6. Schedule C-Property Claimed as Exempt; fn.112 >D:35=W:55) of assets from the reach of creditors and dispute what creditors claim is owed them and its value.

71. For their part, the creditors may challenge the exemptions in order to keep the estate as large as possible, that is, the pool of assets that the trustee is charged with either liquidating so as to pay from the proceeds the debtors' debts or otherwise taking into account in determining the debtor's ability to repay under a plan. The creditors may also try to find any concealed assets to ensure that the largest estate is taken as the basis for determining how much they get on the dollar of debt owed them.

72. Under such adversarial circumstances, the trustee is the representative of the estate[54]. As such, she must take an active role in advocating the creditors' interest; she is not an arbiter who passively takes in the facts and claims submitted to her by the parties in controversy for fair and impartial adjudication. Yet, the U.S. Trustee allows a single trustee to amass thousands of cases.[113a,114b] This is unnecessary and unjustifiable given that any number of trustees can be impaneled. What they earn comes from the estates that they represent, not from taxpayers' money.

73. As for the judge, he keeps approving the trustee's actions by simply signing her recommendations for approving bankruptcy petitions and her claims for reimbursement. Consequently, the trustee has neither the time nor the incentive to do little more than the bare minimum. On the contrary, her interest lies in rubberstamping bankruptcy petitions for approval by the judge so as to ensure as effortlessly and risklessly as possible an ever-greater stream of percentage commissions or lump sums per case or distribution. Thereby she develops a bankruptcy petition mill…but only if the bankruptcy judge plays along. That is likely to happen, for the judge too is driven by the money motive[30]. In addition, he has the means, his unaccountable judicial decision-making power(jur:21§1), and the opportunity in thousands of practically unreviewable cases to pursue that motive by running a bankruptcy fraud scheme[60]. What is more, he is irresistibly drawn to run it because its risklessness is all but totally assured by the history of de facto unimpeachability and his peers' common interest in reciprocal cover-up dependent survival. This situation of no downside, just ever growing profits lays the basis for collegial complicity between the judge and the trustee, and by extension the "professional persons" [45a] employed by the latter. All of them benefit as wrongdoing insiders of the bankruptcy and legal systems.

74. The risklessness of their wrongdoing is further assured by the fact that nobody has both the power and the interest to challenge the judge effectively. The trustee is subservient to the bankruptcy judge, who can remove her(jur:34¶58) and who determines whether she gets any reimbursement for her expenses. So their relation becomes one of junior-senior partner connivance: The trustee develops the bankruptcy petition mill that feeds petitions into the bankruptcy fraud scheme run by the bankruptcy judge with other judges. The later include the judges to whom his decisions are appealed, that is, the district judges and the circuit judges who appointed him(jur:43¶80), all of whom share the money motive. Other bankruptcy and legal system insiders benefit too as junior partners thanks to the judges' power to decide whether they win or lose their cases before him or whether they keep their jobs or are removed without cause(jur:30§1). The fewer are involved in the scheme, the tighter the judges' control over it, the less risk that somebody becomes unruly or careless and exposes everybody else, and the fewer the shares into which the pie of profit has to be divided.

75. As for the pro se debtors, they may not even realize that they are being abused; but even if they do, their slight understanding of the law can only allow them to whimper in front of the judge or his appellate peers. Moreover, when bankruptcy is a debtor's artifice to conceal assets from his creditors and get a discharge of the debts he owes them, the debtor is already predisposed to any proposal for further wrongdoing so long as it benefits him too. He may be in that collusive mindframe even when his bankruptcy is legitimate. The enormous stress caused by his worst financial predicament ever may have made him desperate to get any relief even if by acquiescing in wrongdoing.

76. For similar reasons, creditors can be willing accomplices, for they either want to get paid for non-existent or inflated debts or risk never receiving payment on their legitimate debts or only after heavily discounted to a few cents on the dollar. Neither the debtor has money nor the creditor wants to throw good money after bad in a protracted court battle with insiders who have superior knowledge and the power to prevail. If nevertheless they challenge the trustee, they must do so before her bankruptcy judge, who has no interest in reviewing their complaints fairly and impartially only to let the trustee lose the money from which he is expecting his senior partner cut.

77. Given the enormous amount of money at stake(jur:27§2), the absence of honest and "effective

oversight"(jur:35§3) causes the bankruptcy system to break down; the system of justice suffers the same profound detriment. The U.S. Trustees and the bankruptcy judges are not the only ones that have failed to provide such oversight. The chief circuit judges and judicial councils charged with the duty to process complaints against judges systematically dismiss them(jur:24§b) in the interest, not of justice, but rather "cronyism"(jur:32§2). So have the Department of Justice and the FBI[159] as they pursue the presidents' interest in not antagonizing judges that can retaliate by declaring the adopted pieces of their legislative agenda unconstitutional[17]. Consequently, the bankruptcy system has become the fiefdom of unaccountable judicial lords that risklessly abuse their power to pursue their money motive[30]. Together with other insiders, they either prey on both debtors and creditors or turn some into their accomplices to exploit others. The law of the land is replaced by "local practice"[59] to produce a bankruptcy fraud scheme mounted on individual trustees' bankruptcy petition mills. Therein begins the grinding of Equal Justice Under Law through contemptuous disregard of due process and substantive rights. It continues in the appellate courts through the judges' coordination that has turned wrongdoing into their institutionalized modus operandi.(jur:49§4)

6) The economic harm that a bankruptcy fraud scheme inflicts on litigants, the rest of the public, and the economy

78. Bankruptcy fraud causes injury in fact directly to the debtors and the creditors whose property rights are disregarded, their suppliers of goods, services, and financing who get paid late or not at all and who in turn go bankrupt or must raise their prices to recoup their loss or scale down their operation because their projected income is not coming in. A bankruptcy fraud scheme run by judges is even more harmful.[60] Instead of the law being used to prevent, discover, and eliminate fraud, the very ones entrusted with its application corrupt it into the instrument for operating and covering up fraud in a more coordinated, insidious, and efficient way.

79. A fraud scheme can wreak economic harm on so many people as to endanger the national economy itself. Just think of the tens of thousands of employees, retirees, and investors that lost their jobs, pensions, or life savings overnight when ENRON, Lehman Brothers, and Bernie Maddox went bankrupt. The economic shockwaves of their collapse reached those people first and then travelled through them to all the restaurants, transportation, leasing, credit card, and entertainment companies, hotels, landlords, and so many others who no longer had them as their patrons as they did before. Through this transmission belt mechanism, fraud losses are socialized. It is only more obvious in how it spreads when the scheme collapses, but it is also at work while the scheme is in operation, only more insidiously. A judge-run bankruptcy scheme that operated on the $373 billion at stake just in the 1,536,799 consumer bankruptcies filed in CY10 cannot fail to injure the public at large.

---

[59] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/DrCordero_v_DeLano_local_practice.pdf

[60] How a Fraud Scheme Works, Its basis in the corruptive power of the lots of money available through the provisions of the Bankruptcy Code and unaccountable judicial power; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/Follow_money/How_fraud_scheme_works.pdf

b. In the circuit courts

1) Summary orders, «not for publication» and «not precedential» decisions

80. Even when a bankruptcy decision reaches the court of appeals of the respective circuit, it is reviewed by the very circuit judges that appointed the bankruptcy judge for a 14-year renewable term.[61] They are biased toward affirmance, lest a reversal impugn their judgment for having appointed an incompetent or dishonest bankruptcy judge. Moreover, a reversal would require circuit judges to deal with the Bankruptcy Code's intricate statutory provisions and their rules of application and forms[62] and the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure[63] and write a decision identifying the reversible error, stating the extent to which it impaired the appealed decision, and setting forth how to avoid repeating it on remand. This can be avoided by rubberstamping "Affirmed"…*next!*

81. What is *next!* can very well be an appeal by a pro se, for in FY10 in the circuit courts 30.4% of all bankruptcy appeals, in particular, and a whopping 48.6% of all appeals, in general, were pro se.[64] That characterization is fatal because those courts calculate their "adjusted filings [by] weighting pro se appeals as one-third of a case"[65a]. It derives from "[w]eighted filings statistics[, which] account for the different amounts of time district [and circuit] judges take to resolve various types of civil and criminal actions"[65b]. That weight is given a pro se case at filing time, that is, not after a judge has read the brief and knows what she is called upon to deal with[65c], but rather when the in-take clerk receives the filing sheet, sees that the filer is unrepresented, and takes in the same filing fee as that paid by a multinational company that, like Exxon in the Exxon Valdez Alaska oil spill case, can tie up the courts for 20 years. The experience of "[t]he Federal Judiciary['s] techniques for assigning weights to cases since 1946"[id.] shows that right then and there judges discount the importance that they will attribute to that pro se case and, consequently, the time that they will dedicate to solving it. Would it be reasonable to expect circuit judges with this statistically based biased mindframe to accord bankruptcy pro se cases, already decided by their bankruptcy appointees, Equal Justice Under Law?

82. This perfunctory treatment of the substantial majority of all appeals to the circuit courts can be

---

[61] **a)** http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/28usc151-159_bkr_judges.pdf >§152. Appointment of bankruptcy judges (a)(1); **b)** Cf. Magistrates are appointed by district judges for a term of eight years, if full time, and four years, if part time; 28 U.S.C. §631(a) and (e); http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/28usc631-639_magistrates.pdf

[62] 11 U.S.C.; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/11usc_Bkr-Code_10.pdf

[63] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/FRBkrP_1dec11.pdf

[64] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/statistics&tables/bkr_appeals&pro-se.pdf

[65] **a)** 2010 Annual Report of the Director of the Administrative Office of the U.S., p.40; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/AO_Dir_Report_10.pdf; **b)** id. >p.26, 28; **c)** Pro ses do not fare any better when they are in front of the judge, as shown by a study in state courts. "Numbers are hard to come by, but what little research that exists on the topic supports the notion that going it alone [before a judge as a pro se party] is a losing proposition"; Crisis in the courts: Recession overwhelms underfunded legal services, Kat Aaron, Project Editor, Investigative Reporting Workshop at American University School of Communication; 14feb11; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/KAaron_Crisis_in_courts.pdf

inferred from the representative statement that "Approximately 75% of all cases are decided by summary order. Pursuant to Interim Local Rule, summary orders may be cited, but have no precedential authority." [66]. Summary orders have no opinion or appended explanatory statement. They are no-reason[67], self-serving fiats of raw judicial power to ensure the needed unaccountability to cover up laziness, expediency, and wrongdoing.[68] They constitute a breach of contract for adjudicatory services entered into by a court and a litigant upon the latter's payment of the required court fee but not rendered by the court and deceptively substituted with a 5¢ form rubberstamped overwhelmingly with a predetermined "Affirmed". Even an additional 15% of cases are disposed of by opinions with reasoning so perfunctory and arbitrary that the judges themselves mark them "not for publication"[69] and "not precedential"[70].

83. In brief, up to 9 out of every 10 appeals are disposed of through a high-handed ad hoc fiat of unaccountable power either lacking any reasoning or with too shamefully substandard an explanation to be even signed by any member of a three-judge panel, which issues it "per curiam". They are neither to be published nor followed in any other case by any other judge of that circuit court or any other court in that circuit or anywhere else in the country. Until 2007, they could not even be cited. They still represent the betrayal of a legal system based on precedent aimed at fostering consistency and reliable expectations and intended to require that judges adjudicate cases neither on their whimsical exercise of power in a back alley nor personal notions of right and wrong, but rather by their fair, impartial, and public application of the rule of law. Through their use, federal judges show contempt for the fundamental principle that "Justice should not only be done, but should manifestly and undoubtedly be seen to be done"[71]. Non-precedential decisions constitute an expedient contrived by the judge to satisfy his need for an outcome rather than a considered and considerate statement laying its foundation in the law as previous applied and

---

[66] **a)** Second Circuit Handbook, pg.17; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/CA2Handbook_9sep8.pdf. **b)** On circuit judges' policy of expedient docket clearing through the use of summary orders and the perfunctory case disposition that such orders mask and encourage, see http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/CA2_summary_orders_19dec6.pdf.

[67] Justice Marshall stated in his dissent in *Greenholtz v.Inmates of the Nebraska Penal & Correctional Complex, 442 U.S. 1, 40 (1979)*: "[A]n inability to provide any reasons suggests that the decision is, in fact, arbitrary".

[68] In *Ricci v. DeStefano*, aff'd per curiam, including Judge Sotomayor, 530 F.3d 87 (2d Cir., 9 June 2008); http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/Ricci_v_DeStefano_CA2.pdf, CA2 Judge Jose Cabranes sharply criticized the use of a meaningless summary order and an unsigned per curiam decision, id. >R:2, as a "perfunctory disposition" of that case; id. >R:6.

[69] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/SCt_nominee/JSotomayor_v_Equal_Justice.pdf >§§2-3

[70] **a)** Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure, Rule 32.1 (FRAP); http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/FRAppP_1dec11.pdf

b) Unpublished opinions; Table S-3; U.S. Courts of Appeals –Types of Opinions or Orders Filed in Cases Terminated on the Merits After Oral Hearings or Submission on Briefs During the 12-Month Period Ending 30sep; Judicial Business of the U.S. Courts; http://www.uscourts.gov/Statistics/JudicialBusiness.aspx, collected at http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/statistics&tables/perfunctory_disposition.pdf.

[71] *Ex parte McCarthy*, [1924] 1 K. B. 256, 259 (1923). Cf. "Justice must satisfy the appearance of justice", *Aetna Life Ins. v. Lavoie et al.*, 475 U.S. 813; 106 S. Ct. 1580; 89 L. Ed. 2d 823 (1986).

providing guidance for the future conduct of not only the parties, but also the rest of the public.

84. Imagine what Thomas Jefferson would have said of 5¢ summary orders given what he did say of opinions written by the Supreme Court as a whole, i.e., per curiam, instead of the justices' traditional seriatim opinions written individually by each of them in each case: (spelling as in the original)

> The Judges holding their offices for life are under two responsibilities only. 1. Impeachment. 2. Individual reputation. But this practice compleatly withdraws them from both. For nobody knows what opinion any individual member gave in any case, nor even that he who delivers the opinion, concurred in it himself. Be the opinion therefore ever so impeachable, having been done in the dark it can be proved on no one. As to the 2d guarantee, personal reputation, it is shielded compleatly. The practice is certainly convenient for the lazy, the modest & the incompetent. It saves them the trouble of developing their opinion methodically and even of making up an opinion at all. That of seriatim argument shews whether every judge has taken the trouble of understanding the case, of investigating it minutely, and of forming an opinion for himself, instead of pinning it on another's sleeve. It would certainly be right to abandon this practice in order to give to our citizens one and all, that confidence in their judges which must be so desirable to the judges themselves, and so important to the cement of the union.
> The Letters of Thomas Jefferson: 1743-1826; Letter to Justice William Johnson Monticello, October, 27, 1822; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/Legal_news.pdf >Ln:99.

2) Systematic denial of review by the whole court of decisions of its panels

85. To ensure that those decisions stand, circuit judges systematically deny litigants' petitions to have the decision of their respective 3-circuit judge panel reviewed by the whole circuit court, that is, their petitions for en banc review.[72] In the year to 30sep10, out of 30,914 appeals terminated on the merits only 47 were heard en banc, which is .15% or 1 in every 658 appeals.[73] To be sure, not every decision of a panel is followed by a petition for en banc review, after all, why waste more effort, time, and another $10,000, $20,000 or even much more on having a lawyer research, write, and file such a petition or the opportunity cost of doing so oneself since circuit judges in effect have unlawfully abrogated the right to it?[74] Thereby judges protect each other from review of wrong and wrongful decisions, implicitly or explicitly coordinating their en banc denials on the reciprocity agreement *'if you don't review my decisions, I won't review yours*'.

86. To facilitate denying out of hand a petition, they use those "not for publication" and "not precedential" markings as coded messages indicating that the panel in question made such short shrift of the appeal before it that it cranked out an unpublishable or non-binding decision so that the rest of the court need not bother taking a second look at it. They all have better things to do,

---

[72] fn.70.a >FRAP 35. En banc determination

[73] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/statistics&tables/en_banc_denials.pdf

[74] CA2 Chief J. Dennis Jacobs wrote that "to rely on tradition to deny rehearing in banc starts to look very much like abuse of discretion"; *Ricci,* fn.68 >R:26.

such as work on an opinion where they will introduce a novel legal principle or make case law or which they hope will be praised with inclusion in a law school casebook; write their own books or law review articles; prepare for a class that they teach to earn extra income[75] and whose students will rate their performance and post the ratings for public viewing; or get ready for a seminar where they can enhance their reputation or hobnob with VIPs. Litigants are just no match for any of these 'better things'. What are they going to do? Complain in the Supreme Court to the judges' own colleagues and former peers and expect the justices to agree to review the complaint so that they can incriminate themselves by criticizing what they used to and still do?

87. Circuit judges are life-tenured. Not even the Supreme Court can remove or demote them, cut their salary –which neither Congress nor the president can cut either[12]– or, for that matter, do anything else to them. Reverse their decision? Why would they care! At least two judges concurred in any decision appealed from a 3-judge circuit court panel to the Supreme Court. Consequently, the responsibility for the reversal is diffused, that is, if any is felt. Circuit judges are not accountable to the justices –neither are district, bankruptcy, nor magistrate judges–. Instead, circuit judges take care of their appointees, the bankruptcy judges. They do so by 'taking out' any bankruptcy decision that against all odds has slipped their de facto unreviewability because the parties were able emotionally, financially, and intellectually to appeal twice, first to the district court and then to the circuit court. The circuit judges simply wield their unaccountable power to dispose of the appealed decision with another of their meaningless summary orders and non-published, in practice secret, opinions. By so doing, the circuit judges can make their bankruptcy appointee immune to his or her own wrong or wrongful decision; and they can boast about their good judgment in having appointed such a competent, fair, and impartial bankruptcy judgeship candidate.

3) De facto unreviewable bankruptcy decisions

88. In 1oct09-30sep10 FY10 there were 1,596,355 bankruptcy filings in the 90 bankruptcy courts[76a], but only 2,696[76b] in the 94 district courts, and merely 678 in the 12 regional circuit courts[76c]. Hence, the odds of having a bankruptcy decision reviewed are, approximately speaking, 1 in 592 in district court and 1 in 2,354 in circuit court. If the appeal is by a pro se, the review will be pro forma and the affirmance issued as a matter of coordinated expediency. Even if the parties are represented by counsel, the district judge knows that he can mishandle the appeal in favor of her bankruptcy colleague because if the appealed decision happens to be one of those odd ones that are further appealed, the circuit judges will take of care of their appointee with their own affirmance. All of them know for sure that the odds of a bankrupt party being able to afford an appeal to the Supreme Court are infinitesimal, let alone the odds of the Court exercising its discretionary jurisdiction to agree to take up the case for review. As a result, they all can allow themselves to give free rein to the money motive: Even a small benefit ill-gotten from some of those 1,596,355 new bankruptcy cases plus the scores pending, which form in the aggregate a

---

[75] Regulations on Outside Earned Income, Honoraria, and Employment, and on Gifts, Judicial Conference of the U.S.; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/jud_officers_outside_income&gifts.pdf

[76] **a)** fn.30 >Table F, lbf:39; **b)** http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/statistics&tables/bkr_stats/bkr_to_dis_court.pdf >bd:8; **c)** fn.64 >Table S-4, pr:106

mind-boggling pool of money[31], adds up quickly to a very large benefit, such as a massive amount of ill-gotten money to be divvied up in a coordinated fashion.

c. In the Supreme Court

1) Capricious, wasteful, and privacy-invading rules bar access to review in the Supreme Court

89. The odds of seeking and obtaining review in the Supreme Court are truly infinitesimal. To begin with, just to print the brief and record in the capricious booklet format[77a] required by the justices calls for typesetting by a specialized commercial firm[78]. Neither Kinkos nor Staples sell the special paper that must be used[77b], let alone print it. That can cost $50,000 and even $100,000 depending on the size of the record, which can run to tens and even hundreds of thousands of pages.

90. The justices impose this booklet format requirement on anybody who cannot prove his destituteness. To prove it and be granted leave to print the record on regular 8.5" x 11" paper, a party must first petition for leave to proceed *in forma pauperis*, i.e., as a poor person. This must be done by the petitioner filing a motion disclosing his private financial information and serving it on every other party.[77c] This only works to the advantage of a served party with deep pockets or one that wants to exploit the petitioner's financial weakness. The requirement of filing and serving that financial disclosure motion in connection with a printing and stationery matter totally unrelated to the merits of the case violates the right to privacy. It aggravates the unreasonable waste of the booklet format requirement, which itself violates the controlling principle applicable in the bankruptcy and district courts: Procedural rules "should be construed and administered to secure the…inexpensive determination of every action and proceeding""[79].

91. Then one must add the cost of writing the initial brief, for instance, by petitioning for a writ of certiorari or by other jurisdiction.[80] This can cost as much as $100,000. That is money, effort, and emotional energy that go to waste in the overwhelming majority of cases: The Supreme Court exercises its discretionary power to take or reject cases for review and denies more than 97% of petitions for review on certiorari, which constitute the bulk of the filings that it receives.[81] If it takes up a case, then another brief, the brief on the merits, must be written[82a],

---

[77] **a)** Supreme Court Rules, Rule 33.1. "*Booklet Format:* (a) Except for a document expressly permitted by these Rules to be submitted on 8½-by 11-inch paper, see, *e. g.,* Rules 21, 22, and 39, every document filed with the Court shall be prepared in a 6⅛-by 9¼-inch booklet format using a standard typesetting process (*e. g.,* hot metal, photocomposition, or computer typesetting) to produce text printed in typographic (as opposed to typewriter) characters.…**b)** (c) Every booklet-format document shall be produced on paper that is opaque, unglazed, and not less than 60 pounds in weight, and shall have margins of at least three-fourths of an inch on all sides. The text field, including footnotes, may not exceed 4⅛ by 7⅛ inches." http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/SCt_Rules.pdf;
c) id. >Rule 39. Proceedings ***In Forma Pauperis*** and Rules 12.1 and 4 and 29.3

[78] cf. http://brescias.com/legal_us_supr.html

[79] Rule 1001 of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure, fn.63; and Rule 1 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/FRCivP_1dec11.pdf

[80] fn.77 >Rules 10 and 17-20, respectively

[81] **a)** http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/statistics&tables/SCt/SCt_caseload.pdf;

which can cost even more than $100,000. In addition, there is the fee for the time that the attorney who will argue the case before the Court must invest in preparing alone and with his battery of assistants that will drill him in mock sessions, for all of whom a fee is also charged. Then there is the fee for the actual arguing and any expense of travelling to Washington, D.C., and room and board. Add to this the cost of preparing and arguing motions and applications that any of the parties may make.[82b] No wonder, having a case adjudicated by the Supreme Court can cost well over $1,000,000![83]

2) Unreviewability of cases and unaccountability of judges breeds riskless contempt for the law and the people

92. The man in the street cannot realistically think of exercising his "right" to appeal to the Supreme Court, never mind a debtor that is bankrupt or a creditor fearful of throwing good money after bad. As an approximate comparison, consider that while 2,013,670 cases were filed in the bankruptcy, district, and circuit courts in FY10[4], only 8,205 were filed in the Supreme Court, which is .4% or 1 in every 245.[84] But even as to those cases that made it to the Court, on average for the 2004-2009 terms, the Supreme Court heard arguments in only 1 in every 113 cases on its docket, disposed of only 1 in every 119, and wrote a signed opinion in only 1 in every 133.[81a] For every one of the Court's 73 signed opinions in its 2009 term –FY10– there were 27,584 filed in all courts. How the Court takes up a case for discretionary review by granting a petition for a writ of certiorari is arbitrary and even shocking, for it is not even the justices who choose which cases to hear. Instead, as many as eight of the nine justices pool their law clerks, who have just graduated from law school, and let them in the "cert pool" pick and choose the cases to be heard by the Court.[81b,c]

93. That is the fate of the overwhelming majority of cases: They die **a)** of complicit indifference to wrongs and cold rejection at the door of the manor of the lords of the land of law; **b)** by execution of summary and unpublished orders of circuit lords; **c)** through contempt of law and fact by district lords, who in effect 'convert'[85a] U.S. courts to their respective *"my court!"*[85b]; or

---

cf. http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/statistics&tables/cert_petitions.pdf;

b) http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/Sen_Specter_on_SCt.pdf; see also

c) Legal Experts Propose Limiting Justices' Powers, Terms; *By Robert Barnes; Washington Post* Staff Writer; Monday, February 23, 2009; page A15; "proposal by Duke University law professor Paul D. Carrington, signed by 33 others from different stations on the political spectrum"; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/Limiting_justices_powers_WP_23feb9.pdf

[82] **a)** fn.77a >Rule 24; **b)** id. >Rules 21-23

[83] A priceless win at the Supreme Court? No, it has a price, by Reporter Robert Barnes, *The Washington Post*, 25july11: A big victory at the Supreme Court isn't priceless, after all. It costs somewhere north of $1,144,602.64; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/WP_Price_win_at_SCt_25jul11.pdf

[84] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/statistics&tables/caseload/1judicial_caseload.pdf

[85] **a)** To "convert" means to detain something unlawfully that initially was held lawfully.

b) "That legal rules constrain judges and make them do things is a magnificent illusion but an illusion nonetheless. There may indeed be a rule that tells a judge to do X, but with a little effort the judge can

d) under the feet of bankruptcy lords, who are sure that however outrageously they exact money from, or mishandle it in, the cases in the fiefs with which they have been enfeoffed, practically no debtor or creditor in bankruptcy has the knowledge or resources to embark on a protracted and very costly battle of appeal, for the great majority of them are broke, pro se, or barely able to afford a lawyer to fill out the bankruptcy forms. Unreviewability breeds arrogance. Coordination assures favorable review and risklessness. Appointers' review of their appointees' decisions allows their favorable bias and self-interest to nullify their impartiality from the outset. In addition, there is the steadily growing trend of public opinion that sees even the Supreme Court not as the single branch above the political fray, but rather politicized, the last bastion where corporate America imposes its will on the rest of the people and where big money has the last word.[86] These judgeship conditions and legal process circumstances turn federal justices and judges into Judges Above the Law. As such, they administer to themselves what they deny everybody else: Unequal Protection *From* the Law.

4. Wrongdoing as the institutionalized modus operandi of the class of federal judges, not only the failing of individual rogue judges

a. The absence of an independent and objective inspector general of the Federal Judiciary allows the Judiciary to escape oversight and be in effect above constitutional checks and balances

94. There are 73 inspectors general[87] established under the Inspector General Act in order:

> to create independent and objective units—
>
> (1) to conduct and supervise audits and investigations relating to the programs and operations of the establishments listed in section 12(2);
>
> (2) to provide leadership and coordination and recommend policies for activities designed (A) to promote economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in the administration of, and (B) **to prevent and detect fraud and abuse** in, such programs and operations; and (3) to provide a means for keeping the head of the establishment and the Congress fully and currently informed about problems and deficiencies relating to the administration of such programs and operations and the necessity for and progress of corrective action;…[88a] (emphasis added)

---

always find a rule that tells the judge not to do X. Judging is not following the rules but rather deciding which rules to follow." *Courting Failure; How Competition for the Big Cases is Corrupting the Bankruptcy Courts,* Lynn M. LoPucki; University of Michigan (2005); e-book, p. 42.

[86] Approval Rating for Justices Hits Just 44% in New Poll; Adam Liptak and Allison Kopicki; *The New York Times*; 7jun12; http://www.nytimes.com/2012/06/08/us/politics/44-percent-of-americans-approve-of-supreme-court-in-new-poll.html?pagewanted=all

[87] Cf. U.S. House Rep Darrell Issa, Chairman of the House Oversight and Government Reform Committee to Inspectors General, 3aug12; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/OGRC_Inspectors_General_3aug12.pdf.

[88] **a)** 5 U.S.C. Appendix; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/5usc_app_Inspector_General.Act.pdf

95. These inspectors general are established by Congress yet they supervise not only entities created by it, but also the departments of the Executive as part of the checks and balances that the Constitution allows the three branches of government to exercise upon each other. Congress learns officially about what is going on in the Judiciary through the latter's internally-prepared, and thus self-serving statements because Congress has provided:

    a. that "[t]he Chief Justice shall submit to Congress an annual report of the proceedings of the Judicial Conference and its recommendations for legislation"; under 28 U.S.C. §331, 8th paragraph,[91e] and

    b. that the Director of the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, who is "appointed and subject to removal by the Chief Justice…after consultating with the Judicial Conference", "shall…submit to the annual meeting of the Judicial Conference…a report of the activities of the Administrative Office and the state of the business of the courts, together with the statistical data submitted to the chief judges of the circuits…, and the Director's recommendations, which report, data and recommendations shall be public documents", and "submit to Congress and the Attorney General copies" thereof; under 28 U.S.C. §§601 and 604(a)(2) and (3)[10], respectively; and

    c. that "[t]he Director shall include in his annual report…a summary of the number of complaints filed with each judicial council under [28 U.S.C. §§351-364[18a]], indicating the general nature of such complaints and the disposition of those complaints in which action has been taken"; 28 U.S.C. §§601 and 604(h)(2)[10].

96. In addition, Congress learns unofficially about the Federal Judiciary because of the tradition initiated by Chief Justice Warren Burger to issue a yearend report on the Judiciary(fn.30 >yre:2).

97. However, for no constitutional reason at all, but only because of Congress's[15] and the Executive's[17a] prioritizing their own interest over that of good government and the people, there is no "independent and objective" inspector general of the Federal Judiciary to "prevent and detect fraud and abuse". As a result, fraud and abuse in the Federal Judiciary fester unchecked, corrupting its mission and what the people are entitled to receive from it: the fair and impartial administration of Equal Justice Under Law.

b. Individual fraud deteriorates the moral fiber of people until it is so widespread and routine as to become the institutionalized way of doing business

98. A series of fraudulent bankruptcies tolerated by the courts, not to mention concocted by them, contaminates with fraud every other activity of the judiciary. They provide judges and their complicit insiders with training in its operation; reveal to them their multifarious potential for securing undeserved benefits; and creepily eats away at their inhibitions to the practice of fraud. This process leads to the application of the principle that if something is good, more of it is better. Hence, they expand their fraudulent activity. From making fraudulent statements in an office or a courtroom, insiders and judges move on to handling fraudulently documents in the office of the clerk of court by manipulating whether they are docketed and, if so, when and with

---

b) Cf. http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/Sen_Sensenbrenner_on_Judicial_IG.pdf; and **c)** http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/Follow_money/S2678_HR5219.pdf

what date, to whom they are made available among litigants and the public, and even whether they are transmitted to other courts. All this requires more elaborate ways of concealing fraud, of laundering its proceeds, of developing methods to ensure that everybody copes with the increased work and that nobody grabs more than their allotted share. These activities need coordination. There develops an internal hierarchical structure, with a chain of command, a suite of control mechanisms, and a benefits scale.

99. All this developed in the courts gradually, as did fraud in the industry of collateralized mortgage derivatives: questionable but profitable practices paved the way to unethical ones that led to fraudulent and even more profitable ones which were neither punished nor prohibited, but rather celebrated with smugness and envy, copied freely with enhancements, and pursued by even the best and brightest financial minds with uncritical, unrestrained greed as the new business model. So it has occurred in the courts. As the practice of fraud turns into a profitable routine, fraudsters become adept at it. Greedier too, of course. They also turn complacent and sloppier at concealing it. When they and others get into a relaxed mood at a holiday party or a judicial junket or into the stressed condition of work overload or an emergency, the fraudsters crow over how smart they are at beating the system; flaunt their inexplicable wealth; and reflexively resort to an expedient course of action in disregard of the law. With increasing speed, exceptions to the rules become the normal way of doing business. A new pattern of conduct develops because 'that's how we do things here'. It openly becomes the "local practice"[59].

100. Non-fraudsters put it together and it hits them: There are benefits to be made and injury to be avoided by going along with the wrongful "local practice". Some take the saying 'if you cannot beat them, join them' even further and either demand to be cut in or offer their own unlawful contribution as payment for their admission into the "practice". So grows the number of people participating in coordinated wrongdoing by fraud or who come to know about it but keep it quiet to avoid retaliation. Neither those who practice fraud nor those who want to stay out of trouble have any interest in reviewing according to law cases that can expose it, outrage the public, and give rise to media and official investigations.

101. With the extension of the series of fraudulent bankruptcies, fraud becomes what smart people do. No bankruptcy insiders do it more smartly than judges do. They do it risklessly in reliance on their unaccountability(jur:21§1) and through self-immunization by abusing their system of self-policing through systematic dismissal with no investigation of complaints against them (jur:24§b). Free from the constraint of due process and enjoying a lightened workload through expediency measures(jur:43§1), judges can divert energy and resources from the proper functions of administering bankruptcy relief and supervising the bankruptcy system to the illegitimate objective of practicing fraud and covering it up. In the same vein, they abuse their power to immunize other insiders of the legal and bankruptcy systems from the tortious or criminal consequences of their "absence of effective oversight".

102. Progressively, the judges and the insiders get rid of ever more ethical scruples, legal constraints, and practical obstacles. They increase their abuse of their unaccountable power to take maximum advantage of every adjudicative, administrative, supervisory, and disciplinary opportunity. Through this constantly growing fraudulent practice, they pursue their motive, whether it is to gain a wrongful benefit or evade a rightful detriment, into bankable realities.

103. As the practice of fraud increases in frequency and expands into other areas of the bankruptcy and legal systems, it eviscerates slice by slice the integrity of judges, both their personal and institutional integrity. By the same token, fraud becomes the factor that coalesces the judges into

a compact class. Its members, those who have practiced it as much as those who have tolerated it, become dependent on one another to survive. Everyone is aware that each one can dare the others "if you bring or let me down, *I take you with me!*" Unless a judge resigns or can face the emotional and practical consequences of being ostracized(jur:62¶133 >quotation), he must go along with the others, whether doing her share or looking the other way(jur:88§§a-d).

104. By this process of pragmatic evolution and moral abrasion, judges become individually unfaithful to their oath to administer justice impartially and fairly through the application of the rule of law. They transfer their loyalty to each other. Their commitment is to the operation of the activity that has become most profitable and requires constant coordination: schemes based on fraud. Schemes are more or less complex sets of unlawful and unethical interpersonal relations and procedures aimed at obtaining a wrongful benefit. They developed progressively. Neither Maddox, Lehman Brothers, nor ENRON became pervaded by fraud overnight. The Federal Judiciary has had more than 223 years since its creation in 1789, during which only 8 judges have been removed(jur:21§a), to have one practice of individual wrongdoing followed with impunity by others which in turn were followed by the collective coordination of several practices by several judges. The driver was the pursuit of a benefit. Through the scheme, it was increased and obtained more effectively and risklessly. Gradually the conviction formed in the institutional psyche that their members were unaccountable and immune from adverse consequences. Step by step, the practice of wrongdoing became accepted, routine, and ever more widespread until it was turned into their institutionalized modus operandi(jur:49§4). Increasing coordination of wrongdoing made it possible. It has produced organically functioning fraud schemes, whether it is the systematic dismissal of complaints against their peers and up to 100% denial year after year of motions to review(jur:24§b); the systematic denial of motions en banc to protect each other's wrong and wrongful decisions from review(jur:45§2); the pro forma[213] filing of annual financial disclosure reports(jur:104¶¶236,237) enabling concealment of assets[107a] to evade taxes and launder money of its illegal origin[107c]; and the most elaborate and beneficial scheme since it is the main source of assets(jur:27§2) to conceal, the bankruptcy fraud scheme(jur:66§§2-3). The safe operation of these schemes is ensured by the judges' mutually dependent survival, which has changed the character of their institution: the Federal Judiciary has become, not the bastion of justice, but rather the safe haven for wrongdoers. That status has developed from the nature of judicial wrongdoing(jur:133§4), where its practitioners judge their peers so that they can elevate themselves and become convinced by the facts that they are Judges Above the Law.[89]

c. A class of wrongdoing priests protected by the Catholic Church 's cover up makes credible the charge of a class of judges protected by the Federal Judiciary's cover up

105. It would be a feat of naiveté or self-interest to believe that federal judges as a class, not just individually, cannot engage in coordinated wrongdoing as their institutionalized modus operandi. Far worse than that has already been proven beyond a reasonable doubt: Priests, who dedicated their lives to inculcating in others, and helping them live by, the teachings of a loving and caring God, have been convicted of sexually abusing children. It has also been shown that while they were giving in to their abusive pedophilic desires, they were being protected by the Catholic Church as a matter of institutional policy implemented for decades. Consequently, archdioceses

[89] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/Dynamics_of_corruption.pdf

and dioceses of the Church, not just individual priests, in the United States alone, never mind Europe, have been held liable for compensatory damages exceeding in the aggregate $2 billion.

106. Hence, it is humanly and institutionally possible for federal judges to become corrupt as a class: They cannot claim that God chose them for his ministry because of some special disposition of their souls toward self-denial and altruism.[30] Far from it, they were nominated and appointed by the main components of the "swamp of corruption" that top politicians have described Washington as being[16]. Their taking their oath of office to "do equal right to the poor and to the rich [and] to uphold the Constitution and the laws thereunder"[90] did not confer upon them any more incorruptibility than did upon the priests the oath that they took to obey God and the Church on behalf of their fellow men and women. Interjecting at every opportunity when talking to them "Your Honor here" "Your Honor there" year in and year out does not in any way makes them honorable. It only makes them aware that people fear the power that they wield to make them win or lose cases, and with that dramatically affect lawyers' livelihood or their clients' property, liberty, or even lives. That address form goes to their heads and makes them arrogant: Judges Above the Fearful.

107. Making it even highly probable that federal judges have become corrupt as a class is something more basic than such deferential treatment, something much more prevalent than a despicable pedophilic deviance that affects only a very small percentage of the population. Indeed, judges have allowed themselves to be driven by the most mainstream, insidious, and pernicious motive that dominates our national character just as it dominates Washington[15]: *money!*(jur:27§2) Money is what lies at the core of the controversy in most cases or what is used to compensate the infringement of a right or the failure to perform a duty; what is exacted to impose a penalty.

108. Moreover, federal judges have something else that even the movers and shakers of Washington, let alone the rest of the population, lack: They not only have power over the inertia of money, that is, power to decide whether it stays with he who has it or flows to him who has a claim on it …or simply wants it. They also have power over the legal process in which the inertia of money is decided. In practice, their power is absolute, for it is vast and wielded unaccountably(jur:21 §1). That kind of power corrupts absolutely.[32] The absolute character of their power is special: They have been invested with the power to police themselves by handling the complaints filed against their peers[18a]. They blatantly abuse that power by systematically dismissing those complaints to self-exempt from any discipline[19]. They also enter collusive relationships with the other two branches of government[23a], which in self-interest[17a] do not hold them accountable (jur:81§1). Their power is even held beyond the investigative scope of the media, which out of fear of retaliation has shirked from their duty to investigate and expose judges' professional performance and individual conduct just as the media do the politicians'(jur:4¶¶10-14).

109. The unaccountable power of federal judges enables them to do anything they want and answer for it to nobody but themselves. In various ways similar to the priests and the Catholic Church, judges by either statute or their own election or appointment fill on a permanent or rotating basis positions with administrative functions, such as chief of court, circuit justice, and chair of a committee of the Federal Judiciary. Since they do not have outsiders dropped as wrenches into their machinery –as is the secretary of defense in the military-, when one after the other holds those positions they simply cover up the past and present wrongs that they and their peers did or are doing as judges or individuals. From those administrative positions, not only do they reciprocally ensure their mutual survival, but also wield additional power to enforce class loyalty.

---

[90] http://judicial-discipline-reform.org/docs/28usc453_judges_oath.pdf

d. Life-tenured, in practice unimpeachable district and circuit judges and Supreme Court justices are fundamentally equals

110. Even the most recently confirmed nominee to a district judgeship keeps her job for life…"during good Behaviour". If she behaves badly, not even the Judiciary can fire her; only Congress can remove a judge through the process of impeachment, which is hardly ever used(jur:21¶29). In addition, Congress itself cannot penalize her by diminishing her compensation, for the Constitution prohibits doing so.[12] No judge is the employer of any other judge with the right to tell her how to perform or not to perform her job, with the exception of remanding a decision to a court for 'further proceedings not inconsistent with this order of reversal' and the granting of a mandamus petition filed by a litigant. Even the chief justice of the Supreme Court, who is also the Chief Justice of the United States, is not the boss of any other judge, not even of a bankruptcy judgeship appointed for a 14-year term by the circuit judges of the respective circuit court or a magistrate judge appointed for a shorter term by the district judges of the respective district court.[61] After all, the Constitution does not set one court over another; instead, it reserves to Congress almost the exclusive power to determine the relative exercise of jurisdiction between the courts.

> Const. Art III. Section 1. The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish….
>
> Section 3.…In all Cases affecting Ambassadors [or where] a State shall be a Party, the supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make.

111. In fact, the highest policy-making and disciplinary body of the Federal Judiciary, the Judicial Conference of the U.S.[91a-f], has no more statutory authority than to "submit suggestions and recommendations to the various courts to promote uniformity of management procedures and the expeditious conduct of court business"[91g].

---

[91] **a)** The 27-judge Judicial Conference is composed of 14 chief judges, that is, those of the 12 regional circuits (circuits 1-11 and the D.C. circuit), the national Federal Circuit, and the Court of International Trade as well as a representative district judge chosen by the circuit and district judges of each of the 12 regional circuits; see map of the circuits(jur:20). Its presiding member is the chief justice of the Supreme Court. A bankruptcy and a magistrate judge attend its meetings as non-voting observers. The Conference only deals with administrative and disciplinary matters. As the highest such body of the Federal Judiciary it makes policies for the whole Judiciary, which are developed at its behest by its all-judge committees, which report to it at its biannual meetings in March and September.

b) Cf. http://judicial-discipline-reform.org/statistics&tables/JudConf_Reports.pdf

c) The Conference also supervises the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts[10], which implements those policies; **d)** http://www.uscourts.gov/FederalCourts/JudicialConference.aspx and

e) http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/28usc331_Jud_Conf.pdf. **f)** Some members of the Conference are replaced at its September meeting[221] when their 3-5-year service ends; http://www.uscourts.gov/FederalCourts/JudicialConference/Member ship.aspx.

g) e) > §331 4th para.

112. But the Judicial Conference has no authority, whether constitutional or statutory, to demote a judge for having many opinions reversed on appeal or promote her for having a perfect score of opinions upheld. She can sell just as many well-argued books explaining her reversed decisions. Her arguments can subsequently be adopted by other judges and courts. In fact, no judge, justice, or body of the Federal Judiciary has any authority to permanently promote a judge to a higher court or demote her to a lower one and modify her title and salary accordingly. Neither judges nor the Judiciary are authorized to recommend to the President whom to nominate for such elevation and not even the President can demote a judge. If circuit judges do not like a lower court decision, that is tough luck for them. In such event, they cannot get rid of it by merely rubberstamping an order of dismissal as if it were the Supreme Court's ridding itself of a petition for certiorari by a having a clerk issue its denial form. Instead, circuit judges have to negotiate among themselves the grounds for reversal and then sit down to write a decision identifying the reversible error to make it possible to avoid it on remand. It is much easier for circuit judges to affirm a lower court decision that they do not like but cannot easily agree on the reason therefor and be done with it.[68] A district judge does not have to negotiate an agreement with anybody to dispose of a bankruptcy judge's decision however he wants. It follows that being reversed is career-wise inconsequential as is being affirmed. No number of remands is going to force a life-tenured district or circuit judge to resign. Given the historical record(jur:21§a), no impeachment is going to be commenced on that ground against her, let alone end in her removal.

113. The same holds true for everything else they do or do not do. Life-tenured judges cannot be fired or have their compensation diminished because they do not keep 9-5 hours. Working 60 hour/weeks does not get a judge promoted to a higher court by a chief judge. The latter does not wield over his peers anything remotely similar to a company CEO's power over his employees. The chief earns no commendation from anybody from squeezing higher productivity from his peers; he only gets animosity and ill will from them. Thus, there is no upside or downside for a judge for doing or letting others do more or less than what he or they are supposed or want to do. Judges are not going to protest too loudly because one of theirs is lazy, sloppy, or uses 'court time' for his own activities, for they too want to enjoy the same freedom to manage their time however they want. A mumbled snide remark, a frown while looking away, a cold shoulder is basically the way for a judge to protest his colleague's failure to carry his own burden while taking too many liberties with his time management. Litigants cannot force any of them to work hard and write meaningful decisions. They are for all practical purposes equals and free agents.

114. However, it is not wise for those judges' career to turn a peer into an enemy. That peer may become an enemy for life given that federal district and circuit judges and the justices can stay put forever, their 'bad Behaviour' notwithstanding[12]. Quibbling about legal points and policy matters is perfectly acceptable. But disturbing the collegiality among professionally conjoined brethren and sisters by exposing the wrongdoing of any of them is an attack against the very survival of the whole judicial class and its privilege: Their unaccountability and in effect unimpeachability, which have rendered them Judges Above the Law.(jur:21§1) An investigation by outsiders of any one judge may take a life of its own that can soon get out of control, causing a judge to give up many more or one higher up 'honcho' in plea bargaining in exchange for leniency, who could in turn do the same. Soon everybody is tarnished or even incriminated for their own wrongdoing or their condonation of that of others. That the judges are determined to prevent or stop at all costs, whether with a stick or a carrot.

e. Enforcing class loyalty: using a stick to subdue a judge threatening to expose their peers' wrongdoing

1) Not reappointing, banishing, 'gypsying', and removing a bankruptcy or magistrate judge

115. Bankruptcy judges can hardly have gotten the idea that they were term-appointed to exercise independent judgment and apply the law to ensure due process of law with disregard for what is really at stake in bankruptcy court: *money!*(jur:27§2) To begin with, a bankruptcy judge can exercise authority under the Bankruptcy Code, that is, 11 U.S.C.[62], "except as otherwise provided by…rule or order of the district court"[92a]. This means that a district court can order the withdrawal to itself of any bankruptcy case in the hands of one of its bankruptcy judges.[92b] Consequently, a bankruptcy judge has little incentive to do the right thing in handling a case before him, for he knows that it can be undone after the case has been withdrawn from him by the district court. Likewise, he is aware that the district court and the circuit's judicial council are keeping tabs on whether to allow him to remain on his job depending on his understanding of his real role: to direct the flow of money according to, not the Code or the Rules of Procedure[63,79], but rather "local practice"[93]: The district court, which can uphold decisions appealed to it from the bankruptcy judge, and the judicial council, which can deny petitions to review the dismissal of misconduct complaints against him(jur:24§b), assure the judge's riskless exercise of judicial power to take advantage of the opportunity afforded by every case to make the money(jur:27§2) at stake flow[60] among bankruptcy system insiders[169]. From the point of view of that court and the council, the judge has no excuse not to do what he is supposed to regardless of what the law or any general or local rule[94] may require him to do.

116. Nevertheless, assume that the bankruptcy judge is principled enough to refuse to deviate from the law or the rules. In that event, the stick may run him away:

> 28 U.S.C. §152(b)(1) The Judicial Conference…shall, from time to time…determine the official duty stations of bankruptcy judges and places of holding court.
>
> §152(d) With the approval of the Judicial Conference and each of the judicial councils involved, a bankruptcy judge may be designated to serve in any district adjacent to or near the district for which such bankruptcy judge was appointed.

117. Those "places of holding court" may be nothing more than a stool and a rickety table with no connection to the bankruptcy court's Case Management/Electronic Case Files System[95], a subtle warning of what happens when a bankruptcy judge becomes fully 'disconnected' from the goodwill of those who decide whether he remains stationed in the Judiciary or is banished to a punishing place. Indeed, since the federal bankruptcy system has nationwide coverage, what exactly is "near" the appointment district? Pursuant to that vague provision, the headstrong bankruptcy judge can be banished so far from his home as to make it impossible for him to commute every day, thus forcing him to find accommodations there, come home perhaps on weekends, and suffer the consequent disruption to his personal and family life.

---

[92] **a)** fn.61a >28 U.S.C. §151; **b)** id. >§157(d); **c)** id. >§152(e)

[93] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/DrCordero_v_DeLano_local_practice.pdf

[94] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/DrRCordero-JudCoun_local_rule5.1h.pdf

[95] http://www.uscourts.gov/FederalCourts/CMECF.aspxf; cf. http://www.nywb.uscourts.gov/cmecf.html

The DeLano Case

a hands-on, role-playing,
fraud investigative and expository
multidisciplinary course
for undergraduate or graduate students

WITH

A SYLLABUS

setting forth
the work for the Classroom and
the Organization of the Public Presentati on
of lessons learned and findings made
for each of a semester's 15 weeks

by

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Dr.Richard.Cordero Esq@ .net
Cordero@ ž•'Œ'Š•, 'œŒ'™•'—Ž, Ž•˜›–ï˜›•

Judicial Discipline Reform

The **DeLano** Case

M M

WITH

A SYLLABUS

setting forth

the work for the Classroom and

the Organization of the Public Presentati

of lessons learned and findings made

for each of a semester's 15 weeks

by

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Dr.Richard.Cordero Esq@ N

RCordero@

Judicial Discipline Reform

28 U.S.C. §291(a) The Chief Justice of the United States may, in the public interest, designate and assign temporarily any circuit judge to act as circuit judge in another circuit upon request by the chief judge or circuit justice of such circuit.

§292(d) The Chief Justice may designate and assign temporarily a district judge of one circuit for service in another circuit, either in a district court or court of appeals, upon presentation of a certificate of necessity by the chief judge or circuit justice of the circuit wherein the need arises.

124. Thanks to global warming, winters in the federal judicial district of Alaska are quite pleasant, the temperature seldom dropping below -30°F. Being transferred there not only provides a refreshing start from zero for a judge's career, but also has a rather cooling effect on his temperament after he has unhealthily heated up by holding on to trifling disciplinary matters normally disposed of promptly, such as misconduct complaints dispatched through systematic dismissals(jur:24§b). If the judge prefers a tropical climate where in a brighter sun he can learn to make light of his peers' wrongdoing, he can be accommodated with an assignment to any of the Freely Associated Compact States, i.e., the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, or the Republic of Palau. No doubt all the other judges will learn a lesson from his post cards about his laid-way-back and certainly very Pacific life. It is obvious why those courts are more appropriately referred to as 'reeducation' courts rather than dump courts, which is not a nice name. Being nice to each other is key in the Federal Judiciary…unless a judge is packed with integrity and ready to travel the narrow road to godforsaken courts.

28 U.S.C. §297 Assignment of judges to courts of the freely associated compact states.

(a) The Chief Justice or the chief judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit may assign any circuit or district judge of the Ninth Circuit, with the consent of the judge so assigned, to serve temporarily as a judge of any duly constituted court of the freely associated compact states…[100]

125. Moreover, a circuit judge who gets the idea that she can reform the Judiciary from her elevated position inside it can be disabused by being 'demoted' 'temporarily' to hold district court in any distant district in her circuit or even in another circuit to which she has already been transferred to from her own circuit. What exactly is 'temporary' with respect to district and circuit judges, who have life appointments? Since all it takes is to invoke the standard most easily satisfied, namely, "in the public interest", is an assignment to hold trials between inmates in a district centered around a penitentiary lost in the middle of the dessert within the scope of 'temporary' if it is for 5 years?

28 U.S.C. §291(b) The chief judge of a circuit or the circuit justice may, in the public interest, designate and assign temporarily any circuit judge within the circuit, including a judge designated and assigned to temporary duty therein, to hold a district court in any district within the circuit.

126. It is true that the chief justice, as presiding member of the Judicial Conference, and the other members of it, whether chief circuit judges or elected district judges, are equals. Aside from the chief justice being the one who calls its biannual meetings as well as special meetings[101], they all have one vote and no one has a statutory right to draw up exclusively the agenda of their

[100] If a recommendation of the Judicial Conference for amendment of §297 is adopted, "magistrate judges and territorial judges may be assigned temporarily to provide service to the freely associated compact states"; Judicial Conference Report, 15mar11, page 14; fn.91b >jcr:1036.

[101] fn.91b >jcr:822; 901

meetings.

127. However, no judge has an interest in antagonizing the chief justice, or for that matter his associate justices. For one thing, complaints cannot be filed against a justice since the justices are not subject to the Judicial Conduct and Disability Act[18a]; nor can it somehow be claimed that a justice violated the Code of Conduct for U.S. Judges[123a] because the justices are not subject to it either[102]. Moreover, the chief justice has an interest in protecting the associate justices because they hold the votes that can give him a consistent majority capable of becoming known as the [Chief Justice] Doe Court. The justices can retaliate against judges that attack or disrespect them by banishing or 'demoting' them(jur:58¶¶123,125). They can also agree to review their decisions appealed to them only to reverse them or lash out against them in a majority opinion upheld on other grounds or a dissent opinion. Both types of opinions carry more prestige and are more widely read and quoted than any opinion issued by lower court judges. They can be used to shame and embarrass a judge that needs to be taught a lesson: a judge is not to cross a justice.

f. The carrot of reputational benefit among equals: rewarding class solidarity with an at-pleasure or term-limited appointment

128. Judges' unaccountability and de facto unimpeachability(jur:21§1) have generated irresistible attraction toward wrongdoing…ever more of it and more boldly as the impunity following an act of wrongdoing increases their confidence that no harm will come to them if they repeat the same or similar type of wrongdoing and even if they engage in wrongdoing that is bolder to the same extent as their impunity confidence is greater. This self-reinforcing process has caused wrongdoing to become pervasive. It explains why no judge may be willing to agree to be hit with the stick for his wrongdoing when he knows that everybody is actively doing some type of wrong or passively looking the other way from the wrongdoing of others. Hence the need also for the carrot as conduct modifier or inducer.

129. Judges that go with the flow of their peers rather than stand on principles can reap a benefit in several manners in addition to getting away with their own wrongdoing and its profit. For instance, a district judge can be 'promoted' to temporary duty on a circuit court under 28 U.S.C. §292(d)(jur:48¶84). Carrots can also be dangled before the eyes of judges or fed to them in the form of appointment to prestigious administrative positions and committees within the Judiciary. While being so appointed does not bring an increase in salary, the prestige that it carries amounts to public recognition of not only a judge's competence, but also his forgiving attitude toward his peers: He or she will stick by them no matter what, even by dismissing 100% of petitions for review of complaint dismissals(jur:24¶33).

130. No such recognition need be expected by sticklers for applying to their peers the valuable, integrity-enhancing requirement to "avoid even the appearance of impropriety"[123a]. In practice, it is devalued by the judges, who pay to it only lip service[109c]. In fact, district judges who may even think that in the interest of judicial integrity they should expose their peers' improprieties and wrongdoing are likely to have that thought dispelled by a self-interested consideration: It is the circuit and district judges in the circuit who choose the district judge that will represent them in

[102] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/teams/AFJ/11-12-10DrRCordero-DFranco-Malone.pdf

the Judicial Conference[103]. Those judges would certainly not vote for a judge that would put principles ahead of the reciprocal cover-up required by complicit collegiality, which provides the basis for their awareness of their mutually dependent survival.

131. Among the most prestigious appointments are to the at-pleasure directorship of the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts and the chairmanship of the term-limited Executive Committee of the Judicial Conference of the U.S. The presiding member of the Conference is the chief justice, who makes those appointments just as he appoints the term-limited chairs of each of the 25 committees of the Conference[91b], such as the Committee on Financial Disclosure, on Judicial Conduct and Disability, and on Codes of Conduct.[cf.104a] Appointment to some committees, such as that on international judicial relations, involves travel abroad or hosting delegations of foreign jurists and judicial personnel.[104b] The chief justice can also create special committees, each of which can become known by the name of the judge that he appoints to chair it. For example, on May 25, 2004, Chief Justice Rehnquist created a committee to review the application of the Judicial Conduct and Disability Act and appointed Justice Breyer as its chairman; it became known as the Breyer Committee, which issued the Breyer Report in September 2006.[105] Chief circuit judges can also make similar appointments in their respective courts.

132. "The Chief Justice has sole authority to make committee appointments"[106] and bestow the concomitant reputational benefit on appointees…as well as a 'distraction' from the monotonous grind of deciding case after case of *Joe Schmock v. Wigetry, Corp*. A judge who wants to receive such benefit had better be on good terms with the chief justice as well as with the respective circuit justice and all the other justices, for they can put in a good word for him with the chief justice.

---

[103] fn.91c >2nd paragraph

[104] **a)** http://www.uscourts.gov/News/TheThirdBranch/10-10-01/New_Chairs_Head_Five_Conference_Committees.aspx; **b)** fn.91 >jcr:1039

[105] **a)** http://www.uscourts.gov/RulesAndPolicies/ConductAndDisability/JudicialConductDisability.aspx >Implementation of the Judicial Conduct and Disability Act(fn.18a). A Report to the Chief Justice; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/judicial_complaints/Breyer_Report.pdf.

b) See also a critical comment on the Report's history and its progeny, i.e., the new Rules Governing Judicial Conduct and Disability Proceedings concerning misconduct and disability complaints against federal judges; drafted by the Committee on Judicial Conduct and Disability of the Judicial Conference of the U.S. and adopted by the latter on March 11, 2008:

(i) http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/7-9-19DrRCordero-JRWinter_complaint_rules.pdf;

(ii)http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/7-10-14DrRCordero-JRWinter_draft_rules.pdf;

(iii) http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/8-2-25DrRCordero-AO_JDuff_revised_rules.pdf;

(iv) http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/8-3-27DrRCordero-CA2_CJ_Jacobs.pdf

[106] http://www.uscourts.gov/FederalCourts/JudicialConference/Committees.aspx

g. The wrongful social benefit of acceptance in the class of judges and avoidance of pariah status due to disloyal failure to cover up peer wrongdoing rewards complicit collegiality over principled conduct

133. In addition to ensuring reciprocal exemption from discipline through complaint dismissal, judges fail to investigate each other in the self-interest of preserving their good relations with the other members of the class of judges as well as out of fear of being outcast as traitors. Camaraderie built on complicit collegiality trumps the institutional and personal duty(jur:57¶119 >quotation) to safeguard and ensure the integrity of the Judiciary and its members.

> Cir. J. Kozinski [presently Chief Judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 9th Cir.], dissenting: Passing judgment on our colleagues is a grave responsibility entrusted to us only recently. In the late 1970s, Congress became concerned that Article III judges were, effectively, beyond discipline because the impeachment process is so cumbersome that it's seldom used.…Disciplining our colleagues is a delicate and uncomfortable task, not merely because those accused of misconduct are often men and women we know and admire. It is also uncomfortable because we tend to empathize with the accused, whose conduct might not be all that different from what we have done -or been tempted to do- in a moment of weakness or thoughtlessness. And, of course, there is the nettlesome prospect of having to confront judges we've condemned when we see them at a judicial conference, committee meeting, judicial education program or some such event. 28 U.S.C. §453.[90] (Internal citations omitted.) *In re Judicial Misconduct Complaint*, docket no. 03- 89037, Judicial Council, 9th Cir., September 29, 2005, 425 F.3d 1179, 1183. http://www.ca9.uscourts.gov/opinions/ >Advance Search: 09/29/2005 >In re Judicial Misconduct 03-89037; and http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/CA9JKozinski_dissent.pdf

134. Judges can also wrongfully obtain the social benefit of acceptance by a clique of legal and bankruptcy systems insiders through the exercise of their means of wrongdoing, that is, their decision-making power to confer on the insiders a material benefit(jur:32§2), from which, of course, they can also extract a benefit for themselves in the form of kickbacks.

5. From general statistics of the Federal Judiciary to particular cases that illustrate how wrongdoing runs throughout it and harms people

135. The above is an example of dynamic analysis of harmonious and conflicting interests[187] among the judicial officers of the Federal Judiciary. Based thereon, a judge that determines her conduct on purely pragmatic considerations would see no benefit in either refusing to dismiss or voting to review a misconduct complaint against a peer. Only a highly principled judge whose conduct was determined by her duty to do what was legally, ethically, or morally right even if she had to suffer for it would dare expose a wrongdoing judge or the coordinated wrongdoing of the class of judges. To do so, she could not merely file a judicial misconduct complaint against her peer, which would be doomed to dismissal from the outset. The only action reasonably calculated to have a chance at effectiveness would be to bring the evidence or her reasonable suspicion of wrongdoing or impropriety outside the Judiciary to the attention of the public at large, whether by publishing it herself, for example, on her website, or through the media, that is, if she found a media outlet willing to become the object of retaliation of every member of the Federal Judiciary but for the complaining judge. The latter would cast herself out of the class of judges, who would deem her action treasonous and treat her as a traitor to be socially outcast(jur:26¶133; 107¶242, 243).

136. Therefore, if one is neither naïve nor compromised by self-interest, one can consider with an open mind the evidence in the next section, 65§B, of wrongdoing by the class of federal judges and their Judiciary. It shows how unaccountable power, the money motive, and the opportunity for wrongdoing in effectively unreviewable cases have enabled them to engage in individual and coordinated wrongdoing. The evidence in §B concerns federal judges involved in concealment of personal assets and a collective bankruptcy fraud scheme for concealing or misappropriating assets at stake in particular bankruptcy cases that went all the way from a bankruptcy to a district to a circuit court and on to the Supreme Court just as the judicial misconduct complaint against the bankruptcy judge went from a chief circuit judge to the circuit council and to the Judicial Conference and the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts. Moreover, that wrongdoing was compounded by other forms of wrongdoing necessary to cover it up. The prevalence and routine character of all such wrongdoing throughout the judicial and disciplinary hierarchies reveal that wrongdoing has become the institutionalized modus operandi of the Federal Judiciary.

Blank

B. *In re DeLano*, Judge Sonia Sotomayor Presiding, and her appointment to the Supreme Court by President Barak Obama: evidence of a bankruptcy fraud scheme and her concealment of assets dismissed with knowing indifference and willful blindness as part of the Federal Judiciary's institutionalized modus operandi

1. Justiceship Nominee Judge Sotomayor was suspected of concealing assets by *The New York Times, The Washington Post,* and Politico

137. The evidence hereunder concerns what *The Washington Post*, *The New York Times*, and Politico suspected in articles contemporaneous with President Barak Obama's first justiceship nomination, to wit, that Then-Judge Sonia Sotomayor of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit (CA2) had concealed assets of her own[107a]. The evidence is in the financial statements that she filed with the Senate Committee on the Judiciary holding hearings on her confirmation.[107b] They show that in 1988-2008 she earned and borrowed $4,155,599 + her 1976-1987 earnings; but disclosed assets worth only $543,903, leaving unaccounted for $3,611,696 - taxes and the cost of her reportedly modest living[107c]. Thereby she failed to comply with that Committee's request that she disclose "in detail all [her] assets…and liabilities"[107b]. Her motive was to cover up her previous failure to comply with the requirement of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 to file a "full and complete" annual financial disclosure report[107d]. The President disregarded the evidence of her dishonesty just as he did that of his known tax cheat nominees Tim Geithner, Tom Daschle, and Nancy Killefer[108]. The fact that the President is wont to nominate tax cheaters lends credibility to those respectable newspapers' suspicion that Judge Sotomayor too cheated on her taxes on the assets that she concealed.

138. Judge Sotomayor's concealment of assets of her own is consistent with evidence of her cover-up of concealment of assets of others through a bankruptcy fraud scheme[94] run by judges and bankruptcy system insiders[169] in a case in which she was the presiding judge: *DeLano*[109].

---

[107] **a)** http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/SCt_nominee/JSotomayor_integrity/6articles_JSotomayor_financials.pdf;

b) http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/SCt_nominee/JSotomayor_integrity/2SenJudCom_Questionnaire_JSotomayor.pdf;

c) (i) http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/SCt_nominee/JSotomayor_integrity/12table_JSotomayor-financials.pdf; **(ii)** http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/SCt_nominee/14SenJudCom_investigate_JSotomayor.pdf

d) http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/5usc_Ethics_Gov_14apr9.pdf

[108] **a)** http://judicial-discipline-reform.org/docs/**Geithner**_tax_evasion_jan9.pdf;

b) http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/**Tom_Daschle_tax_evasion**_feb9.pdf; and

c) http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/**Nancy_Killefer**_3feb9.pdf

[109] **a)** *DeLano*, 06-4780-bk-CA2, dismissed per curiam, J. Sotomayor, presiding; fn.131 >CA:2180

b) http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/DrCordero_v_DeLano_SCt_3oct8.pdf >US:2442§IX;

Although she and her CA2 peers were made aware of the scheme[110], they dismissed the evidence and protected their bankruptcy judge appointee[61a] that ran the scheme in *DeLano*. How they dismissed it is most revealing.

2. *DeLano* illustrates how concealment of assets is operated through a bankruptcy fraud scheme enabled by bankruptcy, district, and circuit judges, and Supreme Court justices

139. *DeLano*[111] concerns a 39-year veteran banker who in preparation for his debt-free retirement to a golden nest filed his personal bankruptcy[112a], yet remained employed by a major bank, M&T Bank, as a bankruptcy officer! He was but one of a clique of bankruptcy system insiders: His bankruptcy trustee had 3,907 *open* cases[113a] before the WBNY judge hearing the case; one of his lawyers had brought 525 cases[113b] before that judge; his other lawyer also represented M&T and was a partner in the same law firm[113c] in which that judge[113d] was a partner at the time of his appointment[61a] to the bench by CA2; when he was reappointed in 2006[114a], Judge Sotomayor was a CA2 member. M&T was likely a client of that law firm and even of the judge when he was a bankruptcy lawyer and partner there. The analysis of M&T cases[114b-c] and *DeLano* revealed the bankruptcy fraud scheme and these insiders' participation in it[115a]. The very large number of cases that these two trustees and lawyer have brought before Judge Ninfo and the "unusually close

---

c) cf. http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/DrCordero_v_DeLano_SCt_rehear_23apr9.pdf

110 http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/Follow_money/motion_en_banc.pdf >CA:1947§§I, III

111 For a more detailed account of *DeLano*, see http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/HR/11-4-25DrRCordero-HR_ComJud.pdf >GC:41§D

112 **a)** http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/Follow_money/DeLano_docs.pdf >§V >W:43;

b) id. >§I.B=W:2

113 **a)** http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/Trustee_Reiber_3909_cases.pdf;

b) http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/Werner_525_before_Ninfo.pdf;

c) http://www.underbergkessler.com;

d) http://www.nywb.uscourts.gov/judge_ninfo_202.html >About [NY Western District] Bankruptcy J. John C. Ninfo, II, and fn.124

114 **a)** fn.111 >GC:32/fn.72; **b)** id. >GC:17§§B-C, describing bankruptcy cases to which M&T was a party and whose trustee had 3,382 cases before Judge Ninfo, http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/TrGordon_3383_as_trustee.pdf, and one of the lawyers 442, http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/MacKnight_442_before_JNinfo.pdf. The M&T cases went from bankruptcy court all the way to the Supreme Court, **c)** http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/DrCordero_v_TrGordon_SCt.pdf, as did *DeLano*, fn.109b.

115 **a)** That analysis was set forth in support of the request of 25apr11 to the H.R. Judiciary Committee to investigate the scheme; fn.111. It was turned into the 25may11 request made for a similar purpose to Rep. Michelle Bachmann and each of the Tea Party Caucus members; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/HR/7Tea_P/11-5-25DrRCordero-Tea_P&Caucus.pdf.

b) http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/DrRCordero-Att_Grievance_Com.pdf

relationship between the[m]" and these other parties have provided for the development of the driver of their relation dynamics: "cronyism"(jur:32§2). Money and its sharing provide them with convergent motivational direction. [116]

140. In reliance thereon, the co-scheming 'bankrupt' officer declared that he and his wife had earned $291,470 in the three years preceding their bankruptcy filing[117a]. Incongruously, they pretended that they only had $535 "on hand and in account"[117b]. Yet, they incurred $27,953 in known legal fees, billed by their bankruptcy lawyer, who knew that they had money to pay for his services[117c], and approved by the trustee and the judge. They also declared one single real estate property, their home, bought 30 years earlier[117d] and assessed for the purpose of the bankruptcy at $98,500, on which they declared to carry a mortgage of $77,084 and have equity of only $21,416[117e]…after making mortgage payments for 30 years! They sold it 3½ years later for $135,000, a 37% gain in a down market.[118f] Moreover, they had engaged in a string of eight mortgages from which they received $382,187, but the trustee and the judge refused to require them to account for it[117g].

141. For six months the bankruptcy officer and his wife, their lawyers, and the trustee treated a creditor that they had listed among their unsecured creditors as such and pretended to be searching for their bankruptcy petition-supporting documents that he had requested[118a]. It was not until the creditor brought to the judge's attention[118b] that the 'bankrupts' had engaged in concealment of assets that they moved to disallow his claim[118c]. The judge called on his own for an evidentiary hearing on the motion only to deny discovery of *every single document* that the creditor requested, even the bankrupts' bank account statements, indispensable in any bankruptcy[119a]. Thereby the judge deprived the creditor of his discovery rights, thus flouting due process. He turned the hearing[119b] and his grant of the motion into a sham[120]. The judge also stripped the creditor of standing in the case so that he could not keep requesting documents, for they would have allowed tracking back the concealed assets. On appeal, the judge's colleague in the same small federal building[121a] in Rochester, NY[115b], a WDNY district judge(jur:236), also denied *every single document* requested by the creditor[121b].

---

[116] For the names and contact information about the trustees, attorneys, and judges referred to here, see Complaint to the Attorney Grievance Committee for the New York State Seventh Judicial District [of the Appellate Division, Fourth Department, of the NYS Supreme Court] against attorneys engaged in misconduct contrary to law and/or the NY State Unified Court System, Part 1200 - Rules of Professional Conduct, GC:1§I; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/NYS_att_complaints/16App_Div/DrRCordero-AppDiv4dpt.pdf.

[117] **a)** fn.112 >§I.B >W:2; **b)** id. >§V >W:51; **c)** id.>§XI >W:148; **d)** id.>§VIII >W:93; **e)** id.>§V >W:50; **f)** id.>§X >W:145; **g)** id.>§VIII >W:89-112 and fn.111>HR:217

[118] **a)** fn.111 >GC:47:§3; **b)** id. >GC:45§2; **c)** id. >GC:49§4

[119] **a)** http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/Follow_money/docs_denied.pdf; **b)** fn.111 >GC:51§5

[120] **a)** 'Hear' the judge's bias: http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/transcript_DeLano_1mar5.pdf; **b)** cf. http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/Follow_money/Analysis_Trustee_report_23aug5.pdf

[121] **a)** fn.65. >GC:11¶11; **b)** fn.119a >de:28; and http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/DrCordero_v_DeLano_WDNY.pdf >Pst:1255§1 and 1281¶62; **c)** fn.111 >GC:58§8; cf. GC:54§7

3. Then-Judge Sotomayor's concealment of her own assets reveals wrongdoing as part of the modus operandi of peers and their administrative appointees, which requires justices to keep covering up their own and their peers' wrongdoing

a. Judge Sotomayor refused to investigate a bankruptcy officer's bankruptcy petition, though suspicious per se

142. When *DeLano* reached CA2, Judge Sotomayor, presiding[109b], condoned those unlawful denials and even denied in turn *every single document* in 12 requests by the creditor-appellant[122a]. However, she too needed those documents, e.g., bank and credit card statements, real estate title, home appraisal documents, etc., to find the facts to which to apply the law[122b]. Thus, she disregarded a basic principle of due process: The law must not be applied capriciously or arbitrarily[122c] in a vacuum of facts or by willfully ignoring them. Her conduct[121c] belied her statement before the Senate Judiciary Committee that her guiding principle as a judge was "fidelity to the law"[132f].

143. Judge Sotomayor also condoned the refusal of the bankruptcy judge to disqualify himself for conflict of interests(jur:66¶139) and "the appearance of impropriety"[123a-b], just as she refused to disqualify him[123c]. During her membership in the 2nd Circuit's Judicial Council[123d], she too denied the petition to review the dismissal without any investigation of the misconduct complaint against him[124]. This formed part of her pattern of covering up for her peers: As a CA2 member she condoned, and as a Council member she applied, the Council's unlawful policy during the 13-year period reported online of denying 100% of petitions to review dismissals of complaints against her peers[125a]. Thereby she contributed to illegally abrogating in effect an act of Congress giving complainants the right to petition for review[18b]; and also condoned the successive CA2 chief judges' unlawful practice of systematically and without any investigation dismissing such complaints[125a]. She did not "administer justice" [to her peers] rich"[90] in judicial connections, but rather a 100% exemption from accountability[125b]; and the "equal right" [126] that she did to them was to disregard all complaints against them, no matter their gravity or pattern, whether the allegation was of bribery, corruption, conflict of interests, bias, prejudice, abuse of power, etc.[127] Her unquestioning partiality toward her own was "without respect"[90] for complainants, other litigants, and the public. Instead of Equal Justice Under Law[126], Judge Sotomayor upheld Judges Can Do No Wrong. She breached her oath.

---

[122] **a)** fn.109b >US:2484 Table: Document requests & denials; jur:16; **b)** fn.119 >de:18§II; **c)** fn.33 >mp:3§A

[123] **a)** http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/Code_Conduct_Judges_09.pdf >Canon 2;

b) cf. http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/ABA_Code_Jud_Conduct_07.pdf >Canon 1, p.12;

c) http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/DrCordero_v_DeLano_06_4780_CA2.pdf >CA:1725§A, 1773§c;

d) http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/28usc332_Councils.pdf

[124] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/DrRCordero_2v_JNinfo_6jun8.pdf >N:36 and 48

[125] **a)** fn.111 >HR:214; **b)** other ways of judges self-assuring their unaccountability, id. >HR:3/fn.10

[126] fn.69 >§§4-6

[127] **a)** fn.19b >Cg:1-4; **b)** fn.111 >HR:219

144. By so doing, Judge Sotomayor rendered wrongdoing irresistible: She assured her peers of its risklessness, insulating it from any disciplinary downside while allowing free access to its limitless scope and profitability upside. So she emboldened them to engage ever more outrageously in the bankruptcy fraud scheme[94] and other forms of wrongdoing. By removing wrongdoing's stigmatizing potential and allowing its incorporation into the judges' modus operandi, she encouraged their resort to its efficiency multiplier: coordination. Through it, wrongdoing becomes institutionalized and wrongdoers' benefit from it becomes interdependent. Collective survival must be coordinated too since it requires their continued reciprocal cover-up[128]. Then-Judge Sotomayor thus ensured that they would cover up her concealment of assets. Now a Justice, she is not a champion of the Judiciary's integrity, but rather their accomplice[129a].

145. Indeed, the *DeLano* bankruptcy officer had during his 39-year long banking career learned who had turned the skeletons in the closet into such. The risk of his being indicted and trading up information about a higher-up wrongdoer in exchange for some immunity, which could be repeated by others and have domino effect, motivated Judge Sotomayor and her peers to allow the bankruptcy officer to retire to a golden nest with at least $673,657(jur:15) in known concealed assets[112b]. To protect peers, other insiders, and herself, she failed in her duty under 18 U.S.C. §3057 to report to the U.S. attorneys, not hard evidence, but just 'a belief that bankruptcy fraud may have been committed'[130a]. In how many of the thousands of cases[113a-b,114b] before their appointed[61] bankruptcy judges have she and other judges complicitly let the bankruptcy fraud scheme fester with rapaciousness[130b] and who benefited or was harmed thereby?

b. Then-Judge Sotomayor withheld the incriminating *DeLano* case from the Senate Judiciary Committee so as not to scuttle her confirmation

146. Then-Judge Sotomayor also took wrongful action to secure the benefit of her nomination to a justiceship by President Obama through its confirmation by the Senate. She so clearly realized how incriminating[131] the *DeLano* case was that she withheld it from the documents that she was required by the Senate Judiciary Committee to submit in preparation for its confirmation hearings[132]. By so doing, she committed perjury since she swore that she had complied with the

---

128 http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/Dynamics_of_corruption.pdf

129 **a)** fn.111 >GC:61§1; **b)** fn.111 >HR:215; **c)** id. >HR:219, GC:63§2

130 **a)** http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/make_18usc3057_report.pdf >§3057(a) and fn.110 >CA:1961¶¶28-31; **b)** http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/18usc_bkrp_crimes.pdf

131 http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/DrCordero_v_DeLano_CA2_rehear.pdf, 14mar8

132 **a)** http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/SCt_nominee/JSotomayor_withheld_info.pdf;

b) http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/SCt_nominee/Senate/7DrCordero-SenJudCom_docs.pdf, 3july9 >sjc:1;

c) http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/SCt_nominee/Senate/18DrCordero-SenReid_SenMcConnell.pdf, 13july9;

d) Sample of the letter sent to each Senate Judiciary Committee member, 13july9; fn.159e;

e) http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/SCt_nominee/Senate/18DrCordero-SenJudCom.pdf,

Committee's initial and supplemental document requests[107b].

147. Indeed, the Committee requested in its Questionnaire for Judicial Nominees that she "13.c. Provide citations to all cases in which you were a panel member, but did not write an opinion" and "13.f. Provide a list of all cases in which certiorari was requested or granted".[133] The Judge referred the Committee to the Appendix[134] for her answer and stated in her letter of June 15, 2009, that "In responding to the Committee Questionnaire, I thoroughly reviewed my files to provide all responsive documents in my possession". However, she did not include the *DeLano* case in the Appendix or in either of the supplements with her letters to the Committee of June 15 or 19[135] following its requests for more precise answers.

148. Then-Judge Sotomayor was fully aware of *DeLano*, for she was the presiding judge on the panel that heard oral argument on January 3, 2008, when she also received the written statement by the attorney arguing the case, Dr. Cordero, that he filed with her and each of the other members of the panel.[136] By then she had been made aware of the importance of the case by the motions judge referring to the panel many of the 12 substantive motions that he had filed in that case.[137] She was also the first judge listed on the order dismissing the case the following February 7.[138] She had to further handle the case because of the petition for panel rehearing and hearing en banc filed by the attorney on March 14.[131] Moreover, after she and her colleagues denied both on May 9 by reissuing the order as the mandate[138], the attorney filed an application with Justice Ginsburg on June 30[139], and then with all the Justices for injunctive relief and a stay of the order on August 4, 2008.[140] Thereafter, a petition for certiorari was filed on October 3.[137] What is more, a petition

---

14july9 >p.2§2;

e) http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/SCt_nominee/Senate/20DrCordero-SenJudCom_14jul9.pdf, 14july9;

f) http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/SCt_nominee/Senate/1DrCordero-Senate.pdf, 3aug9

[133] **a)** http://judiciary.senate.gov/nominations/SupremeCourt/Sotomayor/SoniaSotomayor-Questionnaire.cfm >Committee Questionnaire > p.88§c and 98§f;

b) with added bookmarks useful for navigating the file containing the materials relating to cases and financial affairs submitted by Judge Sotomayor in response to the Questionnaire, also at http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/SCt_nominee/JSotomayor_integrity/2SenJudCom_Questionnaire_JSotomayor.pdf.

[134] http://judiciary.senate.gov/nominations/SupremeCourt/Sotomayor/SoniaSotomayor-Questionnaire.cfm > Committee Questionnaire - Appendix; and fn.133b.

[135] Fn.133a and fn.133b >JS:304 and 313.

[136] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/DrCordero_v_DeLano_CA2_oralarg.pdf

[137] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/US_writ/1DrCordero-SCt_petition_3oct8.pdf >US:2484. Table: Document requests by Dr. Cordero and denials by CA2.

[138] fn.131 >CA:2180, as subsequently reissued as mandate.

[139] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/SCt_chambers/2injunctive_relief/DrCordero_JGinsburg_injunction_30jun8.pdf

[140] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/SCt_chambers/8application_injuction_stay/1DrRCordero-SCtJustices_4aug8.pdf

The **DeLano** Case

a hands-on, role-playing,
fraud investigative and expository
multidisciplinary course
for undergraduate or graduate students

WITH

A S□LABUS

setting forth
the work for the Classroom and
the Organization of the Public Presentati on
of lessons learned and findings made
for each of a semester's 15 weeks

by

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Dr.Richard.Cordero Esq@ .net

RiCordero ´ 1

Judicial Discipline Reform

judge. Thus, she comes to the Supreme Court without the baggage that the other justices and lower court judges must keep carrying of their participation in, or condonation of, individual and coordinated wrongdoing. Hence, she might see it in her interest not to join in its cover-up and instead denounce it from the inside and advocate measures to combat and prevent it.

b. Justice Clarence Thomas: his concealment of his wife's assets by filing for years deceptive financial disclosure reports

151. As for Justice Clarence Thomas:

> [In February 2011], 74 Democrats in Congress cited the threat to the court's authority when they asked Justice Thomas to recuse himself from an expected review of the health care reform law. This came after an announcement by his wife, Virginia, a lobbyist, who said she will provide "advocacy and assistance" as "an ambassador to the Tea Party movement," which, of course, is dedicated to the overturning of the health care law. The representatives based their request on the "appearance of a conflict of interest," because of a conflict they see between his duty to be an impartial decision-maker and the Thomas household's financial gain from her lobbying." The Thomas Issue, Editorial, *The New York Times*, 17feb11;
>
> http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/justices_improprieties.pdf >imp:13
>
> Under pressure from liberal critics, Justice Clarence Thomas of the Supreme Court acknowledged in filings released on Monday that he erred by not disclosing his wife's past employment as required by federal law. Justice Thomas said that in his annual financial disclosure statements over the last six years, the employment of his wife, Virginia Thomas, was "inadvertently omitted due to a misunderstanding of the filing instructions."…While justices are not required to say how much a spouse earns, Common Cause said its review of Internal Revenue Service filings showed that the Heritage Foundation paid Mrs. Thomas $686,589 from2003 to 2007. Thomas Cites Failure to Disclose Wife's Job, Eric Lichtblau; *The New York Times;* 24jan11; id. >imp:1.

152. Justice Thomas's excuse has two equally unflattering implications: The first is that he was making an admission against self-interest of his incompetence to understand the vastly more intricate Tax and Bankruptcy Codes, the complexities of multistate class action litigation on securities fraud and product liability, the clash between abstract notions and public policy considerations of constitutional law, etc. The second implication is that he was being disingenuous by pretending that for six years he just could not figure out the simple requirement of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978[145a] –adopted sufficiently long ago for its interpretation to have become

---

indifference and willful blindness; fn:123b >CA:1721. Cf. jur:90§§b,c.

d) Cf. http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/journalists/CBS/11-5-18DrRCordero-ProdCScholl.pdf re Former Arizona Superior and Appellate Court Judge and Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor and alleged corruption in Arizona courts. Cf. fn.249 on two-acts patterns.

[145] **a)** http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/5usc_Ethics_Gov_2011.pdf >"§102(e)(1)…each report required by section 102 shall also contain information…respecting the spouse…(A) The source of items of earned income earned by a spouse from any person which exceed $1,000 and the source and amount of any honoraria received by a spouse…" and **b)** Cf. http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/

well established– underlying the financial disclosure form entry "III. Non-investment income (Reporting individual and spouse; see 17-24 of filing instructions)"[145b]. This would mean that he was perfectly aware that if he disclosed the source of his wife's income, he would reveal his conflict of interests in cases where the conservative causes that she represented were at stake, thereby giving motive for parties to ask for his recusal and becoming less effective as an inconspicuous advocate for Supreme Court decisions that would benefit his household financially.

153. In determining whether Justice Thomas acted 'knowingly and willfully to falsify information or fail to file or report any reportable information', as provided for under the Ethics Act, 5 U.S.C. §104[145a], it can prove extremely valuable to speak, even if on the condition of anonymity, with those who not only worked for him daily and closely, but who also engaged in research and writing precisely for the purpose of shaping or expressing his thinking on the application of the law to issues and cases: their law clerks(jur:106§c). They can shed light on whether they or other clerks ever helped Justice Thomas directly or indirectly fill out his annual financial disclosure report, discussed it with him or heard him discuss it; if so, whether he gave them the "appearance" (jur:92§d) of being overwhelmed by the difficulty of understanding the requirement of disclosing his wife's income or rather of being clever enough to realize the obvious: For years he and his peers justices and judges have gotten away with filing pro forma disclosure reports[213]. So he could perform a simple cost-benefit analysis that would lead him to this conclusion: He could keep omitting his wife's income in order to derive a benefit that would become his and his wife's permanently because even if he ever got caught, he would merely file amended disclosure reports and go on holding his justiceship for life, whose salary cannot be diminished(jur:54¶110), and experience no other adverse consequence for 'bad Behaviour', let alone the civil and criminal penalties provided for by the Act, such as a penalty of up to $50,000 and/or up to one year in prison.

154. The justices' law clerks, like those of the lower court judges, may have been observers or even enforcers of the wrongdoing that the justices asked them to carry out. They may have kept silent about it or done wrong as asked to in order not to incriminate themselves or risk not receiving a glowing letter of recommendation with which a justice can make "a clerkship [] a ticket to a law firm job that can include a $250,000 signing bonus"[146]. That money was not gifted as a recognition prize for the achievement of clerking for a justice; rather, it was paid as the purchase price of the inside information about the justices that the former clerk gained while working among them. The former clerk was expected to divulge to his or her new bosses everything learned about the old one and the other brethren and sisters.

155. Therefore, one can only dread the impact on the clerks' integrity of their first-hand knowledge, and subsequent fat check, of justices' or judges' modus operandi as 'the richest in judicial power doing unequally well for themselves and performing with poorest impartiality all the wrongs expected of them under the agreements and implications necessitated by their reciprocal cover-up dependent survival so help me and I'll help you'(cf. jur:75¶160). What kind of persons and professionals did they go on to become after their clerkship ended and they had to discharge the duties incumbent upon them according to their own oath as officers of the court and attorneys at law? Have the justices, as well as their law clerks, become inured to giving precedence to complicit collegiality over principled conduct (jur:62§g)? Have they incorporated into their own modus operandi knowing

---

SCt_nominee/JSotomayor_03-07_reports.pdf

[146] A Sign of the Court's Polarization: Choice of Clerks: The Roberts Court, Adam Liptak, The *New York Times*; 6sep10; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/SCt_justices-clerks.pdf >Scj:2

indifference, willful ignorance and blindness(jur:88§§a-c), and coordinated wrongdoing (jur:69¶144) as means of rendering their office liability-proof? Let's compare some early and current facts.

c. The justices' historic, statutory, and institutional duty to state their peers' "error" of partiality and disregard for legality

156. Each of the justices is allotted to one or more of the circuits as circuit justice. This allotment traces its origin to the creation of the Federal Judiciary by the Judiciary Act of 1789[147]. It assigned to the justices appellate duties, from which supervisor functions derive.

> Sec. 4. …there shall be held annually in each district of said circuits, two courts, which shall be called Circuit Courts, and shall consist of any two justices of the Supreme Court, and the district judge of such districts, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum: *Provided,* That no district judge shall give a vote in any case of appeal or error from his own decision; but may assign the reasons of such his decision."

157. Holding circuit court in district after district within a circuit gave rise to the 'riding circuit' duty of the justices. They had to make right whatever they found wrong "in any case of appeal or error" from a district judge's decision. It stands to reason that if any of the justices or the judge that joined them found that the wrong in the case had been conduct by the appealed-from judge entailing partiality or disregard for the law or the Constitution, either of which may be motivated by a bribe, bias, prejudice, conflict of interests, ignorance, etc., they had to state and correct it.

158. To begin with, such conduct, then as well as now, contravenes the very premise of adopting laws and a constitution in order to render justice according to them. In government, not of men, but by the rule of law, justice is not administered when the judge rules in self-interest, on a whim, or arbitrarily. Such biased conduct denies a fundamental justification for adopting law, namely, to give public notice to the people of the standard of conduct expected of them under the applicable circumstances. However, litigants had no notice before the events originating the controversy at bar of the judge's personal standards or any other decisional basis that he may conjure up on the spur of the moment in the courtroom or when writing his decision; nor did litigants have any opportunity or legal duty to adjust their conduct to them. For a judge so to rule amounts to applying to litigants an ex post facto law of his own making and based on his own conception of right or wrong, good or bad, or just his own personal interest, thus unfairly surprising the litigants.

159. It constituted an "error" under the 1789 Judiciary Act for a judge to decide a case by giving in to his bias as did by definition disregarding the law or the Constitution; this is still the case. By so doing, the judge violated any common or statutory law prohibiting such conduct on the part of, in particular, judges or, in general, public officers, which judges were and are, such as the constitutional provision of Article II, Section 4[12b], making it impeachable for such officers to commit "Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors". Justices 'riding circuit' had to correct it. In modern times, since 1948, the law at 28 U.S.C. §144[40] so clearly recognizes "Bias or prejudice of judge" to be inimical to the administration of justice that under that caption it provides for the *automatic* replacement of the judge so charged, not by a justice reviewing his decision,

---

147 http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/Judiciary_Act_1789.pdf

but rather by a party before the case has even started:

> Section 144. Whenever a party to any proceeding in a district court makes and files a timely and sufficient affidavit that the judge before whom the matter is pending has a personal bias or prejudice either against him or in favor of any adverse party, such judge shall proceed no further therein, but another judge shall be assigned to hear such proceeding.…

160. Likewise, biased or law-disregarding conduct violated the oath of office that Section 8 of the Judiciary Act required justices and district judges to take:

> Sec. 8. …the justices of the Supreme Court, and the district judges, before they proceed to execute the duties of their respective offices, shall take the following oath or affirmation, to wit: "I, A. B., do solemnly swear or affirm, that I will administer justice without respect to persons, and do equal right to the poor and to the rich, and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as…, according to the best of my abilities and understanding, agreeably to the constitution, and laws of the United States. So help me God."

161. That oath is still essentially the same as the one that the current Judicial Code provides today at 28 U.S.C. §453[90], except that the subjective standard of the judges' "abilities and understanding" has been eliminated and replaced with the objective, more stringent standard "discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as…under the Constitution and laws of the United States. So help me God". From the start of the Federal Judiciary when justices 'riding circuit' realized that the appealed-from district judge had breached his oath, they had a duty to assign it as "error".

162. Today justices 'ride to the circuit or circuits' to which they are allotted, where they "shall be competent to sit as judges of the court", §43(b)[40]. They attend meetings of the circuit's judicial council[96] and are bound to learn, whether formally or informally, about its processing of petitions to review the chief circuit judge's dismissal of misconduct complaints against judges in the circuit. The justices also attend the circuit's judicial conference of all the judges in the circuit and invited members of the bar[148], where council reports on the handling of those complaints are discussed[23b]. Hence, the justices must be deemed to have constructive knowledge that the chiefs systematically dismissed 99.82% of complaints during the reported 1oct96-30sep08 12-year period(jur:24§§b-c) and that the councils have denied up to 100% of those petitions during the same reported time.[19] Indeed, the chief justice of the Supreme Court is the chairman of the publisher of those statistics, namely, the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts[10], which must report them annually to Congress under 28 U.S.C. §604(h)(2)[23a].

d. Circuit Justice Ginsburg and her peer justices and judges have reciprocally known and covered up their partiality to each other and disregard for legality, specifically those of Judge Sotomayor

163. Second Circuit Justice Ginsburg must know that the Circuit's judicial council denied each and every one of those petitions for review during that 96-08 12-year period, and that during part of that time Then-Judge Sotomayor was a member of it[20]. She bears institutional responsibility for judicial integrity(cf. jur:57¶119 >Canon 1), that is, for judges ruling free of the "error" of partiality and disregard for the laws and the Constitution. Her responsibility concerns the

---

[148] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/28usc331-335_Conf_Councils.pdf >§333

integrity of, particularly, the 2nd Circuit judges and, generally, the Federal Judiciary. Yet, she too, like her 2nd Circuit peers and the other circuit justices, failed to discharge that responsibility by not stating publicly, as 'justice seen to be done' requires[71], that they had shown discipline-exempting partiality toward their complained-against peers by systematically dismissing complaints against them and denying 100% of petitions to review such dismissals or condoning such actions, whereby they had not only disregarded the underlying Judicial Conduct and Disability Act[18a], but had also in fact abrogated it.

164. Circuit Justice Ginsburg knows that any witness, including a criminal defendant, caught in a lie on the stand impeaches his character for truthfulness and can reasonably be doubted as to any other statement that he makes, have his testimony disbelieved, and be found guilty and sentenced to death. Hence, she must be conclusively presumed to know that those judges that showed systematic and even 100% partiality toward their peers as well as law-abrogating disregard for the law impeached their impartiality and respect for the rule of law and could reasonably be expected to show partiality and disregard for the law in every other case. As a circuit justice and a taker of the judicial oath of office, she had a duty to administer equal justice to her influence rich peers and the influence poor complainants and litigants by publicly finding their decisions in "error" for partiality and disregard of the law. Instead, she covered up their "error", thereby breaching her oath and denying justice to the people, that is, to everybody already and in future affected directly or indirectly by the decisions of partiality-prone, law-disregarding judges.

165. Likewise, Justice Ginsburg failed to discharge her statutory duty under 18 U.S.C. 3057(a)[130a] to make a report to the U.S. attorney whenever she had, not hard evidence, but just 'a belief that bankruptcy fraud may have been committed' or that an investigation thereof must be had (jur:69¶145). She was bound to have that belief if she had proceeded as a reasonable person who had repeatedly received notice[149] together with supporting evidence of Judge Sotomayor's concealment of her own assets[107a,c] and cover up of those involved in the bankruptcy fraud scheme[60] in the *DeLano* case[109a], which was presided over by Judge Sotomayor[131]. The latter's peers[150] on the court[110; 207-209] and the judicial council[151], other justices, including Chief Justices Rehnquist[152] and Roberts[153], and J. Breyer[154], the Supreme Court[109b,c; 155], and all the 27 top

---

149 **a)** http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/DrCordero-JGinsburg_injunction_30jun8.pdf;

b) http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/DrRCordero-Justices&judges.pdf

c) http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/DrRCordero-CirJus_JudCoun_11feb4.pdf

150 **a)** fn. 105(b)(i)(ii),(iv);

b) http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/3DrCordero_v_reappoint_JNinfo.pdf

151 **a)** fn.149a,b;
b) http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/DrRCordero-JudCoun_local_rule5.1h.pdf

152 **a)** http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/DrCordero_to_Jud_Conference_18nov4.pdf;
b) On C.J. Rehnquist's character and honesty see http://www.nytimes.com/2012/03/20/us/new-look-at-an-old-memo-casts-more-doubt-on-rehnquist.html, Adam Liptak, NYT, 19mar12; also at **c)** http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/Legal_news.pdf >Ln:1.

153 **a)** http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/Follow_money/JConf_systematic_dismissals.pdf

b) http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/DrRCordero_2v_JNinfo_6jun8.pdf >N:6, 28

154 http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/DrRCordero-Justice_SBreyer_Com_26nov4.pdf

judges on the Judicial Conference[156], had similarly received such notice repeatedly[157].

166. Each and all of them had a duty to expose as **"error"** J. Sotomayor's partiality toward herself and the bankruptcy fraud schemers; and her disregard for the law and her oath. They failed to do so, allowing instead their own 100% bias toward their peers and disregard for legality to determine their conduct. They all intended the reasonable consequences of their act of showing knowing[23b] indifference(jur:90§b) to the wrongdoing that their peers were complained about: They aided and abetted them in doing wrong ever more egregiously and in ever wider areas of their conduct, whereby they facilitated their turning wrongdoing into the Federal Judiciary's institutionalized modus operandi. They enabled their making a federal justiceship a safe haven for Wrongdoing Judges Above the Law.

5. The investigation of what the President and his aides knew about Then-Judge Sotomayor's wrongdoing and when they knew it

167. President Obama too disregarded *DeLano* despite the evidence therein incriminating his nominee in the cover-up of the bankruptcy fraud scheme and the schemers. His vetting of Judge Sotomayor through his staff and the FBI must have found that case, for it was in the CA2's public record. He too had a duty: to vet justiceship candidates and choose among them, not in his interest, but rather for their fitness. He was not entitled to have his staff and the FBI vet them only for him to hush up[158] their finding[107a] of Judge Sotomayor's concealment of her assets[107c] and of those trafficked through the fraud scheme. Had he acted responsibly in the public interest, he would have realized that she had withheld(jur:69§b)[132] *DeLano*[109] to prevent her cover on the scheme from blowing up and scuttling her nomination. Thereupon he had a duty to stop vouching for her integrity and either withdraw her nomination or disclose the incriminating information to enable others to make informed decisions, whether it was senators to confirm her or the public to request her confirmation.

168. Instead, the President buried the incriminating information in *DeLano* and in his staff's and FBI's vetting report under lies about her integrity in order to curry favor with Latino and feminists voters, who wanted a Latina and another woman on the Supreme Court, and whose support he needed to cajole in preparation for another 'confirmation' far more important to him:

---

155 **a)** fn.109b,c; 114c;

b) http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/DrCordero_to_Justices_4aug8.pdf

156 **a)** fn.91a; **b)** fn.153 >N:6, 41, 92; **c)** fn.285

d) http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/DrCordero_2complaints_JConf.pdf

157 http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/DrCordero_to_Justices_4aug8.pdf

158 **a)** Rep. Darrell Issa says Obama administration is 'one of most corrupt', Philip Rucker, *The Washington Post*, 2jan11; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/WPost_RepDIssa_2jan11.pdf; **b)** Complaint about judicial wrongdoing and supporting evidence filed with Rep. Darrell E. Issa, Chairman, and Rep. Elijah Cummings, Ranking Member, H.R. Committee on Oversight and Government Reform; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/HR/11-4-7DrRCordero-HR_COGR.pdf

the passage by Congress of his signature piece of legislation, Obamacare. In his self-interest, President Obama fraudulently got a dishonest nominee confirmed and misled the Senate and *We the People*. Thereby he saddled this country with a dishonest justice for her next 20 or 30 years on the Supreme Court. From there she will contribute to making the law of the land, which she must continue to break through her continued concealment of assets, whose sudden appearance on her financial reports would incriminate her. Therefore, the offense of the President against the country is a continuing one as is J. Sotomayor's.

169. A.G. Eric H. Holder, Jr., also had a duty. By taking the oath of office, he bound himself to uphold the Constitution and enforce the laws thereunder in the interest of, not the President, but rather the people[159a]. Similarly duty-bound were the other federal[159b-f] and state officers[160] who vetted Judge Sotomayor or received complaints about her, the schemers[161], and their condoners. But they would not even ask those complained-against to answer the complaint or request any evidence-corroborating document[160d].

6. The senators received documents allowing them to suspect Then-Judge Sotomayor of concealment of assets and alerting them to her withholding of *DeLano*, but did nothing about it

170. The same investigation should include all those Democrats and Republicans on the Senate Judiciary Committee[162] and the Senate leadership[132b] that requested and received financial

---

[159] **a)** http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/DoJ-FBI/DrRCordero-DoJ_FBI_08-09.pdf. The latest complaint to DoJ has the statement of facts about the fraud scheme; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/DoJ-FBI/11-3-10DrRCordero-AUSALGerson.pdf >GC:14§III.

b) http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/DrCordero-**Tr_Schmitt_Martini_Adams**.pdf;

c) Cf.http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/DrCordero-**Tr_Schmitt_Schwartz**.pdf;

d) http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/DrRCordero-AG_J**Ashcroft**_24mar3.pdf;

e) http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/SCt_nominee/Senate/DrRCordero-**SenCSchumer**.pdf;

f) http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/midterm_e/DrRCordero-**SenKGillibrand**_16oct10.pdf

[160] **a)** http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/DANY/9DrRCordero-**NYCDACVance**_11nov10.pdf;

b) http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/midterm_e/DrRCordero-**AGACuomo**_22oct10.pdf;

c) http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/AG/1DrRCordero-**AGESchneiderman**_4feb11.pdf = fn.111 >HR:7, 251;

d) id. >HR:233§E

[161] **a)** http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/DrRCordero-**Disciplinary_Com**.pdf;

b) which invokes supervisory responsibilities under state law, contained in the Rules of Professional Conduct, 22 NYCRR Part 1200 [NY Codification of Codes, Rules, and Regulations], Rule 5.1(b); http://www.courts.state.ny.us/rules/jointappellate/index.shtml; with enhanced bookmarks to facilitate navigation also at http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/NYS_Rules_Prof_Conduct.pdf.

[162] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/SCt_nominee/Senate/DrRCordero-list_Sen_mem_28

documents[107b] from Judge Sotomayor but disregarded their glaring inconsistencies[107c] and the suspicion of her concealment of assets raised by *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico[107a]. They continued to do so even after they were alerted repeatedly by hardcopy, fax, email, and telephone both to such inconsistencies through the analysis[132] of those documents and to the evidence of her personal and coordinated wrongdoing. The senators were so determined neither to confront Judge Sotomayor publicly during the hearings[163a] with her own financial documents and their inconsistencies nor to allow the public to do so on their own that they refused to post either that analysis or the letters sent to them and the Committee[132] on the Committee website[163b] where they were posting the letters of citizens sent to them on the issue of the Judge's confirmation. By so doing, they engaged in unequally treating a member of the public and depriving all of the public of evidence that such public needed to make an informed decision on the confirmation of Judge Sotomayor.

171. The investigation should also probe into the senators' motive for allowing Judge Sotomayor to withhold *DeLano* from them even though they were alerted also to this withholding[132b-f] and were furnished with a copy of the CA2 summary order dismissing *DeLano* and bearing her name as presiding judge[id.]. By allowing her to withhold *DeLano*, they engaged in wishful blindness that knowingly allowed her to commit perjury, for she swore under oath that she had submitted to the Senate Judiciary Committee all the documents that it had requested[132].

172. The investigation must search for partisan and personal interests so strong that even the Republican senators protected them by pulling their punches rather than pursuing their purported opposition to Judge Sotomayor's confirmation through her impeachment with her own documents. Those interests include the connivance between Congress and the Judiciary in which both Republicans and Democrats have participated for decades by allowing the Federal Judiciary to dismiss 99.82% of complaints against wrongdoing judges[19b], thereby making a mockery of an Act of Congress[18a] and depriving people of the protection that it intended to provide them against such judges[164]. For the sake of those interests, they all contributed to saddling our country with a dishonest justice, who for her next 20 or 30 years on the bench will be shaping the law of the land for everybody but her and her peers, all of whom will be mindful of who nominated and confirmed them.

173. For instance, Senator Charles Schumer knew[159e] but disregarded the evidence of Judge Sotomayor's wrongdoing submitted to him. He recommended her to the President, vouched for her integrity, and was rewarded with the prominent mission of shepherding the President's nominee through the Senate as his point man.[165] Senator Kirsten Gillibrand showed the same disregard[159f]. Although she, as Sen. Schumer's protégé, knew the incriminating evidence or

---

aug9.pdf

163 **a)** http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/Senate_hearing_JSotomayor_09.pdf;
b) http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/Sen_postings_JSotomayor_21sep11.pdf

164 **a)** http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/Follow_money/Champion_of_Justice.pdf **b)** >1:§A

165 "Charles E. Schumer, New York Democrat. Leading the confirmation effort in the Senate as the White House-designated "sherpa" to guide Judge Sotomayor on Capitol Hill. Urged the president to nominate a Hispanic to the Supreme Court in a letter, recommending Judge Sotomayor and Interior Secretary Ken Salazar." Key Players in the Sotomayor Nomination, *The New York Times*, 19jun9; http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2009/06/19/us/politics/0619-scotus.html and http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/key_players_JSotomayor.pdf

should have known it had she reviewed with due care the documents publicly filed by the Judge with the Committee[107b], she recommended her to the President, introduced her to the Senate Judiciary Committee, and endorsed her to New Yorkers and the rest of the American public[166]. For their dereliction of duty and betrayal of public trust by lying to the public about the Judge's integrity so as to enhance their standing with voters, the President, reelection donors, and within their party[128a], they too should be investigated.

[166] Sen. Gillibrand states on her website, http://gillibrand.senate.gov/, "Throughout her time in Congress, Senator Gillibrand has been committed to open and **honest government**. When she was first elected, she pledged to bring unprecedented transparency and access to her post" (emphasis added); http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/**Maragos_v_Gillibrand.**pdf >ms:21

C. The *DeLano*-Judge Sotomayor case as the basis of a journalistic story national in scope and impact but rendered manageable as an investigative project by key focusing notions

1. Neither Congress nor the Executive just as neither law professors and schools nor the media investigate the Federal Judiciary

174. The axiom of power states that he who has power will use it and also abuse it unless others enforce upon him limits on his use and penalties for his abuse of it; but they will not dare do so if they fear either retaliation or self-incrimination due to complicity or connivance through which they have advanced their self-interest by resorting to agreement with the abuser, knowing indifference, willful blindness, or improper conduct.

175. The evidence shows that neither the Executive Branch nor Congress dare exert constitutional checks and balances on the Judiciary.(jur:22¶31) They have failed to both investigate complaints[167] about wrongdoing judges and exercise oversight of all judges to ensure their fair and impartial application of the law to others as well as themselves and their abidance by the high standards of honesty and integrity applicable to them[123a], in particular, and to all public officers, in general. Politicians have been the enablers of wrongdoing federal judges by implicitly or explicitly coordinating their own wrongdoing with theirs under the unprincipled, self-interested, and corruptive policy of live and let live.

176. Law professors too have abstained from exposing judicial wrongdoing. To meet the 'publish or die' requirement of their schools they could have directed their scholarship toward the inside of the legal profession and even their own particular experience. Indeed, many clerked for judges. But that is the problem, for while clerking they either aided the judges in their wrongdoing or kept quiet so as not to risk a glowing recommendation from the judge that would open the doors to a subsequent plush job and sign-up bonus.[168] Their exposing them now could lead to self-incrimination.

177. In addition, most law professors were and to some extent continue to be practicing lawyers. Attorneys are insiders of the legal and bankruptcy systems.[169] As such, they have the opportunity

---

[167] Cf. **a)** http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/DrRCordero_**FBI_USAtt**_may-dec4.pdf;
b) http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/DoJ-FBI/9-3-30DrRCordero-**DoJ**.pdf;
c) http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/DrRCordero-**Sen&HR_Jud_Com**_11jun4.pdf;
d) http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/DrRCordero-**SenJudCom**_3july9.pdf;
e) http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/DrRCordero-**Senate**_3aug9.pdf
f) http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/HR/11-4-25DrRCordero-**HR_ComJud**.pdf;
g) http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/HR/11-4-7DrRCordero-**HR_COGR**.pdf

[168] fn.30d >yre:43

[169] In addition to judges and bankruptcy trustees, id. §704, the insiders of the legal and bankruptcy systems include "attorneys, accountants, appraisers, auctioneers, or other professional persons", such as bankers, testamentary executors and administrators, guardians of the elderly, the incompetent, and infants, mortgage holders, and others that work closely with and for them; collectively they are generally referred to as bankruptcy professionals. Together with clerks of judges and clerks of court as well as lawyers who represent debtors or creditors and lawyers in general they are referred to herein as insiders of the legal and

to engage in wrongdoing as well as the most enticing motive to do so: riskless enormous benefits. The benefits may be material, for federal judges rule on $100s of billions every year[31]; or they may be social, that is, avoidance of being shunned as treacherous pariahs for abiding by their duty to file complaints against wrongdoing colleagues or judges[170], and gain of the valuable interpersonal relations of camaraderie, complicit confidentiality, and reciprocal support from grateful colleagues whose wrongdoing they have covered up as accomplices before or after the fact(jur:88§a), been knowingly indifferent to(jur:90§b), willfully blind to(jur:91§c), or handled with impropriety(jur:92§d). If they keep quiet as insiders do, they too, as law professors and lawyers, can receive the benefit of the extension to them[171] by unaccountable judges of their impunity(jur:21§1). If they are not yet tenured professors or are seeking a deanship, they can even ask for a formal or informal word to be put in on their behalf by judges, whose unaccountable power has many ways of expressing gratitude and resentment, which explains why judges are sought after as members of academic boards.

178. Hence, law schools will not encourage research on wrongdoing judges either and may even prohibit it. They may fear judges closing ranks to boycott their moot court and fund raising activities, refuse clerkships to their students and service on their boards, and retaliate against them in court.

179. By protecting federal judges from exposure, also law professors and schools have enabled them to continue coordinating their wrongdoing among themselves and with other insiders of the legal and bankruptcy systems[169] ever more closely and routinely. As a result, they have failed to safeguard a legal system that cannot serve the people if those who administer it abuse their power unaccountably, holding themselves above the law as they pursue the motive of money and other unlawful, unethical or improper benefits while denying everybody else under them the fair and impartial application of the law. They have contributed to making it possible for judges to turn wrongdoing into the Federal Judiciary's institutionalized modus operandi.

180. Yet, law professors and schools stand as educators of a people that committed themselves to "justice for all" through the rule of law. Had they remained true to their calling, they would have been the foremost advocates of judicial accountability and discipline reform. If only they had proceeded in accordance with the wisdom of Dr. Martin Luther King's principle: "Injustice [not just] anywhere [but from the Supreme Court down] is a threat to justice everywhere [in the Judiciary and all its courts]".

181. The media too, as a matter of fact, have failed to expose judicial wrongdoing, particularly of federal judges.(jur:4¶9) The media have abdicated their professional duty to keep the people informed so that they may be in a position to assert their right to hold "government of the people, by the people, for the people"[172] accountable to them and thereby defend the very nature and

---

bankruptcy systems.(cf. jur:9)

[170] **a)** E.g., New York State Unified Court System, Part 1200 -Rules of Professional Conduct, Rule 8.1(a) on Reporting Professional Misconduct; 22 NYCRR Part 1200; http://www.courts.state.ny.us/rules/jointappellate/index.shtml; with enhanced bookmarks to facilitate navigation at http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/NYS_Rules_Prof_Conduct.pdf; **b)** 18 U.S.C. §3057(a) on Requesting Bankruptcy Investigations; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/18usc3057.pdf

[171] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/NYS_att_complaints/1DrRCordero-Disciplinary_Com.pdf

[172] Abraham Lincoln's Address on the Battlefield at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, 19nov1883;

The **DeLano** Case

a hands-on, role-playing,
fraud investigative and expository
multidisciplinary course
for undergraduate or graduate students

WITH

A SYLLABUS

setting forth
the work for the Classroom and
the Organization of the Public Presentation
of lessons learned and findings made

for each of a semester's 15 weeks

by

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Dr.Richard.Cordero Esq@ .net
RicCordero@ 1

Judicial Discipline Reform

wrongful motive, such as money in controversy or offered to buy a decision or influence one, or any other wrongful material, professional, or social benefit; and whether to advance such pursuit they have taken advantage of the opportunity of cases before them to abuse their means of unaccountable judicial power to make wrongful decisions in the interest of themselves and of insiders of their judiciary, such as those of the legal and bankruptcy systems. Judicial unaccountability reporting can render a valuable public service. It can provide the public with information about its judicial public servants that it needs to protect its own fundamental interest in "Equal Justice Under Law". The latter must be administered by servants that are honest and perform their job according to their foundational instruction: to ensure due process of law so that judicial decisions follow from the application of the rule of law.

185. Information showing how that interest in "Equal Justice Under Law" has been injured by wrong-doing judges can provoke action-stirring outrage. Generally, this is the type of outrage that causes the man in the street, voters too, to take action by demanding that politicians address a problem of vital public concern under pain of being voted out of office or not being voted in. In this context, such outrage can cause the public to demand that politicians officially investigate the federal and state judiciaries and legislate effective judicial accountability and discipline reform. That demand is likely to be successful. The latest opinion poll confirms the trend toward an ever-diminishing public approval rating of the Supreme Court. The growing unfavorable attitude toward it predisposes the public to believe unfavorable news about the justices, such as their condonation of, even their participation in, wrongdoing.

> Just 44 percent of Americans approve of the job the Supreme Court is doing and three-quarters say the justices' decisions are sometimes influenced by their personal or political views, according to a poll conducted by *The New York Times* and CBS News. Those findings are a fresh indication that the court's standing with the public has slipped significantly in the past quarter-century, according to surveys conducted by several polling organizations. Approval was as high as 66 percent in the late 1980s, and by 2000 approached 50 percent. Adam Liptak and Allison Kopicki, *The New York Times*; 7jun12; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/Legal_news.pdf >Ln:4.

186. In the same vein, the public disapproves in ever-growing numbers Congress[174] and the President for their incapacity to do their jobs. The failure of the congressional Super Committee to reach a deficit reduction agreement has only depressed even further the low esteem in which Congress and the President are held. The public would indignantly excoriate them if it learned that, in the self-interest of being in the good graces of powerful, life-tenured judges who could frustrate their political agendas and retaliate against them if they ever appeared before the judges in court, Congress and the President also failed in their duty to exercise constitutional checks and balances on the Judiciary to hold its judicial officers accountable, while showing blamable indifference to the harm that the unaccountable officers, the judges, inflicted on people's property, liberty, and lives.

187. The public pressure thus generated will only be increased by political challengers who will seize

---

[174] **a)** Congressional approval is up. But barely; Ed O'Keefe; Inside the 112th Congress, *The Washington Post*, 12jun12; http://www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/2chambers/post/congressional-approval-is-up-but-barely/2012/06/11/gJQApSiZVV_blog.html;
b) Gallup's trend line on congressional approval in Why 'Fast and Furious' is a political loser; Chris Cillizza and Aaron Blake; The Fix, *The Washington Post*, 26jun12; http://www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/the-fix/post/why-fast-and-furious-is-a-political-loser/2012/06/25/gJQA80p42V_blog.html?wpisrc=nl_pmfix

the opportunity to attack incumbents for their individual or party responsibility for enabling judges' wrongdoing. Members of Congress and the President, fearing for their political survival, are likely to give in and open judicial wrongdoing investigations. The authorities, such as congressional committees holding public hearings, DoJ-FBI, and their state counterparts, wielding their subpoena, contempt, and penal powers, unavailable to investigative journalists, can make findings yet more outrageous. As a result, the people will be stirred to demand and make it politically impossible for politicians not to undertake, a legislative process that brings about a far-reaching judicial accountability and discipline reform. It must contain a transparent mechanism beyond the reach of conniving politicians and judges to ensure in practice that judges are investigated for wrongdoing, wrongdoers are punished, and further wrongdoing is prevented as much as possible. Such mechanism can be an independent government agency, namely, a citizen board of judicial accountability and discipline.

188. The current campaign for the 2012 presidential election can only heighten the likelihood that outrage at judicial wrongdoing will stir the public into such action. It has started to mobilize the public into passing judgment on politicians to decide whether to vote them in or out of office and how to vote in the primaries and the general election. By the same token, the 2012 campaign has made politicians more sensitive to the demands of the public. Hence, this is a most propitious time for public interest entities, journalists, and journalism students to investigate coordinated judicial wrongdoing and make a public presentation of their findings that can provoke such action-stirring outrage…just as a fleeting occasion is now available to a presidential candidate with the courage to criticize federal judges to bring to national attention the objective evidence of their institutionalized wrongdoing.

3. The *DeLano*-J. Sotomayor case as the basis of a journalistic story revealing individual and coordinated judicial wrongdoing that can provoke action-stirring outrage in the public

189. Imagine the impact on a *national* audience of a journalistic story of concealment of assets to evade taxes, a judge-run bankruptcy fraud scheme, and their cover-up that involves President Barak Obama; his first justiceship nominee, Then-Judge Sonia Sotomayor of the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit (CA2) and Now-Justice Sotomayor (J. Sotomayor); the Federal Judiciary, which enables its judges' wrongdoing and engages in it itself; and Congress, which has covered for those judges before and after the Senate confirmed their nominations. This story will provoke in the public action-stirring outrage.(jur:83¶184)

190. The journalistic investigation of the *DeLano*-J. Sotomayor story can expose tax evading concealment of personal assets and a bankruptcy fraud scheme involving judges from the bottom of the Federal Judiciary hierarchy all the way to the Supreme Court.[109] It shows how judges disregard the law in substantive, procedural, administrative, and disciplinary matters, whether by doing wrong themselves or by doing nothing to stop their peers' wrongdoing. It illustrates how judges dash the reasonable expectation of parties that they will see justice done according to law[71] by dismissing a case not only with a "perfunctory"[68] summary order, but also by merely citing cases that objectively have nothing to do with the facts or the law of the case at bar[121c]. Thus, that story concerns the vital interest of every person and entity in this country in having, not just a 'day in court', but also a true, meaningful one so that once there they are afforded due process of law.

The satisfaction of that interest presupposes that of its underlying requisite, to wit, having honest[175] judges that perform their duty to apply the law. The judges' character and law abidance determine their decisions, which through their in-case as well as their precedential value affect profoundly every aspect of the lives of the litigants in court and everybody else outside it.

191. The *DeLano*-J. Sotomayor story also reveals how judges engage in wrongdoing individually as well as collectively through the more insidious and pernicious coordination with each other and with insiders of the legal and bankruptcy systems[169], and how they do it so routinely as to have made of wrongdoing their institutionalized modus operandi. It also reveals coordination among judges and politicians to lie to the American people about their official actions so as to advance their personal, partisan, and class interests. To all of those officers applies a principle of torts that springs from common sense: A person is deemed to intend the reasonable consequences of his actions. They all have intentionally harmed the people by enabling judges to wield unaccountable, in effect unreviewable, and thereby riskless, irresistible, and inevitably corruptive power over people's property, liberty, and lives. Their wrongdoing and the harm that they have inflicted will outrage the people. In their defense, the people will take action to demand that the judges be officially investigated and that judicial accountability and discipline reform be undertaken.

4. Judicial unaccountability reporting rendered promising and cost-effective by its reasonable goal: to show to the public individual and coordinated wrongdoing of judges rather than prove in court to the judges' peers judicial corruption

192. The *DeLano*-J. Sotomayor story is at its core a bundle of related legal cases litigated all the way from U.S. bankruptcy, district, and circuit courts to the Supreme Court[109b;114c]; taken through all the competent administrative bodies of the Federal Judiciary[124;283a]; and supported by broad and thorough research[ii]. Hence, it rests on solid evidence already available.(jur: 21§§A-0) It can also be further investigated to get to the bottom of it all and, more importantly, to get to the very top: institutionalized coordinated wrongdoing participated in, and tolerated, by the President and the Supreme Court justices. The investigation can be conducted in a cost-effective, narrowly focused fashion(jur:97§1) to be presented as an engaging and compelling journalistic story to the public at large.

193. This proposal aims to have the further investigation of the *DeLano*-J. Sotomayor story and the reporting of its findings conducted as a team effort by: **a)** a politician courageous enough to take on both his or her party and judges on the issue of judicial unaccountability and consequent individual and coordinate wrongdoing; **b)** public interest entities, such as United Republic, Get Money Out!, and Rootstrikers[176]; **c)** investigative organizations, such as Think Progress[177], the

---

[175] On public officers' implied promise of honest service, see 18 U.S.C. §§ 1341, 1343, and 1346.

[176] **a)** http://www.unitedrepublic.org/; **b)** http://www.getmoneyout.com/contact; **c)** http://www.rootstrikers.org/; **d)** http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/teams/UR/11-12-15DrRCordero-CEOJSilver.pdf; **e)** http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/teams/GMO/11-12-17DrRCordero-HostDRatigan.pdf

[177] **a)** http://thinkprogress.org/about/; **b)** http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/teams/TP/11-12-5DrRCordero-FShakir.pdf

Center for Public Integrity[178], and ProPublica[179]; and **d)** journalism schools, which as part of their learning-by-doing pedagogy can have their students join those entities' investigation to work under their supervision as an academic project for credit, while the schools and students enhance the entities' manpower and multimedia resources[cf.256e]. Among these schools are the Investigative Reporting Workshop of the School of Communication of American University[180] in Washington, D.C.; and in New York City Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism[181], City University of New York Graduate School of Journalism[182], and New York University Journalism Institute[183]. All of them can work together on the strength of both their professed commitment to the theoretical principle that only an informed citizenry can preserve and play their proper role in a healthy democracy; and their realization of the wisdom in the pragmatic consideration "the enemy of my enemy [including those who conceal information from me] is my friend".

194. Investigating the *DeLano*-J. Sotomayor story is an appropriate goal of any media outlet that advocates "progressive ideas and policies"[177a], as Think Progress does. It is particularly so for those that, like United Republic, are committed to providing information to the citizens in order to empower them[176a]; and that, like Alliance for Justice, are thereby "[d]irecting public attention and our own advocacy resources to important issues that affect American life and justice for all"[184a-b], and have

---

178 **a)** http://www.iwatchnews.org/about; **b)** http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/teams/CPI/11-11-14DrRCordero-ExecDirBBuzenberg.pdf

179 **a)** http://www.propublica.org/about/;
b) http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/teams/PP/11-11-7DrRCordero-EdinCPSteiger.pdf

180 **a)** http://www.american.edu/media/news/20100309_AU_Fills_Investigative_Journalism_Gap.cfm; **b)** http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/teams/AU/11-11-1DrRCordero-ProfCLewis.pdf

181 **a)** http://www.journalism.columbia.edu/page/88/88; **b)** http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/teams/GSJ/11-10-3DrRCordero-ProfSCoronel.pdf; **c)** Cf. fn.256e-f

182 **a)** http://www.journalism.cuny.edu/faculty/robbins-tom-investigative-journalist-in-residence-urban-investigative/; **b)** http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/teams/CUNY/11-11-8DrRCordero-ProfTRobbins.pdf

183 **a)** http://journalism.nyu.edu/about-us/; **b)** http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/teams/NYU/11-10-24DrRCordero-DirPKlass.pdf

184 **a)** http://www.afj.org/about-afj/afj-vision-statement.html;

b) Just as the other "progressive" entities, Alliance for Justice must decide whether its "steadfast [commitment to] protecting and expanding pathways to justice for all…" and "the selection of judges who respect…core constitutional values of justice and equality…and the rights of citizens", id., is more important than the Hispanic ethnicity of Then-Judge Sotomayor [cf.69] that it made the central point of its support for her confirmation as a justice. At stake is whether Alliance possesses the integrity to acknowl-edge that on the basis of old and new evidence, such as that presented here, it must hold Now-Justice Sotomayor accountable for her concealment of assets(jur:65§1) and her cover up of the bankruptcy fraud scheme(jur:68§a). The decision is between being a Democratic Political Action Committee disguised as a public interest entity, with as little attachment to ethical values as the Supreme Court Justices Alito, Scalia, and Thomas that it chastised in its documentary "A Question of Integrity" for being Republican fundraisers disguised in robes, and being an honest advocate of "justice for *all*"

recognized the need "to cultivate the next generation of progressive activists"[184c] and "expose students to careers in public interest advocacy"[184d] through a "Student Action Campaign, which provides year-round opportunities for students to engage in advocacy to ensure a fair and independent judiciary."[184e]

195. A courageous politician, public interest entities, journalists, and journalism schools can jointly investigate the *DeLano*-J. Sotomayor story as a political, professional, journalistic, and academic project to perform their mission and duty: to keep the public informed so that it may know about the conduct of public officers, its servants, including judges, and hold them accountable for the public trust vested in them. They can do so effectively within the scope of their respective endeavor because they will not try to demonstrate that the officers engaged in corruption. This is the term usually employed by public interest entities and the media when exposing politicians and by politicians themselves when attacking each other. It is also the term most frequently used by litigants and their groups and supporters who complain against judges. However, corruption is most difficult to prove because it constitutes a crime and, consequently, requires meeting the highest legal standard of proof, that is, 'beyond a reasonable doubt'.

196. Rather, the goal of the investigators will be to apply professional standards of journalism to find facts and circumstances showing that public officers, specially judges, engaged in individual as well as coordinated wrongdoing. The choice of the notion of 'wrongdoing' is of fundamental importance because it is broader, easier to apply; therefore, it lowers the bar to the investigators' successful search for journalistic necessary and sufficient facts and circumstances to develop a story. The investigators will report them together with a reporter, that is, one who commands greater attention of both the rest of the media -particularly outlets with national reach, like the national networks and print/digital newspapers, such as *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico- and a national audience, which is what a politician of national stature can do: communicate more broadly and convincingly. If the journalistic investigators and reporter, collectively referred to hereinafter as the **investigative reporters**, succeed in the arduous and no doubt risky pursuit of finding and exposing the facts and circumstances of judicial unaccountability, they can receive the recognition and gratitude owed to, and attain the historic, iconic status(jur:5¶¶13-0) as, the people's Champions of Justice[164a].

a. Wrongdoing and coordinated wrongdoing: broader notions easier to apply to judges and others

197. Wrongdoing is a broader notion than corruption because it includes also forms of conduct that are civilly liable, unethical, abusive of discretionary judgment, or that entail impropriety. Its field of applicability extends to what judges do in their official capacity, in non-judicial public life as citizens, and even in their private lives. Hence, wrongdoing is an essential notion for cleansing federal and state judiciaries of wrongdoing judges through media and public pressure rather than lawsuits in court, where judges watch out for their own. However, wrongdoing could be thought of as being limited to what an individual does alone.

---

and its foundation, fairness and impartiality, one that will not waver from or conceal the truth on political considerations and will hold all judges and politicians to the same high standards of legal and ethical conduct.

c) http://www.afj.org/about-afj/; **d)** http://www.afj.org/resources-and-publications/films-and-programs/; **e)** http: //www.afj.org/about-afj/the-first-monday-campaign.html

198. By contrast, the notion of coordinated wrongdoing is much broader. Besides including the idea of two or more persons working together to do wrong, it embraces also the idea of enabling others to do wrong. Therefore, it is broad enough to include what judges:

a. actively do wrong as:

1) principals with others, that is, personally doing wrong in explicit (handshake) or implicit (wink and a nod) agreement with others or becoming

2) accomplices through enablement

a) before the fact by creating conditions that are or are not wrong in themselves (providing the password to the judges' confidential website section v. intentionally leaving confidential documents on the desktop within view of the 'cleaning' crew) but that facilitate the wrong done by others, or

b) after the fact by covering up their wrongs (dismissing complaints against judges or denying discovery of incriminating documents); and

b. passively enabling the continuation or undetection of wrongdoing by adopting the 'three monkeys' conduct' of seeing nothing, hearing nothing, and saying nothing, either because the judge

1) knows about the wrongdoing of others but is so indifferent to it that she says nothing, e.g., she fails to make a report to the competent authority despite her statutory duty to do so[130] or her institutional duty as a member of the judiciary to safeguard the integrity of the court and of the administration of justice; or she actually

2) ignores it because she has willfully closed her eyes and plugged her ears, for instance, by failing to open an investigation in order not to have her knowledge pressure her into saying something, thus preserving the excuse of 'plausible deniability', that is, 'I just didn't know so I didn't have anything to say or do'.

c. Third-party beneficiaries of the judge's three monkeys' conduct are able to continue doing wrong or keep their wrongdoing undetected, regardless of whether they

1) ignore that the judge engaged in knowing indifference or willful ignorance with respect to the third-parties' wrongdoing or

2) know because they saw the judge look on and walk away (onlooking passerby) or because they realize that if the judge had only looked into the matter with due diligence[94], she would have found out about the third-parties' wrongdoing but she was too negligent or incompetent to do so (skylooking passerby).

199. It follows that the coordination among the wrongdoers can be:

a. explicit, such as through round-table agreement among primary and accessory wrongdoers; or

b. implicit among them but

1) pattern inferable from a series of acts so consistent in timing, participants, amount, result, etc., as to reveal a pattern of intentional conduct that negates the unreasonable explanation of an improbable chain of coincidences;

2) statistically inferable from the randomness of acts with equal chances of resulting in

opposite (head/tail coin tossing) or cross-cancelling (over charge/under charge) results, e.g. all the mistakes of the clerks of court benefit the insiders and harm the outsiders rather than just 50% of mistakes do so and the other 50% the inverse.

200. A judge that knows or through due diligence could have found out that a wrong had been done but chose to do nothing becomes an accessory after the fact. Moreover, by giving implicit or explicit reassurance that he will not denounce wrongdoing to the authorities or expose it to the public, he eliminates the deterrence of adverse consequences to the commission of more wrongdoing, thereby becoming an accessory before the fact.

201. The modes of coordination include, in addition to round table coordination, a hub and spoke system organized by a central wrongdoer that imparts instructions to several others with the result that the wheel of combined effort turns in a given direction divergent from the normal one. For example, a judge may tell individually to each of some clerks of court and law clerks what to do when a person comes to court expressing the intention to file for bankruptcy and they find out that the person is unrepresented, has a home in a certain geographic area, and its estimated value is above a certain figure. The clerks may follow her instructions, regardless of whether they realize who ends up buying the foreclosed home at a private auction for under a certain amount (hub and spoke with rim because the clerks realize the connection between the intervening acts necessary to produce the ultimate result; or hub and spoke without rim when they do not know the ultimate result or do not realize how improbable such result is but for somebody's pulling strings to produce it).

b. Knowing indifference: irresponsibility that gradually degenerates into complicit collegiality

202. Knowing indifference gradually raises the threshold of tolerance of wrongdoing: Another slim 'salami slice' of wrongdoing is easier to swallow than a whole chunk of the salami stick. But slice by slice, a judge can stomach even a nauseating crime. Nibbling on wrongdoing sickens his judgment and compromises his integrity, for it lays him open to reverse blackmail:

> "You knew what I was doing was wrong, but you simply stood aside and let me go ahead to where I am now. You knew the harm that I was causing others, but you wanted to keep my friendship and the friendship of my friends, of all of us judges. You enabled me either for the moral profit of continued camaraderie while letting me get the material profit that I wanted or you did it out of cowardice so that we would not gang up on you as a traitor.
>
> Whatever motive you have had up to now, let this warning motivate you from now on: I know enough about your own wrongdoing. If you even sit back and let others take me under, *I bring you down with me!* So stand up and do whatever it takes to make this complaint go away."

203. Knowing indifference to the wrong or wrongful conduct of others also produces another profit that may be deposited in a bank automatically to grow in value effortlessly as with compound interest: a chip to be traded in for favors. Unexpectedly the need arises or the opportunity presents itself and the search for cash notices the golden gleams of those chips:

> "I let it slide when you received a loan from a plaintiff at an unheard of low rate, got free use of a hall for your daughter's wedding and for a judicial campaign meeting from parties with big cases before you, boasted of having gone on an all-paid judicial seminar cum golf tournament without reporting it, and on and on. *Remember?!* Now it's my turn. I need you to lean on your former classmate on the zoning board to

rezone this lot commercial so that a company in which I am an unnamed investor can develop a shopping mall on it".[185]

204. Knowing indifference is not ignorant of its value; it only bids its time to realize it. In the process, it corrupts the moral fiber of he who extends it as a benefit while opportunistically watching its value grow at a loan shark rate of interest. Simultaneously, it raises the compromising debt owed by its beneficiary, who in most cases is aware that although her benefactor is staring at her wrongdoing with his mouth shut, his hands are open to collect an implicit IOU that at some point will become due and will have to be paid at any cost, for knowing indifference has its counterpart: payable collusive gratitude. Hence, it turns both the benefactor and the beneficiary into complicit colleagues in wrongdoing.

c. Willful ignorance or blindness: reckless issue of a blank permit to do any wrong

205. Willful ignorance refers to the objective state of not knowing about wrongdoing because the judge suspected that if he had looked into the matter in question, he might not have liked what he might have seen so he abstained from looking into it.

206. In willful blindness, the ignorance is subjective in that the judge knew the facts but willfully failed to draw reasonable conclusions that would have led him to at least suspect wrongdoing. Hence, he was blind to the facts willfully. Willful blindness is a broader notion and easier to apply because a person cannot claim to be competent and at the same time pretend that he just did not realize the implications of known facts which would have been realized by, in general, a reasonable person that can put 2 and 2 together and, in particular, a person to whom knowledge of such implications is imputed as a result of his professional training and daily experience of 'doing the math' as part of his work. While the *willfully ignoran*t crosses his arms to cover his ears with his hands and block his view with his forearms to avoid taking into his mind the noise or image of wrongdoing that may be lurking or crawling in front of him, the *willfully blind* is in front of wrongdoing that is staring at her, but she shuts her mind's eyes to avoid staring back at it. When the news anchor announces that a terrorist attack caused a carnage, the *willfully ignorant* changes the TV channel; whereas the *willfully blind* waits until the anchor warns that "the images that you are about to see are graphic" and then she looks up to the right and fantasizes about a lakeside picnic on a sunny day.

207. Willful ignorance/blindness constitutes a form of wrongdoing even in the absence of probable cause to believe that a crime has been committed. The wrong lies precisely in the willfully ignorant/blind person's decision to look the other way from where such cause might be found and thereby avoid finding it and having to take action to expose and punish the wrongdoer, whom the person actively wants to protect or passively wants to avoid having to accuse. This lower standard is illustrated by the statutory duty imposed on federal judges under 18 U.S.C. §3057(a) to report to the respective U.S. attorney "reasonable grounds for believing [not just] that any violation [of bankruptcy laws] has been committed [but also] that an investigation should be had in connection therewith [to ascertain whether any violation has occurred]"[130a]. A judge who does not call for an investigation when a reasonable person would have enables, for instance, the bankruptcy fraud of concealment of assets to go on undetected.

---

[185] fn.128 & http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/Follow_money/JudReform_from_outside.pdf

208. Through willful ignorance/blindness, a judge avoids an investigation that can make her and others learn about, and take action against, the wrongdoer. The latter may be a peer, a clerk, an insider, or a lawyer who may be a voter or donor in a state judicial election. Friendship with a colleague for 1, 5, 10, 15, 20 years is given precedence over duty(jur:62¶133 >quotation from C.J. Kozinski). By so doing, the judge intentionally violates her shared, institutional duty to uphold the integrity of the courts and their administration of justice. That is a defining duty of her office.(cf. jur:57¶119 >Canon 1) Such conduct detracts from public confidence in her as well as other judges' impartiality and commitment to the rule of law. It gives rise to the perception that they cover for each other regardless of the nature and gravity of the wrong that may have been done. It casts doubt on their sense of right and wrong. Whatever the wrong committed by one of their own, they exonerate him from any charge before they even know its nature and his degree of moral responsibility or legal liability. Their attitude is "a judge can do no wrong". So they shut their eyes or turn them away to conjure up the defense of plausible deniability: They did not do anything because they had not seen or heard anything requiring them to take action. Such 'no action due to lack of knowledge' is a pretense. As such, it is dishonest. It is also blamable because it amounts to engaging in a blanket cover up.

209. Willful ignorance/blindness not only covers up wrongdoing that already occurred by ensuring that it goes undetected, but also ensures that more of it *will* occur in future: By removing the fear of detection, it facilitates and encourages the occurrence of more wrongdoing. In reliance on a judge's willful ignorance/blindness in the past, the wrongdoer expects that the judge will also cover her future wrongdoing. Hence, it renders a judge liable as an accessory also before the fact. It empowers the wrongdoer to repeat the same wrong because he has something on the judge, that is, the latter's blameworthy toleration of it. Worse yet, it emboldens the wrongdoer to increase the degree of wrongness of the same wrong and to dare commit wrongs of a different nature, for he has not yet reached the limit of toleration of those who should have called him on his wrong or even exposed him. As the wrongdoer keeps pushing the limit, he further weakens the moral resolve of the tolerators and compromises their individual or institutional responsibility and legal positions. Gradually, the tolerators are the ones who cross the boundary of denunciation and enter into self-incriminating territory, where speaking out against the wrongdoer would bring against themselves substantial adverse consequences and even punishment. Their realization of their own culpability turns their moral weakness into complicit fear. By that time, the wrongdoer realizes that he has managed to push the limit of toleration so far away that in effect it has disappeared. From them on, an ever more powerful wrongdoer strides boldly into new territory as he drags along the morally impotent bodies of the tolerators: They are now where everything goes.

d. Impropriety and its appearance: the widest and tested notion, which already forced and again can force a justice to resign

210. Impropriety enhances substantially the usefulness of the notion of wrongdoing, particularly since there is precedent showing that it actually does. To begin with, it is the most flexible 'I recognize it when I see it' form of wrongdoing. It derives directly from the federal judges' own Code of Conduct, whose Canon 2 requires that "A Judge Should Avoid Impropriety And The Appearance Of Impropriety In All Activities"[123a]. Moreover, while federal judges are de facto unimpeachable (jur:21§a) and thus irremovable, the notion of "impropriety" has been applied with astonishing effect.

211. Indeed, impropriety led U.S. Supreme Court Abe Fortas to resign on May 14, 1969. He had not committed any crime given that the financial transaction that he was involved in was not criminal at all; nor was it clearly proscribed as unethical. Yet it was deemed 'improper' for a justice to engage in. The impropriety was publicly ascertained after it became known that he…

> "had accepted fifteen thousand dollars raised by [former co-partner] Paul Porter from the justice's friends and former clients for teaching a summer course at American University, an arrangement that many considered improper. Republicans and conservative southern Democrats launched a filibuster, and the nomination [to chief justice by President Lyndon Johnson] was withdrawn at Fortas's request. A year later Fortas's financial dealings came under renewed scrutiny when *Life* magazine revealed that he had accepted an honorarium for serving on a charitable foundation headed by a former client [Louis Wolfson]. Fortas resigned from the Court in disgrace.…his old firm refused to take him back…Fortas's relationship with Wolfson seemed suspect, and the American Bar Association declared it contrary to the provision of the canon of judicial ethics that a judge's conduct must be free of the appearance of impropriety."[186]

212. This precedent leaves no doubt that the resignation now of a current justice, and all the more so of more than one and of judges, is a realistic prospect. Public interest entities, journalists, and their supervised journalism students can endeavor to realize it where warranted by the facts and circumstances discovered through their pioneering judicial unaccountability reporting. Justice Fortas's resignation also shows that the notion of impropriety turns judges into the public officers most vulnerable to media and public pressure despite the fact that individually and as a class they wield the power that can most profoundly affect people's property, liberty, and lives. Therefore, the competent and principled application of the impropriety notion by the investigators can make the difference between their merely completing their professional and academic project successfully and shaking the Federal Judiciary to its foundations, making history in the process.

e. The value of third-parties who are insiders of the Judiciary in exposing the coordinated wrongdoing of the core insiders, the judges

213. Coordination among wrongdoers results from an explicit or implicit meeting of the minds of people that intend to accomplish or permit what they know is illegal or unethical. It reveals premeditation. It acts as a multiplier of the usefulness and effectiveness of wrongdoing: Even some individual wrongdoing cannot be engaged in without the reliance by the wrongdoer in fact on those who know what he is about to do and those who may find out not exposing him, whereby they become accomplices before and after the fact, respectively. They share an interest in a cover-up, on which they can rely to do further wrongs. Worse yet, coordination enables them to commit wrongs that none could do alone.[84]

214. Unaccountable judges are, of course, the core parties to the Federal Judiciary's individual and coordinated riskless wrongdoing. They are the quintessential insiders of the Judiciary. One single judge could bring down a whole court without the need to provide proof beyond a reasonable doubt of her peers' wrongdoing. All she had to do was to show that they had failed "to avoid

---

[186] The Oxford Companion to the Supreme Court of the United States, 2nd edition, Kemit L. Hall, Editor in Chief; Oxford University Press (2005), pp. 356-357.

even the appearance of impropriety"(jur:92§d). Her status as judge and her access as such to insider information would lend credibility to her denunciation or exposition of their wrongdoing.

215. But judges are not alone. They are supported by a panoply of third party insiders. Some are near-core insiders. Among them are those that recommend, nominate, and confirm candidates for justiceships. They have the most to lose if the judges' wrongdoing is exposed. They are also the ones who have gained the most from those whom they helped to the bench and the ones who in future can elevate judges to a higher court or the chief justiceship of the Supreme Court.(jur:77§§5,6)

216. There are also peripheral third party insiders. They are an essential component of the wrongdoing. In many instances, they are the executioners of the judges' instructions to do wrong. Without them, the wrongdoing could not be effected. Some are employees of the Judiciary, such as law and administrative clerks(jur:106§c) and court reporters[263]. Others are not employees. While they also execute wrongdoing, they are more important as feeders of wrongdoing, that is, they bring in opportunities to do wrong from which they and the judges benefit. They include lawyers, prosecutors, bankruptcy professionals[169], and litigants, particularly wealthy or powerful ones.

217. Third-party insiders can play a key role in exposing coordinated judicial wrongdoing.(jur:88§§a-d) They have intimate knowledge of the wrongdoing because they participated in it; otherwise, they knew about it but looked the other way, thereby tolerating it and becoming accessories after the fact as well as encouraging further wrongdoing by reassuring wrongdoers that no harm would come to them through denunciation or exposure if they committed further wrongdoing, whereby they became accessories before the fact. No doubt, they have something or even a lot to lose as principals of, or accessories to, the judges' wrongdoing. However, there is something that they do not have, namely, loyalty to the judges to the same extent that other judges do. They have neither the protection of life-appointment or removal from office only through the cumbersome and in effect useless process of impeachment nor the credibility attached to the prestige of a federal justiceship nor the connection to people in high places that can help them escape investigation, prosecution, and even conviction. Since their risk of suffering criminal penalties is much higher, so is their interest in cooperating either with law enforcement authorities by providing information or testimony in exchange for leniency obtained in plea bargain…if ever federal judges were at risk of being investigated.

218. Moreover, third party insiders may also feed to non-official investigators, such as journalists, information even on a confidential basis about the nature, degree, and full extent of the wrongdoing. They may be disgusted with the wrongdoing that goes on in the Judiciary and want to expose it. Also, they may want to provide enough information while they are still inside so that the full story of wrongdoing can be pieced together and reveal that their role was merely as the teeth that did the grinding work on cogs rotated by the judges as shafts and near-core insiders as levers in the Judiciary's coordinated wrongdoing machinery.

219. Peripheral third-parties[164] are the weak links. They can neither harm or benefit judges nor be harmed or benefitted by them as other judiciary insiders can, e.g., politicians and big donors. So they do not owe the judges the same loyalty that judges owe each other. They know, of course, their own wrongdoing. In addition, they, as insiders, are likely to know other insiders from whom they sought advice upon realizing that a judge was doing wrong or whose participation they needed when a judge asked them to do something wrong. In addition, insiders may boast to each other about the judges' wrongs that they know of or participated in.(jur:105§3) They are easier to

turn into accusers of judges in exchange for some immunity on 'a small fish giving up a big fish' deal. Moreover, the context in which they can be turned need not be an openly declared investigation of judges' wrongdoing, which would give judges the opportunity to call in their IOUs or threaten near-core insiders with cross-incrimination in order to have them prevent or terminate such investigation.

220. For instance, a judiciary committee may hold hearings on the need to include court proceedings among the public body meetings that may be audio recorded. The committee may subpoena court reporters to testify under oath about changes that they were required by judges to make to their transcripts. How many court reporters would risk the penalties of perjury to cover for wrongdoing judges? If need be, they can be given immunity to remove their 5th Amendment right against self-incrimination. Their refusal to testify or do so truthfully could lead to their being held in contempt and even imprisoned. Their testimony could provide both leads to other insiders that have incriminating information. The progressive revelation of judicial wrongdoing could provide the necessary justification for a proposal for legislation on judicial transparency, accountability, and discipline.

Blank

The **DeLano** Case

a hands-on, role-playing, fraud investigative and expository multidisciplinary course for undergraduate or graduate students

WITH

A SLLAUS

setting forth

the work for the lassroom and

the rganiation of the Pulic Presentati on

of lessons learnedandfinings mad

for each of a semesterôs 15 weeks

by

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Dr.Richard.CordeEsq .net

RicCorderoveriz) # 1

Judicial Discipline Reform

clerks; lawyers and law enforcement officers; law, journalism, business, and IT school professors and student class officers and organizations; etc.

223. A presentation at a journalism student job fair will offer an additional and exceptional opportunity in itself. It will allow the presenting students –and others, e.g., a reporter or a candidate invited to deliver a keynote speech– to display their acquired professional skills and turn a job fair into their personal job interview.(cf. dcc:8)[187] Furthermore, they will act on their recognition that journalism, besides being an essential public service entity by strengthening our democracy on the foundation of an informed citizenry, is also a business. Hence, the students(dcc:7¶8) will lay out to the recruiters, editors, and other business people a business and academic venture proposal(jur:119§0). Thereby the students will show that they can bring to their future employer the new business of judicial unaccountability reporting in the public interest together with a plan to grow it into a more ambitious business entity.(jur:130§5)

224. An event as a job fair that gathers many representatives of the media will greatly facilitate educating them on the evidence of coordinated judicial wrongdoing and the application to it of judicial unaccountability reporting. Thereby it will boost the effort to launch a Watergate-like generalized media investigation of the *DeLano*-J. Sotomayor national story in the reasonable expectation of getting a scoop: the resignation of one or even more justices(jur:92¶¶210-211) due at the very least to their failure to "avoid even the appearance of impropriety"(jur:68¶¶143-145)[189], if it is not because wrongdoing is shown or evidence of corruption makes holding on to office untenable. Such an arresting act can provide the incentive for other entities and people to conduct similar investigations of state judiciaries.(jur:7¶22) Regardless of who gets that scoop, it will remain a fact that it was the investigative reporting team of a courageous politician, public interest entities, journalists, and journalism deans, professors, and students, who recognized the potential for advancing their commitment to an informed citizenry and the public significance – both heightened substantially by an ongoing presidential election campaign– of the *DeLano*-J. Sotomayor national story, investigated it through their pioneering practice of judicial unaccountability reporting, and first presented its outrageous and action-stirring findings to the media and the American public.

2. The Emile Zola *I accuse!*-like denunciation of coordinated judicial wrongdoing

225. Unchecked and thus, riskless judicial wrongdoing becomes irresistible because of the professional, material, and social benefits that it makes available. It leads to a more insidious form, coordinated wrongdoing, which develops into its most harmful expression, schemes. The evidence thereof can be presented by the investigative reporters to the public in a series of expository articles widely published on their own websites and social media accounts as well as by traditional media, the hundreds of websites and Yahoo- and Googlegroups that complain about judicial wrongdoing, bloggers[190], and blawgs[191], etc.

---

189 http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/ABA_Prof_Respon_links.pdf

190 http://judicial-discipline-reform.org/docs/from_bloggers_to_media.pdf

191 **a)** http://blawgreview.blogspot.com/; **b)** http://www.blawg.com/; **c)**http://aba.journal.com/blawgs; **d)** http://www.scotusblog.com/; **e)** http://www.loc.gov/law/find/web-archive/legal-

a. The initial article can lay out the official statistics that reveal the federal judges' exercise of unaccountable power that enables judicial wrongdoing. It can narrate the *DeLano*-J. Sotomayor national story to show how the judges' unaccountability and pursuit of their money motive in practically unreviewable cases have allowed them to turn their Judiciary into a safe haven for wrongdoing. Their coordination has enabled them to multiply the instances and scope of wrongdoing so that it has become part of their accepted working routine: It is their institutionalized modus operandi. The article can describe the most structured, hierarchical, and profitable stage of wrongdoing, a scheme, such as the bankruptcy fraud scheme that appears in that story.

b. Another article can detail how judges' unaccountability has enabled them risklessly to:

1) dispose of cases by disregarding law and facts;

2) dispense with discovery rules and due process requirements;

3) arbitrarily and deceitfully dispose of even unread cases by issuing no-reason summary orders and perfunctory "not for publication" and "not precedential" opinions;

4) tolerate and participate in the running of a bankruptcy fraud scheme;

5) tolerate and participate in concealment of assets and its objective, tax evasion;

6) make and accept pro forma financial disclosure reports that cover tax evasion and require money laundering;

7) dismiss systematically complaints against judges and petitions for dismissal review;

8) wrongfully deny motions to recuse so as to retain control of a case that can lead to their and their associates' incrimination if transferred to another judge;

9) cover up wrong and wrongful circuit panel decisions by systematically denying en banc petitions to review them by the whole court;

10) change court rules with disregard for the public comments that they receive but do not publish so that their request for such comments is purely pro forma;

11) disregard their duty to file complaints against judges and/or investigate them based on information acquired through means other than complaints, the harm to the integrity of the administration of justice notwithstanding[192]; and

12) disregard their statutory duty to report to law enforcement authorities their belief rather than evidence that an investigation for violation of the law should be had[130].

226. The initial evidence-exposing article can constitute a manifesto against judicial unaccountability and its consequent coordinated wrongdoing in the Federal Judiciary. It can become the modern version of *I accuse!,* the open letter to the French President that novelist Émile Zola published in a newspaper. In it, he dared denounce the conviction of Jewish French Lieutenant Alfred Dreyfus for spying for the Germans as based on false accusations stemming from an Anti-Semitic conspiracy among French army officers.[193] Zola's courageous denunciation is credited with not

---

blawgs.php; **f)** http://blawgsearch.justia.com/blogs/categories/judiciary

[192] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/KGordon/11-8-18DrRCordero-CJDJacobs.pdf

[193] *J'Accuse…!, I accuse!*, Open letter to the President of the French Republic, Émile Zola, L'Aurore; 13jan1898; Chameleon Translations, ©2004 David Short; http://Judicial-Discipline-

only bringing about the exoneration and rehabilitation of Lt. Dreyfus, but also setting off a historic critical examination of many French officers' above-the-law sense of superiority in contradiction to the ideals of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity that constituted the standard-bearers of the collective French soul.

227. The *I Accuse!* denunciation can likewise launch a reformative debate in our country on the evidence of the Federal Judiciary as the safe haven for coordinated wrongdoing of Judges Above the Law.[194] It can expose how the Judiciary is left undisturbed by a self-preserving Congress and Executive Branch pretending deference to the doctrine of separation of powers. In fact, all the three branches complicitly protect their interests with reckless disregard for the material and moral harm that they inflict upon a people whose government is by and for them and who are entitled to have it operate in reality on the foundational principle of the rule of law. However, the representative nature of our democratic government trumps the separation of powers, whose benefit must inure primarily to the people, not the powers at the expense of the people.[195] The right of the people to govern themselves by holding accountable their public servants, which is what judges are, prevails upon the relationship between those powers with each other. The people can hold judges accountable to them as their public servants in government of and for the people through the creation of a citizen board of judicial accountability and discipline. (jur:160§8)

3. A Watergate-like generalized investigation of the *DeLano*-J. Sotomayor national story

228. The investigative reporters at the public presentation of the available evidence of judicial wrongdoing and the findings of their investigation of the DeLano-J. Sotomayor story can urge the audience as well as the rest of the media, that is, traditional and digital media, bloggers, and citizen journalists, to pick up the investigation of such wrongdoing and the story where they left off and to that end:

a. pursue the numerous leads[198] in:

   1) the findings of their investigation and their *I accuse!* denunciation(jur:98§2)

   2) the public record of *DeLano*[109a], *Pfuntner*, and *Premier*[114c], and their analysis[111];

   3) the articles in *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico[107a];

b. investigate:

   1) the concealment by Then-Judge and Now-Justice Sotomayor of assets of her own and of others involved in the bankruptcy fraud scheme;[107a-c]

   2) J. Sotomayor's participation in the cover-up of the bankruptcy fraud scheme and other forms of judicial wrongdoing;(jur:24§b)

   3) what President Obama(jur:77§5), the senators that recommended her and

---

Reform.org/Follow_money/Emile_Zola_I_Accuse.pdf

194 http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/Follow_money/DrCordero-journalists.pdf

195 http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/no_judicial_immunity.pdf

shepherded her nomination through the Senate[159,e,f;160e], and the Senate and its Judiciary Committee[132] knew about her concealment of assets and her perjurious withholding of *DeLano* from them(jur:78¶170) and when they knew it;

4) the pro forma filing and acceptance of judges' financial disclosure reports;[213b]

5) the participation of other justices in reciprocally covering up their individual and coordinated wrongdoing(jur:71§4) and that of the circuits[26a] to which they are allotted as circuit justices[144b; 23b];

6) the role of court staff as enforcers of wrongdoing rather than Workers of Justice;

7) the state judiciaries by applying, to the appropriate extent, the conceptual framework on which the investigation of the Federal Judiciary rests –i.e., judges' means of unaccountable judicial decision-making power(jur:21§1); the money motive (jur:27§2); and the opportunity to do wrong in millions of practically unreviewable cases(jur:28§3), while taking into account a new element: judicial election as a frequent state method of access to the bench, which has as its corollary the required fundraising to run a campaign and its impact on judges' impartial treatment of parties and faithful application of the law rather than pandering to voters' sentiments;

c. present a petition for the appointment of a special counsel to investigate officially, which includes power of subpoena, everything that the media is asked above to investigate unofficially with only professionally accepted journalistic means of information gathering;[196]

d. encourage the audience, the media, and the public to:

1) endorse the *I accuse!* denunciation(jur:98§2);

2) sign the petition for the appointment of a special counsel;

3) distribute the *I accuse!* denunciation and the petition widely through their websites, by email and social media to all their contacts and to the websites and Yahoo- and Googlegroups that deal with judicial corruption and wrongdoing;

4) ask their political representatives to take a public stand on the *I accuse!* denunciation and the petition and hold town halls on judicial unaccountability, wrongdoing, and reform;

5) blog about those issues;

6) ask for Justice Sotomayor to resign, just as U.S. Supreme Court Justice Abe Fortas was asked to resign for his failure to "avoid even the appearance of impropriety", and did resign on May 14, 1969(jur:93¶211);

7) search for the modern day Senator Howard Baker[197a], who became nationally

---

[196] Title 28 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 600 (28 CFR Part 600); http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/28cfr600_Independent_Counsel.pdf

[197] **a)** fn.111 >HR:257/ent.38; **b)** Similarly, the proposed investigation can inquire into what Justice Kagan knew when she was Solicitor General about J. Sotomayor's concealment of assets, tax evasion, and cover-up of the bankruptcy fraud scheme; and whether her answers

known for asking of every witness at the nationally televised Senate Watergate Committee hearings a question that today would be rephrased thus:

> "What did the President and the senators that recommended, endorsed, and confirmed Judge Sotomayor know about her concealment of assets of her own and of the bankruptcy fraud scheme and its cover-up and when did they know it?"

4. The proposed two-pronged investigation by competent, principled, and ambitious investigative reporters of the *DeLano*-J. Sotomayor story: the *Follow the money!* and *Follow the wire!* investigation

229. The investigation of the *DeLano*-J. Sotomayor story has two prongs: One is the *Follow the money!* investigation. This is understandable since the actors in the story are driven by the most insidiously corruptive motive: *money!* In addition, there is probable cause to believe that the email, mail, and phone communications of those trying to expose the judges' wrongdoing have been interfered with. This calls for a *Follow the wire!* investigation.[214]

a. The *Follow the money!* investigation

230. The investigative reporters –a courageous politician, public interest entities, journalists, and journalism schools and students(jur:88¶196)– can start off their investigation by pursuing the many leads[198] that the prosecution of *DeLano* and related cases from bankruptcy, district, and circuit courts all the way to the Supreme Court[199a] has already produced(jur:65§0; cf. jur:9).

231. They can search for:

---

during her own confirmation for a justiceship were truthful and complete; id. >GC:61§A

[198] **a)** Valuable leads for the *Follow the money!* investigation: http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/Follow_money/DeLano_docs.pdf >W:1§§I-III and W:29§§V-VIII personal and financial data; W:148¶¶3-4 contact information.

b) Contact information with detailed index to exhibits, organized by categories listed in the order in which the *Follow the money!* investigation may proceed; id. W:271

c) fn.111 >HR:215-218; and **d)** the guidance provided by a proposed subpoena identifying key documents to trace back concealed assets, id. >HR:233§E and http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/HR/11-4-25DrRCordero-HR_ComJud_subpoena.pdf

e) How to Conduct A Watergate-like *Follow the Money!* Investigation To Expose Coordinated Wrongdoing in the Judiciary While Applying the Highest Standards of Investigative Journalism; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/Follow_money/how_to_follow_money.pdf ;

f) Cf. 2 Ex-Timesmen Say They Had a Tip on Watergate First, Reporter Richard Pérez-Peña, who rightly remarked that "If [Mr. Phelps's] and Mr. Smith's accounts are correct, *The Times* missed a chance to get the jump on the greatest story in a generation"; NYT; 24may09; fn.173a.

[199] **a)** fn.114b; **b)** jur:24¶32; 68¶143; and fn.111 >HR:214

a. J. Sotomayor's –the Then-2nd Circuit Judge and Now-Justice Sonia Sotomayor[200a]– unaccounted-for earnings[107c] earned or acquired during the following periods:

1) 1976-1979: jobs held while a law student, including at a NY City top law firm[200b];

2) 1979-1984: Assistant District Attorney in the NY County District Attorney's Office[107b >JS:1¶6];

3) April 1984-December 1987, associate, and January 1988-September 1992 partner at the high-end boutique law firm Pavia & Harcourt;

4) October 1992-October 1998: District judge of the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of NY(SDNY; jur:17,18);

5) November 1998-July 2009: Circuit judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit[201];

6) August 2009 to date: Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. [202]

232. The table of Then-Judge Sotomayor's financial affairs[107c] is based on the documents that she filed with the Senate Committee on the Judiciary[107b]. To supplement it with additional information about her earnings, assets, and liabilities, the investigators can:

a. address a request under the NY Freedom of Information Law (FOIL)[203] to the Records Access Officer at the NY County District Attorney's Office(jur:19) for the documents concerning the payment of her salary when she was an assistant district attorney there from 1979-1984[204];

b. interview her former employer, the high-end boutique law firm of Pavia & Harcourt, to find out, in general, her earnings there from April 1984 to September 1992 and, in particular, her receipts after quitting that firm. To determine the latter account should be had of the contrast made in the article "For a justice, Sonia Sotomayor is low on dough", by Josh Gersten of Politico, between 'the about $25,000 that she was due for her partnership interest' in that firm and 'the more than $1,000,000 that chief justice John Roberts was paid in salary and compensation for his interest when he left his law firm, Hogan & Hartson, in 2003'[205];

c. interview her law clerks and court clerks when she was a district and then a circuit judge

233. Then-Judge Sotomayor can be investigated for her condonation of the systematic dismissal of misconduct complaints against her peers and her cover-up of them through the denial in the Second Circuit council of 100% of dismissal review petitions during the 1oct96-30sep08 12-year

---

200 **a)** http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/judges_bionotes.pdf; **b)** fn.107b >JS:1-3, et seq.

201 http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/98-11-6JSotomayor_induction_proceedings.pdf

202 http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/judges_bionotes.pdf

203 http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/NY_FOIL&court_records.pdf

204 Cf. http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/DrRCordero-DANY_june09.pdf

205 **a)** fn.107a >ar:7; **b)** http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/SCt_nominee/Pavia&Harcourt_7feb10.pdf; **c)** Pavia & Harcourt, LLP, 600 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10022; tel. (212)980-3500, fax (212)980-3185; http://www.pavialaw.com

period[199b](jur:11).

234. The investigators can *Follow the money!* unaccounted for by:

   a. WBNY U.S. Bankruptcy Judge John C. Ninfo, II,[114b,124];

   b. the judge to whom his M&T decisions[206] and *DeLano* were appealed, i.e., WDNY U.S. District Judge David G. Larimer[207];

   c. the 2nd Circuit judges, including Then-Judge Sotomayor; and

   d. the Supreme Court on behalf of themselves and legal and bankruptcy system insiders[113a,b;114b].

235. Those judges:

   a. helped conceal at least $673,657(jur:15) in *DeLano*[112b] by:

      1) denying *every single document* requested by the outsider-creditor and needed by the judges and justices themselves to find the facts on which to decide the case, including 12 denials in circuit court in *DeLano*, over which Judge Sotomayor presided[109], and

      2) J. Sotomayor's withholding *DeLano* from the Senate and its Judiciary Committee[132], lest the blatant violation of due process and discovery rights in that case lead to those documents and expose their bankruptcy fraud scheme[94]; and

   b. caused assets to disappear in *Premier* and *Pfuntner*[206], which the CA2 panel that heard the appeal, presided over by CA2 Chief Judge John M. Walker, Jr., maintained concealed by dismissing the appeal on a contrived summary order[208] and denying the mandamus writ[209] to remove those cases from Judge Ninfo and transfer them to another U.S. district court that could presumably be fair and impartial.

236. The investigators can search for Judge Larimer's unaccounted-for money in the mandatory[107d] annual financial disclosure reports that he filed with the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts[210]. In 2008, his judicial salary alone was $169,300[211], placing him in the top 2% of

---

206 fn.114b >GC:17§B and 21§C

207 **a)** http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/DrCordero_v_TrGordon_CA2.pdf, 9july3, >A:1304 §VII, A:1547¶4, and

b) http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/DrCordero_DeLano_WDNY_21dec5.pdf > Pst:1255§E;

c) http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/DrCordero_v_DeLano_06_4780_CA2.pdf, 17mar7, >CA:1702§VII and 1735§B

208 http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/DrCordero_v_TrGordon_CA2_rehear.pdf, 10mar4

209 http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/DrCordero_mandamus_app.pdf, 12sep3

210 http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/J_Larimer_fin_disclosure_rep.pdf

211 5 U.S.C. §5332; http://uscode.house.gov/pdf/2011/ Wednesday, April 11, 2012 7:53 PM 5677799 2011usc05.pdf >pg. 414 §5332, Schedule 7, Judicial Salaries; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/5usc_2011.pdf: "(Effective on the first day of the first applicable pay period beginning on or after January 1, 2012)

income earners in our country[212]. Yet, in his available financial disclosure reports, he disclosed for the reported years up to 5 accounts with $1,000 or less each, no transaction reported in a mutual fund or the other accounts, and a single loan of between $15K-$50K. Where did his money go?

237. The investigators can likewise examine the financial reports of Judge Ninfo[213], who presided over all the *Premier*, *Pfuntner*, and *DeLano* cases and more than 7,280 of only two insider trustees[113a, 114b].

b. The *Follow the wire!* investigation

238. This investigation will seek to determine whether the anomalies in the behavior of email accounts, mail, and phone communications[214] are traceable to the Judiciary's abuse of power by ordering its own and other technical personnel to illegally[215] intercept people's communications

---

Chief Justice of the U.S. $223,500
Associate Justices of the Supreme Court 213,900
Circuit Judges 184,500
District Judges 174,000
Judges of the Court of International Trade 174,000"

Bankruptcy judges' salary is 92%, 28 U.S.C. §153(a)(fn.61(a)), and magistrates' is "up to an annual rate equal to 92%" of that of a district judge, §634(a)(fn.61(b)), i.e., $160,080. Such well-above average salary(fn.212) provides a strong motive for them to do whatever it takes to earn reappointment and avoid removal by their circuit and district peers(jur:56§e).

By comparison, the median income in the U.S. for a *household* rather than an individual was $50,054 in 2011, a 1.5 per-cent decline in real terms from 2010; http://www.census.gov/prod/2012pubs/p60-243.pdf >page 5.

212 http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/US_Census_Income_2010.pdf >Table 689. Money Income of People--Number by Income Level: 2007

213 **a)** His financial disclosure reports and those of all other federal judges can be retrieved for free from Judicial Watch; http://www.judicialwatch.org/judicial-financial-disclosure.

b) Their examination can help determine the pro forma character –or charade– of their filing by the judges and their acceptance, as part of the Judiciary's coordinated wrongdoing, by the Judicial Conference of the U.S.[91] Committee on Financial Disclosure, a committee of judges, who are their peers and filers of similar reports, assisted by members of the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts(fn.10), who are their appointees and serve at their pleasure; http://www.uscourts.gov/SearchResults.aspx?IndexCatalogue=AllIndexedContent&SearchQuery=Committee%20on%20Financial%20Disclosure.

214 http://judicial-discipline-reform.org/HR/11-4-25DrRCordero-HR_ComJud.pdf >HR:266§II

215 **a)** Obama administration warns federal agencies that monitoring employees' e-mail could be violating the law, by Lisa Rein, *The Washington Post*; 21jun12; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/Legal_news.pdf >Ln:101;

b) Stepped-up computer monitoring of federal workers worries privacy advocates; by Lisa Rein, *The Washington Post*; 16aug12; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/fed_gov_computer_monitoring.pdf

with the intent to:

a. impede the broadcast of facts regarding its abusive discipline self-exemption and resulting riskless coordinated wrongdoing;

b. hinder the formation of an entity for the advocacy of journalistic and official investigations of such wrongdoing; and thus

c. forestall the adoption of effective judicial accountability and discipline reform.

c. Field investigation on deep background: the search for Deep Throat

239. The investigative reporters(jur:102¶230) can continue their investigation in the field. There they can approach a source of information[216] that is essential to expose coordinated judicial wrongdoing: the judges' law clerks[217] and the clerks of court[218]. They have inside knowledge of what goes on in chambers. But they will not talk openly. That would put at risk what every law clerk works for: a glowing recommendation from their judge that they can cash in for a job with a top law firm and an enticing sign-up bonus.[146] But law clerks are young and still have the idealism of young people. Some even studied law because they believed in our system of justice and the power of the rule of law to make a better world. In this frame of mind, they can only feel disgusted at all the wrongdoing that they must witness in silence in their judges' chambers and in the courtroom and are even required to execute as the judges' agents of wrongdoing.

240. Likewise, clerks of court know what goes on among the court judges. They are aware of the divergence between what they are supposed to do according to the internal operating rules[219] and what they are told by judges to do and even the reason for it. For example, clerks are supposed to spin the wheel to assign judges to cases randomly so that their biases do not influence which cases they pick or pass up and their prejudices do not predetermine their decision-making. But if a judge asks for a case, what is a lowly clerk going to do?, risk being reassigned from the sunny documents in-take room to the moldy archive warehouse? He may choose to do as told and keep quiet about his realization that…

241. Judge Brypen always asks for cases to which a certain land developer is a party, which owns the hotel chain where a bank holds its semi-annual meetings at which the Judge is always invited to speak. The day the Judge told the clerk to declare the court closed due to a flash flood, the Judge blurted that he would go "to my room at the Bella Vita", the local unit of that hotel chain. The following day he arrived on time at the court wearing a suit and a tie that the clerk had seen

---

[216] A Journalist's Guide to the Federal Courts, Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts; p.10. Types and Sources of Court Information; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/AO_Journalists_Guide_sep11.pdf

[217] Law Clerks Handbook: A Handbook for Law Clerks to Federal Judges, 2nd ed., edited by Sylvan A. Sobel; Federal Judicial Center (2007); http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/law_clerk_handbk_07.pdf.

[218] **a)** National Conference of Bankruptcy Clerks; http://ncbc.memberclicks.net/;
b) Federal Court Clerks Association; http://www.fcca.ws/

[219] Cf. http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/CA2_Local_Rules_IOP_8sep11.pdf

before. Judge Brypen could not have brought those clothes from home the day before in anticipation of an unexpected flood or go home and change early that day, because the road to his home was still flooded. The clerk put it together: The Judge has a permanent room at the hotel where he keeps clothes; the land developer always wins his cases. The clerk will not talk about this for the record. However, on a promise of anonymity he can provide information that the investigative reporters cannot find as, or from, outsiders. He can help them find out whether Judge Brypen uses the room for free as payment of a bribe in kind, what he uses it for, whether the judge and the land developer meet in chamber or have scheduled meetings elsewhere, whether the former is an investor in the latter's business; etc.

242. Law clerks and clerks of court can be assured that if they want to contribute to exposing individual and coordinated wrongdoing in the Judiciary by confidentially communicating inside information to the investigative reporters, their existence and anonymity will be held so confidential as to turn the clerks into the modern version of a historic figure: Deep Throat, the deputy director of the FBI, William Mark Felt, Sr., who provided guidance to *Washington Post* Reporters Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein in their Watergate investigation and whose identity they kept secret for 30 years until Mr. Felt himself revealed it in May 2005.[220] The same assurance can be extended, of course, to current and former legal and bankruptcy system insiders[169](cf. jur:9) and members of the Judiciary as well as members of the Executive Branch and Congress.

243. This type of investigative reporting has hardly ever been practiced with the Federal Judiciary as the target, yet its potential is enormous. Just consider the amount of valuable information that can also be provided by waiters and waitresses, maids, concierges, drivers, and other personnel at hotels and resorts where judges attend or stay overnight when they participate in the semi-annual meetings of the Judicial Conference of the U.S.[221], circuit conferences[222], private seminars[223], and meetings of classes of judicial officers and employees[224]. What did these service personnel

---

[220] **a)** http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/FBI_No2_Deep_Throat.pdf;
b) http://www.citmedialaw.org/state-shield-laws; and http://www.firstamendmentcenter.org/

[221] The Judicial Conference[91] meets in Washington, D.C., in March and September[cf.fn.29] for two or three days at the Supreme Court and the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts[10], which maintains its secretariat. At the latter venue, its circuit and district members meet with the judges that form the Conference's many committees, e.g., on financial disclosure reports, judicial conducts, and the code of conduct; http://www.uscourts.gov/FederalCourts/JudicialConference/Committees.aspx. Its meetings are always held behind closed doors, http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/DrRCordero-investigators_leads.pdf, after which it issues an anodyne press release on miscellanea, http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/Follow_money/JConf_systematic_dismissals.pdf.

[222] **a)** Each circuit holds a conference annually and in some cases biennially to deal with administrative matters, as provided for under 28 U.S.C. §333, http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/28usc331-335_Conf_Councils.pdf; cf. http://www.ca9.uscourts.gov/judicial_council/judicial_council.php. **b)** Circuit map: jur:20 and http://www.uscourts.gov/Court_Locator.aspx

[223] On the duty of judges to disclose attendance at seminars and who pays its cost; http://www.uscourts.gov/RulesAndPolicies/PrivateSeminarDisclosure.aspx

[224] **a)** Federal Judges Association; http://www.federaljudgesassoc.org/; **b)** Federal Magistrate Judges Association; http://www.fedjudge.org/; **c)** National Conference of Bankruptcy Judges; http://www.ncbj.org/; **d)** Supreme Court Fellows Program; http://www.supremecourt.gov/

hear and whom did they see when they were serving the chief judge and his guests in his hotel suite at midnight after their inhibitions had been washed away by potent torrents of brandy and cognac and their boisterous conversation was littered with the flotsam of their wrongdoing: stories of how they had outsmarted the IRS by using offshore accounts set up by big banks with cases before them; how the day before leaving for the meeting they had cleared their desk of unread[224e] pending cases by signing a bunch of summary orders so they could feel free to enjoy the 'holiday'; how the next day they would meet privately with some bidders for the contract to remodel the courthouse; how they are planning for the judge to make an 'unexpected' cameo appearance at a political fundraising event where she will pronounce a few words of gratitude for the support of the audience and their contributions to the event organizers' good work…'for our veterans and those still fighting for our shared principles and constitutional values…umm in Afghanistan'; etc.(cf. jur:22¶31)

d. Library investigation

244. The investigative reporters(jur:102¶230) can also conduct a library investigation. Starting with the leads already available[198], they can search for relevant information in:

a. commercial databases[225], e.g., Accurint, Dialog, Dun & Bradstreet, EDGAR (financial filings), Hoover, Lexis-Nexis, Martindale & Hubble (directory of law firms and biographies of lawyers)[226], Proquest, Saegis and TRADE-MARKSCAN, Thomson Reuters CLEAR;

b. WestLaw[227], a division of the private company Thomson Reuters, and Lexis-Nexis[228], also a private company, but both report under contract with federal and state governments court procedural rules, case decisions, and legislation, as well as vast amounts of information on an extensive list of topics, including judges, lawyers, companies, people, commercial and financial transactions, etc.;

c. credit reporting bureaus, e.g., Equifax, Experian, TransUnion; Privacy Guard;

d. federal government databases, e.g.:

1) Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts[229],

2) PACER (Public Access to Court Electronic Records, particularly rich in bankruptcy

---

fellows/default.aspx; **e)** cf. fn.123c >CA:1749§2

225 Cf. commercial databases with links at fn.254a >¶10

226 http://www.martindale.com/

227 **a)** http://government.westlaw.com/nyofficial/;

b) see also http://www.nysl.nysed.gov/collections/lawresources.htm and http://public.leginfo.state.ny.us/MENUGETF.cgi?COMMONQUERY=LAWS+&TARGET=VIEW;

c) http://directory.westlaw.com/

228 https://www.lexisnexis.com/

229 http://www.uscourts.gov/Home.aspx

filings)[230],

3) Code of Federal Regulations (regulations and decisions of federal agencies)[231],
4) Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency (73 I.G.s that act as watchdogs of federal government operations)[232],
5) General Accounting Office (the investigative arm of Congress, reputedly impartial and thorough)[233],
6) Office of Management and Budget (attached to the White House, i.e. the Executive Branch)[234],
7) Securities and Exchange Commission (filings of publicly traded companies)[235],
8) the U.S. Senate[236] and the U.S. House of Representative[237] (which contain a treasure trove of reports on the investigations and hearings that normally precede and provide the foundation for federal law);
9) U.S. Code[238] (the thematic collection of all public and private laws of the federal government),
10) US Tax Court (where litigants' filings may disclose otherwise confidential tax information)[239],
11) THOMAS (the Library of Congress)[240],
12) U.S. Code Congressional & Administrative News[241a] (U.S.C.C.A.N.; containing the transcripts of congressional sessions; published by WestLaw)[241b];
13) government offices at the federal, state, county, city, and local levels with which documents must be filed and that may issue licenses, certificates, permits; etc., e.g.:

---

230 http://www.pacer.uscourts.gov/index.html

231 http://www.gpoaccess.gov/cfr/index.html

232 http://www.ignet.gov/

233 http://www.gao.gov/

234 http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/

235 http://www.sec.gov/

236 http://www.senate.gov/

237 http://house.gov/

238 http://uscode.house.gov/download/download.shtml

239 http://www.ustaxcourt.gov/

240 http://thomas.loc.gov/home/thomas.php; cf. the Legal Information Institute of Cornell University Law School, http://www.law.cornell.edu/

241 **a)** http://www.westlaw.com/search/default.wl?db=USCCAN&RS=W&VR=2.0; **b)** http://directory.westlaw.com/default.asp?GUID=WDIR000000000000000000000000105257&RS=W&VR=2.0

a) National Association of Counties[242],
b) National Association of County Recorders, Election Officials and Clerks[243],
c) National Center for State Courts[244]
d) Drug and Food Administration and similar state agencies;
e) the departments of labor;
f) departments of vehicles;
g) departments of buildings;
h) departments of vital statistics, such as births, weddings, divorces, deaths, etc.;
i) departments of education that record enrollment in, and employment at, schools and other educational institutions;
j) land registries

e. state sources of information:
   1) state family courts (where divorce and child custody dispute may reveal hidden assets, unpaid taxes, and money laundering)[245],
   2) Private Library Associations[246];
   3) State & Regional Library Associations[247];

f. other sources of information:
   1) social networks, e.g., Facebook, Twitter, UTube;
   2) accounts of dealings with judges and insiders posted by the public on websites that complain about judicial wrongdoing;[248]
   3) rosters of marinas, airports, and landing strips that register docking, maintenance services, and landing rights; etc.

---

242 http://www.naco.org

243 http://www.nacrc.org/

244 http://www.ncsc.org/

245 http://family.findlaw.com/family/family-law-help/state-family-courts.html

246 http://www.plabooks.org/

247 http://www.libraryconsultant.com/associations.htm

248 Alliance for Justice, www.afj.org/; Citizens for Judicial Accountability, http://www.judicialaccountability.org/; Citizens for Responsibility and Ethics in Washington, http://www.crewsmostcorrupt.org; National Association of Court Monitoring Programs, http://www.watchmn.org/; Judicial Watch, http://www.judicialwatch.org; National Association to Stop Guardian Abuse; http://nasga-stopguardianabuse.blogspot.com/2010/05/probate-judge-violates-ethics-code.html; National Forum on Judicial Accountability, http://www.njcdlp.org; Victims of Law, http://victimsoflaw.net/

e. Investigation by appealing on the Internet and social media to the public

1) Accounts of dealings with the judiciary

245. The investigative reporters can also make innovative use of the Internet and social media to appeal to the public to submit their accounts of their dealings with the Federal Judiciary, in particular, and also the state judiciaries, in general. While those accounts may be anecdotal and not necessarily factually accurate or legally correct, they can help sound out the depth and nature of the problem of coordinated judicial wrongdoing. From this perspective, they can provide assistance by educating the investigative reporters on the forms of wrongdoing. The frequency and consistency of account details can prove invaluable in detecting patterns[249] of conduct that reveal intentional conduct and coordination among judges, insiders, and others. This in turn can help figure out the most organized and pernicious form of coordinated wrongdoing: a scheme[94]. Likewise, responses to neutral questionnaires can help determine public perception of the fairness, impartiality, and honesty of judges and the degree of public satisfaction with, and trust in, their administration of justice as what they are: judicial public servants of, and accountable to, the people.

2) Questionnaires as precursors of a statistically rigorous public opinion poll

246. No doubt, such accounts and completed questionnaires will be submitted by a self-selected segment of the population. Submitters will most likely be people who bear a grudge against judges because of negative experiences with them. Such experiences have charged them emotionally to take advantage of the opportunity to vent their feelings toward judges and criticize their performance. Since responders need not constitute a representative sample of the general public, their responses cannot be equated with those of a public opinion poll conducted according to statistics principles to ensure randomness and population representativeness. Yet, their accounts and completed questionnaires can provide the groundwork for devising such a poll in a subsequent, more institutional phase[254](jur:130§5) of the investigation of coordinated judicial wrongdoing.

3) Copies of past and future complaints against judges made public as an exercise of freedom of speech and of the press and of the right to assemble to petition for a redress of grievances

247. Another type of accounts of dealings with judiciaries that can prove useful even if submitted in a smaller number than general accounts of dealings with the judiciary is formal misconduct complaints against judges filed under federal[18] or state law. In the Federal Judiciary, as revealed

---

[249] Under the federal Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO) a pattern of racketeering can be established by two acts of racketeering activity occurring within 10 years; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/18usc1961_RICO.pdf >18 U.S.C. §1961(5).

by its official statistics[250], **a)** these complaints are systematically dismissed by chief circuit judges(jur:24¶¶32-§c); **b)** petitions to review those dismissals are systematically denied by the circuit and district judges of judicial councils;[127b] and **c)** petitions to review those denials have never been addressed by those chiefs and district judges that are members of the Judicial Conference[221]. This consistent and unconditional partiality of judges toward their own provides evidence of coordinated conduct, whether through agreement(jur:89¶¶198-199), knowing indifference(jur:90§b), or willful blindness(jur:91§c), aimed at reciprocally covering up their wrongdoing regardless of the nature and gravity of the allegations(jur:68¶143) or the detriment to complainants and the administration of justice.

248. Judges' systematic dismissal of complaints against them allow the inference that judges **a)** have become accustomed to their practice of covering up their complained-about wrongdoing; **b)** have developed such practice into their express or tacit policy to tolerate and participate in each other's wrongdoing and, consequently, **c)** have no scruples about applying it when they become aware of their peers' wrongdoing through sources of information other than complaints regardless of the nature and gravity of such wrongdoing. What obtaining copies of the complaints themselves can add is concrete, even if unverified, details of the nature and gravity of such wrongdoing and the names of judges, insiders, and others alleged to be engaged in it. As in the case of general accounts, these details can prove invaluable in detecting patterns and figuring out schemes, such as the bankruptcy fraud scheme[60]. Therefore, copies of these complaints can contribute to establishing that coordinated wrongdoing has become the Judiciary's institution-alized modus operandi.

249. Complaints against judges are not placed in the public record or otherwise made available to the public by the courts, which keep them secret even from Congress. But however much the judges would like to pretend that complaints are confidential, they are simply to be kept confidentially by them upon complainants filing them with the courts.[251] Congress itself cannot prohibit the media from publishing such complaints, for that would be an unconstitutional violation of freedom of the press. It follows that Congress cannot indirectly achieve that result through a prior restraint on publication by prohibiting every person in this country from sharing his or her complaint, whether in writing or orally, with anybody else, including the media. Doing so would be in itself an unconstitutional violation of freedom of speech. Therefore, the investigative reporters can invite the public to exercise their constitutional right under the First Amendment to "freedom of speech, of the press, [and] peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances"[12] by submitting to them copies of their past, pending, and future complaints against judges for review and possible publication.[252]

---

[250] fn.19a and b >Cg:1-10F

[251] fn.18 >§360(a)

[252] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/Programmatic_Proposal.pdf >5§C. Organizing and posting evidence

E. Multidisciplinary academic and business venture to promote judicial unaccountability reporting and judicial accountability and discipline reform study and advocacy

1. The marketing premise of the venture's business plan: market behavior of people outraged by judges' wrongdoing

250. The initial multimedia public presentation of evidence of judges' wrongdoing(jur:97§1) can pioneer a new field of profit-making journalism(jur:7¶¶22-26) and public interest advocacy: Judicial unaccountability reporting and legislated reform with citizen-implementing participation. It will encourage journalists to investigate, in general, the evidence already available of judges' unaccountable power, money motive, and opportunity in practically unreviewable cases, and their consequent riskless wrongdoing that is all the more self-beneficial through coordination among judges and between them and insiders of the legal and bankruptcy systems(jur:21§A); and, in particular, the *DeLano*-J. Sotomayor case(jur:65§B; jur:xxxv), as a concrete, especially egregious instance of wrongdoing involving a sitting justice nominated by sitting president who vouched for her honesty. The presentation will offer an abundance of leads(jur:102§4) and hold out the realistic(jur:81§1) prospect of the investigations' producing national stories that can cause the resignation of one or more justices and judges(jur:92§d), and earn coveted rewards: a Pulitzer Prize, a bestseller account of the stories, a portrayal by a Hollywood star on a blockbuster movie, and being studied in every journalism, law, and business school in the country.

251. Moreover, the multimedia public presentation(cf. dcc:13§C) can set the stage for announcing a business and academic venture to pursue judicial unaccountability reporting and reform.[253a] Its operative core will be formed by a team of professionals engaged in for-profit multidisciplinary research, investigation, education, and publishing as well as monitoring, consulting, representing, and lobbying. All their activities will be aimed at bringing about and implementing legislated reform that allows the people to exercise democratic control of the federal and state judiciaries through citizen boards of judicial accountability and discipline. The venture will be open to the media, public interest entities, teaching institutions[cf.256e], investors, and philanthropic sponsors. All of them are likely to recognize the public service and business potential of methodically investigating the Third Branch at the federal and state levels for coordinated judicial wrongdoing, as opposed to journalistically covering courts to report on cases pending before them or landmark decisions. Exposing judges' coordinated wrongdoing will provoke action-stirring outrage in at least 100 million litigants that are parties to 50 million new cases filed annually and the scores of millions that are parties to the cases already on the dockets(jur:3¶22).

252. The rest of the people too will be outraged upon learning that wrongdoing judges who disregard the law are the ones affecting their rights concerning foreclosures, abortion, the bearing of arms, privacy, whom they marry, voting, equal pay, immigration, the quality of the air that they breathe or the food, water, and drugs that they take in or medical care that they receive, in short, every aspect of their property holding, liberty, and life. All of them, the people, are likely to become avid consumers of judicial unaccountability news. They may also feel the need to acquire services and products that can help them defend themselves from abusive unaccountable judges. They may wield them as swords to assert their constitutional rights to due process of law and equal protection thereunder just as they go on the offensive to hold judges, their public servants, accountable. They may also hire lawyers, lobbyists, and public relations consultants to advise

---

253 **a)** fn.187a >ddc:10; **b)** id. >dcc:¶8

them on how and where to demand individual and class compensation for the harm inflicted upon them by wrongdoing and abusive judges and their respective judiciary. They may help financially those engaged in advancing the cause of judicial accountability and discipline reform. Outrage at those judges will stir up people to take action, whether to follow the news or spend money to act on it, because what is at stake is central to Americans' system of values as individuals and a nation and a source of commitment to defend it at whatever expense of effort, time, and money: the birthright to Equal Justice Under Law.

253. Outraged people feel a driving need for news of the outrage-causing event(jur:4¶12)[254], which need becomes a compelling urge when the outrage harms them as individuals, with the urge becoming compulsive when the harm is not only to their property or their bodies, but also offends their sense of fairness and justice and insults their dignity by humiliating them as objects of abuse; and people who have been harmed will pay for protection and invest to recover what was taken from them, with unwavering determination investing themselves in the recovery when what they want back is their personal worth: their self-image as equal to others and deserving of equal treatment, especially by those whose duty as public servants it is to serve the people and administer to them their entitlements, the overriding one of which is Equal Justice Under Law. That is the marketing premise underlying the business plan of the multidisciplinary academic and business venture. It is as pragmatically justified and morally acceptable as when lawyers charge attorney's fees to help people who have been sued solve their legal problems; when doctors bill for helping sick people regain their health; and when priests collect a service fee from bereaved relatives for officiating at a burial or holding a memorial service for the deceased; or when you as an engineer, a plumber, an electrician, a boilerman, or a mechanic charge victims of a storm for repairing their ravaged home or flooded car.

254. The outrage of people victimized or offended by judges' wrongdoing will generate demand for the products and services of the venture's two components:

    a. **The *DeLano* Case Course,** a hands-on, role-playing, fraud investigative and expository multidisciplinary course for undergraduate or graduate students(dcc:1 and [187]); and

    b. **The Disinfecting Sunshine on the Federal Judiciary Project**, the first professional and methodical study of wrongdoing in Federal Judiciary (and eventually of that in its state counterparts) aimed at pioneering judicial unaccountability reporting as a means of advocating and monitoring judicial accountability and discipline reform. The projects' elements are discussed below(jur:130¶¶5-8).

255. Conceived as precursors to the venture but also capable of being further pursued by it are:

    a. the multimedia public presentation of the available evidence of judges' wrongdoing(jur:97§1);

    b. the *I accuse!* denunciation presenting such evidence and calling for the investigation of judges and the legislated reform of judicial accountability and discipline(jur:98§2);

    c. the two-pronged *Follow the money!* and *Follow the wire!* investigations of the DeLano-J. Sotomayor story(jur:102§4); and

    d. the brochures that can follow the initial public presentation and resulting first bout of public outrage, particularly from judicial wrongdoing victims, whom the brochures should

[254] See also fn.187 >dcc:7, 10

assist in providing feedback in a value-enhancing format and in taking concrete, realistic, and feasible action to expose their victimization and seek redress and compensation (jur:122§§2-3).

256. The discussion of these venture components and elements as well as their precursors can provide substantive contents to the initial multimedia public presentation and its subsequent informative and advocacy activities. Likewise, they constitute necessary subjects of the pitch to promote the venture in order to raise financial and intellectual capital and manpower for it.

2. The brochure on judicial wrongdoing: conceptual framework, illustrative stories, local versions, and its templates for facilitating people's judicial wrongdoing storytelling and enhancing the stories' comparative analysis

257. The *DeLano*-J. Sotomayor national story can lead right into the Supreme Court and throughout the Federal Judiciary. Hence, it can attract the attention of the public at all levels and of media outlets of all sizes. Its presentation can afford the opportunity to compare it with other stories of wrongdoing in state and local[255] judiciaries. This can be done by inviting the public to call in[1] and by having local professionals comment on the incidence of wrongdoing in their respective judiciary.

258. Local professionals, the public, and the media can be provided with a brochure on coordinated judicial wrongdoing. It can be short, written for laypeople[256a-d], and explain[256e-f] the conceptual and statistical framework(jur:21§A) for understanding such wrongdoing(jur:88§a-d). It can contain real-life stories illustrating categories of wrongdoing in the federal and state judiciaries. It can be widely distributed by digital means as well as in print at the public presentation. Given

---

[255] Not all states have unified court systems. Although New York does, http://www.courts.state.ny.us/, it has village and town courts, city courts, district courts, county courts, NY City Civil Court, NY City Criminal Court, Court of Claims, Family Court, Surrogate's Court, Appellate Term, Supreme Court, Appellate Division, and the Court of Appeals, which is the highest in the NY court system. See, in particular, NY Practice, 4th edition, David Siegel, Thomson West (2005); and, in general http://west.thomson.com/jurisdictions/default.aspx?promcode=600004P25963SJ&contid=73163469999999&RMID=20110927-CYBER-V9_REACT_DOTS_L369567&RRID=73163469999999&PromType=external and choose the jurisdiction of interest. Even a citizen journalist with limited resources can investigate judicial wrongdoing in his or her local court and elicit considerable public response, for whatever judges do affects people's property, liberty, and lives.

[256] Cf. **a)** http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/strategy_expose_judicial_wrongdoing.pdf;

b) http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/judicial_wrongdoing_investigation_proposal.pdf

c) jur:9 and http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/graph_fraudulent_coordination.pdf

d) http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/Follow_money/why_j_violate_due_pro.pdf

e) ""[T]he genre of "The Explainer," [is] a form of journalism that provides essential background knowledge to follow events and trends in the news….The Explainer project aims to improve the art of explanation at ProPublica's site and to share what is learned with the journalism community. New York University's contributions will stem from [its] Carter Journalism Institute's Studio 20 concentration for graduate students, which runs projects on Web innovation. "An explainer is a work of journalism, but it doesn't provide the latest news or update you on a story," said NYU Professor Jay Rosen, detailing the concept. "It addresses a gap in your understanding: the lack of essential background knowledge. We wanted to work with the journalists at ProPublica on this problem because they investigate complicated stories and share what they've learned with other journalists. It seemed like a perfect match." "Orienting readers and giving them context has long been a key component of good journalism," said Eric Umansky, a senior editor at ProPublica.…Bringing clarity to complex systems so that non-specialists can understand them is the "art" of the explainer." NYU Carter Journalism Institute, ProPublica Team Up - "The Explainer"; 1dec10; http://journalism.nyu.edu/news/2010/fall/nyu-carter-journalism-institute-propublica-team-up-the-explainer/;

f) http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/teams/NYU/11-10-24DrRCordero-ProfJCalderone.pdf

its availability in digital format, which allows its content to be easily recomposed, the brochure can gradually have a version for each of different judiciaries[257] so that the stories in each version can be about ascertained wrongdoing that occurred or is occurring in the respective judiciary. This can heighten the brochure's impact on those currently or potentially most directly affected by the featured stories. Hence, the brochure can be conceived of as the serialization of the *I accuse!* denunciation(jur:98§2). A flier about the brochure and with the link to it can also be distributed at the presentation and similar events.

259. The brochure can have templates to facilitate readers' application to their own stories of the brochure's conceptual framework and the storytelling techniques that make its sample stories impactful, relevant, and in compliance with applicable legal requirements of substance and form.

a. Template on detection and investigative method and its application to all those on the ring of wrongdoers

260. A template can set forth a method for non-journalists to detect and investigate several categories of judicial wrongdoing and impropriety[258] anywhere or in certain specialized courts or at certain levels of a judicial hierarchy. It can have recommendations on how to expand their investigation to include all the members of the local ring of wrongdoers, that is, from judges to clerks, circuit executive officers, members of the legislature and insiders of the legal system who recommended, endorsed, supported, appointed, nominated, and confirmed those judges, and bankruptcy system insiders, who handle hundreds of billions of dollars[31] worth of creditors claims, debtors' exemptions, estate appraisal and administration, etc. Ring members establish and tighten relationships among themselves as they capture the power of the courts. They help judges with or for whom they work to turn the money motive into both cash and other benefits in kind. Meanwhile, they keep outsiders from accessing what the courts are supposed to dispense: equal justice by application of the rule of law.

261. Expanding the investigation to encompass all those on the ring of wrongdoers is intended to accomplish two objectives. On the one hand, it puts pressure on incumbent politicians to heed the public's outrage at judicial wrongdoing that holds them responsible for putting in office judges accused of wrongdoing. On the other hand, it alerts their challengers to recognize such wrongdoing as an issue on which incumbents can be fatally vulnerable. This is specially so if challengers can show that the incumbents covered for wrongdoing judges through agreement, knowing indifference, willful blindness, or improprieties.(jur:88§§a-d)

b. Template to facilitate writing brief stories susceptible of comparative analysis

262. Many victims of judicial wrongdoing are pro se or have little or no writing experience or skill.

---

[257] Cf. Table of Judicial Ethics Advisory Committees by State; American Judicature Society; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/state_ethics_committee.pdf

[258] Conference of Chief Justices: "Appearance of Impropriety" Must Remain Enforceable in the Model Code of Judicial Conduct [applicable to state judicial officers]; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/state_appearance_impropriety.pdf

Accordingly, another template can have prescriptive content on how to tell their real life stories of judicial wrongdoing in writing and orally in a meaningful, concise, responsible and verifiable way.[259] The template can persuade readers to follow its prescriptions by illustrating them with well-told stories and describing the audiences' reaction to their telling.[1] So it can list the key elements that should be included in their stories and the class of documents useful to support them.[260] Likewise, it can provide samples of the kinds of comments that should be left out as not within the scope of judicial wrongdoing, irrelevant, unprovable, speculative, exaggerated, extravagant, scurrilous, or potentially defamatory. This should lead to stories that are concise. They would also be brief enough[261] for their authors to post on blogs in order to call readers' attention to ongoing forms of judicial wrongdoing and bring together those that have had similar experiences[262]. The brevity of stories enhances their submittal by increasing their likelihood of compliance with technical MB size limits and editorial length restrictions. It also favors their odds of being read at all, for recipients are unlikely to read hundreds of pages of rambling text and court documents in hopes of finding nuggets of useful information or making sense out of them all.

263. The standardization of key story elements improves the feasibility of a comparative analysis that can yield an invaluable result: detection of patterns of wrongdoing. Such patterns may concern the same wrongdoers, types of victims, courts, issues, amount in controversy, timing of events, means of execution, modus operandi, etc. Pattern detection facilitates the understanding of likely underlying wrongful causes and effects shared by stories; of the intentional nature of improbably coincidental acts; and of coordination among story characters. Patterns can allow people to recognize themselves and others as similarly situated judicial wrongdoing victims and prompt them as well as local professionals, blog owners, and citizen and professional journalists to undertake their own investigations of those stories.[263] By so doing, they all contribute to further provoking the public's action-stirring outrage that should energize its demand for judicial accountability and discipline reform while simultaneously supporting the business and academic venture.

c. Templates to request media coverage and to file judicial wrongdoing complaints

264. Another template can describe how to request the media to cover in newscasts, talk shows, and print and digital articles local judicial wrongdoing stories as well as the latest developments in the *DeLano*-J. Sotomayor national story. Thereby it can help story authors and their audience to make the most effective use of the media to impart to the stories an ever-greater echo effect that intensifies the outrage that they provoke. That outrage is the indispensable reaction to those that will stir the public into action to demand that incumbents and challengers investigate judicial

---

259 Cf. http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/how_to_follow_money.pdf

260 http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/building_record&fact_statement.pdf

261 Cf. **a)** http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/Summary_&_synoptic_paragraph.pdf;
b) http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/summarize_complaint_350words.pdf; and
c) http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/Follow_money/case_summary.pdf

262 Cf. http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/disseminate_criticism_misconduct_rules.pdf

263 Cf. http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/Follow_money/DrCordero-journalists.pdf

unaccountability and wrongdoing, hold wrongdoers accountable, and undertake judicial accountability and discipline reform.

265. Yet another template can illustrate the steps for filing a judicial misconduct complaint that complies with the form and substance requirements of the Federal Judiciary[264]. As local versions of the brochure and templates are produced, templates can provide guidance on complying with the local requirements for filing judicial misconduct complaints.[265]

266. As offspring of the *I accuse!* denunciation(jur:98§2), the brochure and its templates can in turn be conceived of as prototypes of, and advertisement for, the writing seminars and classes that in due time the proposed venture can offer[254] as it pursues its business mission both to prepare a class of professional advocates of judicial accountability and discipline reform and to educate the public on how to defend our democratic life by subjecting judges to the control of *"We the People"*, of whom they are public servants.

---

[264] **a)** Rules For Judicial Conduct and Disability Proceedings [on complaints against federal judges], Judicial Conference of the U.S.; 11mar08; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/Rules_complaints.pdf; But see:
b) http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/new_rules_no_change.pdf and
c) http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/judicial_complaints/DrCordero_revised_rules.pdf

[265] Cf. **a)** http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/Follow_money/complaint_advice.pdf and **b)** http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/complaint_steps.pdf; **c)** For a list of state judicial conduct authorities see http://www.ajs.org/ethics/eth_conduct-orgs.asp

3. Collection of stories for the Annual Report on Judicial Unaccountability and Wrongdoing in America and its supporting database

267. Another incentive(cf. jur:123¶262) can prompt judicial wrongdoing victims as well as the rest of the public to follow the templates. It can be furnished by announcing that the most representative stories whose reliability has been ascertained to the satisfaction of the investigative reporters and whose exemplary or informative value makes them outstanding will be included in the latest version of the constantly updated brochure. The most outrageous stories can be developed into books by either the victims themselves or the investigative reporters and published under the imprint of the joint venture.[254] In addition, victims' summaries of their stories can provide the basis for the more formal and ambitious *Annual Report on Judicial Unaccountability and Wrongdoing in America*:[266a] *How an outraged people turned into a movement*[266b] *for Equal Justice Under Law*.

268. The Annual Report will be a key evidentiary instrument and a main product of the venture.. Its underlying support will be a professionally built database of cases of judges' wrongdoing as well as their statements. It will list in a column the states for which there are to report incidents of egregious and thus unambiguous judicial wrongdoing. They must also be significant from a journalistic and legal standpoint. The row of each incident will have cells to provide essential docket information and hyperlinks to the most relevant court documents if a case relating to the incident has been filed. News articles, if any, will also be hyperlinked.

269. One of the cells will provide the incident-type identifier that will hyperlink to the incident synopsis, similar to the abstract of an article in a professional journal. This will be the most important paragraph, frequently the only one to be read by those choosing which incident to investigate or interested in an overview of judicial wrongdoing nationwide. The synopsis will describe in 150 or fewer words the kind of information that enables the first paragraph of a well-written news article to grab the attention of the reader and make her want to read on for details, the so-called 6-W's: what, where, when, who, how, and why. This should suffice to state the nature and gravity of the incident. However, understanding, analyzing, integrating, and summarizing information obtained from court documents, victims' letters, and phone or face-to-face interviews in order to compose a sober, accurate, and fair statement demand a high degree of professional competence. Such work also requires keen awareness of what is at stake: the responsible portrayal of all those involved in the incident and the reputation of the venture and its advocacy.

270. For the venture professionals and their supporting staff to be able to write clearly, concisely, and instructively, whether it be the incident synopsis, its longer account, or briefs, petitions, and articles for the courts, the authorities, and the media, they will perform several essential information-processing, highly detail-oriented, but imagination-demanding and creative tasks:

    a. **Broth reduction** summarizes the essential informational nutrients of scores or even hundreds of documents to a synoptic paragraph, an executive summary, a word limited news article, a table, a chart, or a diagram by submitting those source documents to the boiling down heat of the objectives at hand, the audience being addressed, and the reasonable calculation that in such size and format the piece will get read and its information assimilated.

    b. **Boomerang scrutiny** identifies statements in orders, decisions, speeches, press releases,

---

[266] **a)** fn.252 >7§f; and **b)** jur:162§9

and articles of wrongdoing judges as well as those who have been remiss in their duty to hold them accountable in order to detect patterns of bias or intrinsic inconsistencies or extrinsic incongruities and use their own words to impeach their credibility or knowledge and hold them to their views and promises.

c. **Database creation** applies standard or devise new structure and search functions of relational databases to manage efficiently and make easily accessible the documents being gathered and the informational elements that they contain so that they will assist in understanding and writing other documents.

d. **Springboard analysis of documents** analyzes documents, e.g., reports on previous investigations by authorities and civilians into official corruption and influence peddling, as well as legislative hearing and debate transcripts and reports on relevant subjects and laws, to gain inductive insight into judicial wrongdoing that allow the intellectual journey from the particular incident under consideration to wrongdoing as a judiciary's institutionalized modus operandi, by **1)** analyzing the dynamics of the harmonious or conflicting interests of those engaged in, or affected by, wrongdoing in that incident and in general; **2)** identifying the means, motive, and opportunity enabling the wrongdoing of the judge in question and of all his peers; **3)** picking up leads to further the investigation; and **4)** formulating particular and general investigative hypotheses, explanations of the incident and of judicial wrongdoing, and realistic proposals to deal with the incident or reform the judiciary.(cf. dcc:8)

e. **Mosaic integration of bits and pieces of data** is performed by reading a document to **1)** gain an understanding of the workings of its statements and discern between its lines its assumptions, implications, and hidden message; **2)** mine it for bits and pieces of data whose potential importance is more sensed by sensitive fingers than realized by trained eyes; and **3)** in light of their relative shades and shapes of relevance and credibility place them in the mosaic being developed with the bits and pieces of many other documents, whose placement in the mosaic sometimes is suggested by the picture that gradually reveals itself as the bits and pieces fall into place like those of a puzzle, and sometimes is prompted by intuition that causes an associative leap between apparently meaningless bits and pieces of data and some other element of knowledge that allows recognizing data as information and permits the reconfiguration of the developing mosaic into a different, even totally unsuspected, picture of meaning. Built on the support of the previous four items, this is the type of insightful analysis that will be most needed to penetrate the secrecy-ridden Federal Judiciary(jur:27§e; xl), establish the Annual Report as a piece of scholarship of the highest caliber, and illustrate the distinctive educational contribution that the academic component of the venture can make to the education of students(jur:153§c; dcc:15).

4. The set of professional skills needed in the multidisciplinary team of the academic and business venture

271. It is a wide set of skills that the academic and business venture will need to perform the above-described activities in its more mature phase, that is, as an institute of judicial unaccountability reporting and reform advocacy(jur:130§5). The entry into, and in-house performance of, all those activities will be progressive, of course, as happens whenever a new entity with a complex mission is formed, funds are hard to come by, and their allocation has to be very pragmatic. Progress will be made along the steps of an ambitious yet well laid out prudent and affordable plan of development flexible enough to take into account ever-changing internal and external realities. So, it is useful to identify the professional skills needed by the people that will be called upon both to devise and implement the plan.

a. Venture activities requiring professional skills

272. The fundamental skills that the venture needs are in the areas of the law, journalism, business, and social sciences. Therefore, the venture promoters welcomes inquiries from professionals that can multitask at a high level of proficiency in the largest number of the following activities:

a. legal, economic, corporate, and news and social networks research and analysis;
b. computer forensics;
c. database correlation;
d. literary and linguistic forensics[267];
e. fraud & forensic accounting and auditing;
f. statistics;
g. business management, psychological, and sociological analysis of close-knit groups and its members as they interact among themselves and with others driven by a 'black robe family first' and 'code of silence we-they' mentality;
h. public integrity and law ethics;
i. investigative journalism's techniques for interviewing and developing sources;
j. private investigators' personal and technical surveillance techniques;
k. nonviolent civic action planning and deployment[291] in conjunction with social media as a means of spreading a message, shaping public opinion, and galvanizing people into action;
l. good writing, creative non-fiction, and self-editing;
m. mass communications techniques for designing a public message and implementing a public relations campaign;
n. multimedia and marketing techniques for the life presentation, packaged distribution, and sale of research products and services;
o. public speaking and advocacy, and lobbying;

[267] http://www.forensicpage.com/new33.htm

p. multidistrict, class action, federal/state, constitutional law litigation;

q. fundraising.

b. University students as high quality assistants to the venture team

273. There is no doubt that the venture needs seasoned professionals with advanced knowledge and rich experience in the activity in which they are supposed to take a leading role as part of the venture team. However, the venture can also benefit significantly from the assistance that it can receive from a special group of promising and enthusiastic people: university students, particularly those in graduate schools(cf. dcc:10). Though still acquiring knowledge and having little experience in the venture-related activity in which they can work, they bring with them a set of mindframe and attitudes of great value: a need to prove to themselves and others what they are worth; the determination to meet that need by striving relentlessly for excellence; the capacity to take on with masochist gusto excruciating pressure in competition with themselves and others; and the still unblemished idealism of young people who believe that they can start now to change the world for the better by sacrificing their present personal interests in order to join a noble cause greater than themselves and beneficial to the common good, as is Equal Justice Under Law owed and demanded by We the People.

274. Students can be brought in as venture assistants through a variety of paid or unpaid arrangements:

a. after-school part-time job that students search for and obtain on their own initiative;

b. placement with the venture after the latter or the university student financial aid office took the initiative to contact the other;

c. externship or internship in the context of a more or less structured academic program that may include a project with identified quantitative or qualitative objectives with or without academic credit upon evaluation by either the venture supervisor or the university professor to whom the students submit a report or a completed project, e.g.. collecting judicial and non-judicial writings for database building(jur:150¶10)).

d. a semester-long academic course taught by either a venture instructor or a university professor geared toward completing a learning by doing project of academic value to the students and of professional relevance to the venture, e.g., judges' decisions auditing through statistical analysis(jur:136§a)); legislative drafting(jur:158§7).

e. "clinics" where students under the supervision of a venture instructor or a university professor offer services to certain types of members of the public, i.e. investigating or documenting their experience as victims of judges' wrongdoing for incorporation in a report(jur:126§3) or filing with an official judicial misconduct body;

f. case study where an individual or group of students goes to, for instance, a court, a legal defenders' office, or an organization of victims of judges' wrongdoing, to study it and submit for academic credit to venture or university supervisors intermediate and final reports that may be intended for publication and/or for use as teaching material (jur:122§§2-4);

g. joint project where a group of students work together with venture team members and university professors to accomplish a specific task, e.g. research and development of

software for identifying the presence or absence of variables in the written or verbal items of a database in order to perform literary and linguistic forensic analysis(jur:140§b)); public advocacy of judicial reform(jur:155§e);

h. collaborate with the students and their professors that at journalism schools, in particular, or universities, in general, run radio and TV stations; are learning to use the facilities and apply the techniques for making photo and video commercials and documentaries (dcc:13§C); are learning to develop public relations campaigns(dcc:14§D); and can integrate all the crafts of journalism and communications to produce a multimedia presentation of a message188[a];

i. full-time summer job.

5. Creation of an institute of judicial unaccountability reporting and reform advocacy

275. The business and academic venture[254] includes the creation of a for-profit institute of judicial unaccountability reporting and reform advocacy[253].

a. Purpose

276. The purpose of the institute is to act as:

a. an investigative journalist that detects, investigates, and exposes concrete cases of judges' unaccountability and their participation in, or toleration of, the consequent riskless wrongdoing engaged in individually or in coordination among themselves and with third parties, such as law and court clerks, lawyers, bankruptcy professionals[169], litigants, politicians, and other enablers and beneficiaries of judicial wrongdoing;

b. clearinghouse of complaints about judges' wrongdoing by any person who wants to exercise his or her constitutional right to "**freedom of speech[,] of the press[, and] the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances**"[268] by sending to the clearinghouse a copy of the complaint that the person filed with the competent federal or state authority or sending the complaint original only to the clearinghouse for analysis, information about judicial wrongdoing, and comparison with other complaints that may allow the detection of patterns, trends, and coordination, and possible publication and investigation by the institute;

c. prototype of a citizen board of judicial accountability and discipline(jur:160§8) that through its official investigation of both complaints against judges received from the public and information about judges' wrongdoing obtained through its exercise of its subpoena, search and seizure, and contempt power as well as the exposure of its findings of judges' wrongdoing, impropriety, appearance of impropriety, or criminal activity can justify its call for their resignation or official investigation by the U.S. Department of Justice and the FBI, and Congress, or their state counterparts, all of which can also exercise their power of criminal prosecution; and

---

[268] First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/US_Constitution.pdf

d. public advocate, lobbyist, consultant, and litigator for both effective legislation on judicial accountability and discipline reform, and the establishment of a citizen board of judicial accountability and discipline and of an inspector general for the Federal Judiciary as key instruments for enforcing such legislation and implementing the reform.

b. As researcher

277. As researcher[269] the institute of judicial unaccountability reporting and reform advocacy will conduct advanced statistical analysis and work in information technology.

1) Analysis of the official judicial statistics

278. The official statistics of the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts[10] constitute the main data source of the analysis of the means, motive, and opportunity of federal judges' unaccountability and consequent coordinated riskless wrongdoing.(jur:21§A) Those statistics lie at the basis of the tables(jur:10,11) showing the chief circuit judges' systematic dismissal without investigation of 99.82% of misconduct complaints against their peers and the out of hand denial, even reaching 100% during a 13-year period, by the respective judicial council of the petitions for review of dismissed complaints.(jur:24§b) The tables already prepared concern only either the aggregate statistics for the 13 circuits or the individual statistics for the 2nd Circuit.

a. The institute can update those tables and perform the corresponding statistical analysis and tabulation for each of the other 12 circuits.

b. It can also research the records to establish which judges were holding the chief circuit judgeships or membership in the judicial councils and therefore participated in such unlawful and self-interested abrogation in effect of the Act of Congress[18a] conferring upon people the right to complain about judges.

c. Those judges' participation can be confronted with their statements about their "fidelity to the law"[132f] and their impartiality(jur:68¶143).

d. Similarly, judges' record of voting to deny ever more systematically petitions for panel rehearing and hearing en banc can also be researched in every circuit to establish the extent to which judges indulge in such "abuse of discretion"[74] and reciprocal cover up on the ground of the explicit or implicit agreement "if you don't rehear or review the decisions of the appellate panels on which I sat, I won't rehear or review those of the panels that you sat on, and never mind the appellants whining that the decisions were wrong or wrongful".(jur:45§2)

e. The suspicious stability year after year of the number of such complaints filed with judges-judging-judges has been compared with the remarkable trend of increasing number of cases filed at all levels of the federal courts hierarchy(jur:12-14) as the population increases and America becomes an ever more litigious society. This comparison can be updated and refined by comparing the increasing number of whistleblowers complaining against their employers as well as the increase in the number of wrongdoing public officers in the other

---

269 Cf. http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/DeLano_course/17Law/DrRCordero_proposal_synopsis.pdf

two branches of government, who are persons and members of the same society as judges are where lawful and ethical principles give way ever more blatantly to greed and expediency, as most recently shown by wide spread institutionalized fraud in the subprime mortgage debacle involving both lenders and borrowers.

279. Similar and other types of statistical work can be performed using current statistical methods while the advanced Information Technology software product proposed below is being researched and developed.

2) Research and development in Information Technology

280. The purpose of the institute's IT work will be to research and develop a software product capable of auditing the writings of or about subjects of the legal system and profiling them thereon. To that end, it will develop metrics of personal and official behavior and algorithms to identify instances, patterns[249], and trends of behavior that have predictive function for the outcome of a case to be filed or already at bar; and that reveal the subjects' underlying motive, means, and opportunity to engage in such behavior(cf. jur:21§A). Thereby the product will provide objective, factual information that can help private users to reliably develop their legal strategy and public users to obtain probable cause to open and conduct official investigations involving the subjects.

281. The metrics of behavior will measure the subjects' suitability to play their role in the legal system. Suitability will be a function of the subjects' fairness, impartiality, competence, and integrity, or the lack thereof due to evidence or appearance of wrong or wrongful behavior, which may be motivated by a wrongful attitude, that is, bias, prejudice, actual or potential conflict of interests, or personal agenda. In short, this software product will enable users to evaluate a subject's past and probable future behavior and proceed accordingly.

3) Judges to be the first subjects to be audited and profiled

282. The product will concentrate initially on auditing the writings and profiling the subjects that play the single most outcome-determinative role in the legal system and as to whom the available written materials are most abundant and reliable as matter of public record that also has precedential value, namely, judges. There is no implicit prejudgment in stating that a judge will be audited for wrongdoing. It is obvious that if the judge is discharging her judicial duty to administer justice according to law and is an otherwise law-abiding and ethical person, then there is no problem. But it is not reasonable to assume that judges, who are entrusted with an enormous amount of power over people's property, liberty, and lives, remain immune to the inherently corruptive effect of such power[28]. This is particularly so with regard to judges, who wield power to decide who gets or loses the most insidious corruptor: *money!*(jur:27§2) This is even more so because judges, as individuals and especially reciprocally as members of a class of similarly situated people, have the means to self-exempt from accountability and discipline to ensure the risklessness of their wrongdoing(jur:21§1).

283. Under those circumstances, the temptation to engage in wrongdoing and the pressure from other class members to tolerate the wrongdoing of any and all members of the class can be irresistible. This is the result of their wrongdoing having only an upside: It can be substantially beneficial in

professional(jur:25§c; 60§f), social(jur:62§g), and material(jur:27§2; 32§§2) terms yet carries no adverse professional, social, or material consequences. One statistic proves this: In the 223 years since the creation of the Federal Judiciary in 1789, the number of federal judges impeached and removed is 8!(jur:21§a) Nevertheless, of course, for those outside the judicial class and its enabling outsiders[169], judges' wrongdoing has a substantial downside, whether it be concrete adverse consequences on their property, liberty, and lives, or on the integrity of the judiciary and the rest of government by the rule of law.

284. Therefore, the only reasonable assumption that is supported by an understanding of the forces at play among a tight-knit class of people such as judges –cf. the police, political party leaders, sport teams– and that is not undermined by the naïve or partisan attribution to them of incorruptibility before or after becoming judge, is that wrongdoing by judges is, not waiting to happen, but rather waiting to happen again and to be exposed.

285. Moreover, for each judge there are numerous data sources that can be audited for analyzable data(jur:150¶337). That is so about the judge assigned to the case at bar as well as one likely to be assigned to it in a court where there are more than one judge or there is a schedule of panels of appellate judges to whom all cases are assigned that are filed during certain dates. Hence, the information obtained through auditing can allow legal strategizing and produce broadly based, reliable probable cause to initiate an official investigation, not to mention unofficial, journalistic ones. Eventually, the product can be applied to other legal system subjects with fewer data sources to mine for data, such as attorneys(jur:46¶46); clerks(73¶¶153-155; 106§c); bankruptcy professionals[169]; those who recommend, nominate, and confirm judges(77§§5,6); types of cases, etc.

4) The nature of judicial wrongdoing

286. The term 'wrongdoing' is ample, comprising both judicial performance, i.e., a judge's behavior in his capacity as such, and personal conduct, i.e., the rest of the judge's behavior in any other capacity. Judicial performance may be either wrong, thus possibly pointing to the judge's incompetence, or wrongful because it is driven by an ill motive, such as bias or prejudice concerning a person, a cause, or a type of case; self-interest in a conflict of interests; or a personal agenda pursued with disregard for the law, a sense of proportion, or the bounds of discretion. A judge's personal behavior can be as criminally or civilly unlawful or unethical as that of any non-judge. Judicial performance and personal conduct have some overlapping.

   a. Judicial performance centers on a judge's fairness, impartiality, and competence in the conduct of judicial proceedings and decision-making; e.g., whether he has been fair by not imposing sentences or allowing damages that are disproportionately harsh or mild compared with the defendant's culpable act and the punishment meted out to, or the compensation demanded from, similarly situated defendants in previous cases; impartial by not depriving a party of its right to discovery so as to protect the opposing party from incriminating material being discovered; and competent by not ignoring that a controlling case has been overturned by a recent case or overruled by legislation or not failing to integrate such new piece of information into his handling of the case at bar.

   b. Personal conduct centers on the judge's integrity in her private and official capacity. It concerns personal conduct such as her concealing assets and evading taxes; breaching a contract, e.g., by failure to pay rent or to buy or sell stock as agreed to; or using her

connections to secure admission to a college for a child despite the latter's disqualifying low grades or admission test score; and tolerating or even covering up other people's similar criminal, civilly unlawful, or unethical conduct.

c. i. Overlapping judicial performance and personal conduct occurs, for example, when a judge dismisses a complaint against another judge to cover up the latter's wrongdoing; takes advantage of confidential information learned in chambers or submitted under seal to purchase or sell property in a time-sensitive fashion or on more favorable terms; asks for or accepts a bribe to throw a case one way or another; or resorts to a defense lawyer that has appeared before her to have the lawyer set up offshore bank accounts to conceal the judge's illegal assets or engage in money laundering.

ii. There is also overlapping in the wrongful pursuit with judicial power of a personal agenda, as when a judge goes on a mission against police searchless warrants, although the Fourth Amendment only requires that searches not be unreasonable, not that they be executed only upon a search warrant; or a mission against computer hackers, such as those that hacked his private website and embarrassed him by exposing his collection of erotic pictures, whereupon he treats hackers as if they were terrorists, systematically denying them bail for posing a continued hacking threat to society and authorizing the tapping of their phone conversations, even with their lawyers, under color of measure to prevent the use of a phone for hacking.

287. Wrongdoing also includes failure to "avoid even the appearance of impropriety"[123a]. That concept has two points of emphasis: "Impropriety" bears on the nature of the behavior, which may fall anywhere along the spectrum ranging from clearly criminal to unbecoming of a person holding judicial office, such as becoming drunk and boisterous at a party. "Appearance" bears on the very low 'burden of proof' that must be carried by any person, for example, a journalist or a hotel concierge, for their allegations to create such an unfavorable or suspicious impression of the judge as to make her hold on office untenable and require her resignation(jur:92§d), such as discreetly rewarding her law school student who in her opinion is the best of the month with an all-paid weekend trip to the Cayman Islands bearing a gift for a friend of the judge who picks it up at the hotel front desk; or eating diner alone with a married law clerk in a restaurant's private room.

5) Main uses and users

288. The **main uses** of the initial software product that concentrates on judges will be:

a. to discharge an official duty both to hold judges accountable by monitoring their judicial performance and relevant personal conduct and to act on complaints about judicial misconduct by determining whether there is probable cause –not liable to attack as partisan animus– to believe that a judge has engaged in wrongdoing and should be investigate and, if warranted, disciplined or prosecuted; and

b. to detect any instance, pattern, or trend of behavior on the part of the judge or judges in the case to be filed or already at bar, which may or may not be wrong or wrongful but which may reveal the judge or judges' way of thinking and handling similar cases in the past, and devise legal strategy accordingly, for example, by deciding either to go ahead and litigate before them or petition on an objective, factual basis that the judges recuse themselves without incurring the risk of having the petition denied as a frivolous tactical move that can

provoke retaliation from the petitioned judges and their peers, or appeal their petition denial in order to have the judge or judges disqualified for cause.

289. The **main users** of the product will fall into two categories:

a. public

1) law enforcement agencies that must determine whether there is probable cause to believe that a judge has engaged in any wrongdoing, including failure to "avoid even the appearance of impropriety"(jur:134¶287), for which he or she should be investigated and held accountable; and

2) judicial performance commissions and citizen boards of judicial accountability and discipline(jur:160§8) empowered to:

a) monitor judges' performance on a regular basis; and

b) receive complaints against any judge from a judge or any other person and process them; and

b. private

1) attorneys, their clients, and pro ses who must devise their legal strategy for proceeding in their own cases; and

2) entities, such as the proposed institute for judicial accountability and reform advocacy, that

a) on commission from a third party audit for a fee a trial or appellate judge; or

b) audit judges, publish the results on the entities' websites, and make them accessible either on subscription or for free in the public interest and to attract webvisitors[cf. 213a].

290. All the main users must decide whether to spend months or years and thousands, tens of thousands, even hundreds of thousands or millions of dollars[83] in litigation. This can be emotionally-draining, for the stakes can include being sentenced to death, going to prison for the rest of one's life or for many years, plea bargaining, or being acquitted; being held liable for a high money judgment and even devastating punitive damages; establishing an adverse controlling precedent or a public perception contrary to a party's interest; or settling to dispose of the case with certainty as opposed to having it dismissed or reversed. At present, law enforcement officers, judicial performance commissioners, and attorneys base their decision on how to proceed on either their personal and thus limited and subjectively evaluated experience of practicing before a judge augmented by hearsay about such experience of others or base their decision only such hearsay alone if the decision-makers have never practiced before that judge. The decision may also be made by a client or a pro se relying on nothing more substantive than his passion-driven wishful thinking or fear-induced gut feeling. The toss of a coin may also be the decision-maker.

291. An advanced IT-based software product that evaluates a judge's past behavior by auditing vast amounts of data from a wide variety of sources constantly added to can provide users with a more reliable foundation for predicting how the judge is likely to handle the case to be filed or already at bar and whether users should petition the judge to recuse himself; appeal a denial in order to have him disqualified; settle or plea bargain.

292. For instance, using this product, a private user could find out that the judge assigned to his case ruled in 87.2% of her cases in favor of women suing their employers for promotion discrimination as opposed to the initially assigned judge, whom the user caused to recuse himself because the product audited judicial and extra-judicial writings of both the judge and other people and found expressions of ideas –not decisions– that gave the "appearance"[123a] of bias against women that work rather than stay home doing what they are supposed to do as wives. In reliance on that information, the user could decide to try his case more confidently rather than settle.

293. Likewise, the product can enable public users to discover the suspicious coincidence that a judge has been assigned purportedly by the luck of the draw conducted by the clerk of court whom he appointed(jur:30§1) to six involuntary bankruptcy petitions that any of three financial institutions, which financed the library annex of the law school of whose advisory board the judge was a member at the time of the annex construction, filed against debtors who were owners of land in the northern region of the judge's judicial district and who protested to the judge to no avail his approval of the sale by the same bankruptcy trustees of their land at below market price at private auctions to thinly capitalized international companies formed only weeks after the filing of the petitions and which have had no more activity after they sold the land to one of the members of a consortium that recently announced plans to build a freight train-airplane-truck intermodal transportation hub and merchandise distribution center in the district's northern region.(cf. jur:32§§2)3); 46§3) Based on this probable cause to believe that the judge has in effect engaged in a conspiracy to expropriate land for private use without due compensation, the public user can decide to open an investigation of the judge and others involved in this series of suspicious transactions.

6) Auditing a judge's writings

294. The auditing feature of the software product will audit a judge's judicial decisions in the case intrinsic data sources as well as his non-judicial writings constituting his case extrinsic data sources.(jur:150¶337) Its purpose will be to detect how a specific feature of a variable feature of cases, that is, the value of a variable –e.g., a parties' wealth, level of education, subject matter–, relates to the outcome of the judge's cases and whether that variable is controlled by a judge's behavior, which may or may not be wrong or wrongful, but which may result from a wrongful attitude, such as bias, prejudice, conflict of interests, and personal agenda. The product will calculate the statistical probability that such variable value will determine the judge's decision in a case that is or may come before that judge. Based on that information, a private user will be able to devise its legal strategy and a public user will be able to determine whether there is probable cause to investigate a judge for wrongdoing.

a) Statistical analysis for auditing a judge's decisions

295. The auditing feature of the software program only audits a judge's decisions and does so only through statistical analysis. This auditing is mostly in the nature of an accounting: A layout similar to a balance sheet is used, with the column on the left for plaintiffs and prosecutors and the column on the right for defendants. Under each column is set forth the same list of heading-like variables, each of which is subdivided into values. For instance, the variable 'party gender'

is subdivided into the two values of male and female; and the variable 'party representation' is subdivided into counseled and pro se; while the variables 'religion', 'race', 'ethnicity', 'company size', or 'subject matter' may each have three or more values. Next to each value is the *frequency number*, that is, the total number of cases before the audited judge where the party was, let's say, Catholic, Protestant, Jewish, Moslem, or None, followed by the *winning frequency* or number of cases where the parties with that value won; and the *frequency percentage*, or winning frequency expressed as a percentage of the frequency number. Other mathematical and statistical relations can be calculated in order to perform a more sophisticated analysis, but the ones named above suffice for the illustrative purpose here.

296. Let's consider the variable of political party affiliation and let's assign to it only two values, that is, affiliation to party A or to party Z. If either variable value has no bearing whatsoever on case outcome, then an A affiliated party opposing a Z affiliated party has the same 50%, toss of a coin chance of winning as of losing. That variable is outcome-irrelevant; it is a dependent variable because its influence on case outcome, if any, depends on the value of other variables. The opposite speaks for itself: If in 100% of cases the A party won when opposing a Z party, then the A value of the party affiliation variable is outcome-determinative. That variable is independent because its influence on the outcome of cases is not dependent on the value of any other single variable or set of variables. That variable is controlled by a judge's bias, prejudice, conflict of interests, or personal agenda, for there is no rational explanation in a system of justice governed by the rule of law that accounts for A parties winning 100% of cases when opposing Z parties, even where any two A parties have diametrically opposite values for all other variables, that is, they are completely different in every other respect, nevertheless they win merely because each is an A party opposing a Z party.

297. In this illustration, the political affiliation variable allows for proof of a judge's bias or prejudice: When opposing parties were both A parties or Z parties, there was no single variable that accounted for a party winning or losing 100% of cases. However, parties that were war veterans opposing non-veterans won 7 out of 10 cases; parties suing for, let's say, breach of contract won in 8 out of 10 cases; and parties defending against a charge of domestic abuse won in 9 out of 10 cases. Each of these three variables is dependent variables because none of each could determine the outcome of 100% of cases. Nonetheless, in combination they could become independent variables, and thus outcome-determinative: In litigation before the judge being audited where both parties were either A or Z parties, if a party was a war veteran and was suing for breach of contract, it won in 100% of cases.

298. The above makes the usefulness of the software product for auditing a judge's decisions patently obvious: An A party opposing a Z party could be all but certain of prevailing. Consequently, it would have no interest in either having the judge recuse himself or in settling with the opposing Z party on terms any lesser than the full relief requested. The same would hold true for a war veteran suing a non-veteran for breach of contract. The opposite would be the case for a Z party and for a non-veteran being sued for breach of contract: They would have every interest in petitioning the judge to recuse himself and doing so by invoking the evidence of his bias; otherwise, they would want to settle even by agreeing to the relief requested and thereby avoiding the expense of a judicial proceeding with a predetermined outcome adverse to them.

299. In the same vein but to varying degrees, a war veteran who learned that he had a 70% probability of winning over a non-veteran; a party suing for breach of contract with an 80% probability of winning; and a party defending against a domestic abuse charge with a 90% winning probability would find such information significant in devising their respective litigation strategy. By the

same token, a retired policeman suing an employed civilian; a party suing on reasonable reliance on an implied promise or estoppel by laches; and a party defending against a charge of assaulting another company executive officer could devise their litigation strategy by applying by analogy those statistics in the absence of statistics bearing on the specific variable values of their respective cases.

300. Likewise, law enforcement authorities, judicial performance commissions, and the proposed citizen boards of judicial accountability and discipline will use this product to determine whether there is probable cause to investigate a judge that has a record of ensuring a win for 100% of A parties opposing Z parties. Their attention will also be drawn to a judge whose record shows a pattern of partiality toward certain types of parties and subject matters.

(1) Enhancing the usefulness of statistics on a judge through comparison with judicial baselines

301. The *statistics* on *auditing a judge's decisions* take on much more significance when they are compared with their equivalent for all judges of her court, district, circuit, and judiciary. Each such level in the hierarchy of aggregates of judges can have its own *winning frequency average* and *frequency percentage* for each variable value. These comparative statistics represent baselines. The more a judge's winning frequency and, particularly, her frequency percentage for a given value deviate from the corresponding baseline, the more they point to the judge's anomalous behavior, which may signal wrongdoing.

302. To determine whether an audited judge's anomalous behavior results from wrongdoing the statistics on her can be vetted through a series of reasonable factual considerations; e.g., her unusually high number of winning defendants of Chinese descent is due to the fact that her judicial district includes China Town; the unusually high percentage of white collar convictions in cases before her is the result of the election of a district attorney who ran on a platform of holding accountable financial institution officers who organized or tolerated abusive subprime mortgage lending and, in addition, a pool of jurors particularly outraged by a notorious case of egregious abuse involving the husband of the state senate majority leader; her unusually high percentage of doctors held liable for high medical malpractice judgments is related to her having lost her kid brother when the apartment building that he was visiting collapsed due to a negligent engineering design.

303. Other patterns and trends may underlie a judge's decisions and come to light by auditing those decisions. The resulting statistics are revealing in themselves and even more so when compared with those on each level in the hierarchy of aggregates of judges, such as:

   a. the winning or losing of parties and:

      1) their wealth as well as the deciding judge's or panel judges';

      2) their pro se or counseled status, and if the latter, whether representation was provided by a solo practitioner or a small or medium firm or rather a large law firm capable or with a history of appealing unfavorable decisions and bringing their appeals to the attention of the media;

      3) their race; sexual or political orientations; religion; area of residence; employment status, type, and level; ethnicity; nationality; celebrity status and connection to

important people; etc.;

4) similarities between the investment portfolios of the judges of a court that cannot be explained by separate but coincidental investment decisions, and that point to either a group of people trading on inside information or acting as an investment syndicate and may having as their priority, not the administration of justice according to the rule of law, but rather the preservation of their portfolio value and enhancement of their return on investment[30];

b. granting or denying of bail, its amount, and imposition of other conditions restricting movement to a house, a geographic area, the wearing of an electronic bracelet[270], their consideration of the sentencing guidelines when imposing terms of imprisonment and other criminal punishment; etc.

(2) The archetype of judicial performance and the judge's decision auditing model

304. The auditing of individual judges' decisions and the calculation of baselines on aggregates of judges can provide a data rich, fact-based understanding of the qualitative and quantitative metrics of judges' performance realistic enough to enable the development of an *archetype of judicial performance* with disciplinary and prescriptive function.

305. The auditing statistics and the objective, factual considerations applied to test a judge's anomalous deviations from the baselines can provide the basis for developing *a judge's decision auditing model*. Its ever-greater sophistication can be the result of an ever more complex algorithm that takes into account general judiciary variable values adjusted by extra-judicial or judge-specific considerations. An algorithm can identify the one variable value or set of variable values that is most highly correlated to the respective case outcome.

306. The model's usefulness will be established to the extent to which it will produce *full range predictive statistical probabilities* that are reliable, to wit, that the model can predict with a degree of probability ever closer to 100% not only the final win or loss outcome of any given case before the audited judge for any given party, but also the content and outcome of the many intervening rulings on motions and objections and such predictions are correct in 100% of cases or a percentage ever closer thereto. The capacity to predict such range of probabilities will require, of course, that in addition to auditing the writings of a judge, the writings of or about other subjects of a case, such as attorneys, jurors, and circumstantial considerations, be audited and that all of them be profiled.

307. Such a vastly complex statistical model, whose most important variables are eminently psychological and sociological, is theoretically possible without the need to assume that human beings are predetermined to behave in a certain way. Rather, it suffices to assume that every individual is motivated by a hierarchy of harmonious and conflicting interests, that he or she pursues such interests in a sufficiently rational way to manifest them in patterns and trends of behavior characterized by constant elements, and that the interaction of a group of individuals is a system of interests susceptible to dynamic analysis of harmonious and conflicting interests.[187] That analysis can be infinitely refined incrementally by the dynamic reconfiguration of the

---

[270] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/Legal_news.pdf >Ln:147, 152

system as not only existing interests exit it, new ones enter it, and those in it are modified by the constant flow of knowledge, but also as the relative position of the interests on that hierarchy and the strength of their hold on that position are constantly recalibrated more accurately through an ever more perceptive analysis of the patterns and trends through which they manifest themselves. This means that the system of interests of an individual and of a group is neither closed nor stable. Even theoretically no analysis will ever be able to predict the system's behavior with 100% accuracy. It also means that a dynamic analysis takes into account changes even as it is ever more perceptive of the patterns and trends that give constancy to the system. By taking into account the frequent changes in the system, the analysis can predict ever more accurately the system's behavior. The set of rules that allows such analysis to be performed constitutes a model.

308. Computer models of hurricane behavior are used today to warn millions of people that they are in harm's way and advise them on how to protect themselves. Those models have become more reliable than watching birds fly away from a cloudy sky. Medical expert systems are being developed to make patient diagnoses more accurate than those made by doctors with different degrees of training, amount of information, and mental acuity due to sleep deprivation, emotional problems, sympathy for the patient, etc. The principles and techniques underlying those models and systems as well as others will be applied in an innovative way to the field of law by this software product as part of the pioneering work of the institute of judicial unaccountability reporting and reform advocacy and its development of this auditing and profiling software product.

b) Linguistic and literary forensic auditing

309. This feature of the software product focuses its auditing on the idiosyncratic use of language by an author –who in the early stages of product development and use will be the judge(jur:132§3) in the case to be filed or already at bar; eventually other subjects of the legal system will also be audited–. It searches for patterns of speech to construct text, done by linguistic auditing, or for the message in the text and its meaning, done by literary auditing. The forensic versions of these two types of language-centered auditing aim to determine authorship of judicial decisions and reveal traits of the author's character as well as formal elements and substantive components of his writing.

310. A better understanding can thus be gained of the audited judge's way of reasoning, beliefs, expedient statements (those that he makes for reasons other than because he believes in them) and attitudes, all of which may have influenced or even determined the outcome of previous cases and may likewise affect the current case. Such understanding can enable private parties to devise legal strategy accordingly. It may bear on whether to file a case in a court where it may come before the audited judge or whether to pursue his recusal or disqualification. But the strategy may also deal with how to argue a case to that judge as a result of having gained a better understanding of him. Likewise, a better understanding of the judge gained through this auditing can enable public parties to determine whether there is probable cause to investigate the judge for wrongdoing and, if warranted, hold him accountable and liable to discipline or impeachment.

311. The **data sources** of linguistic and literary forensic auditing are broader than those used to audit a judge's decisions(jur:150¶337). They include:

    a. the audited judge's judicial and non-judicial writings, such as articles in law journals and newspapers of more or less reputation; books; etc.; and

b. available writings of other people, such as:

1) his clerks' letters, memos, and articles;

2) motions and briefs of lawyers that have appeared before the judge or his peers;

3) law research and writing papers, student notes for law journals, moot court briefs, and articles by other people submitted at law schools to law school journals, moot court competitions, and other publishers where the judge and his peers teach or to which they are connected as moot court judges or law article reviewers or submitters.

312. The search function of a computer can only perform the very limited aspect of linguistic auditing of finding the recurrence of previously identified words and phrases. Boolean terms and connectors can only serve to find some variations of the search term and its relation to another or to the context. A natural language search engine operates by searching for text that contains terms already contained in the search query or variations thereof and ordering the resulting text by highest frequency. Neither of these search methods is capable of performing the type of analysis that linguistic auditing is intended to do: analyze the structure of language used in a piece of text and detect its fine peculiarities so distinctly as to be able to identify who is or is not its author. The above statements apply even more squarely to performing literary auditing, for it analyzes text to reveal its author's character and intention as well as his message and its meaning. These two types of auditing call for the innovative application of the discriminating capacity, which mimics critical judgment, of artificial intelligence.

(1) Linguistic auditing

313. Linguistic auditing is the more mechanical analysis of these two types of language-based auditing. It deals with an author's idiosyncratic use of language. The auditing begins with her choice of words, which reflects the level, extent, and geography of her vocabulary, and her spelling of those words, which concerns their morphology; moves on to her use of those words as the grammatical units of language –articles, nouns, pronouns, adjectives, prepositions, verbs, adverbs, conjunctions, and interjections–; to arrive at her linkage of those words through syntax, that is, the lineal, one-after-the-other order, affected by punctuation, in which she places her words to construct sentences that contain the logical components of linguistic communication: a subject, a predicate, and their complements. The author's choice of words and the syntactical structure in which she puts them together are supposed to be understood, that is, to convey a message in a given language, English in our case, as opposed to being nothing but an incomprehensible string of words although each separately may have some meaning.

314. Linguistic auditing limits its analysis to the choice of words and their structure, and does not reach the message or its meaning. But that is enough to be richly informative. This is so because those words and their structure have so many features that their particular combination can be special enough, if not unique, to allow the author to be identified: A piece of writing whose author is not known can be compared to exemplars, that is, other writings whose authors are known, and the similarities between the former and at least one of the latter can identify the author of both. However, such identification may not be possible because the author has not written any other piece or none of his other pieces is in the pool available for comparison. Even so, the linguistic auditing of an unidentifiable author can still be richly informative. It can

indicate whether the author is a native speaker of the language of the writing, his level of education and social status, age, attention to detail, where he has lived, his intended audience, etc.

(2) Linguistic forensic auditing

315. Linguistic forensic auditing allows the determination whether a judicial decision purportedly written by a judge was actually written by someone else. This can reveal the judge's dereliction of duty by making an unlawful delegation of judicial power in order not to make the effort to deal with certain types of parties, such as pro ses, or subject matters, such as those found distasteful or too complex, or to free up her time for other activities, such as court administrative tasks or self-promoting writing and public speaking.

316. To that end, linguistic forensic auditing can compare the judges' writings and those of others in order to establish or provide foundation for the queries:

    a. whether the judge or a clerk, who may have just graduated from law school, a law student clerking for a summer or only part-time during the academic year wrote the text in question;

    b. whether the nature and amount of judicial authority delegated to a clerk allowed him through his research, legal thinking, and writing to:

        1) decide a thorny or novel legal issue;

        2) create or depart from precedent;

        3) deprive parties of their property and liberty and harm substantially or even dramatically their lives by impairing their medical, parental, privacy, stockholder, voting, and similar rights and thereby injure their means, manner, and opportunity to do business or gain their livelihoods; and through the precedential effect of decisions, also affect similarly non-parties, even the rest of the people;

    c. whether a contributing or the determining factor in delegating the writing of a decision was the preceding marking of it "not for publication" or "not precedential"(jur:43§1) or whether being so marked was the consequence of the decision's substandard quality resulting from having been written by someone else less competent than the judge[131];

    d. what the judge was doing to earn his well above the average salary of Americans[212] when he was having someone else write the decision.

(3) Literary forensic auditing

317. Literary auditing performs the more subtle analysis of one piece of writing and most effectively of many pieces, such as transcripts, opinions, and articles, of the same author. It deals with their semantic aspect, that is, the explicit message that the author conveys to his interlocutor or reader and the implicit message that he sends intentionally or unwittingly in his subtext and that reveals his reasoning, interests, and attitudes, including wrongful ones, such as bias, prejudice, conflict of interests, and personal agenda. Thus, literary auditing allows the understanding of the author's character as well as his message.

(a) Revealing the author's character

318. Literary forensic auditing can reveal a judge's (and eventually other legal system subjects'):

a. preference for deductive or inductive reasoning;

b. deference to, or defiance of, precedent and personal reputation of legal authority;

c. understanding of scientific, mathematical, and statistical evidence and embrace of it, which may come to light in a judge's reference to it in the jury instructions or reluctance to make the effort to understand it and deal with it;

d. reliance on personal opinion and conclusory statements or logical arguments, which may point to a dogmatic or professorial attitude;

e. richly or scantly detailed presentation of evidence and theories of the case;

f. propensity or reluctance to accord credibility to testimonial, physical, and circumstantial evidence and its effect on a judge's decisions on admissibility;

g. laziness or hard-working ethos and lack or abundance of self-confidence that determine her propensity to:

1) remain in the safety zone of precedent;

2) depart or overturn precedent;

3) accept or reject new legal theories and the request to create new rights;

4) uphold or strike down the constitutionality of a law;

5) accept a proposed brief with an innovative argument that she may incorporate in her opinion or law journal article to make it appear as her own and be given credit for it as if it were such or ignore it in reliance on her own intellectual capacity and out of pride in her own intellectual accomplishments;

h. leniency or harshness in her decisions.

(b) Detecting the author's implicit message

319. Reading a piece of writing for its explicit message requires choosing a meaning among various possible meanings of each word in the context of the various meanings of each of the other words in a string of words forming a unit of thought, such as a sentence or a paragraph. Through this mental exercise, it is possible to determine the composite, explicit message of all the words together. That is a difficult task for a human mind, let alone for a software product. For such a product to replicate this exercise, it must be capable of 'understanding' the same explicit message that would be understood by the average speaker of that language who is a member of the author's intended audience. That presupposes reason and the exercise of critical judgment. It calls for the software to run on artificial intelligence. But even if the product can recognize the writing's explicit message, that remarkable accomplishment alone is not enough to qualify as literary auditing, never mind its forensic version.

320. The valuable contribution of literary auditing lies in using that explicit message that is literally – or visibly, as it were– conveyed by a string of words forming text –thus, a comprehensible piece of writing– as a stepping stone to the implicit message carried by its subtext. That requires an

even more sophisticated reading. It must analyze the explicit message of a string of words or compare that of two or more strings in order to detect what is not explicitly in any one string, but rather only implicitly. That implicit message may consist in the author's true, consistent revelation of his character or meaning that runs in the subtext of his explicit message or his development, refinement, and modification of that meaning, as well as his misconceptions, ambiguities, inconsistencies, contradictions, misrepresentations, and lies. Therein lies the value of literary auditing: in detecting an author's implicit message in one or more of his writings that he may not even be aware of, would not want to convey if he were aware of it, or that he is very much aware of but sends out in the expectation that the same writing will not reach his different audiences so that he can convey to each audience different, even inconsistent and contradictory messages.

321. It should be apparent that the user of the forensic version of literary auditing, whether she be a lawyer, not to mention a skillful one, or a person similarly situated, can make a powerful argument based on her detection of the implicit message of an author, whether such author is the judge in the case to be filed or already at bar, opposing counsel, the writer of a contract, a letter, a complaint, or any other document that may be introduced into evidence or otherwise used in the case, or of course, those who wrote laws, regulations, or opinions that may come into play or are already referred to in the case. What is more, well before the literary forensic auditing user makes any argument in writing or orally, she can put what she has learned through it to work very advantageously: She can use it to devise legal strategy or as a source of probable cause to open an official investigation of either the author, his peers, or other people.

322. However, literary auditing comes at a high cost. For one thing, it relies heavily on comparative analysis. Consequently, it should review the largest amount possible of the author's writings in order to increase the probability of stumbling upon unknown passages that when compared with known passages will reveal in greatest detail, and thus, with greatest reliability, his character and implicit message. Such comparative analysis is most effectively performed by one mind, that is, one person. It is inefficient, if not impossible, for a team of persons to exchange constantly between them everything in an author's writings that each has read in a joint effort to paint with many hands the picture of his character or for each team member to recognize that a passage that standing alone does not reveal any implicit message should nevertheless be brought to the attention of the team so that it can puzzle that passage and all other passages together into the author's implicit message.

323. Moreover, literary *forensic* auditing must be performed by people that have at the very least enough legal training or experience to recognize the potential in an implicit message: The message may reveal what the author must have known at the time of writing; provide a foothold for a persuasive argument based on what appears to be a point of honor or pride for the author; allow drawing up an alternative theory of the case; hint at a new line of questioning; expose a psychological pressure point, an evidentiary trump card, or a financial vulnerability of the author or another person; open the door to pin down the author to his consistent message or impeach his credibility with inconsistent messages; etc. If the user lacks the capacity or the contextual knowledge and imagination to use the implicit message creatively, detecting such message will serve no purpose. Making comparative analysis between string of words, passages, and pieces of writings possible and cost-effective in search of the author's character and valuable implicit messages is what justifies the development and use of a software product that runs on artificial intelligence and is able to perform literary forensic auditing. It can give the user an outcome-determinative competitive advantage grounded in the axiom "Knowledge is Power".

7) Judge profiling software

324. Profiling is what the FBI and other intelligence-gathering entities do to detect past and potential criminal and terrorist behavior of any American citizen and any other person. It is what jury consultants do: In light of their client's case and the legal interests of the parties, they draw up questionnaires for veniremembers, taking into account their past and present socio-economic, educational, family, and employment circumstances; case-related experience and criminal record; and even their race, ethnicity, gender, and sexual orientation as well as information obtained by conducting their own investigations. Based on the veniremembers' answers, the consultants establish the profile of those that their clients should accept or challenge, and if the latter, whether for cause or as a peremptory strike. After the jury has been seated, the consultants advise their client on how to tailor its presentation of the case to the jury given its individual and collective psychological make-up; the probability based thereon that it will return a verdict one way or another; and whether to go to verdict, settle, or plea bargain.

325. This means that profiling is not a per se pejorative term reserved for the use by police of suspect categories to decide whom to stop, frisk, and arrest. Rather, profiling is a technique for behavioral analysis. Its purpose is to identify the fundamental and constant character traits of an individual in the context of his circumstances in order to draw up a picture of him that has a behavioral predictive function, that is, how his character and circumstances forecast his future behavior. Profiling:

    a. gathers extensive data of various types on the universal set of the population under study and individual members of it;

    b. analyzes that data scientifically to detect patterns of general and individual behavior; and

    c. calculates the statistical probability that certain character traits and circumstances influenced or determined a person's behavior in the past as well as the probability that they will do likewise when dealing with situations similar to those in the past or with new ones.

326. As such, profiling is a scientific technique accepted by the relevant expert community, including lawyers. Consequently, the institute researchers will apply these accepted profiling principles and techniques, mutatis mutandis, to provide a scientifically objective basis for calculating the statistical probability that the character and circumstances of a trial or appellate judge(jur:132§3) will influence or determine his handling in a certain way of a case to be filed or already at bar given the case's features. A software product that can output such behavior-analyzing profile with predictive function will be indisputably valuable. Today, parties estimate the likely impact of a judge on a case by venturing an educated guess or relying on a layperson's impression. The product will enable private users to make the qualitative quantum leap of devising legal strategy on the solid platform of extensive data on a judge's past written and verbal conduct scientifically analyzed by computer models to calculate the statistical probability of the judge behaving in a certain way. It will also enable public users to rely on statistical probability to determine the strength of their probable cause to open an official investigation for wrongdoing(jur:133§4). Users' reliance on the product will depend on its empirically demonstrated degree of accuracy, that is, how accurately its profile and behavioral probability forecast future behavior and the facts that a subsequent investigation would find.

327. Profiling a judge may also include the following types of research:

    a. legal analysis to determine whether the judge's decisions, non-judicial writings, and activities abide by, or disregard, the law, whether due to his wrong or incompetent

understanding of it or to his wrongful attitudes –bias, prejudice, conflict of interests, personal agenda–; for this type of critical analysis to be performed by computers so that its result is objective enough to win the approval of a majority of reasonable and fair-minded critics there will have to be developed a highly advanced software program that relies on artificial intelligence; meantime, that legal analysis will be performed by researchers;

b. interviews with people for inside information about judges, clerks, their relation to insiders, etc., initially concerning the Federal Judiciary and progressively state judiciaries too(jur:106§c);

c. opinion polls and surveys;

d. use of facial recognition software to match photos in yearbooks, newspapers, the Internet, in court publications, taken at interviews and other meetings, etc., to establish the identity of people that may have legally changed their names or assumed new names to hide their identity, which may reveal the members in the judge's social circles and help draw up the sociogram showing the flow of influence[271];

e. computer and field search for evidentiary documents concerning wrongdoing, including:

   1) unreported trips[272] or attendance to seminars;

   2) non-disclosed receipt of gifts;[275]

   3) refusal to recuse so as to prevent discovery of wrongdoing or advance an improper interest;[271b]

   4) hidden assets and money laundering(jur:65§§1-3);

   5) other forms of illegal activity that support civil or criminal charges(jur:71§4);

---

[271] **a)** The spectacular finding of a photo showing a state justice socializing at a posh seashore resort in southern France with a party who had contributed over $3 million to his judicial race and who subsequently won a case before him where scores of millions of dollars were at stake led to litigation all the way to the Supreme Court and to vacating the decision in favor of that party; *Caperton v. Massey*, slip opinion, 556 U. S. __(2009), http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/Caperton_v_Massey.pdf.

b) The Supreme Court has indicated that recusal does not require proof of actual bias, but rather a showing of circumstances "in which experience teaches that the **probability** of actual bias on the part of the judge or decision-maker is too high to be constitutionally tolerable." (emphasis added) *Withrow v. Larkin*, 421 U.S. 35, 47 (1975).

c) In *Caperton* it "stressed that it was not required to decide whether in fact [the judge] was influenced [by one of the litigants]. The proper constitutional inquiry is whether sitting on the case then before [him] would offer **a possible temptation** to the average judge to lead him not to hold the balance nice, clear and true…[where] the probability of actual bias rises to an unconstitutional level [recusal is required]." (internal quotations omitted; *Caperton*, pages 8-9, 16) "Circumstances and relationships must be considered." (id., 10); **d)** See also fn.272

[272] Chief Judge Hogan, chair of the Executive Committee of the Judicial Conference of the U.S., admits that some judges fail to report trips and to recuse themselves despite having investments in companies that are involved in cases before them; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/J_Hogan_JudConf_Exec_Com_aug8.pdf

f. establishment and operation of an 800 hotline number for reporting judicial wrongdoing and receiving other investigative tips.

8) A judge's fairness and impartiality appearance coefficient

328. A judge's fairness and impartiality appearance coefficient will express in a numerical value people's expectation of the capacity of a judge to conduct a fair and impartial judicial proceeding. The coefficient will be a function of the attribution to the judge of bias, prejudice, conflict of interests, and his personal agenda as well as the congruence of the judge's declarations, e.g., his financial disclosure reports and filings with property registries.

329. The data sources of this coefficient will be those used for auditing decisions and profiling. The calculation of the coefficient will be based on a balancing test of the weight to be assigned[273] to the different data sources given the nature of the information obtained from them and its impact on the fact and appearance of a judge's ability to conduct fair and impartial proceedings. For instance, the results of auditing a judge's decisions will be most objective and useful because by their own nature they will be expressed in sums and percentages. By contrast, assigning weights to other people's opinions about a judge will be a more subjective exercise. It will require the detection in the largest possible database of judges' auditing and profiling results of patterns of correlation between objective auditing values and subjective opinions.

330. The coefficient will allow comparison between judges through the development of a rating system based on the realistic determination of a minimum level of acceptable judicial fairness and impartiality as well as ranges of acceptability above the minimum that attract ever greater levels of reward and recognition or below the minimum that warrant advice and training, monitoring, admonition, censure, suspension, and referral to the U.S. House of Representatives (or equivalent state body in the case of state judges) for impeachment and removal.

9) The ratio and coefficients concerning extra-judicial activity and the patterns of time-consuming activities

331. The judicial to extra-judicial activity ratio will compare the amount of time and effort that the audited judge dedicates to his extra-judicial activities relative to the time and effort that he dedicates to his judicial ones. An objective basis for calculating the ratio can be found, on the one hand, in the judge's calendar and docket and, on the other hand, the time of day of the courses that he teaches as an adjunct professor at a law school; the moot court sessions that he judges; the presentations that he makes of his books, reports, etc., together with the travel time to

---

[273] A similar statistical exercise is performed by the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts in determining "weighted filings" "Under this system [of weighted filings], average civil cases or criminal defendants each receive a weight of approximately 1.0; for more time-consuming cases, higher weights are assessed (e.g., a death penalty habeas corpus case is assigned a weight of 12.89); and cases demanding relatively little time from district judges receive lower weights (e.g., a defaulted student loan case is assigned a weight of 0.10)." 2008 Annual Report of the Director of the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts; http://www.uscourts.gov/Statistics/JudicialBusiness/JudicialBusiness2008.aspx >PDF version and also Judicial Business >pp. 23 and 38; and http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/AO_Dir_Report_08.pdf >23 and 38.

and from the respective places.(jur:54§d) Likewise, the number of a judge's written decisions and their number of words can make it possible to estimate the time it must have taken the judge to write them.[274]

332. By taking into account the extent to which the extra-judicial activities take place during regular business hours it should be possible to calculate a *coefficient of extra-judicial activities impact* measuring the impact of a judge's extra-judicial activities on his judicial ones[273]. The calculation of the coefficient is warranted by the intuitive correlation that arises from the indisputable fact that a worker's effort, attention span, and time are finite resources and cannot be dedicated simultaneously to two or more activities that the worker is required to perform personally rather than by delegation. Therefore, it is to be expected that:

    a. the higher a judge's:

        1) number of articles and books published as a private person;

        2) time and effort dedicated to researching and writing them;

        3) participation in judicial committees and non-judicial committees and activities, such as:

            a) teaching courses;

            b) moot court judging;

            c) public speaking;

            d) attendance at judicial seminars and conferences;

            e) attendance at non-judicial meetings of boards of charities, universities, law schools, and other entities, etc.,

    b. the higher the number of the judge's summary orders and "not for publication" and "not precedential" decisions(jur:43§1); and

    c. the lower the judge's:

        1) *coefficient of administered justice*, which expresses the number and quality of reasoned published decisions satisfying the need for "Justice [that is] manifestly and undoubtedly [to] be seen to be done"[71]; and

        2) *coefficient of judicial service rendered*, which expresses the time dedicated to the judicial activities for which the judge is compensated by the taxpayer with a salary in the top 2% of income earners in our country[212] relative to the baselines, namely,

---

274 Lawyers Cooperative Publishing used to estimate that it took the lawyers on the staff of its American Law Reports Federal series (ALR Fed) four hours to research and write a page of their annotations. Law schools normally allow the full time instructors that join their faculty to prepare for and teach during their first academic semester or year only one 3-hour per week course in addition to holding a similar number of office hours to meet with their students and attending faculty meetings. Print media measure the work required of reporters in terms of, let's say, two weekly articles each of X no. of words or Y no. of inches of standard column width. Just as it is possible to calculate "reasonable attorney's fees" and the cost of writing an appellate brief, it is possible to calculate the time that it takes a judge to research and write so many words per decision.

the average time spent on judicial activities by the judges in her court, district, circuit, and judiciary, and the non-judicial officers in their judiciary, and the time spent on official activities by officers in the other branches of government who earn the closest salaries to the judges'.

333. It may be difficult for outside researchers to measure the time that a judge dedicates to different activities if the researchers do not have access to the time sheets or similar managerial devices that record time spent by judges on each activity and that are used by courts and the Administrative Office of the U.S. Court to calculate "weighted filings"[273]. Nevertheless, valuable insight into judges' time management can be gained by establishing *patterns of time-consuming activities*, such as:

   a. the signing of summary orders and "not for publication" and "not precedential" opinions (jur:43§1) just before or after a judge:

      1) goes on holiday;

      2) attends a seminar or a judicial conference, particularly if she must prepare to present a paper or a committee report;

      3) needs to grade the exams of the students that she teaches as an adjunct professor;

      4) is engaged in a series of presentations of her newly released book;

      5) is occupied by her own or a friend or family member's:

         a) medical treatment;

         b) divorce or wedding;

         c) death or child birth;

         d) money-making activities, such as a company incorporation or a merger or acquisition, which may be signaled by changes in investment portfolios and other items of personal and family wealth;

   b. handling of recusal motions, particularly those that are granted and thereby lessen the weight of the case load and free up time for other activities;

   c. attendance at seminars, conferences, and political meetings;

   d. participation in fundraising, whether by just 'attending' a political party's fundraising activity[275] or that of a school, charity, etc.

334. As in the case of totals and other statistics calculated in decision auditing(jur:138§(1), the ratio, coefficients, and patterns used here will gain in significance when compared with their equivalents and averages for the judges of a court, district, circuit, or judiciary. The latter can be

---

[275] In light of mounting reports of improper conduct by U.S. Supreme Court justices, such as JJ. Scalia, Thomas, and Alito, Congressman Chris Murphy and 42 other members of the US HR called on the House Judiciary Committee to hold hearings on HR 862, the Supreme Court Transparency and Disclosure Act, which aims to subject the justices to the Code of Conduct for U.S. Judges[123a]; to require that justices state their reasons for granting and denying motions that they recuse themselves from hearing certain cases; and to require the Judicial Conference of the U.S. to draw up a procedure for reviewing such denials; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/HR_SCt_ethics_reform_9sep11.pdf

used as baselines, the deviations from them measured, and the effort to explain them undertaken. This comparative exercise may find that the greater a judge's extra-judicial activities, the greater the deviation of his metrics from the corresponding baselines. It may be possible to express those deviations in a single, composite metric called *a judge's judicial performance coefficient*.

335. For instance, it can be found that a judge that teaches a course at a law school has an 84% probability of deviating from the average performance more than 90% of all other judges. Expressed in simpler illustrative terms, it could be found that 8 out of every 10 of those 'teaching' judges write decisions whose average length is 500 words while the average word count for non-teaching judges is 2000 words; that on average they have only 1 citation to authority as opposed to the average 12 for non-teaching judges; and that they cite no page of any brief or motion in the case while the average for non-teaching judges is 7. These statistics would support the argument that a judge with such time-consuming outside commitment gives short shrift to her writing of opinions, which are more likely to be arbitrary because the judge did not have enough time to pay due regard to the law or enough sense of professional responsibility to bother to read the briefs and motion.

336. A further statistical refinement could establish that the higher the judge's evaluation by her law school students and the higher the reputation of the school, the lower her opinions' count of words and citations. This would indicate that the focus of her attention is her teaching job, where the students' evaluations of her performance may be publicly posted, and it is merely as a secondary job for extra cash that she deals with her judgeship, where she is not evaluated by either litigants or her peers and the quality of her judicial performance has no positive or negative consequence on her tenure or salary. Yet, she, like the other 'teaching' judges, collects the same salary from taxpayers as non-teaching judges do. A similar analysis can be carried out to determine any correlation between judges that are prolific writers of articles in prestigious law journals and of books that receive public acclaim but scribble judicial decisions. After all, there are only so many hours in a day. Something has to give.

10) Product's arc of operation: input data > computerized analysis >output statistics

337. The **data sources** supporting the product will be of several types:

   a. the product for auditing a judge's decisions will be based only on the judge's case-intrinsic sources, that is, her decisions, which include:

      1) holdings and dicta in her published and "not for publication" as well as precedential and "not precedential" opinions(jur:43§1);

      2) concurrent and dissenting opinions;

      3) rulings written and signed by the judge;

      4) transcribed orders issued orally from the bench or elsewhere, such as in chambers, as well as all her comments made in such context;

      5) summary orders;

      6) letters relating to cases before the judge;

      7) per curiam decisions of panels on which the judge sat

8) the judge's voting on petitions for:

a) panel rehearing and hearing en banc(jur:45§2);

b) review of dismissals by the chief circuit judge of misconduct complaints against judges(jur:24§§b,c);

b. the profiling of the judge will be based on the above case-intrinsic sources and also on:

1) the judge's case-extrinsic sources, such as his:

a) books and articles in law journals, magazines, newsletters, and newspapers;

b) appearances and postings on the Internet, including emails, blogs, social media, websites, chat rooms;

c) financial disclosure reports213[a] and documents filed with county clerks' offices and other public registries242 of chattel, real, and time share property as well as land, sea, air vessels and rights, such as leases, patents, and contracts;

d) speeches, panel participation, comments, and statements at his or other judges' induction into the court and other court ceremonies, judicial conferences, hearings before Congress and other official federal or state bodies, seminars, bar association meetings, university or law school activities, charity board sessions, radio and TV appearances;

e) school where the judge held or holds an adjunct professorship;

f) submissions to commissions and committees tasked with recommending, nominating, and confirming candidates for judgeships and with reviewing judicial performance;

g) recommendations, including those in support of a job search, a lawyer's admission to the bar, or to a court pro hac vice;

h) letters unrelated to his cases, whether or not they are on his official letterhead;

i) previous private or public sector positions;

j) honorary titles and memberships;

k) department of vehicles driving licensing registration;

l) membership in clubs, charity boards, and law school committees;

m) photos and movie clips and journalistic footage[276];

n) yearbooks and records of the judge's alma matter law school, college, and high school; etc.;

2) judiciary sources that shed light directly or indirectly on the judge or on the

---

276 "Caperton sought rehearing, and the parties moved for disqualification of three of the five justices who decided the appeal. Photos had surfaced of Justice Maynard vacationing with Blankenship in the French Riviera while the case was pending. Justice Maynard granted Caperton's recusal motion." *Caperton v. A. T. Massey Coal Co.*, 129 S. Ct. 2252 (2009), at page 4 of the Opinion of the Court.

background of her activities or particular acts, such as

a) dockets and judges' calendars;

b) memoranda, notes, and letters of the judge's law clerks and clerks of court;

c) court or court administration bodies' statistics, reports, newsletters, biographic notes on judges;

d) statements before Congress and other official bodies;

e) statements by third parties at the judge's induction in the court and similar court ceremonies;

f) a court's or peers' recognition of the judge's performance or public censure;

g) statements by other judges reflecting their opinion of the judge, such as those contained in concurrent and dissenting opinions[68];

h) the types of case-extrinsic sources, such as publications and media, listed at jur:150¶337; etc.;

3) non-judiciary sources[277] that directly or indirectly reflect the opinion on the judge:

a) held by:

(1) lawyers;

(2) journalists;

(3) parties;

(4) academic superiors;

(5) peers;

(6) students where the judge studied or where he has taught;

(7) friends, family, and neighbors;

(8) other members of the public; etc.

b) contained in:

(1) motions and briefs, including amicus curie briefs;

(2) students' and peers' evaluation of the judge's performance as instructor;

(3) laudations accompanying prizes, awards, and other forms of recognition bestowed upon the judge;

---

277 "Canon 2: A Judge Should Avoid Impropriety And The Appearance Of Impropriety **In All Activities;** A. *Respect for Law.* A judge should respect and comply with the law and should act **at all times** in a manner that promotes public confidence in the integrity and impartiality of the judiciary"; fn123a. The words with emphasis added underscore the fact that the judges themselves state in their own Code of Conduct for U.S. Judges that it is fair to hold them to high standards even in the extra-judicial sphere of their lives. This justifies including in their profiles non-judiciary sources.

(4) brochures and annual reports of law firms and companies;

(5) biographic notes on the judge found in Martindale-Hubbell and other legal directories;

(6) websites that rate or comment on judges;

(7) the type of case-extrinsic sources, such as publications and media, listed at jur:151¶b.1); etc.

4) public non-judiciary sources that can place the judicial and personal activities of the audited judge and of parties that have appeared or may appear before him in context (jur:108¶244), particularly those sources that can provide financial(jur:27§2) information about them, such as:

a) county clerk's offices and similar property registries[242, 243];

b) rosters of marinas, airports, and landing strips that register docking, maintenance services, and landing rights.

338. **Data entry** will be made by scanning print data sources to digitize and enter them into the computer system that will run the auditing program on them together with the sources already available in digital format. Spoken-to written transcribing software will be used to enter judges' original spoken statements. Optical character recognition (OCR) software will be used to turn text digitized as picture into searchable text. Both OCR and transcribing software will be further developed by institute researchers as need be.

339. **Data mining** text will be performed using, in addition to Boolean terms and connectors and natural language, the auditing program developed by the institute. Face recognition software will be run on pictures and movies to establish who was where, when, and with whom.

340. **Data analysis** will rely on the most part on innovative application of artificial intelligence. Institute researchers will develop and run the algorithms of a computer-based expert system capable of auditing a judge's decisions(jur:136§6); performing linguistic and literary auditing(jur:140§b); drawing up a judge's profile(jur:145§7); and to the extent necessary, calculation the proposed ratio, coefficients, and averages(jur:147§§8)-9))

341. The **output statistics** will consist in a set of metrics with predictive function on a judge's profile and her judicial performance that will allow private users to devise their legal strategy regarding the case to be filed or already at bar; and will enable public users to determine whether there is probable cause to officially investigate a judge for wrongdoing and, if warranted, hold him accountable and liable to discipline.

c. As educator

342. As educator, the institute will offer courses, such as The *DeLano* Case Course(dcc:1), and promote its offering by other educational institutions(dcc:7). It will also journalistically explain[256e] to the public, in general, and common-purpose entities(jur:155¶344a), in particular:

a. the forms that their unaccountability and wrongdoing take and the ways in which they manifest themselves;

b. the means, motive, and opportunity for judges to do wrong;

c. their harmful impact on litigants, the public, and government by the rule of law;

d. the conceptual and practical resources to bring about judicial accountability and discipline reform, such as:

e. democratic and ethical values, policies, and strategies, and

f. their implementing interactive multimedia and live educational, advertising, coalition-building, and lobbying activities and campaigns,

g. methods for evaluating practices, identifying the best, training in their application, and applying them;

h. development and training in the use of software applications; interactive multimedia and social networking tools and techniques; and equipment;

i. organization and teaching of seminars and courses on:

j. basic writing skills;

k. legal research and brief and article writing;

l. complaint storytelling;

m. investigative[278] and 'explainer'[256e] journalism;

n. forensic investigation and deposition taking;

o. book editing, publishing, and marketing;

p. public speaking and advocacy;

q. coalition building;

r. legislative lobbying;

s. documentary production;

t. conference organization and administration;

u. grant writing;

v. organization of meetings and conferences to develop, share, and integrate conceptual and practical resources.

d. As publisher

343. As publisher, the institute would engage in:

a. development and web publishing of an electronically accessible knowledge database of judicial unaccountability and wrongdoing that contains:

b. descriptions of their manifestations;

c. complaints about judicial wrongdoing;

d. cases on point that have been decided or are pending;

---

[278] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/DeLano_course/17Law/DrRCordero_course&project.pdf

e. the record and position of incumbent politicians, candidates for political office, and law enforcement officers on investigating, exposing, and disciplining wrongdoing judges;

f. production and sale of news, newsletters, tipsheets, articles, books, programs, and documentaries(jur:122§§2-3);

g. their publication on its own and third-party websites, newspapers, magazines, TV and radio programs, movie theaters, and other digital and electronic media;

h. research, writing, and publication of the Annual Report on Judicial Unaccountability and Wrongdoing in America: How an outraged people turned into a movement for Equal Justice Under Law(jur:126¶267).

e. As leading advocate

344. As leading advocate of judicial accountability and discipline reform, the institute will endeavor to:

a. unite in a coalition and then develop into a national movement, victims of judicial wrongdoing and common-purpose organizations, that is:

1) entities that complain about judicial wrongdoing;

2) those that act as watchdog of the whole government or only the judiciary;

3) those that can offer legal aid to complaining individuals and entities; and

4) those willing to contribute funding, technological, journalistic, and investigative know-how, logistics, advertising, and means to lobby incumbents and candidates for political office;

5) nascent movements of protest against unequal wealth distribution and abuse by banking, mortgage, and other large institutions;

b. lead:

1) the development with them of conceptual and practical resources(jur:153¶342d);

2) the organization of implementing activities and campaigns, such as advertising, public advocacy, lobbying, and litigation, to achieve the common purpose (jur:130§a); and

3) compile and maintain rosters of:

4) common-purpose organizations;

5) people likely to have experienced or witnessed judicial unaccountability and wrongdoing; and

6) attorneys willing to assist pro bono or for a fee victims of judicial wrongdoing.

f. As for-profit venture

345. As a for-profit venture, the institute will finance its activities or those of others through:

a. sale of its statistical and investigative research, reports, publications, and documentaries;

b. joint ventures and partnerships with media outlets, educational entities, investigative and publishing companies, government agencies, and nonprofit organizations;

c. fees for enrollment in its seminars and courses(dcc:1), and attendance to its conferences;

d. fees for its advocacy, consulting, and litigation services for individual or class clients;

e. subscriptions to its database of judicial unaccountability and wrongdoing;

f. donations received in response to the likes of passive "donate" web button requests on its website and the active request to the public in live programs and one-on-one contacts made during donation drives;

g. support in cash and in kind from its alumni.

g. As seeker and maker of grants

346. The seed money for the venture or complementary source of funds for its general or specific activities can come from common-purpose organizations(jur:155¶344a), as well as entities known to make philanthropic grants to others engaged in investigative journalism and certain public service endeavors -some entities facilitate contacting those that make such grants- such as:

1) Adessium Foundation
2) Annie E. Casey Foundation
3) AT&T Foundation
4) Benton Foundation
5) Bill and Melissa Gates Foundation
6) Carnegie Foundation
7) Council of Foundations
8) David and Lucile Packard Foundation
9) Entertainment Industry for Peace and Justice
10) Eugene and Agnes Meyer Foundation
11) Ford Foundation, providing funds as part of its Public Media Initiative
12) Ford Foundation's Independent Documentary Fund
13) Freedom Forum
14) John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation (provides fellowships)
15) The John S. and James L. Knight Foundation: based in Miami, funds efforts to enhance journalism and the functioning of American communities
16) Kohlberg Foundation
17) McCormick Tribune Foundation
18) Microsoft Foundation
19) National Endowment for the Arts
20) National Press Foundation
21) New America Foundation, part of a cohort of academics and journalists exploring the future of journalism, and its Media Policy Initiative
22) New America Media
23) Nieman Foundation, Harvard
24) Oak Foundation
25) Omidyar Foundation
26) Open Society Foundations

27) Packard Foundation
28) Park Foundation
29) Pew Charitable Trusts
30) Public Welfare Foundation
31) Richard Driehaus Foundation
32) Robert Wood Johnson Foundation
33) Rockefeller Foundation
34) Sandler Foundation
35) Surdna Foundation
36) Wallace Genetic Foundation
37) Waterloo Foundation

347. The institute will also engage in grantmaking to common-purpose organizations(jur:155¶344a).

348. Before the end of the presentation, the presenters can announce the next event on judicial unaccountability reporting and the formation of the business and academic venture, thus signaling a planned and sustained effort to promote its launch.

6. Establishment of an inspector general for the Federal Judiciary

349. There should be an inspector general of the Federal Judiciary (I.G.J.)[88b] and:

a. should be as independent as the members of the citizen board(jur:160¶a);

b. the board must have the exclusive right to nominate a candidate for I.G.J. to the House Oversight and Government Reform Committee for confirmation by the whole House;

c. charged with the duty to investigate the administration of the Federal Judiciary by its courts; the councils and conferences of the circuits; the Judicial Conference of the U.S.; the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts; any other similar body or officer appointed by any such body; and their utilization of the funds that they manage from whatever source they may come, whether it be congressional appropriations, court fees, or wrong-doing engaged in by a judge, any other employee of the Judiciary, or any third party;

d. empowered to exercise subpoena power to compel the appearance before it of any member of the Federal Judiciary and any other third party, and the production of documents and other things by any of them; and to enter without notice upon any premise of the Judiciary, any third party under its control or warehousing, archiving or otherwise holding any documents or other things produced or obtained by or entrusted to the Judiciary or by it to any third party; and with notice upon any premise of any other third party for inspection and discovery;

e. empowered to recommend based on information obtained from any source that any judge be criminally or civilly prosecuted by a federal or state law enforcement authority;

f. required to operate openly and transparently as the citizen board, mutatis mutandis, is(jur:161¶c).

7. Legislative proposal to ensure judicial accountability and discipline

350. The investigative reporters can use the public presentation to explain to the media and the public the content and nature of judicial accountability and discipline reform. To that end, they can identify what needs to be eliminated from the system governing the Federal Judiciary and outline what needs to be introduced therein:

a. The law[18a] that established the current system of self-policing in the Federal Judiciary must be repealed, for it is an inherently self-serving buddy system of judges judging judges who are their friends and colleagues. Their bias toward their own dooms undermines the system's trustworthiness and renders it incapable of attaining its objective. It has the pernicious defect of allowing judges, in expectation of reciprocal treatment, to dismiss systematically all complaints against their peers for wrongdoing, even such that has become gross, habitual, and widespread through coordination. Hence, it provides motive for judges to prejudge their peers' wrongdoing as harmless, which gives rise to the pervert assurance of risklessness that renders wrongdoing so irresistible as to make it inevitable.

b. In keeping with Justice Lewis D. Brandeis's dictum "Sunlight is the best disinfectant" [279], the judicial councils and all sessions of the judicial conferences of the circuits as well as the

[279] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/DrRCordero_proposal_synopsis.pdf

Judicial Conference of the U.S. must be open to the public.[280] Making the Federal Judiciary's internal functioning and its administration of justice open and transparent will substantially reduce the darkness of secrecy under which its judges engage in coordinated wrongdoing and cover-ups. Would anyone consider even for a nanosecond that it would be democratic to allow Congress to hold all its sessions behind closed doors, never to allow the media at cabinet meetings or the Oval Office, and to close down the White House press room because neither the president nor his aides would ever again hold press conferences or meet with journalists? Why is the Federal Judiciary allowed to engage in the equivalent conduct?

c. All procedural and internal operating rules proposed for national application or for local courts must be widely announced; comment must be requested; all comments submitted by judges and the public must be made easily available to the public on all court websites and in the clerk of court offices and other official websites(jur:160§8); and a rule must not be adopted which receives a majority of negative comments from the public.

d. The use of summary orders, which makes possible unaccountable, arbitrary, and lazy disposition of cases even without reading[281] their briefs and motions, must be prohibited. Judges must be required to provide their reasons in writing for their decisions, orders, and rulings, which must be precedential and citable in any other case. This is intended to prevent judges from issuing ad hoc fiats of abusive raw power that put an end to what in effect is a star chamber proceeding.[69]

e. The sealing of court records by judges must be prohibited because justice abhors secrecy and the abuse that it breeds so that it requires that its administration be public. However, all the parties to a case may jointly apply to a judge other than the judge presiding over the case for specific language, numbers, and certain personally and commercially sensitive information to be redacted in accordance with a set of national rules adopted for that purpose. The fundamental principle underlying those rules should be that the judge deciding on the application must take into account not only the interest of the parties, but also any sign of undue pressure by one party on the other to agree to the redaction as well as the right of the public to know all the facts of the case at bar so as to determine whether "Equal Justice Under Law" is being or was administered.

f. All members of the Federal Judiciary, including judges, clerks, other administrative personnel, and all other employees, must be duty-bound to report to both the citizen board of judicial accountability and discipline(jur:160§8) and the Oversight and Government Reform Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives[282] any reasonable belief that:

---

[280] **a)** On a failed attempt to do so see bill S.1873, passed on October 30, 1979, and HR 7974, passed on September 15, 1980, entitled The Judicial Councils Reform and Judicial Conduct and Disability Act of 1980; Congressional Record, September 30, 1980; 28086; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/Jud_Councils_Reform_bill_30sep80.pdf. **b)** The Reform part of the bill included a provision for opening the councils, but was excluded from the version that was adopted; 28 U.S.C. §332(d)(1), fn.148. **c)** The Conduct and Disability part of it as adopted is at fn.18a.

[281] **a)** fn.66b; **b)** fn.123c >CA:1749§2;

[282] **a)** http://oversight.house.gov/; **b)** The members of the Senate Judiciary Committee, in

The **DeLano** Case

a hands-on, role-playing,
fraud investigative and expository
multidisciplinary course
for undergraduate or graduate students

WITH

A S□LABUS

setting forth
the work for the Classroom and
the Organization of the Public Presentati on
of lessons learned and findings made
for each of a semester's 15 weeks

by

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Dr.Richard.Cordero Esq@ .net
RicCordero@ver）

Judicial Discipline Reform

c. Open and transparent operation

354. The board must operate openly and transparently, and to that end, it must:

a. hold all its meetings in public both at physical venues reasonably calculated to be most easily accessible to the media and the largest number of people concerned by the matter at hand and by streaming the meeting life on the Internet;

b. provide in writing reasons for each of its decisions, which to be effective must be entered in the public record on its website and at its main and subsidiary offices where it conducts business;

c. publish a report of its activities at least every six months and make it available to the public by posting it on its website, emailing it to all courts and all subscribers, and making it available at its offices;

d. include in the report:

1) a statement of facts about its activities;

2) statistical tables showing the number of complaints received distributed into categories, and the time taken for, and nature of, their disposition;

3) an analysis of patterns and trends of the types and conduct of complainants and the complained-about; and

4) recommendations for statutory or regulatory action appropriate to ensure that:

a) judges, justices, and other officers of the Federal Judiciary, as public servants, meet their duty to observe conduct that is open, transparent, and in compliance with applicable legal and ethical requirements; afford all litigants due process of law; and adopt all necessary measures to make process accessible to most people, expeditious, and at the least cost possible;

b) the public gain a realistic perception that the Judiciary and its officers meet their duty and that justice is not only done, but is seen to be done;

e. make the report available on its website and offices for two weeks to allow time to be read;

f. present the report in the third week at a public conference, held each time in a different place of the country reasonably chosen to attract the largest number of people, where the presenters answer questions from the on-site and online public;

g. attach to the report the documents that support its findings, analysis, and recommendations as well as those that contradict, diverge from, or cast doubt on them;

h. publish on its website and make available at its offices all complaints and their accompanying documents, and documents obtained in the course of investigations and do so to the same extent to which civil and criminal complaints are publicly filed, without redacting them, except that some redactions may be made if in compliance with published redaction guidelines that aim to:

1) protect complainants from retaliation and potential witnesses from intimidation;

2) prevent identity theft;

3) ensure that complainants are not discouraged from filing in good faith responsible complaints and other documents and instead are encouraged to file them in the

future;

4) prevent the impairment of investigations yet to be started or that are ongoing;

i. give notice of proposed redaction guidelines and opportunity to submit comment thereon, and make public on its website and at its offices such notice, the proposed and adopted guidelines, and the comments;

j. hold at least once a month a press conference open to on-site and online public where the several members of the board simultaneously in different parts of the country reasonably chosen to give the opportunity to different types of communities to ask questions of the presenters and be informed by them of the board's mission and activities.

d. Board powers

355. The citizen board must be empowered to:

a. receive for the public record complaints against justices, judges[283], magistrates, law clerks, clerks of court[284], court reporters[285], circuit executives[286], and administrative employees, and investigate them

b. proceed also on the basis of information received other than through a complaint;[287a]

c. exercise full subpoena power for the appearance before it of any member of the Federal Judiciary and any other third party, and the production of documents and other things by any of them;[288a-b]

d. hold hearings, which must be open to on-site and online public after adequate public notice on its website and at its offices, and take sworn testimony;

e. develop a constantly updatable code of conduct for members of the judiciary by codifying the controlling principles of its decisions as prescriptive rules that clearly establish standards of conduct generally applicable to all judges, thus providing judges and the public with reliable guidance on what constitutes and does not constitute complainable conduct, which can prevent a repeat of such conduct and assist in determining whether a given conduct gives rise to a complaint; before incorporation in the code, these rules must

---

283 **a)** http://judicial-discipline-reform.org/docs/DrCordero_to_Jud_Conference_18nov4.pdf and fn. 124, 152; **b)** http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/DrCordero-4recuse_CJWalker_04.pdf

284 Cf. **a)** http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/complaint_to_Admin_Office_28jul4.pdf; **b)** http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/DrCordero-CA2_clerks_wrongdoing_15may4.pdf

285 http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/DrCordero_to_JConf_CtReporter_28jul5.pdf;

286 http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/DrRCordero-2CirExecKGMilton_mar4.pdf

287 Cf. **a)** fn.18a >§§351(a) and 354(b)(2); **b)** fn.192

288 **a)** fn:18a >§356; **b)** fn.280b >§331 4th ¶, and §332(d)(1); **c)** cf. http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/28usc291-297_assign_judges.pdf. A state citizen board could be empowered to transfer a judge to another type of court, e.g., from surrogate to traffic court, or to limit the types of cases assigned to the judge, e.g., no longer family or divorce cases.

be published for on-site and online public comment and all comments, whether by members of the Judiciary or anybody else, must be made public on its website and at its offices;

f. receive originals of comments from both members of the public and of the Judiciary and copies from the Judiciary on any rule, appointment, or other matter on which the Judiciary has requested comments and make them available to the public on its website and at its offices.

g. impose disciplinary measures on judges, such as the designation and assignment to another court[288c]; the limitation to hearing only certain types of cases, e.g., no longer criminal or bankruptcy cases; the non-assignment of new cases until pending cases have been disposed of through reasoned opinions within a certain time;

h. order the payment of compensatory, consequential, and punitive damages by judges and/or the Judiciary for the loss or injury caused or allowed to be caused to victims of judicial wrongdoing;[289]

i. recommend on the basis of information that it has obtained from any source that any judge or justice, as the public servants that they are, be criminally or civilly prosecuted by a federal or state law enforcement authority; be disbarred by the competent state authority and/or impeached and removed by Congress.

e. Review of board decisions

356. Board decisions can be appealed only to a panel of the House Oversight and Government Reform Committee, whose decision may be appealed to the Committee.

---

[289] Just as House Representatives can be fined for misconduct, so should judges be. They too should be liable to pay 'restitution' and other forms of compensation to those that they harm or from whom they have taken wrongfully. Cf. "The House may also punish a Member by censure, reprimand, condemnation, reduction of seniority, **fine, or other sanction determined to be appropriate**.…Some standards of conduct derive from criminal law. Violations of these standards may lead to a fine or imprisonment, or both. In some instances, such as conversion of government funds or property to one's own use or false claims concerning expenses or allowances, the Department of Justice may seek **restitution**." (emphasis added) House Ethics Manual, p.3; http://ethics.house.gov/; See also Rules of the House Ethics Committee, Rule 24 Sanction Hearing and Consideration of Sanctions or Other Recommendations; http://ethics.house.gov/about/committee-rules. These and other documents of the House Ethics Committee are collected at http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/HR_Ethics_Manual_Rules_Code.pdf

The **DeLano** Case

a hands-on, role-playing, fraud investigative and expository multidisciplinary course for undergraduate or graduate students

WITH

A S□LABUS

setting forth
the work for the Classroom and
the Organization of the Public Presentati on
of lessons learned and findings made

for each of a semester‘s weeks

by

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Dr.Richard.Cordero Esq@ ¨ **.net**
RicCordero@ve) # 1

Judicial Discipline Reform

b. Occupy Wall Street

361. In the same vein, the Occupy Wall Street protesters have been able to extend their following from New York City to the rest of our country with surprising speed, not to mention the demonstrations that have taken place simultaneously and under their name in several European countries and other parts of the world. To be sure, those protesters did not have to convince other people of the soundness of a new idea. Deep-seated frustration due to perceived economic injustice and experienced economic distress was already being felt by a great many people. But the protesters have caused such frustration to emerge and manifest itself in public, attracted by the identifiable and practical means of action that they have organized. Thereby the Occupy Wall Street protesters have turned a widely shared personal sentiment of impotent discontent into concrete collective action of self-assertive protest. The individual "why this's happnin' to me?", has become *"WE WON'T TAKE IT ANYMORE!"*

c. Bank Transfer Day

362. A third occurrence illustrates this phenomenon of protest by a few that provides the aperture for the eruption of bottled-up debilitating personal resentment into invigorating group action for redress of grievances: One person, Kristen Christian, feeling abused yet again by the biggest American banks, this time because of their announcement of their plan to impose a $5 monthly fee for the use of debit cards, called on Facebook for similarly situated cardholders to close their accounts with those banks on a given day and transfer their funds to credit unions and other small financial institutions that do not charge that type of fee.[290] Her *"enough is enough!"* cry and call for specific, feasible action went viral on that social network and other sectors of cyberspace. It attained the necessary 'critical hit number' to be heard by the established media, particularly the national TV networks, which amplified substantially the vibrancy of her cry and the reach of her call nationwide. The mounting negative publicity and additional criticism of that and similar practices widely portrayed as abusive, even predatory, scared and shamed one big bank after another into cancelling the announced fee exacting plan. As reported by the TV networks, more than 700,000 bank accounts were transferred as called-for on Saturday, November 5, 2011.

363. Ms. Christian's call for a "Bank Transfer Day" shows that even the smallest unit, one person, can open a vent for people's pent up anger. Moreover, that person can channel their anger constructively into a willingness to get involved in a common course of action to defend their interests. It also shows the power to influence and bring about collective action of the new means of mass communication, that is, social networking on Facebook, Twitter, and YouTube, and blogging by citizen journalists and comment-makers. These means are helping protesters to share their experiences, opinions, and demands broadly, tap grievances widely held, and stir people into doing something concrete[291] about them. By using those means, the people can prevail even

---

[290] Kristen Christian, Who Created 'Bank Transfer Day,' the November 5 Bank Boycott, Tells Us Why, Jen Doll, Running Scared, The Village Voice Blogs; 7oct11; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/Bank_Transfer_Day_Kristen_Christian.pdf

[291] "Far too often people struggling for democratic rights and justice are not aware of the full range of methods of nonviolent action. Wise strategy, attention to the dynamics of nonviolent struggle, and careful selection of methods can increase a group's chances of success. Inspired by Mahatma Gandhi, American Professor Gene Sharp researched and catalogued these 198 methods and provided a rich selection of historical

upon those who have abused them by wielding power deemed up to now to be unassailable and crushing. The Arab Spring in Tunisia, Egypt, and Libya and the 99% protesters here in the U.S. are there to prove it indisputably.

d. From pioneers of judicial unaccountability reporting to a judicial reform institute to a civic movement

364. These current events provide precedent for the reasonable expectation of positive developments brought about by those who report on judicial wrongdoing and call for the wrongdoers to be held accountable and disciplined. To that end, they must progressively convince the public and their representatives of the need to adopt new legislation not just to write on paper a more explicit requirement that judges "avoid even the appearance of impropriety"[123a], but also to ensure in practice that judges are held accountable for doing so and disciplined when found to have failed. Given what judges are, not a special class of persons above the law, but rather public servants, they must be held accountable for rendering the service for which they were hired under the applicable terms and conditions: to determine in court controversies through the fair and impartial application of substantive law in proceedings that conform with due process of law equally for everybody [292], whether rich or poor[90]; and to behave in and out of court lawfully and ethically so as to honor the public trust placed in them.

365. Everything begins with the pioneers of JUDICIAL UNACCOUNTABILITY REPORTING. They can report the available evidence of judicial unaccountability(jur:21§A) and coordinated wrongdoing in the *DeLano*-J. Sotomayor story(jur:65§0), augmented by the findings of any investigation that they may undertake(jur:97§1). That will be their initial cry of denunciation(jur:98§2). It will also be a rallying cry in support of a new form of reporting on judges and their judiciaries. Their reporting will first concentrate on the federal judges and the Federal Judiciary because they set the law of the national land; hence, they attract national attention and serve as the model for the state judges and judiciaries.

366. Consequently, the pioneers of judicial unaccountability reporting will begin by systematically investigating the means, motive, and opportunity that enable federal judges to be unaccountable and, as a result, risklessly engage in wrongdoing. To enhance their credibility, they will be methodologically rigorous and use advanced research technology (jur:131§b). They will analyze official statistics and reports of the Federal Judiciary, its judges' disclosures[ii], and empirical evidence, whether contained in case documents or provided by litigants(jur:111§1)), complainants(jur:111§3)) and judicial personnel(jur:106§c). Their reporting will show how judges disregard the law, procedure, and ethical conduct in such routine fashion and with such coordination among themselves and between themselves and bankruptcy and legal systems insiders[169] as to have turned their judgeship into a safe haven for wrongdoing and their wrongdoing into the Federal Judiciary's institutionalized modus operandi.

367. The pioneers' reporting can become the rallying point for the rest of the media and the public.

---

examples in his seminal work, The Politics of Nonviolent Action (3 Vols.) Boston: Porter Sargent, 1973." http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/Prof_Gene_Sharp_Politics_Nonviolent_Action.pdf

[292] "[A] fair trial in a fair tribunal is a basic requirement of due process"; *In re Murchison*, 349 U. S. 133, 136 (1955); http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/Murchison_349us133(1955).pdf

Naturally, their reporting(jur:98§2) will first resonate with people who have been harmed by wrongdoing judges. But those people's rally will increase in number as the pioneers' reporting prompts ever more laypeople[1], citizen journalists[190], and members of the media(jur:100§3) to conduct their own investigation and reporting and ever more people become outraged by the revelations of judges' unaccountability and their consequent wrongdoing.

368. The pioneering reporters' cry may first be heard at a well-advertised multimedia public presentation(jur:97§1). But it could also begin as whispers made in digital newspapers and social networks. Those whose ears they catch can repeat them on social media[190] until they go viral. That way they can evolve from whispers into a deafening roar that awakens[293] the established media to hear the harmony between the reporting's social and political resonance and a nascent market's sounds of profit. Such development provides the economic justification for those media to assign their vast investigative journalism resources to the risky task of shedding light on the dark side of purportedly "honorable" but definitely powerful judges and justices. Among their resources are reporters with back channel access to Judiciary insiders and their protectors and detractors in the other two branches(jur:77§§5-6) who are willing to provide reliable information on condition of anonymity[294]; as well as reputable editorialists, columnists, anchors, and pundits

---

293 **a)** There are precedents for this series of events: Oprah Winfrey picked up for her book club James Frey's autobiography *A Million Little Pieces* and thereby launched it to the top of the bestseller lists. This caught the attention of TheSmokingGun.com blog, which exposed it as embellished pseudo-nonfiction. Thereafter the major TV stations picked up the story and interviewed The Smoking Gun Editor Bustone. Investigative journalists of *The New York Times* and the *Star Tribune* followed suit with exposés that revealed the book as a fabrication around a few little pieces of truth. http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/Follow_money/Million_Little_Pieces_lies.pdf

b) In the same vein, the ever more popular, compassion-inducing drama of Lonely Girl played on the Internet and developed quite a following of fans, including so many geeks, who found irresistibly attractive a beautiful girl with a sensitive soul and the techno-savvy necessary to allegedly put her story on her own webpage. The Internet buzz caught the attention of *The New York Times*, which revealed the whole thing as the hoax of some website promoters and an aspiring talented actress that was anything but lonely; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/Follow_money/bloggers_Lonely_Girl.pdf. See also fn.190.

294 An example of this is CBS Legal Commentator Jan Crawford Greenburg's report based on her confidential Supreme Court sources that Chief Justice Roberts had initially sided with Conservative Justices Alito, Scalia, and Thomas as well as Justice Stevens, all of whom wanted to hold the Affordable Health Care Act (Obamacare) unconstitutional, but then much to their chagrin switched side and joined Liberal Justices Breyer, Ginsburg, Sotomayor, and Kagan to uphold the constitutionality of its central feature –the mandate for all persons to buy health insurance– not under the Commerce Clause, but rather under Congress's power of taxation. She reported that the former four made a sustained effort to persuade the Chief Justice, who is deemed a conservative, to come back to their fold and were deeply disappointed when he refused. Her report was widely regarded as a scoop given that the Court is highly secretive(jur:27§e) and hardly ever do reports on the process of the justices' voting on any particular decision, let alone dissension among them, leak out. Most digital newspapers, not to mention citizen journalists, do not have anything remotely similar to the sources that both Rep. Greenburg and CBS have been able to cultivate over

with opinion-shaping influence and the means of measuring public reaction through both spontaneous feedback and professional polls. All of them can force politicians and law enforcement authorities, maybe even top judges or justices or their circuit councils[96] and the Judicial Conference[91a], to heed their call to step up and respond to their embarrassing reporting.[295]

369. The pioneers' reporting will lead to a growing recognition of the need for, and advocacy of, judicial accountability reform through new legislation containing innovative mechanisms for preventing judicial wrongdoing, overseeing judges' conduct, and enforcing their accountability

---

time and on reliance of their proven professionalism; and if they had claimed that they did and had broken the story few people would have believed them. The established media, such as the national networks, still do count when it comes to making a story sound credible and gain broad public attention.

[295] The precedent for this lies in the present and yet it has already attained historic significance. CBS Reporter Sharyl Attkisson first broke the story of the botched Fast and Furious operation of the Department of Justice's Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms Bureau. It allowed thousands of all kinds of heavy guns, including Kalachnikovs and other assault rifles, to be acquired or fall into the hands of viciously violent Mexican gangs of drug smugglers and 'let guns walk' across the U.S.-Mexico border in the belief that the guns could be traced all the way to the top druglords. The finding that some of those guns were used to kill an American ATF agent caused outrage in the media and Congress. Other media investigated the story too.

The outrage led the House Committee on Government Oversight and Reform to open an investigation. Its request for information was met with the disclosure of thousands of documents, but many were so heavily redacted that some of their pages were nothing but a blotch of black ink. Hearings of ATF agents and DoJ officials, including Attorney General Eric Holder himself, gave rise to tergiversations, conflicting testimony, retractions, and corrections that prompted allegations that they had lied in an effort to cover up their responsibility for a reckless, ill-conceived, and worse implemented operation. The Committee's request for more documents was not only refused by AG Holder, but also prompted one of the rare invocations of executive privilege by President Obama to justify the document production refusal. This only strengthened the suspicion that a cover-up was indeed afoot and motivated by the realization that the documents would reveal information too damaging for the President's reelection campaign.

In response, the Committee and subsequently the whole House held AG Holder in contempt of Congress in spite of the fact that the Democrats staged a massive walkout when the contempt resolution came to the floor for a vote to protest it as predicated on an unreasonable demand for further documents and to support their fellow Democrat, AG Holder. It was the first time in the history of Congress that one of its chambers held a sitting member of the president's cabinet in contempt. The story has now become an issue in the presidential campaign that has provided ammunition to those that want to discredit the President and tie him up in a defensive effort.

This story makes it reasonable to expect that the media would not only outrage elected officials, but also the public with the *DeLano*–J. Sotomayor story(jur:65§0) involving concealment of assets by a justice as part of federal judges' coordinated wrongdoing, her cover up of a judge-run bankruptcy fraud scheme, and the President's and senators' lying to the American public to cover up her tax cheating and get her confirmed to the Supreme Court.

by disciplining wrongdoers. It will also develop support for such advocacy to be pursued through the proposed multidisciplinary academic and business venture(jur:119§0). In turn, the venture can lead to the establishment of an institute of judicial unaccountability reporting and reform advocacy(jur:130§5). Among the items that it will advocate is the creation of citizen boards of judicial accountability and discipline(jur:160§8). The boards will be a concrete manifestation of a reform based on adequate mechanisms established through appropriate legislation. To be such, the mechanisms and legislation must recognize and be founded on two axiomatic principle: The first one is that nobody can be judge in his own cause, for his self-preservation instinct will render him biased toward himself and prevent him from judging fairly and impartially. Hence, judges cannot be entrusted with judging their peers(jur:24§§b-c), who may be their friends or their colleagues holding their IOUs or having enough damaging information about the judges to compromise their judging for their own sake. The second principle is that in government, not of men, but of laws, nobody is above the law(jur:26§d) and all public servants are accountable to *We the People*.

370. This highlights the crucial importance of the people rallying behind the pioneers of judicial unaccountability reporting. Popular outrage at judges' wrongdoing is indispensable.(jur:83§§2-3) The people will amplify the pioneers' cry of denunciation by coming together and voicing their outrage as well as ideas for judicial reform.(jur:122§§2-3) They need not speak with one voice for one message to get through loud and clear: That it is outrageous for judges, who are public servants hired to render the service of applying the law fairly and impartially to determine controversies, to wrongfully abuse their position of trust for their own benefit. They beat the law out of due process and give the people what is left as its residue: the hardship and expense of motion through a rigged process: *the chaff of justice!* Formidable resistance can be expected from those judges to ensuring in practice that they apply the law to the performance of their office and to being held accountable for doing so and disciplined or removed for failing to. Overcoming it will likely require that *We the People* come together as a civic movement. They must demand with unyielding persistence what is their right in 'government of, by, and for the people'[172]: to hold judges, their public servants, accountable to them. When the complaining among victims of judges' wrongdoing grows louder until it becomes the rallying cry of an outraged people, the latter will begin the transformation of the rally into the necessary civic movement that not just cries, but rather demands Equal Justice Under Law.

Blank

F. Offer to present the proposal for a process of exposing judges' unaccountability and wrongdoing that launches judicial unaccountability reporting and reform advocacy

371. It would not be reasonable to expect Washington politicians to do what they have failed to do since the creation of the Federal Judiciary: to exercise constitutional checks and balances on judges so that they too are held to the foundational principle of government, not of men, but of laws: Nobody Is Above The Law.(jur:21§1) Even though Congress adopted the Judicial Conduct and Disability Act in 1980 to establish a mechanism for any person to file a complaint against federal judges, for over the 30 years since then politicians[296] have dismissed with knowing indifference the annual report that Congress required the Judiciary to file with it, which has shown the judges' systematic dismissal without investigation of complaints against their peers: 99.82% of the complaints filed in the 1oct96-30sep08 12 year period reported online were dismissed.(jur:24§b) The media too, prioritizing their corporate interest in not antagonizing life-tenured judges over their professional duty to inform the people, have failed to hold those judges accountable as what they are: public servants in the people's government and answerable to them.(jur:81§§1-2)

372. Judges' unaccountability has made their wrongdoing(jur:5§3) riskless, and thus irresistible. It enables them to systematically disregard due process for expediency's sake. It results in arbitrary ad-hoc fiat-like decisions that they make for the professional, material, and social benefit of their own and of other insiders[169] to the detriment of litigants, the rest of the people, and judicial integrity. They explicitly or implicitly coordinate their wrongdoing among themselves and with others by showing knowing indifference and willful ignorance and blindness to each other's wrongdoing(jur:88§a-d), thus becoming reciprocal accessorial enablers before and after the fact. By engaging widely and routinely in wrongdoing, it has become so pervasive that it is the judges' and their Federal Judiciary's institutionalized modus operandi. This has allowed them to structure it as schemes, e.g., the bankruptcy fraud scheme[60]. Judges will not expose wrongdoers, lest they be ostracized by their peers(jur:62§g) and self-incriminate, whether due to their toleration of, or participation in, it. Consequently, they mutually cover up their wrongdoing, ensuring their interdependent survival and turning the Judiciary into a safe haven for wrongdoing. Thereby federal judges have secured for themselves an unlawful and undemocratic privyleged status and have a vested interest in helping each other to maintain it: Judges Above the Law.

373. Now the duty to expose those judges falls to the people through an individual or collective 'presenter of evidence': one or more persons who are:

   a. knowledgeable about the evidence of how wrong and wrongful decisions made by judges and tolerated by their peers harm litigants as well as the rest of the people;

---

296 The criticism of federal judges as "liberal" or "activist" by both Republican and Democratic politicians constituted a short-lived attack that was voiced only during the Republican primaries and before the Supreme Court's decision on Obamacare.[i] Once it became clear that the 2012 presidential election was too close to call, the attack on judges was dropped. Politicians must have realized that it could alienate the all important Hispanic vote and provoke retaliatory ill will on the part of federal judges, who could end up as the arbiters of the election, as they were of that in 2000. The failure of politicians to pursue the issues and factual considerations underlying their criticism showed that their attack had been politically motivated for immediate electoral benefit rather than the honest expression of concern for the long-term integrity of the judiciary and of judicial process.

b. courageous enough to report it to incriminate life-tenured federal judges in wrongdoing; and

c. sufficiently capable of thinking strategically and presenting skillfully to

1) set in motion a series of exposés and further journalistic investigations and reporting that

2) outrage the national public and

3) cause it to demand that politicians ● officially investigate judges, ● hold wrongdoers accountable, and ● undertake judicial reform. The presenters must advocate, and the people must insist on, changes to the current judicial system that ensure that judges not only in fact dispose of cases fairly and impartially according to law, but also transparently and notoriously appear to be doing so, for 'Justice requires the appearance of Justice'[71]. Thanks to their knowledge, courage, and skills on behalf of the people and justice, that or those presenters can become the people's Champions of Justice[164a].

1. How the public presentation that pioneers judicial unaccountability reporting can be followed by a series of events and thus *trigger history!*

374. The complaining about judges' wrongdoing(jur:5§3) suffered by many victims and affecting all people under government no longer by the rule of law can become a rallying cry for judicial accountability and reform. For that to happen, journalists or an important personality normally covered by the media are necessary intermediaries. They can make an initial public presentation (jur:xxviii) of this book's(a&p:5) analysis of the means, motive, and opportunity that provide the enabling conditions for judges to be unaccountable and engage in wrongdoing risklessly (jur:21§A) as well as the evidence thereof contained in the *DeLano*-J. Sotomayor story(jur:65§0; xxxvi). Their presentation can outrage the audience and provide the business and professional incentive(jur:8§5) to investigate both that story further(jur:97§1) and complaints by judicial wrongdoing victims(jur:xxx). It can begin the development of a market for more information about judges' wrongdoing and the judiciaries that tolerate and participate in it. Thereby those journalists or important personality will pioneer the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting.

375. Their initial public presentation(dcc:7) can take the form of an Emile Zola *I accuse!*-like denunciation(98§2) of judges' coordinated wrongdoing: the conspiracy of officers of the Judiciary to protect themselves by falsely charging Justice with having been done. The presentation can take place in a print or digital publication or on a newscast. It can also be performed at a well-advertised and rehearsed multimedia event(dcc:11) before an audience of multipliers of contents distribution and shapers of public opinion. To those in attendance a pamphlet can be handed out providing a summary of the available evidence of such wrongdoing, pointing to this book or another publication for detailed description and analysis, and proposing that they join judicial unaccountability reporting by conducting further investigation of judges' wrongdoing, such as that outlined for the *DeLano*-J. Sotomayor story(jur:102§4), and advocating judicial reform through the multidisciplinary academic and business venture(jur:119§§1-4).

376. Such initial presentation can open the doors to a series of presentations by the same presenters

and others at:

a. a series of talkshows[1],
b. press clubs and conferences,
c. public interest entities and public defender offices,
d. bar associations,
e. Continued Legal Education (CLE) courses and law firm informative meetings,
f. professional ethics centers and think tanks,
g. law, journalism, and business schools and undergraduate programs,
h. groups of judicial wrongdoing victims,
i. rallies of politicians seeking to capitalize on public outrage at judges' wrongdoing,
j. bookstores and other events(97§1).

377. The initial and subsequent presentations can:

a. give rise to public feedback(122§2) that in turn grows demand for news and publications about judicial unaccountability and wrongdoing(126§3) and how to reform the judiciaries;
b. pave the way for offering The *DeLano* Case Course(dcc:1);
c. launch a Watergate-like generalized and first-ever media investigation(100§3) of judges and their judiciaries, beginning at the federal level and then expanding to the states, by journalists in quest of Woodward-Bernstein(jur:3§2) rewards, such as a Pulitzer Prize, as they competitively search for the concealed assets of a sitting justice of the Supreme Court, J. Sotomayor(jur:102§4), and other judges[213], and thus follow the pioneers of judicial unaccountability reporting by contributing to its development as an innovative for-profit and public service news and publishing field;
d. attract sponsors of the formation of, and participants in, the multidisciplinary academic and business venture(jur:119§1) that begins to conduct professional judicial unaccountability and wrongdoing research and to advocate judicial reform; and
e. lead to the creation of an institute of judicial accountability reporting and reform advocacy that on a more permanent, structured, and for-profit basis(130§5) conducts advanced information technology research to establish such reporting on the solid basis of novel statistical and linguistic analysis of the writings and activities of judges and their judiciaries,(131§b); educates reformers; collects, publishes, and investigates judicial wrongdoing complaints; represents victims; lobbies for reform; etc.(153§§c-g);
f. generate momentum for a civic movement(164§9) that demands legislated reform to include the establishment of citizen boards of judicial accountability and discipline (158§§1-7) that participate in both implementing the reform and monitoring the very branches of government that have tolerated and engaged in judicial wrongdoing(160§8); and
g. lead to judicial unaccountability reporting and reform that have a realistic chance of making progress toward greater realization of the noble ideal of Equal Justice Under Law.

378. Dr. Cordero respectfully requests an invitation by journalists, politicians, and others interested in

honest judiciaries to lay out to them the proposal for them to act as initial presenters of judicial unaccountability reporting and reform advocacy as described above and become the people's Champions of Justice.

379. You have the opportunity to take action. If you do, *you can trigger history!* (dcc:11)

NOTE: When emailing Dr. Cordero, send your email to all the email addresses to enhance the chances of at least one of your emails reaching him. Dr.Richard.Cordero.Esq@cantab.net; RicCordero@verizon.net; Corderoric@yahoo.com

See in this regard:

1. the facts supporting his probable cause to believe that there is interference with his communications so as to hinder his effort to join forces with others to expose federal judges' wrongdoing(ol:19§D) ;

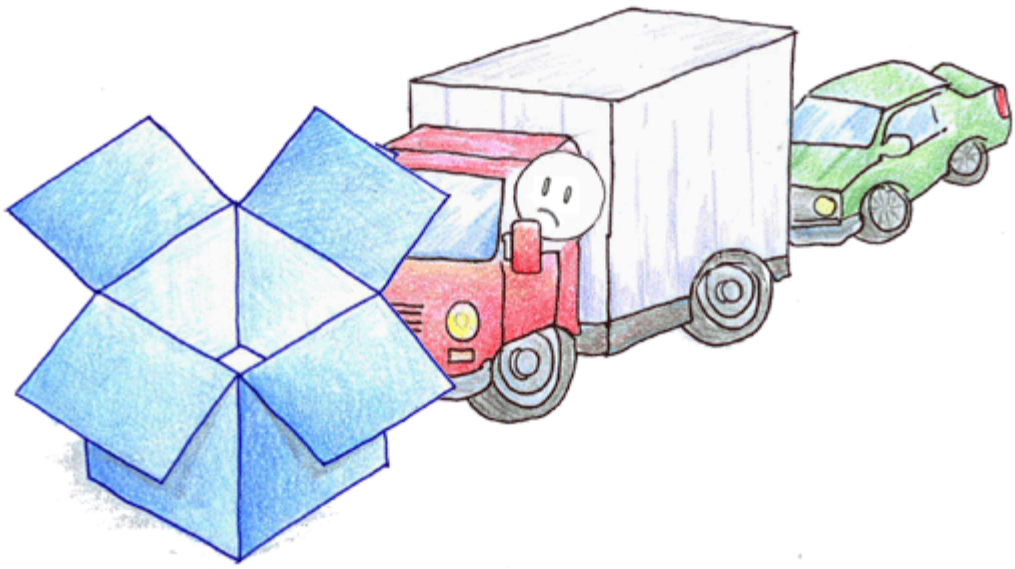
2. Dropbox's suspension of his account allegedly because it is generating too much traffic, although it is precisely in its interest, as it competes with the likes of Google Drive, Microsoft Drive One, Apple Share, etc., to become known as the most reliable cloud depository from which the whole world can download the files that its subscribers have uploaded to it; (https://www.dropbox.com/s/rqw00v30ex3kbho/DrRCordero-Honest_Jud_Advocates.pdf); and

3. Google's notice -http://1drv.ms/1vlWjRP- informing Dr. Cordero that his account, i.e., Dr.Richard.Cordero.Esq@gmail.com, had been disabled, but:
   a) stating no reason therefor; instead
   b) referring him to its terms and conditions for him to guess how he might have violated any of them so that he would be the one to justify Google's abusive disablement of his account(ol:175);
   c) giving him no opportunity to correct whatever conduct that had prompted the disablement;
   d) allowing no downloading of his saved emails for his record;
   e) giving him no time to read or download his unread emails;
   f) permitting no copying of his list of contacts so that he could inform them where to email him in future;
   g) offering no forwarding of incoming emails to a non-gmail account; and
   h) setting no latest date by which it would resolve the appeal that it stated his protest constituted, whereby Google may have intended to cause him not to take any action in reliance on the misleading impression that there is the possibility that it may reverse its decision when in fact Google has no appeal mechanism to review an account disabling decision and no intention to enable his account again, so that Google's reference to its review of an appeal may be a dishonest tactic to drag out time during which it expects Dr. Cordero to resign himself that the account is and will remain disable and find alternative ways to dealing with his emailing.

4. Thus, Google has avoided taking any reasonable measure to limit the professional and practical harm caused Dr. Cordero by disabling his gmail account without warning. On the contrary, by disabling it in such an abrupt and inconsiderate manner, it intended to cause him the maximum harm: A torts principle states that "a person is deemed to intend the reasonably foreseeable consequences of his or her actions".

5. Did Google act on its own initiative or did it receive a request or an order to disable Dr. Cordero's account to which it responded by bargaining a quid pro quo benefit?

   Cf. *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and *Politico*(jur:xlviii) may have entered into a quid pro quo arrangement when they abruptly killed their series of articles suspecting Then-Judge, Now-Supreme Court Justice Sotomayor of concealing assets[107a,c], although it was in their interest to pursue a story that could have earned them the historic credit and a Pulitzer Prize for having set in motion a Watergate-like(jur:4¶¶10-14) generalized media investigation that led to the non-confirmation of J. Sotomayor, or the resignation or impeachment of her and of President Obama for connivingly nominating her in his own political and personal interest(ol:67¶6) despite knowing about her concealment of assets(jur:xviii) so that he lied to the American public when he vouched for her honest and under false pretense obtained its support for her confirmation.



Error (509)

This account's public links are generating too much traffic and have been temporarily disabled!

Google

Help

Account has been disabled

If you've been redirected to this page from the sign-in page, it means that access to your Google Account has been disabled.

In most cases, accounts are disabled if we believe you have violated either the Google Terms of Service, product-specific Terms of Service (available on the product page), or product-specific policies. Your account has not been deleted, your data is still intact, and it might be possible to regain access to your account.

Why Google disables accounts

Google wants to ensure that everyone has a chance to safely and securely connect and communicate. To help preserve this environment, Google reserves the right to:

- Suspend a Google Account from using a particular product or the entire Google Accounts system if there is a violation of the Google Terms of Service, product-specific Terms of Service (available on the product page), or product-specific policies.
- Terminate your account at any time, for any reason, with or without notice.

Next steps for disabled accounts

Please start by reviewing the relevant Terms of Service. Then, if you think your account should not have been disabled, please contact us. By contacting us to look into this issue, you certify that you're the owner of the account and consent to allowing us to review the contents of your account to evaluate your request.

How helpful is this article:

- Not at all helpful
- Not very helpful
- Somewhat helpful
- Very helpful
- Extremely helpful

1.3k

©2014 Google - Privacy Policy - Terms of Service

English

ggl:3

4 Compose 1

Inbox (971)
Drafts (32)
Sent
Spam (110)
Trash
Folders (2745)
Recent

Sponsored



ZoneManhattan.com
Are You Getting Enough Antioxidants and Omega 3's?

Delete Move Spam More

RE: [0-5105000005046] dr.richard.cordero.esq@gmail.com

accounts-support@google.com Today at 6:50 AM
To Me

Google accounts

Dear Google user,
Your account was disabled due to a violation of our Terms of Service. Please try signing in to your account and verifying your phone number. If you are unable to verify your phone number, then your Google Account is no longer eligible to be reinstated.
You can read more about our policies and the types of violations that would lead us to limit account access or disable accounts at http://www.google.com/intl/en-US/+/policy/content.html.
Sincerely,
The Google Accounts Team

This email can't receive replies. For more information, visit the Google Accounts Help Center.

You received this message because someone provided this as the contact email address for an appeal. If you did not submit an appeal, you may disregard this message.
© 2013 Google Inc., 1600 Amphitheatre Parkway, Mountain View, CA 94043, USA

Reply, Reply All or Forward | More

Click to reply all

Send



ggl:4

Google

Help

My account is disabled

Please summarize what happened when your account became disabled so we can investigate. We'll follow up with you only if we require more information or we have additional information to share.

Email address you use to sign in to your Google Account *

An email address we can use to contact you *
If you have access to the email address you use to sign in to your account, please re-enter it here

Describe what happened when your account became disabled

Dear Google Officer,
I tried to sign in and was redirected to https://support.google.com/accounts/answer/40695/?hl=en&ctx=ch_ServiceLoginAuth&p=mail&authuser=0.
It is stated there that my account had been disabled, but no reason was given, which is completely unprofessional and heavy-handed. I am a lawyer and need access to my account. I respectfully request that you enable my account without delay and state why it was disabled although I have done nothing that I have not been doing for years.
However, I have complained publicly on the strength of statistical analysis that there is probable cause to believe that my account is being interfered with because of my efforts to pursue the suspicion raised by The New York Times, The Washington Post, and Politico that Then-Judge, Now-Justice Sotomayor concealed assets. See http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL/DrRCordero-Honest_Jud_Advocates.pdf >jur:65fn107a,c; ol:19§D; ol:102§C.
Thanks for your prompt attention. Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq

Submit * Required field

772

©2014 Google - Privacy Policy - Terms of Service

English

Google

Help

Thanks for contacting our Google Accounts team. We'll review your report, and will contact you only if we have additional information to share.

We appreciate your taking the time to contact us.

772

©2014 Google - Privacy Policy - Terms of Service

en

Mon, 20oct14, to
https://support.google.com/accounts/contact/disabled2?p=mail&authuser=0

Dear Google Officer,
I tried to sign in and was redirected to https://support.google.com/accounts/answer/40695/?hl=en&ctx=ch_ServiceLoginAuth&p=mail&authuser=0.
It is stated there that my account had been disabled, but no reason was given, which is completely unprofessional and heavy-handed. I am a lawyer and need access to my account. I respectfully request that you enable my account without delay and state why it was disabled although I have done nothing that I have not been doing for years.
However, I have complained publicly on the strength of statistical analysis that there is probable cause to believe that my account is being interfered with because of my efforts to pursue the suspicion raised by The New York Times, The Washington Post, and Politico that Then-Judge, Now-Justice Sotomayor concealed assets. See http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL/DrRCordero-Honest_Jud_Advocates.pdf >jur:65fn107a,c; ol:19§D; ol:102§C.
Thanks for your prompt attention. Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq

Google

Privacy & Terms

Terms of Service

Updates

Google Terms of Service

Last modified: April 14, 2014 (view archived versions)

Welcome to Google!

Thanks for using our products and services ("Services"). The Services are provided by Google Inc. ("Google"), located at 1600 Amphitheatre Parkway, Mountain View, CA 94043, United States.

By using our Services, you are agreeing to these terms. Please read them carefully.

Our Services are very diverse, so sometimes additional terms or product requirements (including age requirements) may apply. Additional terms will be available with the relevant Services, and those additional terms become part of your agreement with us if you use those Services.

Using our Services

You must follow any policies made available to you within the Services.

Don't misuse our Services. For example, don't interfere with our Services or try to access them using a method other than the interface and the instructions that we provide. You may use our Services only as permitted by law, including applicable export and re-export control laws and regulations. We may suspend or stop providing our Services to you if you do not comply with our terms or policies or if we are investigating suspected misconduct.

Using our Services does not give you ownership of any intellectual property rights in our Services or the content you access. You may not use content from our Services unless you obtain permission from its owner or are otherwise permitted by law. These terms do not grant you the right to use any branding or logos used in our Services. Don't remove, obscure, or alter any legal notices displayed in or along with our Services.

Our Services display some content that is not Google's. This content is the sole responsibility of the entity that makes it available. We may review content to determine whether it is illegal or violates our policies, and we may remove or refuse to display content that we reasonably believe violates our policies or the law. But that does not necessarily mean that we review content, so please don't assume that we do.

In connection with your use of the Services, we may send you service announcements, administrative messages, and other information. You may opt out of some of those communications.

Some of our Services are available on mobile devices. Do not use such Services in a way that distracts you and prevents you

from obeying traffic or safety laws.

Your Google Account

You may need a Google Account in order to use some of our Services. You may create your own Google Account, or your Google Account may be assigned to you by an administrator, such as your employer or educational institution. If you are using a Google Account assigned to you by an administrator, different or additional terms may apply and your administrator may be able to access or disable your account.

To protect your Google Account, keep your password confidential. You are responsible for the activity that happens on or through your Google Account. Try not to reuse your Google Account password on third-party applications. If you learn of any unauthorized use of your password or Google Account, follow these instructions.

Privacy and Copyright Protection

Google's privacy policies explain how we treat your personal data and protect your privacy when you use our Services. By using our Services, you agree that Google can use such data in accordance with our privacy policies.

We respond to notices of alleged copyright infringement and terminate accounts of repeat infringers according to the process set out in the U.S. Digital Millennium Copyright Act.

We provide information to help copyright holders manage their intellectual property online. If you think somebody is violating your copyrights and want to notify us, you can find information about submitting notices and Google's policy about responding to notices in our Help Center.

Your Content in our Services

Some of our Services allow you to upload, submit, store, send or receive content. You retain ownership of any intellectual property rights that you hold in that content. In short, what belongs to you stays yours.

When you upload, submit, store, send or receive content to or through our Services, you give Google (and those we work with) a worldwide license to use, host, store, reproduce, modify, create derivative works (such as those resulting from translations, adaptations or other changes we make so that your content works better with our Services), communicate, publish, publicly perform, publicly display and distribute such content. The rights you grant in this license are for the limited purpose of operating, promoting, and improving our Services, and to develop new ones. This license continues even if you stop using our Services (for example, for a business listing you have added to Google Maps). Some Services may offer you ways to access and remove content that has been provided to that Service. Also, in some of our Services, there are terms or settings that narrow the scope of our use of the content submitted in those Services. Make sure you have the necessary rights to grant us this license for any content that you submit to our Services.

Our automated systems analyze your content (including emails) to provide you personally relevant product features, such as customized search results, tailored advertising, and spam and malware detection. This analysis occurs as the content is sent, received, and when it is stored.

If you have a Google Account, we may display your Profile name, Profile photo, and actions you take on Google or on third-party applications connected to your Google Account (such as +1's, reviews you write and comments you post) in our Services, including displaying in ads and other commercial contexts. We will respect the choices you make to limit sharing or visibility settings in your Google Account. For example, you can choose your settings so your name and photo do not appear in an ad.

You can find more information about how Google uses and stores content in the privacy policy or additional terms for particular Services. If you submit feedback or suggestions about our Services, we may use your feedback or suggestions without obligation to you.

About Software in our Services

When a Service requires or includes downloadable software, this software may update automatically on your device once a new version or feature is available. Some Services may let you adjust your automatic update settings.

Google gives you a personal, worldwide, royalty-free, non-assignable and non-exclusive license to use the software provided to you by Google as part of the Services. This license is for the sole purpose of enabling you to use and enjoy the benefit of the Services as provided by Google, in the manner permitted by these terms. You may not copy, modify, distribute, sell, or lease any part of our Services or included software, nor may you reverse engineer or attempt to extract the source code of that software, unless laws prohibit those restrictions or you have our written permission.

Open source software is important to us. Some software used in our Services may be offered under an open source license that we will make available to you. There may be provisions in the open source license that expressly override some of these terms.

Modifying and Terminating our Services

We are constantly changing and improving our Services. We may add or remove functionalities or features, and we may suspend or stop a Service altogether.

You can stop using our Services at any time, although we'll be sorry to see you go. Google may also stop providing Services to you, or add or create new limits to our Services at any time.

We believe that you own your data and preserving your access to such data is important. If we discontinue a Service, where reasonably possible, we will give you reasonable advance notice and a chance to get information out of that Service.

Our Warranties and Disclaimers

We provide our Services using a commercially reasonable level of skill and care and we hope that you will enjoy using them. But there are certain things that we don't promise about our Services.

OTHER THAN AS EXPRESSLY SET OUT IN THESE TERMS OR ADDITIONAL TERMS, NEITHER GOOGLE NOR ITS SUPPLIERS OR DISTRIBUTORS MAKE ANY SPECIFIC PROMISES ABOUT THE SERVICES. FOR EXAMPLE, WE DON'T MAKE ANY COMMITMENTS ABOUT THE CONTENT WITHIN THE SERVICES, THE SPECIFIC FUNCTIONS OF THE SERVICES, OR THEIR RELIABILITY, AVAILABILITY, OR ABILITY TO MEET YOUR NEEDS. WE PROVIDE THE SERVICES "AS IS".

SOME JURISDICTIONS PROVIDE FOR CERTAIN WARRANTIES, LIKE THE IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NON-INFRINGEMENT. TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY LAW, WE EXCLUDE ALL WARRANTIES.

Liability for our Services

WHEN PERMITTED BY LAW, GOOGLE, AND GOOGLE'S SUPPLIERS AND DISTRIBUTORS, WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR LOST PROFITS, REVENUES, OR DATA, FINANCIAL LOSSES OR INDIRECT, SPECIAL, CONSEQUENTIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR PUNITIVE DAMAGES.

TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY LAW, THE TOTAL LIABILITY OF GOOGLE, AND ITS SUPPLIERS AND DISTRIBUTORS, FOR ANY CLAIMS UNDER THESE TERMS, INCLUDING FOR ANY IMPLIED WARRANTIES, IS LIMITED TO THE AMOUNT YOU PAID US TO USE THE SERVICES (OR, IF WE CHOOSE, TO SUPPLYING YOU THE SERVICES AGAIN).

IN ALL CASES, GOOGLE, AND ITS SUPPLIERS AND DISTRIBUTORS, WILL NOT BE LIABLE FOR ANY LOSS OR DAMAGE THAT IS NOT REASONABLY FORESEEABLE.

Business uses of our Services

If you are using our Services on behalf of a business, that business accepts these terms. It will hold harmless and indemnify

Google and its affiliates, officers, agents, and employees from any claim, suit or action arising from or related to the use of the Services or violation of these terms, including any liability or expense arising from claims, losses, damages, suits, judgments, litigation costs and attorneys' fees.

About these Terms

We may modify these terms or any additional terms that apply to a Service to, for example, reflect changes to the law or changes to our Services. You should look at the terms regularly. We'll post notice of modifications to these terms on this page. We'll post notice of modified additional terms in the applicable Service. Changes will not apply retroactively and will become effective no sooner than fourteen days after they are posted. However, changes addressing new functions for a Service or changes made for legal reasons will be effective immediately. If you do not agree to the modified terms for a Service, you should discontinue your use of that Service.

If there is a conflict between these terms and the additional terms, the additional terms will control for that conflict.

These terms control the relationship between Google and you. They do not create any third party beneficiary rights.

If you do not comply with these terms, and we don't take action right away, this doesn't mean that we are giving up any rights that we may have (such as taking action in the future).

If it turns out that a particular term is not enforceable, this will not affect any other terms.

The laws of California, U.S.A., excluding California's conflict of laws rules, will apply to any disputes arising out of or relating to these terms or the Services. All claims arising out of or relating to these terms or the Services will be litigated exclusively in the federal or state courts of Santa Clara County, California, USA, and you and Google consent to personal jurisdiction in those courts.

For information about how to contact Google, please visit our contact page.

Google Safety Center

Keeping the web safe for everyone is a shared responsibility.
Learn what you can do to protect yourself and your family online.

Our legal policies

Privacy Policy
Terms of Service
FAQ

More information

Technologies and Principles
Advertising
How Google uses cookies
How Google uses pattern recognition
Types of location data used by Google
How Google Wallet uses credit card numbers

Google+

Policies & Principles

User Content and Conduct Policy

Contests and Promotions Policy

Hangouts On Air Terms of Service

Google My Business - Additional Terms

Google+ Custom URLs Terms of Use

Google+ Pages Additional Terms of Service

Embedded Content Policy

Button Policy

Privacy Policy

Terms of Service

User Content and Conduct Policy

Our policies play an important role in maintaining a positive experience for our users. Please follow these policies when using our products and services ("Services"). When we are notified of a potential policy violation, we may review and take action, including limiting or terminating a user's access to our Services.

We may modify these policies so please check back here. Also, when applying our policies, we may make exceptions based on artistic, educational, or documentary considerations, or when there are other substantial benefits to the public from not taking action.

1. ## Illegal Activities

Do not use our products to engage in illegal activities or promote dangerous and illegal acts.

2. Malicious Products

Do not transmit viruses, malware, or any other malicious or destructive code. Do not distribute content that harms or interferes with the operation of the networks, servers, or other infrastructure of Google or others.

3. Hate Speech

Our products are platforms for free expression. But we don't support content that promotes or condones violence against individuals or groups based on race or ethnic origin, religion, disability, gender, age, nationality, veteran status, or sexual orientation/gender identity, or whose primary purpose is inciting hatred on the basis of these core characteristics. This can be a delicate balancing act, but if the primary purpose is to attack a protected group, the content crosses the line.

4. Personal and Confidential Information

Do not distribute other people’s personal and confidential information, such as credit card numbers, confidential national ID numbers, or account passwords, without their permission.

5. Account Hijacking

Do not access another user’s account without their permission. Do not use our products for phishing scams.

6. Child Exploitation

Do not upload or share content that exploits or abuses children. This includes all child sexual abuse imagery (even cartoon images) and all content that presents children in a sexual manner. We will remove such content and take appropriate action, which includes account disable and reporting to the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children (NCMEC) and law enforcement.

If you find any content that you think exploits children in this manner, do not +1, reshare or comment on such content, even if your intent is to bring it to Google's attention. Instead, flag the content through the 'Report Abuse' link. If you find content elsewhere on the internet, please contact NCMEC directly.

7. Spam

Do not spam, including sending unwanted promotional or commercial content, or unwanted or mass solicitation.

Do not aggressively add people to your circles.

8. Ranking Manipulation

Do not manipulate ranking or relevancy using techniques like repetitive or misleading keywords or metadata.

9. Sexually Explicit Material

Do not distribute content that contains nudity, graphic sex acts, or sexually explicit material. Do not drive traffic to commercial pornography sites.

Your Profile Picture cannot include mature or offensive content. For example, do not use a photo that is a close-up of a person's buttocks or cleavage.

10. Harassment and Bullying

Do not harass or bully others. Anyone using Google+ to harass or bully may have the offending content removed or be permanently banned from the site. Online harassment is also illegal in many places and can have serious offline consequences.

11. Violence

Do not distribute depictions of graphic or gratuitous violence.

12. Impersonation or Deceptive Behavior

Do not use our products to impersonate.

13. Regulated Goods and Services

Google+ is a place to discuss many topics, but not every topic is appropriate for all ages or in all countries. Because the promotion of certain products and services is heavily regulated, we have created tools to help you target your content to users of the appropriate ages in the right markets.

If your content promotes regulated goods and services, including alcohol, gambling, pharmaceuticals, tobacco, fireworks, weapons, or health/medical devices, you are responsible for applying the appropriate age and geographical restrictions for that content. If we receive a complaint that such content is targeting audiences in violation of applicable laws and regulations, we may remove or restrict the offending content or account.

With the appropriate age and geographical restrictions in place, we allow discussion and promotion of these goods, but we do not allow the facilitation of the sale of the products listed above.

Learn more

14. Contests and Promotions

Do not run contests, sweepstakes, or other such promotions directly on Google+, except by pre-approved means. For additional details about this policy, visit the Contests and Promotions Policy page.

About our Policies and Terms

These policies apply generally to the content you post on our Services. Some Services have their own separate policies that can be found within those Services and apply to your use of them. All Services are governed by their applicable terms of service.

Reporting Potential Issues

If you encounter content or a user that you believe violates the above policies, please report it to us using the “Report Abuse” link (or similarly named link). Learn more about reporting abuse.

Google

Help

Delete or restore a Google Account

Deleting your Google Account will affect all products associated with that account. For example, if you use Gmail with your account, you'll no longer be able to access that email. You'll also be *unable to reuse your Gmail username*. Before deleting your account, review the data and products associated with your account on the Google Dashboard.

Delete a Google Account

1. Sign in on the Google Accounts homepage. If you forgot your password, you can reset it.
2. Click Data tools at the top.
3. In the Data tools box, click Delete account and data. If you don't see this link near the bottom of the page, your account may have been created through an organization or company which requires different steps for deletion.
4. Confirm your account deletion. To do so, you'll need to select these two options:

    - "Yes, I want to delete my account."
    - "Yes, I acknowledge that I am still responsible for any charges incurred due to any pending financial transaction and I understand that under certain circumstances my earnings won't be paid out."

    You can safely select the latter option if you haven't used any of Google's paid products, such as AdWords and Wallet, or if you have no pending financial transactions related to these products.

Delete your Google+ profile information

If you want to keep your Google Account but only delete your public profile, you can follow these steps to delete your Google+ profile.

Restore a Google Account

Having a hard time recovering your account? If you use another email provider like Hotmail or Yahoo as the username for your Google Account, make sure you didn't create another Google Account using that same email address. Two accounts with the same username can't exist at the same time, so you'll need to change the username on the new account first.

If you accidentally deleted your Google Account, you have a short amount of time to try and recover it:

1. Go to our password assistance page.
2. Select "I'm having other problems signing in."
3. Follow the steps until you see a link to verify your identity.
4. Click the link to fill out our form.

Data tools

Delete or restore a Google Account

Download your data: FAQ

View account activity in the Google Dashboard

About Inactive Account Manager

How helpful is this article:

- Not at all helpful
- Not very helpful
- Somewhat helpful
- Very helpful
- Extremely helpful

778

©2014 Google - Privacy Policy - Terms of Service

English

Download your data: FAQ

Why is it important that I have access to this data?
It's important that you can access your Google data when you want it, where you want it - whether is it to import it into another service or just create your own copy for your archives.

People usually don't look to see if they can get their data out of a product until they decide that they want to leave. For this reason, we always encourage you to ask these three questions before starting to use a product that will store your data:

- Can I get my data out in an open, interoperable, portable format?
- How much is it going to cost to get my data out?
- How much of my time is it going to take to get my data out?

The ideal answers to these questions are:

- Yes.
- Nothing more than I'm already paying.
- As little as possible.

There shouldn't be an additional charge to export your data. Beyond that, if it takes you weeks to get your data, it's almost as bad as not being able to get your data out at all.

What is this? How does it work?
From your account settings you can quickly and easily download data that you created in (or imported into) a number of Google products. Data is provided in a variety of open, portable formats so you can easily import the data into other internet services. For example, we export your contacts in the vCard format, which is supported by most popular email programs including Apple Mail and Microsoft Outlook.

Why does it take so long to create an archive?
The time it takes to create an archive depends on a number of factors, such as how much data you have stored in the service you are taking your data from. Our service will work on creating your archive as quickly as possible, and will send you an email when your archive is complete so you can start to download it.

Why was my archive broken into multiple zip files?
Zip files have a size limit of 2GB, so archives that are larger than 2GB are split into multiple .zip files. Selecting the .tgz or .tbz format for your archive will increase the size limit to 50GB, so it is much less likely that your archive will be split. Note that special software may be required to unpack a .tgz or .tbz archive.

Why do my archives expire?
After a certain amount of time it probably makes more sense to create a new archive with your most recent data than to download an old archive. This utility is not meant to be a storage facility, just a means to access your data, so we only keep the archive as long as necessary to allow you to retrieve it. Having your archive expire does not mean that data has expired however, and you won't experience any change in using Google services as a result of your archive expiring.

My archive hasn't expired, but I can't download it. Why?
To prevent abuse we only allow the same archive to be downloaded 5 times.

Why can't I create an unlimited number of archives in one day?
This service is designed for occasional use to retrieve a copy of your data from Google--typically for purposes of having a backup of your data or to import it into another service. To ensure that this resource-intensive process is always available for our users, we limit the number of archives a single user can create in a 24-hour period.

What formats are used for my exported data?
When possible, we use open formats for your data that are supported by similar non-Google services. Learn about the types of formats for exported data.

Which format should I choose for my data?
Deciding what format you should choose depends on the service, type of data, and your intended use of the data. We have selected default file types that we believe are the most useful and portable, but we often provide additional options. Learn about the types of files we offer and which might be most useful to you.

When will data from Google products not listed here be available to download?
We're doing our best to add products as quickly as we can, but even if a product's data isn't available through this service, there is usually a way to get your data. If you're looking for a particular service, let us know.

Why do I have to enter my password again when I try to download my archive?
The security of your data is incredibly important, so when you create an archive, we want to make absolutely certain that you are the person downloading your data. To ensure this we ask you to re-authenticate your Google credentials if you haven't recently. We understand that this may be inconvenient, but it's important to take extra precautions when it comes to your data.

If you have 2-step verification enabled on your account, you may also be asked for an additional verification code that we'll send to your phone.

I just tried to create an archive and it didn't work. What do I do now?
First, we're sorry for the inconvenience. Please try creating the archive again and, if the problem persists, let us know and we'll look into it.

What are HTML microformats?
Microformats are pieces of additional information embedded in HTML documents to help a machine understand the type of information present in the file. Most of the HTML files in your archive will have microformat information embedded to make it easier for a machine to parse the stored information. This information has no impact on the way the file will look when viewed in a web browser.

Read more about microformats.

How do I preserve my Gmail labels if I am exporting my mail?
When you export your mail from Gmail, each message's labels are preserved in a special X-Gmail-Labels header, in CSV format. While no mail client recognizes this header now, most mail clients allow for extensions to be written that could make use of this data.

I'm a Google Apps customer. What are my options to export my organization's data?
See Migrate data away from Google Apps for options on how to migrate your organization's email, calendars, documents, and sites, including Google APIs you can use.

Managing and using Google products

Make Google my homepage
Gmail
Google Dashboard
Search History
Moving product data
Merging accounts
Download your data: FAQ
Google Storage
How Google Alerts work

How helpful is this article:

- Not at all helpful
- Not very helpful
- Somewhat helpful
- Very helpful
- Extremely helpful

6.2k

©2014 Google - Privacy Policy - Terms of Service

English

Google

Help

Using an alternate email address to sign in to Gmail

Wukpi#cp#cnvgtpcvg#go ckk#cfftguu#vq#ukip#p#vq#Jo ckn

You can use one of your alternate email addresses to sign in to Gmail.

If you want Gmail with your account, just visit the Gmail homepage and click **Create an account** link under the sign-in box.

To add Gmail to your existing account, be sure to click **If you already have a Google Account, you can sign in here**, and follow the instructions to add the product to your account.

Gmail

Recovering a deleted username

Adding Gmail

Using an alternate email address to sign in to Gmail

Your last activity

The username I want is not available

How helpful is this article:

- Not at all helpful
- Not very helpful
- Somewhat helpful
- Very helpful
- Extremely helpful

g+1 558

©2014 Google - Privacy Policy - Terms of Service

ggl:20

Google

Help

Sign in to your Google Account with another email address

Ukip#p#vq#{qwt#Jqqirg#Deeqwpv#ykvj#cpqvjgt#go ck#cfftguu

When you create a Google Account, you'll automatically get a Gmail address with it. But if you'd rather use another email address to sign in, you can link a non-Gmail email address to the account, and use it to sign in, recover your password, get notifications and more.

Email address requirements

Ho ck#cfftguu#tgswktgo gpvu

- You can't use a Gmail address.
- You can't use an email address that's already linked to another Google Account.
- Remember to use your Google Account password when signing in using this email address.

Add an alternate email address

Dff#cp#cnvgtpcvg#go ck#cfftguu

1. Sign in to your Google Account .
2. At the top, click **Security**.
3. In the Recovery & alerts box, click **Edit** or **Add** next to Recovery email.
4. Click **Add alternate email address**.
5. Click **Save**.

We'll send an email with a verification link to your alternate email address. You'll need to click the link before you can begin signing in to your account with the alternate address.

Can't find our verification message? Read our troubleshooting tips .

People might see your Gmail address instead of your alternate email address

Rgqrng#o kjv#ugg#{qwt#Jo ck#cfftguu#kpuvgcf#qh#{qwt#cnvgtpcvg#go ck#cfftguu

In some cases, when people share things with your alternate email address, they'll see your primary Google Account email address (Gmail) address listed instead:

- **Google Docs:** when someone shares content, such as a document, with your alternate email address, your Gmail address will show instead of the alternate address.
- **Google Sites:** when someone shares a site with your alternate email address, your Gmail address will show instead of your alternate address.

ggl:21

- **Calendar:** When you respond to invitations forwarded from your alternate address , the event organizer will see the responses as coming from your Gmail address.

Related articles

How to remove alternate email addresses

Alternate email addresses

Sign in to your Google Account with another email address

Removing addresses from your account

How helpful is this article:

- Not at all helpful
- Not very helpful
- Somewhat helpful
- Very helpful
- Extremely helpful

g+1 7n

©2014 Google - Privacy Policy - Terms of Service

English

ggl:22

Google

Help

View account activity in the Google Dashboard

Xkgy#ceeqwpv#cevkxkv{#p#vjg#Uqqing#Gcujdqctf

You can see information about how you've used Google's products by visiting the Google Dashboard . You can also get to the settings of most Google products you use from there. And if you think someone may have gained access to your account, you can use the Google Dashboard to check for suspicious account activity.

Review account activity

Tgxkgy#ceeqwpv#cevkxkv{

You can see an overview of when you last used a product and what you did with it by clicking on that product's name in the dashboard. A section will expand to show your most recent activity on the product, such as the last email you read in the Gmail section or the last search you did in the Search History section.

Some products will also include a summary of how you've used that product over the last 28 days. For example, if you use Calendar, you can see who you've most met over the last four weeks. 28 day account activity is available for the following products:

- Account
- Calendar
- Search History
- YouTube

Edit settings for a product

Hfkv#ugvvkpiu#qt#c#rtqfwev

The dashboard provides links to pages where you can manage the settings for a product. For example, you can delete your Search History, or choose not to store your chat history in Gmail. To change the settings for a product:

1. Go to the Google Dashboard .
2. Click the name of the product whose settings you'd like to edit.
3. You'll see links in the upper right hand corner of the product's section to manage your settings.
4. Clicking a link will bring you directly to a page in that product where you can see more details and edit settings. For example, if you'd like to clear your recent searches, click

ggl:23

the “Remove Search History items” link in the upper right hand corner of the “Search History” section.

Your Google Dashboard focuses on the most popular products that you use when you're signed in to your Google Account. It only shows data that you generate or that Google records that's specifically associated with your Google Account. You can learn more about the other types of data Google records that aren't listed on the Dashboard.

Check for suspicious account activity

Fjgem#hqt#uwurkekqwu#ceeqwpv#cevkxkv{

To help protect your Google Account, we recommend you review your Recent Activity to make sure you remember taking the actions listed. You can also check parts of your dashboard for signs of suspicious activity like:

- Access from an unusual geographic location
- Access from a computer, device, or browser that you do not use
- A sudden and dramatic increase in the number of emails sent

If you notice anything suspicious and you still have access to your account, follow the steps to secure your account .

If you don't have access to your account, visit the Google Account recovery form.

Sign up for a monthly reminder

Ukip#wr#hqt#c#b qpvjn{#tgo kpfgt

You can sign up to receive a monthly email reminder to visit your dashboard:

1. Sign in to your account at accounts.google.com .
2. Click **Data tools** at the top of your page.
3. In the Data tools box, click the “View Account Data” link to the right of Dashboard.
4. Re-enter your password if asked.
5. Check the box at the top of the page to “Send me monthly reminders to check my account activity.”

ggl:24

Sponsored



Michelin USA
Get Prepared For Snow with Michelin® Winter Tires

Failure Notice

MAILER-DAEMON@yahoo.com Today at 9:01 AM
To Me

Sorry, we were unable to deliver your message to the following address.

<dr.richard.cordero.esq@gmail.com>:
Remote host said:
550 5.2.1 The email account that you tried to reach is disabled. q4si22082529qci
[RCPT_TO]

--- Below this line is a copy of the message.

Received: from [66.196.81.172] by nm24.bullet.mail.bf1.yahoo.com with NNFMP; 21
Received: from [98.139.215.253] by tm18.bullet.mail.bf1.yahoo.com with NNFMP; 21
Received: from [127.0.0.1] by omp1066.mail.bf1.yahoo.com with NNFMP; 21 Oct 2014
X-Yahoo-Newman-Property: ymail-3
X-Yahoo-Newman-Id: 759384.13238.bm@omp1066.mail.bf1.yahoo.com
Received: (qmail 55594 invoked by uid 60001); 21 Oct 2014 13:01:11 -0000
DKIM-Signature: v=1; a=rsa-sha256; c=relaxed/relaxed; d=yahoo.com; s=s1024; t=14
To:Subject:To:MIME-Version:Content-Type;
b=tQAPTgfge6tiv0FYKlXYODGS+NCBStJNCqq/J2WYRw6lpTsmfSrYxXx2uaCcihwj7YJzFHAlMLX0AM
X-YMail-OSG: m2d6HNgVM1kqA_w1CtV_.2Npo8VE4OZWIXJ1CFGs4Kq1Ls8
RM.Dp27TuiXzaTI9iz4lohr32Acba.CYTGrGGOOJfcV7SdUXsIGyM5RdGFiX
xSx3rVvlWfCiEQtA9wWT2Suko7f4eNfggIUDDxVo.joMVQXrNQbHTtuVBhY_
3YzBQrZDgICdXWs6e09R7vjyQiDMzZP4TC3RSNN4VThAtKCmwZzfIjTx0Df1
eoFJDAMj2e9OaNAnMVv7PRECfH_vC8kbbjZ5DKW4sKkvlKiXtzl7ykOY_xpf
s1RlvPIAMvwHDR13NHriAxEz62sRs4wVJ_uvNr0GEUm.1GaaJ.M4UsQhtRCa
qIRuqHfTP2GFf42zZ_eEUKove1kb5XQzaymZ2FlURWsriQ6iezNwSiRU30E.
4F_81hHmvY5zyfxgaNjSPwZjUTZ_tSl8uyDWvbWE14F6ZxGWstUr7CmmZUYv
6sQ6.2FtZKWexCjbB0BVMjjnGorw7IVB4.ewBhMOPz74k92Ey51jGGllIrIW
Sbki8R2vnnZZ.MbxSYMAyPfRdDu0JB.3qEgsYnUhPKtJ4lWZGVWT7X.VbHuU
-
Received: from [108.21.54.114] by web161205.mail.bf1.yahoo.com via HTTP; Tue, 21
X-Rocket-MIMEInfo: 002.001,dGVzdCBzZW50IGZyb20gY29yZGVyb3JpY0B5YWhvby5jb20KATABA
X-Mailer: YahooMailWebService/0.8.203.733
Message-ID: <1413896471.55043.YahooMailNeo@web161205.mail.bf1.yahoo.com>
Date: Tue, 21 Oct 2014 06:01:11 -0700
From: "Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq." <corderoric@yahoo.com>
Reply-To: "Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq." <Dr.Richard.Cordero.Esq@gmail.com>
Subject: test Tue, 21oct14, 9:00 a.m.
To: "dr.richard.cordero.esq@verizon.net" <dr.richard.cordero.esq@verizon.net>,
"riccordero@verizon.net" <riccordero@verizon.net>,
Richard Cordero <dr.richard.cordero.esq@gmail.com>,
"DrCordero-V@verizon.net" <DrCordero-V@verizon.net>,
"corderoric@verizon.net" <corderoric@verizon.net>,
"Corderor.ric@hotmail.com" <Corderor.ric@hotmail.com>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: multipart/alternative; boundary="537826103-82458742-1413896471=:55

--537826103-82458742-1413896471=:55043
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii

test sent from corderoric@yahoo.com

--537826103-82458742-1413896471=:55043
Content-Type: text/html; charset=us-ascii

<html><body><div style="color:#000; background-color:#fff; font-family:verdana,
corderoric@yahoo.com </body></html>
--537826103-82458742-1413896471=:55043--

Reply, **Reply All** or **Forward** | **More**

Click to reply all

Tue, 21oct14, to
https://support.google.com/accounts/contact/disabled2?p=&authuser=0

RE: [0-5105000005046]
Dear G Officer,
My account was disabled. Neither the notice of disablement nor the one you sent to corderoric@yahoo.com states the reason therefor. I have used this account for years the same way. Now G disables it without giving me any warning or letting me retrieve my stored or yet to be read email or stating in what way I may be at fault or giving me any opportunity to modify the use of my account.
You are an employee of G. But you are also a person, hopefully a principled one. You may have heard and recognize the wisdom of the Golden Rule: Treat others the way you would like them to treat you.
How would like to come to work one morning only to find that NSA has cut G off from the Internet and simply refers you to the Criminal Code at 18 USC for you to guess what you did wrong?
I ask that G let me know what I did wrong & give me the opportunity to fix it.
See https://drive.google.com/file/d/0Bx26luEuzfjgc1hiZXctZjdLQlE/edit?usp=sharing
>ol:101§B
Dr. Cordero

4 Compose

Inbox (964)
Drafts (32)
Sent
Spam (113)
Trash (9)
Folders (2745)
Recent

Sponsored



Capital One ShareBuilder
Invest Online for Just $6.95

Delete Move Spam More Collapse All

[0-5105000005046] dr.richard.cordero.esq@gmail.com(2)

accounts-support@google.com Dear Google user, Your account was d Today at 6:50 AM

accounts-support@google.com Today at 8:22 AM
To Me

Google accounts

Dear Google user,
Thank you for reaching out about your difficulties accessing your Google account.
We've looked into your request and we've found that there is already a pending appeal for your account. Please wait for the result of your current appeal. Thanks for your patience!
Sincerely,
The Google Accounts Team

This email can't receive replies. For more information, visit the Google Accounts Help Center.

You received this message because someone provided this as the contact email address for an appeal. If you did not submit an appeal, you may disregard this message.
© 2013 Google Inc., 1600 Amphitheatre Parkway, Mountain View, CA 94043, USA

Reply, **Reply All** or **Forward** | **More**

Click to reply all

Send

2014 Credit Card Offers

Credit Card Companies Now Offering 0% APR for 18 Months



CLICK HERE

CompareCards.com

Fri, 24oct14 to Google Accounts, accounts-support@google.com
RE: [0-5105000005046] dr.richard.cordero.esq@gmail.com

Dear G Officer,
My account was disabled Oct. 20. I appealed, to no avail. My G Drive folder has been disabled too. I posted there my study Exposing Federal Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Riskless Wrongdoing, now at http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL/DrRCordero-Honest_Jud_Advocates.pdf. See page ol:101, where I ask: To what extent do federal judges abuse their IT network and expertise, either alone or with the quid pro quo assistance of NSA, whose secret requests for secret surveillance orders are rubberstamped by the judges, to interfere with the communications –which is a federal crime- of critics of judges' wrongdoing? You can render a greater service than Snowden if you revealed that judges, who are supposed to uphold the law, break it to cover up their wrongdoing, e.g., Supreme Court Justice Sotomayor's concealment of assets, suspected by NY Times, Washington Post & Politico, id. page jur:65. When will my appeal be determined?
Dr. R. Cordero

Google

Help

Thanks for contacting our Google Accounts team. We'll review your report, and will contact you only if we have additional information to share.

We appreciate your taking the time to contact us.

780

©2014 Google - Privacy Policy - Terms of Service

en

https://bay182.mail.live.com/?pa Microsoft C... Outlook.com - dr.richard.c...

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Convert Select

Infos, news & actualités - ... Tatort - ARD Das Erste Das Erste Mediathek - Vid... Get more Add-ons Actualités, info, news en d...

Page Safety Tools

Outlook.com Send Insert Save draft Options Cancel Dr. Richard Cordero Esq.

Please verify your account. We've noticed some unusual activity in your Outlook.com account. To help protect you, we've temporarily blocked your account. Verify Close

To Cc Bcc

LINDA

Dear Advocates of Honest Judiciaries,

Kindly find below an article that answers the question whether judges can be sued in spite of the doctrine of judicial immunity.

As noted before, Google disabled my email account Dr.Richard.Cordero.Esq at gmail.com; and neither Google nor Dropbox allows the downloading of the file containing both the article and the rest of my study of the Federal Judiciary titled, Exposing Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Riskless Wrongdoing; Pioneering the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting.

Since other companies may follow suit, I have listed in the article several email addresses to communicate with me as well as several links to download the file.

If you sent me emails to my gmail address in the last three weeks, kindly resend them to my other addresses.

I encourage you to implement the strategy proposed below to expose judges' wrongdoing and bring about judicial reform. The implementation can take advantage of the impending start of the campaign for the primaries, which offers us the opportunity to induce

ggl:30

© 2014 Microsoft Terms Privacy & cookies Developers English (United States)

https://bay182.mail.live.com/ol/# 95%

Windows

Account temporarily blocked

If you tried to sign in to your account and received a message that it's temporarily blocked, it's because activity associated with your account might violate our Terms of Use. We know that having your account blocked can be frustrating, and we apologize for the inconvenience, but it's an important tool to help us protect all our customers, including you.

To contact support and receive updates from them, you'll need to sign in to a valid Microsoft account other than the one that's blocked. A valid Microsoft account would include any accounts for services like Windows Phone, Xbox LIVE, OneDrive, or Outlook.com. If you don't have another Microsoft account, you can **create a temporary account**.

After you sign in, you can contact support by entering some info into an online form. When we receive your info, the system will send you an email with a ticket tracking number. A Microsoft customer service representative will contact you via email within 24 hours, either with instructions on how to unblock your account, or requesting further info. You'll get further emails with updates until your account is unblocked.

Contact support

Was this page helpful?

Yes Somewhat No

Share this page

Like us on Facebook



Other Microsoft sites

Info for

Popular downloads

Frequent searches

Latest info

Products

Support

Hello from Seattle.

United States of America

Disclaimers

Terms of Use

Trademarks

Privacy & Cookies

Site Map

Microsoft

© 2015 Microsoft

ggl:32

OneDrive

Dr. Richard Cordero Esq.

Your account is currently unavailable

Your OneDrive or Profile might be temporarily blocked because it has been experiencing an unusually large volume of traffic. In this case, the block will be removed after 24 hours.

It might also have been taken offline for suspicious activity or a violation of the Microsoft Services Agreement or code of conduct. If you believe this is not the case, request a review of the problem by contacting customer support. However, if customer support finds content which is in violation, then you'll need to remove all violating content within 48 hours or your account will be shut down.

© 2015 Microsoft Terms Privacy & cookies Developers Report abuse English (United States)

23 Mar 15

EmblemHealth®

55 Water Street, New York, New York 10041-8190

Important Plan Information

March 17, 2015

RICHARD CORDERO
2167 BRUCKNER BLVD
BRONX , NY 10472-6500

502

Dear Richard Cordero :

We have not been able to reach you by email and want you to know that you have new messages in your Message Center Inbox at **emblemhealth.com**. Unfortunately, our emails to you were returned as undeliverable. We don't want you to miss anything, so please update your email address by following these instructions:

1. Log in to your account at www.emblemhealth.com.
2. Click on "Update" in the "Personal Information" box.
3. Click on "Update" under "Communication Preferences" and enter your new email.
4. Click "Submit."

To view your online messages, log in and then click on the link to "Message Center" under "Tools that Help You" in the middle of the screen.



The messages we send to you will arrive in your email with a link to our website to log in to your secure message center.

To make sure that important messages about your health plan continue to be delivered to your inbox, please take a moment to add **ecommunications@emblemhealthecommunications.com** to your address book.

Need help updating your email address? Call us at the Customer Service number on the back of your member ID card and we'll help you.

Thank you for going green.

Sincerely,

Suzanne Ronner

Suzanne Ronner
Vice President, Customer Experience

ggl:34

Group Health Incorporated (GHI), HIP Health Plan of New York (HIP), HIP Insurance Company of New York and EmblemHealth Services Company, LLC are EmblemHealth companies. EmblemHealth Services Company, LLC provides administrative services to the EmblemHealth companies.

Blank

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris

Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org

2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. +1(718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

January 10, 2015

Exposing Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Riskless Wrongdoing

Pioneering the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting

Journalists, politicians, and advocates of honest judiciaries thinking strategically have an interest in making a pioneering public presentation of the evidence herein. It is based on official documents revealing judges' unaccountability and motive, means, and opportunity risklessly to do wrong by denying due process, depriving people of their rights, and corrupting the rule of law. Judges' wrongdoing is so pervasive as to constitute their institutionalized modus operandi. Showing that it is so can launch a Watergate-like generalized media investigation of who knew what and when. Its findings can so outrage the people as to cause them to **1)** demand more information, providing a market incentive for further developing the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting; **2)** support a multidisciplinary academic and business venture that advocates judicial reform; and **3)** force the investigation of judges by Congress, DoJ-FBI, and their state counterparts. The authorities can make even more outrageous findings on the strength of their subpoena, search, contempt, and penal powers and during nationally televised public hearings. Confronted with such exacerbated outrage, politicians will find it in their self-interest to legislate reform implemented with the assistance of citizen boards of judicial accountability and discipline that

ENSURES THE ADMINISTRATION TO *WE THE PEOPLE* OF EQUAL JUSTICE UNDER LAW

1. Executive summary ..... ToC:xviii
2. Politicians and their staff
    c. Electoral interest in becoming The Champion of Justice ..... xxvii, xliv§D
    d. Key points for their public presentation of evidence of judges' wrongdoing..... xvii
    e. *To trigger history!* The most enduring and substantial legacy 1
3. Journalists
    a. The problem, objective, and strategy ..... xix, xlv§§E-I
    b. Breaking the news at a multimedia presentation ..... xxxii, 97§1
    c. Setting off a Watergate-like generalized media investigation .....xviii, xlviii, 100§3
    d. Outline of the investigation.....xxxii§B; 102§4
4. The people
    e. Making their point at political meetings and handouts for doing it.....xxiv, xxvi, xlviii
    f. Novel strategy for pro ses and the other judicial wrongdoing victims .....xxix, xxxix, xliii
5. Objective evidence of judges' wrongdoing
    g. Statistical evidence; further research .....21§A; 131§b
    h. Forms of wrongdoing..... 5§3, 88§a-d
    i. The story: From concealment of assets to P. Obama, J. Sotomayor & the SCt.....xxxv, 65
6. Academic and business venture 119
    j. Offer to present the investigation and the venture.....171; dcc:7
    k. The *DeLano* Case Course, with week to week classwork Syllabus dcc:1, 23

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England **Judicial Discipline Reform** **2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506**
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School **tel. +1(718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq**
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org **Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net**

November 8, 2012

Dear Journalists, Politicians, and Advocates of honest judiciaries,

All presidential nominee candidates courageously criticized federal judges for being "activist"[ia,b] or Justice Sotomayor, P. Obama's first justiceship nominee, for being "liberal"[ic]. Those are subjective notions describing matters of opinion; as such, they resonate only with some people. This is a proposal, supported by my professional research[ii] on, and litigation experience in, the Federal Judiciary[109b,114c], for that criticism of federal judges, including J. Sotomayor[69], to be based on their wrongdoing[iii], which is a matter of objective evidence of their disregard of their duties(88§§a-d) and infraction of laws applicable to them too[213]; so it can outrage everybody.

Indeed, federal judges engage in wrongdoing because they are held by their peers, Congress, and the media unaccountable(21§A). As a result, their wrongdoing is riskless. This makes it irresistible for them to grab wrongfully material, professional, and social benefits. The analysis of the official statistics shows it: In the 225 years since the creation of the Federal Judiciary in 1789, only 8 federal judges[13] have been impeached and removed[14]. The Judiciary has allowed its chief circuit judges to dismiss systematically 99.82% of the complaints filed[18a] against judges in the 1oct96-30sep08 12-year period[19a-c]. In that period, its judicial councils –the circuits[22a] all-judge disciplinary bodies– denied up to 100% of the petitions to review those dismissals(24§b), as did the 2nd Circuit's council[19d], of which Then-Judge Sotomayor was a member[20]. Up to 9 of every 10 appeals are disposed of ad-hoc[29] through no-reason summary orders[66a] or opinions so "perfunctory"[68] that they are neither published nor precedential[70], mere fiats of raw judicial power. Judges abuse their <u>means</u>, unaccountable power, to pursue the most corruptive <u>motive</u>: *money!* Just in the bankruptcies filed by consumers in CY10, bankruptcy judges ruled on $373bl.[31] Money is what drives[30] the concealment of assets in *DeLano*[109], a consumer bankrupt-cy appeal presided over by Then-Judge Sotomayor(66§2). She engaged in such concealment as part of a routine practice that has developed into a judge-run bankruptcy fraud scheme[60]. In fact, even the liberal papers *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico suspected her of concealing assets of hers[107a] despite her duty to disclose[107b,d], which pointed to evasion of taxes[107c] or concealment of the assets' illicit source. Yet, the President nominated her as he had for cabinet positions other known tax cheats[¶137]. While 1.5ml. bankruptcies are filed annually[34], only .23% are reviewed by district courts and fewer than .08% by circuit courts[33]. Their unreviewability provides the <u>opportunity</u> for riskless wrongdoing(86§4) since nobody will hold judges accountable.

But you can by contributing to the exposure of **1)** the conditions that have allowed wrongdoing to become the Judiciary's institutionalized modus operandi(49§4) and **2)** the need for the justices who earlier as judges engaged in[109b§X], or tolerated their peers'[144d], wrongdoing to keep doing so to protect them and themselves[89]. Your exposé at a public presentation(97§1) need only provide enough evidence thereof in the *DeLano*-J. Sotomayor-P. Obama story(xxxv) for journalists, in quest of a name-making scoop, and others to be sent on a Watergate-like(4¶¶10-3) generalized media investigation(100§3) that asks: What did the President(77§5) and the justices[23b] and judges know(71§4) about J. Sotomayor's concealment of assets(65§1) and tax evasion[107c] and other judges'[213] wrongdoing and when(75§d) did they know it? Their revelations of how judges wrongfully benefit while harming millions of new parties annually(7¶22) can outrage everybody; cause one or more justices to resign, as Justice Abe Fortas had to in 1969[¶211]; and force the authorities to investigate federal and state judiciaries. A business and academic venture(119§E) can channel their outrage toward advocacy of judicial accountability reform. Thus, I respectfully request an invitation to present to you and your colleagues(171§F) the evidence of judges' wrongdoing through which you can become the People's Champion of Justice[164].

Sincerely, s/Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Correcting Links Broken at the End of a Line

If a link returns an error message, e.g. "No page found", or otherwise fails to download the reference, (i) copy and paste it in the address bar of your browser and eliminate any blank space, which may be represented by %20, and then click the go button or press enter; or (ii) choose the Hand tool from the menu bar >rest it over the link> right click> from the dropdown menu choose either "Open Weblink in Browser" or "Open Weblink as New Document".

---

[i] **a)** Republicans Turn Judicial Power Into a Campaign Issue; by Adam Liptak and Michael D. Shear, *The New York Times*, 23oct11; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/Rep_candidates_fed_judges_12.pdf; **b)** Dems Hit Romney for Going After Sotomayor in Ads; TPM (5mar12); Hispanic leaders condemn Romney for criticizing Sotomayor in ad, by Griselda Nevarez. VOXXI (29feb12); National Institute for Latino Policy; 5mar12; id; **c)** CBS "Face the Nation" Host Bob Schieffer interviews Speaker Newt Gingrich on "activist judges"; 18dec11; id. See [296] and jur:171¶371.

[ii] This proposal is based, not on secondary sources, i.e., other authors' opinions, but rather on official statistics and statements found through original research and analyzed by Dr. Cordero:

a) official statistics of the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, http://www.uscourts.gov/Statistics.aspx, and of individual courts, e.g., http://www.ca2.uscourts.gov/;

b) official reports on the federal courts, http://www.supremecourt.gov/publicinfo/year-end/year-endreports.aspx and http://www.uscourts.gov/Statistics/JudicialBusiness.aspx; and reports of individual courts, e.g., http://www.ca2.uscourts.gov/annualreports.htm;

c) official reports on the proceedings of judicial bodies, e.g., http://www.uscourts.gov/FederalCourts/JudicialConference/Proceedings.aspx

d) documents publicly filed with the courts, http://www.pacer.uscourts.gov/index.html;

e) rulings, decisions, and opinions of judges available in print and online through the courts' websites, http://www.uscourts.gov/court_locator.aspx, and through official court reporters, e.g. West Publishing, http://web2.westlaw.com/signon/default.wl?bhcp=1&fn=%5Ftop&newdoor=true&rs=WLW11%2E10&vr=2%2E0; and unofficial aggregators of official court materials, e.g., http://www.findlaw.com/ and https://www.fastcase.com/;

f) judges' speeches, e.g., http://www.supremecourt.gov/publicinfo/speeches/speeches.aspx;

g) official news releases and articles in the official newsletter of the federal courts, http://www.uscourts.gov/News/InsideTheJudiciary.aspx;

h) other materials, http://www.uscourts.gov/FederalCourts/PublicationsAndReports.aspx;

i) federal laws and rules of judicial procedure, http://uscode.house.gov/;

j) reports providing the evidentiary justification for the need, purpose, and intent of legislative bills, http://www.senate.gov/pagelayout/legislative/g_three_sections_with_teasers/legislative_home.htm and http://clerk.house.gov/floorsummary/floor.aspx

k) statements of members of Congress on their websites, http://www.house.gov/representatives/ and http://www.senate.gov/general/contact_information/senators_cfm.cfm;

l) reports of the U.S. Govt. Accountability Office, http://www.gao.gov/browse/date/week.

Most of these materials have been downloaded, converted to pdf's, enhanced with links to the originals and navigational bookmarks, and posted to http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org to ensure that they are always available no matter what happens to the originals. Cf. this note on the Administrative Office's website: "Page Not Found. Sorry, the page you requested could not be found at this address. We've recently made updates to our site, and this page may have been moved or renamed"; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/AO_Page_Not_Found_5nov11.pdf.

[iii] Judges' wrongdoing is pervasive(xxxix§a); their unaccountability & coordination among themselves and with bankruptcy[33] & legal systems insiders[169] makes it riskless, irresistible. They:

© 2012 Richard Cordero. All rights reserved.

a) systematically dismiss complaints against them, which are not public record, preventing complaint analysis to detect patterns of wrongdoing and habitual wrongdoing judges;(jur:24§b)

b) fail to report gifts from, and participation in seminars paid by, parties before them;[272]

c) routinely deny motions to recuse themselves[272] due to, e.g., conflict of interests by holding shares in, or sitting on a board of, one of the parties, fundraising for promoters of an ideology, despite violating thereby the requirement to "avoid even the appearance of impropriety"[123a];

d) hold meetings with parties in chambers without a court reporter so that no transcript of the discussion is available to challenge the judge's expression of bias or coercion on any party;

e) seal records to prevent challenges to the judge's approval of the abuse of a party by another with dominant position or of an agreement that is illicit or contrary to public policy;

f) prohibit electronic devices, e.g. cameras & camcorders, in the courthouse, even tape recorders in the courtroom, to prevent parties from filming the judges' interaction with parties or the making their own records to prove that court proceedings transcripts were doctored;

g) get rid of 9 out of 10 cases through either reasonless, meaningless summary orders or decisions so perfunctory that the judges mark them "not for publication" and "not precedential"; both are all but unreviewable ad hoc fiats of raw judicial power serving as vehicles for arbitrariness and means for implementing a policy of docket clearing through expediency without an effort to administer justice on the facts of each case and the law applicable to them[66b];

h) in pursuit of that expediency policy, overwhelmingly affirm the decisions of their lower court colleagues, for rubberstamping an affirmance is decidedly easier than explaining a reversal and the way to avoid the same prejudicial error on remand[69] >¶¶1-3;

i) systematically deny petitions for en banc review by the whole court of each other's decisions, thus assuring reciprocal deference and the continued force of their decisions regardless of how wrong or wrongful they are(jur:45§2);

j) hold their policy-making, administrative, adjudicative, and disciplinary meetings behind closed doors, thus protecting their unaccountability and providing themselves with the opportunity to use secrecy as a means to engage in coordinated wrongdoing(jur:27§e; xxxix;

k) do not publish comments on court rules proposed by courts, thus cloaking in secrecy judges' comments, which fosters and conceals wrongful motives and coordination, and turning the request for public comments into a pro forma exercise that allows even overwhelming opposition to be kept undisclosed and disregarded without public protest ¶355e;

l) never hold press conferences, thus escaping the scrutiny of journalists and that of the public, since federal judges do not have to run in judicial elections[29](cf. jur:97§1; dcc:11) and

m) file pro forma financial disclosure reports[213b] with the Judicial Conference[91] Committee on Financial Disclosure, composed of report-filing peer judges assisted by Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts[10] members, who are their appointees and serve at their will(31§(a)).

[iv] The rewards for pioneering JUDICIAL UNACCOUNTABILITY REPORTING AND REFORM ADVOCACY(1643§d) will be many, commensurable with the risk involved and the courage, leadership, and originality needed. One comes to mind: Time Magazine's person of the year. Last year's was The Protester, portrayed on the cover by the head and face of a person wrapped in a turban in Arab-like fashion. Who has a better chance of being the next Time's person of the year, a politician or journalist with his pen clenched between his teeth and his hands over his eyes and hears as he stoops down the street past a courthouse or a person who dare investigate(102§4) judges and justices to expose their coordinated wrongdoing and mutual cover-up dependent survival(88§§ad) and thereby renders a public service to *We the People*, to the integrity of judicial process, and to democracy itself? That courageous person can be you.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris

Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org

2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

March 7, 2011

Mr. Harry Markopolos, CFA, CFE
c/o: Gaytri Kachroo, Esq.
Kachroo Legal Services
Cambridge, MA 02138

Dear Mr. Markopolos,

I came across your endorsement of A.G. Eric Schneiderman's initiative to combat government fraud[1] while I was preparing a request that he investigate evidence of involvement by judges and other legal and bankruptcy systems insiders in a bankruptcy fraud scheme[2]. I discovered that evidence as I took cases from bankruptcy to district courts, to the Court of Appeals, 2nd Circuit (CA2), and the Supreme Court[3]. The A.G. has yet to acknowledge receipt. So this is a request for you to weigh in and cause such investigation for the sake of all those affected by it.

The Federal Judiciary is entrusted with a system of self-policing.[4] Its judges abuse it by self-exempting from any discipline: In the reported 1oct96-30sep08 12 fiscal years, they dismissed without any investigation 99.82% of the 9,466 complaints filed against them.[5] Indeed, in the 222 years since that Judiciary's creation in 1789, only 8 judges have been impeached and removed[6]. With risklessness assured, they handle wrongfully the greatest corruptor: money!, at least $325.6 bl. at stake in just the non-commercial bankruptcies[7] out of the 1,473,675 bankruptcies filed in CY09[8]. The majority of non-commercial bankrupts have neither money to either hire lawyers or appeal nor knowledge of the law; they are pro se preys. Although bankruptcy cases represent on average 79% of all new cases, only 0.23% are reviewed by district courts and fewer than 0.08% by the CAs.[9] The latter appoint bankruptcy judges[10] and are biased toward their appointees, lest they indict their own appointment judgment. So judges exercise unaccountable power and immunize other insiders to take advantage of millions of bankrupts and creditors as they take their money.[11]

Judges protect the insiders, as shown by a test case, *DeLano*.[12] One of its bankrupts was a 39-year veteran of the banking industry who at filing time was and remained working for a major bank as a bankruptcy officer. This alone made his petition inherently suspicious. One of his lawyers[13] had appeared before the judge in 525 cases[14]; the trustee in 3,907[15]. The judge on his own called for an evidentiary hearing of the bankrupt's motion to disallow a claim only to deny the creditor discovery of *every single document* that he requested[16], making the hearing and the grant of the motion a sham and even more suspicious.[17] He denied even the bankrupts' bank account statements, indispensable in any bankruptcy. They would have led to the concealed assets of the officer, who declared $291,470 earned jointly with his wife in the three years preceding their filing, never mind the rest of at least $673,657 unaccounted for, and incongruously pretended that they only had $535 "in hand and on account"[18]. Then the judges of the district court and CA2[19] -including Then-Judge Sotomayor[20], presiding the 3-judge panel before whom I argued *DeLano*-, and Circuit Justice Ginsburg[21], Chief Justice Roberts[22], and the whole Court[3a] denied *every single document* requested by the creditor and needed also by them to ascertain the facts to which to apply the law. To protect an insider whose 'singing' in plea bargaining could have a domino effect,[23] they disregarded due process. How often does this happen in 2 ml. cases?[24]

You have regretted not having gone public with your evidence. I am going so after none of the authorities would listen to mine.[25] You can force them to by contacting them and journalists and conducting an investigation[26] that can take you into the Supreme Court and reveal the judges' modus operandi: coordinated wrongdoing. I trust this time you will be *One Who Listened and alerted the public*. Hence I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely, s/Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Endnotes(=ent.)

To easily retrieve the references below download the digital file, which has active links; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/journalists/HM/11-3-7DrRCordero-HMarkopolos.pdf

---

[1] a) http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/AG/1DrRCordero-AGESchneiderman_4feb11.pdf >AG:265/ent.11; and b)http://www.ag.ny.gov/media_center/2011/jan/jan27a_11.html

[2] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/Follow_money/How_fraud_scheme_works.pdf

[3] a) http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/DrCordero_v_TrGordon_SCt.pdf, 04-8371, SCt; b) http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/DrCordero_v_DeLano_SCt_3oct8.pdf, 08-8382, SCt

[4] 28 U.S. Code §§351-364; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/28usc351-364.pdf

[5] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/statistics&tables/judicial_misconduct_complaints.pdf >Cg:1-6. After CA2 chief judges systematically dismissed complaints against judges in the 2nd Circuit, its all-judges policy-making and disciplinary Judicial Council, headed by those chiefs, implemented its abusive policy of denying 100% of petitions to review dismissals during 96-08. Then-Judge Sotomayor supported that policy as member of CA2 and the Council. Id. >Cg:7.

[6] http://www.fjc.gov/history/home.nsf/page/judges_impeachments.html. On 30sep09, 2,132 judges and magistrates were in office; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/statistics&tables/num_jud_officers.pdf >njo:6. On 31dec8, "1 in every 31 adults were under correctional supervision"; ent.1a >AG:iii/ent.3.

[7] In CY09, federal bankruptcy judges dealt with the staggering $325.6 billion in liabilities self-reported by individual debtors in cases with predominantly consumer debt; to this figure must be added the $10s of billions in debt of predominantly commercial debtors. The judges discharged $310,329,885,000. Even a tiny percentage of this amount and of the non-discharged difference of $15,270,115,000 is a colossal amount of money, particularly because it is concentrated in the hands of only judges and a few insiders of the bankruptcy and legal systems with whom they coordinate their wrongdoing to extend the reach and profitability of the bankruptcy fraud scheme; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/statistics&tables/bkr_stats/bkr_dollar_value.pdf >dv:1.

[8] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/statistics&tables/bkr_stats/latest_bkr_filings.pdf >lbf:11

[9] Of the 57,740 cases filed in the federal courts of appeals in the year to 30sep09, only 793 or 1.4% came from the bankruptcy courts; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/statistics&tables/bkr_stats/bkr_appeals&pro-se.pdf >jc:82. These 793 represent only 0.06% of the 1,402,816 bankruptcy cases filed in that FY09; ent.8 >lbf:39. Detailed statistical analysis showing the factual unreviewability of bankruptcy cases and thus of bankruptcy judges' decisions is at http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/statistics&tables/bkr_stats/bkr_as_percent_new_cases.pdf.

[10] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/28usc151-159_bkr_judges.pdf >§152(a)(1)

[11] Federal judges' self-assured risklessness and unaccountability are mutually reinforce-ing. Both provide them an insidious incentive to engage in coordinated wrongdoing. So they:

a) systematically dismiss complaints filed against them, which are not public record, preventing complaint analysis to detect patterns of wrongdoing and habitual wrongdoing judges;

b) systematically deny motions to recuse themselves due to, for instance, conflict of interests, despite violating thereby the requirement to "avoid even the appearance of impropriety"; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/Code_Conduct_Judges_09.pdf >Canon 2;

c) get rid of 9 out of 10 cases through either non-precedential summary orders, carrying no explanation, or decisions so perfunctory that the judges themselves mark them "not for publication", both of which are all but unreviewable ad hoc fiats suitable for arbitrariness and for implementing a policy of docket clearing through expediency without an effort to administer justice on the facts of each case and the law applicable to

them; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/CA2_summary_orders_19dec6.pdf;

d) in pursuit of that expediency policy, overwhelmingly affirm the decisions of their lower court colleagues, for rubberstamping an affirmance is decidedly easier than explaining a reversal and the way to avoid the same prejudicial error on remand; id. http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/SCt_nominee/JSotomayor_v_Equal_Justice.pdf >¶¶1-3;

e) systematically deny petitions for en banc review by the whole court of each other's decisions, thus assuring reciprocal deference and the continued force of their decisions regardless of how wrong or abusive they are; cf. CA2 Judge Jose Cabranes sharply criticizing the use a summary order and an unsigned per curiam decision as well as the denial of en banc review in *Ricci v. DeStefano*, aff'd per curiam, 530 F.3d 87 (2dCir., 9 June 2008); http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/Ricci_v_DeStefano.pdf;

f) hold their policy-making, administrative, adjudicative, and disciplinary meetings behind closed doors, thus protecting their unaccountability and providing themselves with the opportunity to use secrecy as a means to engage in coordinated wrongdoing; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/Follow_money/unaccount_jud_nonjud_acts.pdf;

g) do not publish comments on court rules proposed by courts, thus cloaking in secrecy judges' comments, which fosters and conceals wrongful motives and coordination, and turning the request for public comments a pro forma exercise that allows even overwhelming opposition to be kept undisclosed and disregarded without public protest;

h) never hold press conferences, thus escaping the scrutiny of journalists, not to mention that of the public, since federal judges do not have to run in judicial elections; and

i) file pro forma financial disclosure reports with the Judicial Conference of the U.S. Committee on Financial Disclosure, a committee of judges, their peers and filers of similar reports, assisted by members of the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, who are their appointees and serve at their pleasure; infra ent.20.

Judges wield enormous power over the property, liberty, and even the life of everybody, directly if they are litigants and indirectly through the effect of their interpretation of the law and precedential value of their decisions. Yet, all of the above contributes to making them the most secretive, unaccountable, and undemocratic branch of government. It enables them to disregard due process, show bias, and pursue self-interest with impunity. After all, neither can their salary be diminished, U.S. Cons., Art. III, Sec. 1, nor can they be promoted or demoted based on their performance. They have arrogated to themselves a unique status: Judges Above the Law.

[12] Ent.1a >GC:41§D

[13] The other lawyer for the officer was a partner in the law firm in which the bankruptcy judge was a partner at the time of his appointment to the bench by CA2; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/DrCordero_v_DeLano_WDNY.pdf >Pst:1289§f. The judge disregarded this disqualifying conflict of interests and its appearance of impropriety. At the time of his reappointment in 2006 by CA2, one of the members of that Court was Then-Circuit Judge Sonia Sotomayor.

[14] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/Werner_525_before_Ninfo.pdf

[15] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/Trustee_Reiber_3909_cases.pdf

[16] Ent.1ba>Ci:157§V

[17] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/transcript_DeLano_1mar5.pdf; ent.1a>GC:51§5

[18] Ent.1a >GC:42§1

[19] Ent.3b >US:2451§E and 2484/ Table: Twelve requests for documents denied by CA2

[20] Then-Judge Sotomayor was suspected by *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and

Politico after her nomination for a justiceship of concealing her assets; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/SCt_nominee/JSotomayor_integrity/6articles_JSotomayor_financials.pdf.

You can determine yourself whether the financial declarations made by Then-Judge Sotomayor in documents that she filed with the U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee that held hear-ings on her nomination and with the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts when filing the mandatory annual financial disclosure reports make any sense or rather give rise to probable cause to believe that she concealed assets; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/SCt_nominee/JSotomayor_integrity/12table_JSotomayor-financials.pdf.

For the same purpose, you may review the financial reports filed with the Administrative Office by Judge David Larimer, WDNY, the U.S. district judge in *DeLano*. In 2008, his judicial salary alone was $169,300, placing him in the top 2% of income earners; http://www.census.gov/compendia/statab/cats/income_expenditures_poverty_wealth/income_for_persons.html; and http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/US_Census_Income_2010.pdf >Table 689. Money Income of People--Number by Income Level and by Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 2007. Yet, in his available financial disclosure reports, http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/J_Larimer_fin_disclosure_rep.pdf, he disclosed for the reported years up to 5 accounts with $1,000 or less each, no transaction reported in a mutual fund or the other accounts, and a single loan of between $15K-$50K. Where did his money go?

To determine whether the practice of filing and accepting judges' pro forma financial disclosure reports is part of the Judiciary's modus operandi, retrieve them easily and for free from Judicial Watch at http://www.judicialwatch.org/judicial-financial-disclosure.

[21] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/DrCordero-JGinsburg_injunction_30jun8.pdf

[22] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/DrCordero_to_Justices_4aug8.pdf

[23] These judges' concealment of their own assets explains their disregard of the *DeLano* bankruptcy officer's incongruous and suspicious bankruptcy petition disclosures, ent.1a >GC:42§1, and their denial of discovery of *every single document* concerning his bankruptcy. During his 39-year long career in banking, this co-scheming insider had learned not only where the skeletons were, but also who were the active schemers that had turned them into such and who became passive accomplices by assuring them explicitly or implicitly that they would see nothing, hear nothing, and say nothing, thus enabling their wrongdoing.

[24] In the 1,944,284 federal civil cases in FY10, money could have been at stake and unaccountable federal judges could take advantage of the opportunity that they offered to abusively wield power in self-interest when deciding who kept it or had to pay it out to somebody; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/statistics&tables/caseload/1judicial_caseload.pdf and http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/statistics&tables/SCt/SCt_yearend_reports.pdf

[25] Justices and judges were not the only ones who would not listen to the evidence out of fear of being incriminated as bankruptcy fraud schemers or their protectors or shunned as traitors.

a) The co-scheming attorneys were complained against to the Attorney Grievance Committee in Rochester, NY; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/NYS_att_complaints/1DrRCordero-Att_Grievance_Com.pdf. Instead of the Committee discharging its duty to ask the attorneys to reply or produce documents, id. >GC:69, it dismissed the complaint out of hand, for its members had a conflict of interests: Court records show that they worked for or with the attorneys and judge running the fraud scheme or were involved in the type of bankruptcies concerned by it; id. >ri:132§IV. When the members became the subject of another complaint, id. ri:116¶9, in self-interest they dismissed it too!; id. > ri:169.

b) A similar complaint with evidence of the fraud scheme was filed with the Attorney Disci-

plinary Committee in NY City, http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/NYS_att_complaints/1DrRCordero-Disciplinary_Com.pdf >GC:i, and each of its members; id. >GC:viii; rr:91 and Ci:170; and Ci:128 and 168, against NYC attorneys, id. >GC:1 and Ci:163§VII. They too dismissed it out of hand; id. >rr:88 and Ci:173. To protect their colleagues, they evaded their duty to investigate by avoiding through willful blindness the means to ascertain the facts.

c) The complaint was submitted to NY County D.A. Cyrus Vance, Jr.; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/DANY/9DrRCordero-NYCDACVance_11nov10.pdf. Before and after his election, he indicated that "It is a top priority of the Office to investigate and prosecute those who violate the public's trust" because "[p]ublic employees must be held to the highest standards of honesty and integrity";id. >DA:viii/ent.32; cf. >DA:vii/ent.27. But he has yet to even acknowledge receipt of it.

d) The complaint was also sent to the Public Integrity Unit that with much fanfare D.A. Vance announced he had formed; id. >DA:iii/ent.1. Its chief, A.D.A. Daniel G. Cort, dismissed it without any investigation alleging that "we do not believe that we can establish a criminal charge beyond a reasonable doubt"; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/DANY/2DA/9DrRCordero-ADADGCort_21jan11pdf. This is a ridiculous pretense. No district attorney leaps without any investigation at all from a Suspicious Activity Report (SAR) sent in by an employee of a financial institution to the judgment that no jury would convict and thereby dismisses the Report, thus leaving the suspicious activity to fester on his watch into a full-fledged scheme.

e) D.A. Vance has a conflict of interests in even asking for documents from judges or lawyers:

i. Judges who find out that they are under investigation can retaliate by systematically dismissing his cases, denying his motions, and issuing rulings and jury instructions that all but doom his cases. After losing a substantial number of cases, neither a D.A. perceived to be ineffectual has any chance of reelection nor assistant D.A.s can expect to be promoted.

ii. There can be no hope of receiving the indispensable campaign donations from lawyers if even top ones appointed by judges to serve on powerful committees, such as the 1st Department's Attorney Disciplinary Committee in NY City, were investigated.

iii. Now-Justice Sotomayor is a Former A.D.A. (1979-84) and colleague of Former A.D.A. Vance, both of whom worked in the Office of NY County D.A. Robert M. Morgenthau.

iv. DA Vance himself was a member of the Judicial Screening Panel, which makes recommendations for judicial appointments as part of the 1st Department Appellate Division, which appointed the members of the Attorney Disciplinary Committee for their 'integrity'. It would not sit well with the Appellate judges if their appointees were shown to have turned a blind eye to the bankruptcy fraud scheme, thus covering it up.

v. Fellow Democrat Lt. Gov. Robert Duffy was the mayor of Rochester, where the cases revealing the scheme arose. He could retaliate against, or withhold his cooperation from, D.A. Vance if his investigation led to close associates of or the former mayor himself.

f) The evidence was mailed, emailed, and faxed to the Senate leaders and the Senate Judiciary Committee members that reviewed Then-CA2 J. Sotomayor's nomination; none acted on it; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/SCt_nominee/Senate/20DrCordero-SenJudCom.pdf and http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/SCt_nominee/Senate/1DrCordero-Senate.pdf.

g) It was also sent to NY State Attorney General Eric T. Schneiderman and confirmed by the carrier delivered on 8feb11; ent.1a. He has not yet acknowledged receipt of it.

h) See *all the others who would not listen* and those listening unlawfully; ent.1a >AG:261§II.

[26] Leads for a *Follow the money!* investigation are at ent.1a >AG:215-240; the *DeLano* bankruptcy petition is at http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/Follow_money/DeLano_docs.pdf >§V.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England **Judicial Discipline Reform** **2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506**
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School **tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq**
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org **Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net**

June 3, 2011

Ms. Jocelyn Cordova jcordova@wiley.com
Associate Director of Publicity, Wiley Publishing, Inc.
111 River Street http://lp.wileypub.com/Markopolos/index12.html
Hoboken, NJ 07040 tel. (201)748-6249

Dear Ms. Cordova,

I would like to contact Mr. Harry Markopolos, the author of your publication *No One Would Listen*. Thus, I would appreciate it if you would forward to him the enclosed letter, which is in a postage-paid envelope. It is open to facilitate your checking the content and eliminate any concern about what you are being asked to forward. A courtesy copy is enclosed so as to make your record keeping easier should you wish to keep a copy and for every other useful purpose.

Indeed, contemporaneous with the nomination to a justiceship of Then-Judge Sonia Sotomayor of the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit(CA2), *The Washington Post*, *The New York Times*, and Politico suspected that she had concealed assets of her own.[20] After she produced her financial disclosure reports and other documents to the Senate Committee on the Judiciary[25f] that was holding her confirmation hearings, I found evidence of such concealment[20>2nd¶]. The latter is consonant with evidence of her cover-up of concealment of assets in a bankruptcy fraud scheme run by judges and bankruptcy system insiders[2] that I discovered while prosecuting cases from the U.S. bankruptcy to the district courts, CA2, and the U.S. Supreme Court[3]. She and her CA2 peers appointed those judges[10] and protected them as their appointees. That scheme runs nationally throughout the federal bankruptcy system because it is irresistible: The amount of money at stake is colossal - $325.6 bl.[7] in CY09 alone in only that year's 1.4 ml. personal bankruptcy cases[8]-; ruling on it wrongfully is riskless[11], for judges abuse[5] the judicial self-policing system[4]; and decisions of bankruptcy judges are in effect unreviewable[9]. This fraud scheme involves annually far more victims and money than Bernie Madoff's 20-year Ponzi scheme ever did.

Official and journalistic investigations[26] can make known that Now-Justice Sotomayor is yet another tax cheat nominated by President Obama, as he did Tim Geithner, Tom Daschle, and Nancy Killefer. Her giving the "appearance of impropriety", contrary to the Code of Conduct of U.S. Judges, Canon 2[16b], would suffice to force her to resign, as it did Justice Abe Fortas, who resigned on May 14, 1969. The investigations would also expose the bankruptcy fraud scheme and her cover-up of it in *DeLano*, which I argued before her[12]. Public knowledge of the scheme would give rise to a fair number of RICO suits and class actions in multi-district litigation. An accounting firm with expertise in fraud and forensic accounting(FFA) could attract a handsome portion of the work involved in determining the impact of the fraud scheme upon its victims and its benefit for the schemers. A publisher like Wiley, which also published Golden's *A Guide to Forensic Accounting Investigation*, would be well-positioned to publish from pamphlets for the lay public to books and treatises for professionals during the years of untangling the legal and FFA issues of the scheme. It could also pioneer a new field of issues: those arising from the constitutional crisis of life-tenured and de facto unimpeachable[HM:1¶2] judges "appearing" to have, or having, participated or tolerated the scheme knowingly or through willful ignorance[18b].

All the parties can gain from this business proposal, which encompasses also the noble endeavor of doing justice to the countless victims of judicial corruption and fostering judicial integrity. So I kindly request you to forward my letter to Mr. Markopolos and arrange a meeting to discuss it in detail. I hope that you will be *one who would listen*[25] to my evidence and act as a businesswoman and a responsible citizen.

Sincerely, s/Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England **Judicial Discipline Reform** **2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506**
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School **tel. +1(718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq**
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org **Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net**

June 3, 2007

Prof. Susan Rose-Ackerman
Yale Law School Business Office tel. 203-432-4886
P.O. Box 208215
New Haven, CT 06520

Dear Prof. Rose-Ackerman,

I have just learned that you will participate in a discussion on judicial corruption at the Brookings Institution in D.C., this Wednesday. Since that is exactly the subject to which I have devoted considerable professional and research work, I would like to submit –by fax and email given the date's nearness- to you and the other participants an investigation proposal* to expose judicial corruption. (ip:2 infra) It concerns the test case among the federal bankruptcy cases that I have prosecuted for the last 6 years and that reveal the involvement of trustees, debtors, and others in **a bankruptcy fraud scheme supported by the coordinated wrongdoing of federal judges**.

Even a few key facts of the test case, *In re DeLano*, 04-20280, WBNY, (ip:4) suffice to realize that something is just not right: The 'bankrupt' is a 39-year veteran of the banking and financing industry who at the time of filing his bankruptcy petition was and continued to be employed by M&T Bank precisely as a bankruptcy officer. He and his wife declared that:

a) they had "on hand and on account" only $535 -although they had declared in the Statement of Financial Affairs and 1040 IRS forms to have earned $291,470 in the three preceding years-;

b) their only real property was their home, appraised two months earlier at $98,500, and that their mort-gage was still $77,084 and their equity only $21,416 -after making mortgage payments for 30 years! and having received during that period at least $382,187 through a string of eight known mortgages-; and

c) they owed $98,092 on 18 credit cards –but they valued the household goods that they had accumulated over their working lives of more than 30 years at only $2,810!, less than 1% of their earnings in the three pre-filing years-;

d) so they have taken in at least $673,657, but it remains unaccounted for because

e) the bankruptcy, district, and circuit judges have denied discovery of *every single document* requested by the creditor for production by the bankrupts, even documents as obviously apt to establish the good faith of any bankrupt's petition as their bank account statements.

My proposal consists of a ***Follow the money!*** **investigation** to search for their concealed assets. Upon finding them, there would be publicly asked 'what did the judges know and when did they know it?' They would be investigated too: Evidence of coordinated judicial support for bankruptcy fraud would so outrage the public as to cause U.S. attorneys and the FBI to investigate the judiciary, and Congress to hold hearings. This could lead to legislation for an effective system of judicial accountability and discipline. Thereby the words denouncing judicial corruption that will be uttered at the upcoming discussion can be followed by incriminatory and reformative action.

I invite you to review the Proposal, infra, also posted on http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org together with hundreds of documents on which I base the proposed publication of an exposé on coordinated judicial wrongdoing. Meantime, would you be willing, Prof. Rose-Ackerman, to include in the discussion the proposed investigation? If so, please let me know at (718)827-9521.

Dare trigger history!...and you may enter it.(jur:7§5

Sincerely, s/ Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

* http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL/DrRCordero-Honest_Jud_Advocates.pdf jur:xi

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris

Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org

2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. +1(718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

June 3, 2007

PROPOSAL

To Join a *Follow the Money!* Investigation to Further Pursue the Evidence Already Gathered of a Bankruptcy Fraud Scheme Supported by The Coordinated Wrongdoing of Federal Judges in Order to Expose It and Thus Promote Honesty in The Judiciary and The Integrity of Judicial Process

1. I am an attorney and a researcher-writer, holding a Ph.D. in banking law and an MBA with emphasis on profit maximization through telecommunications technologies. I have prose-cuted bankruptcy cases for the last 6 years from bankruptcy court, to district court, to the Court of Appeals, 2nd Cir., to a petition to the U.S. Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari.[1] During the course of that prosecution, I have collected documentary evidence [ip:9] –now posted with analytical comments on my website, namely, http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org- that demonstrates the participation of trustees, debtors, and other bankruptcy and legal systems insiders[2] in **a bankruptcy fraud scheme[3] supported by the coordinated wrongdoing of federal judges[4]**.

2. My proposal is for a Watergate-like *Follow the money!* investigation[5]. It would start from public financial reports filed by judges, trustees, debtors, and other officers[6] and go through their network of personal and financial relationships in order to discover their concealed assets. Finding them would expose coordinated financial criminal activity participated in or tolerated by even top members of the federal judiciary; prove their unfitness to hold office for lack of "good Behaviour"[7]; and show the failure of the current statutory system of judges disciplining themselves.[8] The fact is that life-tenured federal judges have abused their judicial power by self-granting immunity from prosecution. In fact, only seven of them have been removed from the bench in the 218 years since the adoption of the Constitution in 1789![9] The resulting sense of impunity has worked as both reassurance and inducement for them to show bias and disregard for the rule of law whenever needed to turn a federal judgeship into a safe haven for wrongdoing.

3. The *Follow the money!* investigation would be conducted by a **multidisciplinary team of professionals** applying fraud and forensic accounting, literary forensics, IT, investigative journalism, etc.[10] They would initially work on the *DeLano* test case[ip:4] because it is so well developed as to allow for a focused, cost-effective investigation. The patterns of coordinated wrongdoing uncovered in that case would enable the team to pursue similar investigations throughout the rest of the Federal Judiciary.[11] The public outrage provoked by such exposure could create a buzz on the Internet and the media and induce bloggers and journalists to apply the same outside-court approach and similar investigative techniques either to expose other federal judges as well as state ones in probate, divorce, real estate, traffic, or landlord-tenant courts complained-about in particular or to ascertain their integrity in general. [ip:27§D]

4. The exposure of life-tenured judges coordinating their wrongdoing would shake the Federal Judiciary to its foundations. It would trigger a constitutional crisis regarding effective inter-branch oversight within the framework of checks and balances. It would be longer and more intractable than that brought about by the revelation of the participation in the Watergate political espionage scandal by President Richard Nixon and his top White House aides, for they could further harm or mount a cover up only during the remainder of the second four-year term of his presidency. Resolving the crisis through public advocacy of, and lobbying for, legislative solutions would generate substantial, long-term business for the lawyers on the team.

5. By the same token, the team's own investigation and that of others would give rise to long-term activity that would make it economically attractive for the team to organize itself into a partnership or company. Among its profit centers would be a website reflecting the development of the Annual Report on Judicial Wrongdoing in America. The site would sell advertisement intended for visitors attracted by developments in key cases, decisions, commentaries, statistics, charts, articles on investigative techniques, legislative bills and laws, etc. There is already an audience for this information since it does not take long for one to Google dozens of websites and find Yahoo- and Googlegroups where people complain about federal and state judges' corruption and disregard for the law and express their desire for judicial reform. The site's attractiveness would be enhanced by bloggers too, who could be willing not only to post their findings on their blogs, but also contribute them to the team's website in order to have access to leads, tips, and recognition reserved for contributors. This suggests another profit center, i.e., people willing to pay the team to have the documents of their cases summarized in a synoptic paragraph and included in the Table of Judicial Wrongdoing Across the Nation describing a pattern of conduct in the 3rd Branch of Government.[12]

6. An investigative team renowned for having exposed coordinated judicial wrongdoing would enjoy competitive advantage in **educating other investigators**. It would author texts and videos for case studies and hands-on investigation courses on judicial wrongdoing to be sold to, and conduct seminars at, accounting, law, journalism, and IT schools and other institutions seek-ing to develop public wrongdoing investigation programs or add to their existing ones. Another profit center would be in-house training materials and seminars adapted to, and augmented with **consulting and litigation services** for, the corporate world in order to enable managers and employees to determine how such wrongdoing affects current or prospective lawsuits. Those services would also be offered to those injured in past cases tainted by judicial wrongdoing who sought retrials and appellate review and/or compensation in courts sitting non-tainted judges. This line of business may be most profitable and generate the most publicity since it can lead to **class actions in multidistrict litigation** based on the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organization Act.[13] **RICO** allows the reimbursement of attorneys' fees and treble damages from a losing defendant. Among the defendants would be one with the deepest of pockets: the federal government. Its coordinated wrongdoing judges have run a corrupt enterprise and lack any constitutional immunity for engaging in 'bad Behaviour' and withholding their honest services.[14]

7. These profit considerations describe a realistic way of defraying the *Follow the money!* investigation and attracting first rate professionals. Yet, this proposal aims at objectives of a higher order: The investigation can expose the active involvement of judges in concealment of assets, money laundering, and tax evasion, and its passive toleration by other judges who had an institutional responsibility for the integrity of the administration of justice.[15] The exposure can so outrage the public as to force U.S. attorneys, the FBI, congressional committees, and their state counterparts to conduct their own, official investigations. The latter can lead to legislation to reform the Judiciary and its disciplinary system, and establish a Citizens Board of Judicial Accountability and Discipline empowered to receive and post complaints, issue subpoenas, hold public hearings, order compensation, impose discipline, and recommend removal. [ip:23¶¶5-9]

8. This can earn public gratitude, Pulitzer Prizes, public speaking engagements, and book and movie deals to those who embarked on an arduous, uncertain undertaking despite the risk of retaliation from judges wielding 'absolutely corruptive', self-immunizing power. They would deserve such rewards for rendering a public interest service of superior moral and practical value: the promotion of honesty and respect for due process of law in the judiciary and the bringing of it ever closer to its lofty goal of delivering to all people "Equal Justice Under Law". Hence, I invite you to join the investigation and to that end, use the contact information above.

***DeLano*: A Case That Reveals a Bankruptcy Fraud Scheme and the Extent of its Enabling Coordinated Judicial Wrongdoing**

9. The extent of coordinated judicial wrongdoing in support of a bankruptcy fraud scheme is revealed by a case so egregious as to betray overconfidence born of a long standing practice. *In re DeLano*, 04-20280, WBNY, is a case commenced by a bankruptcy petition filed with Schedules A-J and a Statement of Financial Affairs on January 27, 2004, by the DeLano couple.[16] Mr. DeLano, however, is a most unlikely candidate for bankruptcy, for he is a 39-year veteran of the banking and financing industry who at the time of filing was and continued to be employed by M&T Bank precisely as a bankruptcy officer. He and his wife, a Xerox technician, declared:

    a) that they had in cash and on account only $535 [ip:41/Sch.B], although they had declared in the Statement of Financial Affairs [ip:57] and their 1040 IRS forms[17] to have earned $291,470 in just the three fiscal years immediately preceding their bankruptcy filing;

    b) that their only real property was their home, appraised two months earlier at $98,500, as to which their mortgage was still $77,084 and their equity only $21,416 [ip:40/Sch.A] …after making mortgage payments for 30 years! and having received during that period at least $382,187 through a string of eight known mortgages![18] *Mind-boggling!*

    c) that they owed $98,092 on 18 credit cards [ip:48/Sch.F], while they valued their household goods at only $2,810 [ip:41/Sch.B], less than 1% of their earnings in the previous three years! Even couples in urban ghettos end up with goods in their homes of greater value after having accumulated them over their worklives of more than 30 years.

10. This 39-year veteran banker was assisted in his filing by a lawyer that had appeared in 525 cases before the judge assigned to the case,[19] one of 3,907 *open* cases that the bankruptcy trustee had likewise brought before the same judge.[20] Thus, this was a scheme-insider offloading 78% of his and his wife's debts [ip:68] in preparation for traveling light into a golden retirement. They felt confident that they could make such incongruous, implausible, and suspicious declarations in the schedules and that neither the schemers would discharge their duty nor the creditors exercise their right to require that bankrupts prove their petition's good faith by providing supporting documents. Moreover, they had spread their debts thin enough among their 20 institutional creditors to ensure that the latter would find a write-off more cost-effective than litigation to challenge their petition. So they assumed that the sole individual creditor, who in addition lives hundreds of miles from the court, would not be able to afford to challenge their good faith either.[[21], ip:182§1] But he did! The Creditor analyzed their petition and documents and estimated that the DeLano Debtors had concealed assets worth at least $673,657![22]

11. The Creditor requested that the Debtors produce financial documents as obviously pertinent to prove the good faith of any debtors' bankruptcy petition as their bank account statements.[23] Yet the trustee, who is supposed to represent the creditors' interests, tried to prevent the Creditor from even meeting with the Debtors. After the Debtors denied *every single document* requested by the Creditor [ip:146], he moved for orders of production [ip:149]. Contrary to their duty to determine whether the Debtors had engaged in bankruptcy fraud by concealing assets, the bankruptcy judge [ip:159], the district judge [ip:162], and the Court of Appeals [ip:165, 166] also denied *every single document* requested. Then they eliminated the Creditor by disallowing his claim in a sham evidentiary hearing. [ip:184§2] Revealing how incriminating these documents are, to oppose their production the Debtors, with the trustee's recommendation and the bankruptcy judge's approval, have been allowed to pay their lawyers legal fees in the amount of $27,953[24] …although they had declared only $535 in cash and on account [ip:41].

12. To date $673,657 is still unaccounted for. [ip:186§B] Where did it go and for whose benefit?[25]

Endnotes with Links

The text of this letter and most of its exhibits are in the file at **http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/Investigation_Proposal/to_FFA_professionals.pdf**.

[1] **Summary of the Tables of Exhibits** that provide the evidence gathered in 12 cases over 6 years showing that a federal judgeship has become a safe haven for wrongdoing and justifying an investigation based on the representative case charging that Former Chief Judge John M. Walker, Jr., and Current C.J. Dennis Jacobs of the Court of Appeals for the 2nd Circuit (CA2) have engaged in a **series of impact-consistent acts** of disregard of evidence both of the rule of law and of bias and arbitrariness, as well as systematic dismissal of judicial **misconduct** complaints **forming a pattern of non-coincidental, intentional, and coordinated wrongdoing** that supports a bankruptcy fraud scheme and protects the schemers (full Table at http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/Tables_of_Exhibits.pdf).....ip:7

[2] Wrongdoing in Bankruptcy Court covered up in District Court and CA2; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/Statement_of_Facts_Table_of_Cases.pdf

[3] **The Dynamics of Organized Corruption in the Courts** How judicial wrongdoing tolerated or supported in one instance gives rise to the mentality of judicial impunity that triggers generalized wrongdoing and weaves relationships among the judges of multi-lateral interdependency of survival where any subsequent unlawful act is allowed and must be covered up; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/Follow_money/Dynamics_of_corruption.pdf..... ip:11

[4] The judges' 'eroded morale over stagnant compensation' is aggravated by the **corruptive power of the lots of money** available in bankruptcy (excerpt from Dr. Cordero's petition to the Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals, 2nd Cir., in *Cordero v. Trustee Gordon et al.*, 04-8371, SCt, http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/Follow_money/for_certiorari_SCt.pdf) ip:12

[5] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/Plan_of_Action/Follow_money.pdf.....ip:14

[6] The *Follow the money!* investigation would be based on **public records** such as:

a) the annual judicial financial disclosure reports required under 5 USC App. 4 ;
b) bankruptcy petitions and their schedules [cf. 16, ip:33];
c) the final report filed by a trustee upon closing a case (cf. 11 USC §704(a)(9));
d) the property registry at county clerks' offices (cf. http://www.naco.org);
e) accounts audited by the Executive Office of the U.S. Trustee (cf. 28 CFR §58.6(8)) ,
f) documents obtained through the Freedom of Information Act (5 USC §552).

http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/Plan_of_Action/Motive_Strategy.pdf..... ip:16

[7] Const. Art. III, Sec. 1; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/US_Constitution.pdf

[8] Judicial Conduct & Disability Act; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/28usc351-364.pdf

[9] www.fjc.gov/history/home.nsf; **Unimpeachable Judges** are Judges Above the Law; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/Follow_money/Unimpeachable_above_law.pdf.....ip:18

[10] **Synopsis of an Investigative Journalism Proposal** to Answer the Question: Has a Federal Judgeship Become a Safe Haven for Coordinated Wrongdoing? (full Synopsis at http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/Investigation_proposal.pdf) ip:19

[11] **Contact information** about the ***Follow the money!*** investigatees and links to PACER; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/Follow_money/contact_info.pdf

[12] The **Report** and the **Table** are described in the Programmatic Proposal, which works as a business plan at the pre-quantified stage, setting forth specific activities for the team to conduct its investigation, present its results, and generate income, all toward concrete objectives. See [ip:24§III] of http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/Programmatic_Proposal.pdf ...ip:21

[13] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/18usc1961_RICO.pdf

[14] **Judges have no grant of immunity** from the Constitution and are 'Equally Justiciable Under Law', at http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/no_judicial_immunity.pdf

[15] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/SCt_knows_of_dismissals.pdf ip:31

[16] *In re David and Mary Ann DeLano*, 04-20280, WBNY, bankruptcy petition filed on January 27, 2004, with A-J Schedules and Statement of Financial Affairs, http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/DeLano_petition.pdf ip:33

[17] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/1040_IRS_DeLano_forms_01_03.pdf ip:79

[18] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/mortgages_of_DeLanos.pdf.....ip:82

[19] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/Werner_525_before_Ninfo.pdf

[20] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/Trustee_Reiber_3909_cases.pdf

[21] **Statement of Facts**; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/Stat_Facts_in_CA2.pdf (excerpt from Appellant's opening brief in *Dr. Richard Cordero v. David and Mary Ann DeLano*, 06-4780-bk, CA2, filed on March 19, 2007) ip:180

[22] The **DeLanos' income** of $291,470, mortgage receipts of $382,187, plus credit card borrowing of $98,092 unaccounted for due to the judges' refusal to require production of documents supporting their declaration in Schedule B [ip:41] that at the time of filing their bankruptcy petition they only had in hand and on account $535!; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/DeLanos_income.pdf.....ip:136

[23] Creditor's **requests for financial documents** so that bankruptcy petitioners prove the good faith of their petition and **denial of *every single document*** by them, the bankruptcy judge, the district judge, and the Court of Appeals, 2nd Cir.; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/Follow_money/Docs_denied.pdf ip:137

[24] To oppose production of incriminating financial documents, the bankruptcy petitioners that declared **having only $535** in cash and account **receive legal services worth $27,953** from their attorney, whose bills the trustee recommends for payment and the bankruptcy judge approves their payment; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/Follow_money/DeLanos_legal_fees.pdf ip:167

[25] **Scope of the investigation**: one bankruptcy case, to wit, *In re DeLano*, 04-20280, WBNY, whose salient elements are summarized on ip:4, above.

Objective: to match up publicly declared assets to assets publicly registered either by or for the DeLano Debtors or by anybody else for his or her own benefit in order to determine whether assets were fraudulently concealed by the DeLanos with the coordinated aiding and abetting of bankruptcy, district, and circuit judges.

Rationale: This work demarcation is based on the reasonable assumption that once evidence of the assets concealed by the debtors with the assistance of judges is discovered, the party or parties facing criminal indictments for committing or enabling bankruptcy fraud will give in to a powerful incentive to plea bargain and trade up: the risk of being both sentenced to up to 20 years' imprisonment and imposed devastating fines of up to $500,000.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris
Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org
2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. +1(718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

November 21, 2012

Proposed Key Points for the Presentation by Journalists, Politicians, and Advocates of Honest Judiciaries of Evidence of Wrongdoing by Unaccountable Judges and The Harm that They Cause *We the People* and Thereby

a) launch a Watergate-like, generalized investigation that can lead justices & judges to resign and
b) make a Pulitzer Prize-worthy scoop and/or become the People's Champion of Justice

1. **Judges' wrongdoing harms economically scores of millions of people**(jur:7¶22). This is only most evident with regard to the 1.5 million personal bankruptcies with over $373 billion at stake(27§2) that are filed every year by an overwhelming majority of pro se debtors [33,38]. Unable to afford lawyers, pro ses represent themselves in court and, as a result, are easy prey for federal judges, particularly since they do not know what the judges did wrong or wrongfully, let alone how to appeal(46§3). Debtors and creditors are abused and their families, employees, the businesses that they used to patronize, etc., are also harmed economically.(cf. 83§2)

2. **Judges' conceal assets and evade taxes that the people need paid.** Judges do wrong since they are unaccountable(21§A) and need not fear being investigated(81§1). They file mandatory financial disclosure reports pro forma[213b] that beg the question: Where is the money that judges earn from salaries[211] which put them in the top 2% income earners[212] in the U.S. and which are increased by their investment, outside income, and gifts? They routinely conceal income[272] and spare their peers investigation(104¶¶236,237). But average Americans must declare all their income, pay taxes thereon, and count on being audited. Evidence thereof will outrage the people and draw their attention to the courageous presidential candidate that reveals such abusive inequality.

3. **P. Obama covered up of his justiceship nominee J. Sotomayor's concealment of assets.** He had the articles in *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico that suspected J. Sotomayor of concealing assets[107a] and the FBI vetting reports(77§5). Yet, he nominated her, just as he had nominated for cabinet positions known tax cheats Tim Geithner, Tom Daschle, and Nancy Killefer[108]. The evidence contained in those articles can set off a Watergate-like¶¶10-3 generalized media investigation(100§3) that asks: What did the President(77§5) and the justices and judges know[23b] about J. Sotomayor's concealment of assets(65§1) and tax evasion[107a,c] and other justices'(71§4) and judges'[213] wrongdoing and when(75§d) did they know it? The journalists' stream of revelations that P. Obama lied to the public about J. Sotomayor's integrity can provoke such outrage as to curb donations to his fundraising campaign aimed at raising $1 billion! This investigation can alter profoundly the financial and public relations dynamics of the primary and the presidential campaigns.

4. **J. Sotomayor participated in the cover-up of a judge-run bankruptcy fraud scheme**. Circuit judges, such as Then-Judge Sotomayor was, appoint bankruptcy judges for renewable 14-year terms, and can remove them. They have a vested interest in validating the good character and competence of their appointees, who rule on huge amounts of money. She covered up the participation of the bankruptcy judge in a judge-run bankruptcy fraud scheme in *DeLano*(66§§2-3) a case so incriminating that she withheld it from the Senate Judiciary Committee(69§b).

5. **The presentation can lead a politician to cause the deepest and most enduring reform of the Federal Judiciary.** The investigation findings(97§1) can cause judicial resignations due to wrongdoing or the appearance of impropriety(92§d); enable politicians to recommend, nominate, and confirm judges respectful of the Constitution, individual liberties, and their role as accountable public servants; and prompt the exercise of checks and balances on the Judiciary to ensure that judges do not engage in wrongdoing, are swiftly detected and removed for betraying public, and administer Equal Justice Under Law to themselves and the People(171§F)

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris

Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org

2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel.(718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

27august12

Who or what caused *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico[107a] to kill their series of stories that suspected Then-2nd Cir.(17, 18) Judge Sotomayor (65§B), the first nominee of President Obama to the Supreme Court, of concealing assets of her own? Was there a quid pro quod?

Can the findings of professional and citizen journalists(165¶363) investigating these queries change the course of the presidential campaign and the outcome of the election and set in motion a process of judicial accountability and discipline reform?

1. These queries are based on research on the Federal Judiciary[ii] and articles of top media entities[107a]. They call for responsible professional and citizen journalists to investigate a story(xxxv) of national interest and potentially grave political consequences. This is so because the story involves:

   a. a sitting president and reelection candidate: Did he, to secure support from Latino and feminist voters for Obamacare, nominate J. Sotomayor, just as he had other tax cheats[108]?(77§5);

   b. a sitting justice: Did she abuse federal judges' unaccountability(21§1) to conceal assets of hers [107c] and others(68§a) and must cover it up, lest any investigation end up incriminating her?;

   c. judges who file with their peers or approve the latter's annual financial disclosure reports[107d]: Do they file and approve them pro forma[213b], thereby enabling their tax evasion?;

   d. judges held by their peers, Congress, and the media unaccountable(81§1) and running a national bankruptcy system, where they ruled on $373 billion in just personal bankruptcies in CY10(27§2) and where most cases are brought pro se[33,38] and are in practice unreviewable(28§3): Do they abuse such unreviewability to run[60] a bankruptcy fraud scheme(66§2)?;

   e. a dead heat presidential campaign and voters' heightened attention: Can journalists' pursuing a scoop deserving of a Pulitzer Prize make an initial presentation(xxxii) of judges' wrongdoing evidence that sets off to a Watergate-like(100§3) generalized media investigation (102§§a-e) guided by a historic query that caused President Nixon to resign, his White House aides to go to prison, and iconic journalistic figures to emerge(4¶¶10-3), and which now can be rephrased thus:

      > What did the President(77§5) and the justices and judges know[23b] about J. Sotomayor's concealment of assets(65§1) and consequent tax evasion[107c] and other justices'(71§4) and judges'[213] wrongdoing and when(75§d) did they know it?

2. The findings of those pioneering JUDICIAL UNACCOUNTABILITY REPORTING(166§d) can outrage(83§§2, 3) the public at wrongdoing judges and the politicians who put and keep them in office(81§1); and:

   V. a.lead one or more justices to resign, as U.S. Justice Abe Fortas had to on 14may69(92¶211);

   W. b.stir up the public into demanding that the authorities, i.e., Congress, the U.S. Dept. of Justice,

   c. whereby that public can become a new news market(7¶¶22,26) that generates a profit incentive for journalists to commit further investigative resources and even join their demand;

   d. cause officeholders and candidates fearing voters' disapproval at the polls to take action to expose judges' wrongdoing(97§§1-E0) and make them accountable and disciplinable(128§§0-5);

   l. make the courageous[iv] exposer and judicial accountability advocate a Champion of Justice[164a].

Tweet: Who had #NYTimes #WPost #Politico kill their stories of asset concealment by Obama's nominee Judge #Sotomayor? http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/1/5.pdf

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris
Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org
2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel.(718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

8apr12

Overview for Talkshow Hosts, Journalists, and Anchors of The Problem of Federal Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Wrongdoing, The Objective of Exposing Them, and The Strategy To Attain It Causing A Presidential Nominee Who Wants to Become Champion of Justice To Launch The New Journalism Form of Judicial Unaccountability Reporting That Sets Off A Process Toward Legislated & People-monitored Judicial Accountability and Discipline Reform

A. THE PROBLEM

1. Federal judges are held by themselves(jur:21§1), Congress, and the media(81§1) unaccountable. This assures them that they can disregard their duty, deny people their rights, and violate civil and criminal laws applicable to them too and in the process inflict on people economic, legal, and emotional harm with no adverse consequences for themselves: They engage in wrongdoing[iii] with impunity. The attraction to do wrong risklessly is particularly strong as it is all the more profitable in professional, material, and social ways because it does not incur the cost of measures to ward against, and defend after, being caught. As a result, unaccountable judges' riskless and profitable wrongdoing is irresistible. So routinely and pervasively they do wrong in the performance of their duties as to have turned wrongdoing into the institutionalized modus operandi of the Federal Judiciary, wherein they conduct themselves as Judges Above the Law.

B. THE OBJECTIVE

2. The objective of this endeavor is to expose how ingrained wrongdoing has become in the Judiciary's operation; how high it reaches in its hierarchy; and how long it has perverted the administration of justice. Based on the facts(21§§A,B), it is possible to identify the conditions enabling wrongdoing that must be eliminated; devise the necessary measures to prevent, detect, and punish it; and correct or adopt the statutory and constitutional provisions that will ensure that federal judges behave and are treated as public servants accountable to, and disciplinable by, the people, who are the source, agents, and intended beneficiaries of 'government of, by, and for *We the People*'[172] In short, the objective is to achieve judicial accountability and discipline reform.

C. THE STRATEGY

1. The premise for exposing outside the courts the judges' wrongdoing

3. The strategy to achieve that objective is based on the realization that it amounts to self-contradictory conduct doomed to failure from the outset to sue or complain against judges for their wrongdoing by filing process in their own turf, that is, their courts. That is mostly the place where they are charged with disregarding the laws and the rules, including those applicable to suits and complaints against judges. In addition, such process in the courts is presided over by the defendant judges' peers, who may have known those judges for 1, 5, 10, 15, 20 years or more.(62¶133) As a result, the presiding peers may have known about the wrongdoing of the defendant judges or should have known about it had they proceeded with due diligence to safeguard the integrity of judicial process and of the Judiciary.(57¶119 >Canon1) But they did nothing about it, thereby covering the past and enabling the future wrongdoing of the defendant judges. Worse yet, the peers themselves may have engaged in their own wrongdoing in reliance on the expectation of reciprocal cover-up. Thus, the presiding peers cannot allow any

investigation or give the defendant judges motive for exposing the peers' wrongdoing in retaliation or in plea bargaining in exchange for their own skin. Judges are bound by their mutually dependent survival: If one goes down, he can inevitably or intentionally take the others with him. This relationship prevents them from judging each other fairly and impartially. It follows that any action to expose judges' wrongdoing must take place outside their courts.

2. Format of the strategy: public exposure >outrage >judicial reform

4. The judges' wrongdoing exposed by journalistic investigations can provoke such outrage as to cause the public to demand that wrongdoing judges be officially investigated. The authorities can be thus forced to investigate. Thanks to their subpoena, contempt, and penal powers, they can be more incisive and make even more outrageous findings that will compel a legislated(128§0) reform of the Judiciary. The reform must hold judges as publicly accountable as other public servants are now(158§1) but in a forum outside and independent of all the courts and their judges(130§5), such as a citizen board of judicial accountability and discipline(160§8).

3. Overcoming the media's fear of exposing judges' wrongdoing.

5. Out of self-preservation –perhaps partiality and a quid pro quod–, the media has failed to investigate complaints about wrongdoing by life-tenured and de facto unimpeachable federal judges, who can retaliate with impunity against those who investigate and expose them. Consequently, journalists must be provided with a proposal for the investigation of judicial wrongdoing enticing enough to overcome such fear. The enticement may consist of the likelihood of a name-making scoop, better yet, one worth a Pulitzer Prize or being named Time Magazine Person of the Year, with the prospect of recounting the investigation in a bestseller book and of being portrayed in a blockbuster film so that one becomes an iconic figure of journalism and a case study at every school of journalism or earns the moral reward of recognition by a grateful nation for having contributed to a greater realization of the noble ideal of Equal Justice Under Law in government, not of officers, but of laws.

6. There is precedent for this: *Washington Post* Reporters Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward and their decisive contribution to the exposure of the Watergate Scandal.(4¶¶10-3) The proposal should also provide sufficient retaliation-reducing features to make any remaining risk acceptable. That requirement can be satisfied by a national personality staging such an attention-grabbing presentation on judges' wrongdoing and their enabling Judiciary as to bring into their investigation so many journalists that judges cannot retaliate against them all, lest they betray blatant abuse of power. An unprecedented political circumstance makes this propitious now.

4. The opportunity for causing politicians to launch a Watergate-like generalized competitive media investigation of judicial wrongdoing

7. Open and notorious criticism of federal judges by politicians is rare[17]. Simultaneous criticism by all the four Republican candidates as well as the President (23fn17b >act_j:61) is unprecedented, particularly given the harsh corrective and even retaliatory measures to deal with those judges that some candidates have proposed. Sen. Santorum, Rep. Paul, and Speaker Gingrich have criticized them on grounds of their judicial "activism"; as for Gov. Romney, he criticized Justice Sotomayor specifically as a "liberal" judgei. Those are subjective notions that describe matters of opinion. As such, they resonate only with people who happen to know what an "activist" or a "liberal" judge looks like and who condemn those to whom such labels have been affixed.

8. By contrast, judicial wrongdoing concerns matters of objective evidence of the judges' disregard of their duties, people's rights, and their own obligation to obey the law. As such, knowledge of it, never mind realizing that one was, may have been, or is likely to be a victim of the judges themselves, can outrage all the people regardless of their political persuasion or lack thereof. It is outrageous for judges who were entrusted with decision-making power over the people's property, liberty, and lives to have in coordination among themselves abused it in self-interest and knowingly to the detriment of the people. The public at large outraged by the judges' wrongdoing, particularly during a presidential campaign, is likely to make candidates and incumbents hear its demand for those who engaged in outrageous conduct to be held accountable and for action to be taken to prevent their future outrageous conduct. It is also likely that those candidates and incumbents will be forced to take a stand on the issue and be seen acting accordingly.

9. It is to make each of those candidates realize that it is in his interest to **a)** take the lead in pursuing his criticism of federal judges as the issue that each sorely needs to make himself stand out, attract voters' attention, donations, and votes; **b)** base it on the broadly appealing, outrage-provoking objective evidence of the judges' wrongdoing so as to become the People's Champion of Justice defending them from abusive public servants who have arrogated to themselves an intolerably undemocratic status: Judges Above the Law; **c)** take advantage of his access to the national media to make a presentation of the evidence; and **d)** entice all journalists into a rewarding and reasonably safe race for once-in-a-lifetime scoop that leads to a Water-gate-like generalized media investigation of judges' wrongdoing and their enabling Judiciary.

5. The enticing scoop: Justice Sotomayor's concealed assets and President Obama's lying about her integrity

10. The President nominated Then-2nd Circuit Judge Sotomayor to the Supreme Court and maintained her nomination. Yet, he had access to the articles in *The New York Times, The Washington Post*, and Politico that suspected her of concealment of assets[107a], which pointed to her evasion of taxes and possibly to concealment of their illicit source. He also disregarded the financial statements that Judge Sotomayor had to file with the Senate Judiciary Committee as part of her confirmation process[107b], which also pointed to concealment of assets[107c]. Similarly, he disregarded the FBI's secret report on its vetting of her, which is likely to have been even more damaging given its power to subpoena her bank accounts statements, colleagues at and clients of the law firm where she had been a partner, bank officers that extended loans to her, etc. The President had already disregarded publicly filed documents pointing to the tax evasion of three other known tax cheats, whom he nevertheless nominated for cabinet positions: Tim Geithner, Tom Daschle, and Nancy Killefer[108].

11. Therefore, when President Obama vouched for Judge Sotomayor's integrity, he lied to the American public. He did so in his self-interest of currying favor with voters that wanted a Latina and another woman on the Supreme Court and on whose support he counted as he prepared for the battle to adopt his signature legislation: the Affordable Health Act, a.k.a. Obamacare.

12. There can be no doubt that a presidential nominee candidate would provide journalists with a powerful incentive to investigate judges' wrongdoing by formulating the investigative query thus:

> What did the President(77§5) and the justices[23b] and judges[131] know about J. Sotomayor's concealment of assets(65§1) and consequent tax evasion[107c] and other justices'(71§4) and judges'[213] wrongdoing and when(75§d) did they know it?

13. Any of the candidates can also dangle the prospect of the journalists' making a series of revela-

tions of judicial wrongdoing that caused such public outrage as to force Congress, whether during or after the election, to hold public hearings on judicial unaccountability and its consequent wrongdoing. Of course, the scoop that every journalist would be driven to make would be to find the conceal assets of Now-Justice Sotomayor. Even a lesser revelation that raised "the appearance of impropriety" on her part could lead to a development that would be forever associated to the journalist's name: the resignation of Justice Sotomayor…and other justices and 2nd circuit peers too? The precedent for this is the resignation of Justice Abe Fortas on May 14, 1969, due to conduct that only appeared to be an "impropriety".(92§d)

14. By contrast, J. Sotomayor would appear to have committed the crime of evasion of taxes and to continue to commit it by keeping her assets concealed on her IRS return forms and annual financial disclosure reports. Such "appearance" would make her holding to her office untenable. The situation would even be worse if she refused to resign, for that would only aggravate the embarrassment for President Obama, who would be pressured to call for the impeachment of his own former nominee. His embarrassment, however, can begin much earlier, the moment a Republican candidate or a journalist first calls for his release of the secret FBI vetting report on her.

15. Moreover, the journalistic revelations pointing to the President's lying to the American public about his Nominee Sotomayor's integrity as well as the lying of the senators that recommended her nomination and that he appointed to guide her through her confirmation in the Senate can also provoke public outrage. It can give rise to such disaffection from the President as to reduce the flow of donations to his fundraising machinery, which is said to have set itself a goal of $1 billion! Equally outrageous can be revelations that his Department of Justice refused to investigate complaints against federal judges to avoid giving them any motive to scuttle his adopted legislative agenda[17] when challenged on, for instance, constitutional grounds, as Obamacare is.

D. WHAT TALKSHOW HOSTS, JOURNALISTS, AND ANCHORS CAN DO NOW

16. These three types of news reporters can pioneer JUDICIAL UNACCOUNTABILITY REPORTING. Thereby they can profoundly alter the financial and public relations dynamics of the presidential campaign. The scandal that they uncover can surpass the scope and impact of Watergate, which dealt with a president, Richard Nixon, in his second and last term. Here the scandal involves life-tenured judges that up to now have conducted themselves as a center of power escaping democratic control, even that provided by the Constitution's checks and balances. A constitutional crisis will likely arise. Its determining factors will be the judges' unaccountability and consequent wrongdoing; public outrage and demand for full exposure and preventative and punishing measures; and a power play among the government branches; its solution can give the opportunity to the next president to change the balance of that power and make of the reform of the Judiciary his most significant and enduring reform. There lies the vital interest in this issue for each of the four candidates that have criticized "activist" and "liberal" judges. The reporters can highlight that interest when challenging the candidates to criticize them on the evidence of their wrongdoing.

17. For those reporters that by pioneering judicial unaccountability reporting precipitate a judicial wrongdoing-cleansing crisis and reformative solution there await professional and social rewards(4¶13). To start that reporting and end up deserving those rewards, the reporters can:

    a. present those candidates with the objective evidence(21§§A,B) of **(i)** the wrongdoing of the judges; **(ii)** the harm that they inflict on the people; and **(iii)** the corrupting influence that they propagate throughout the Judiciary, the legal and bankruptcy systems, and legal process;

    b. ask that they take a stand on the evidence and state their plan to deal with such wrongdoing;

c. call and ask that also the candidates call **(i)** on P. Obama to release the secret FBI report on the vetting of Then-Judge Sotomayor; and **(ii)** on her to account for her assets[108c] and for her concealment of *DeLano*, which she presided over, from the Senate Judiciary Committee(77§5);

d. ask people to send them copies of their complaints against judges so as to discern patterns of wrongdoing, and draw up the sociogram of wrongdoing judges and other insiders(111§3))

e. encourage the media, whether separately or in a joint investigation, in general, to:

   1) access and analyze[213] the judges' annual financial disclosure reports[107d] collected at www.judicialwatch.com; and in particular,

   2) search for J. Sotomayor's concealed assets[198] and her receipt for cashing in her partnership interest at Pavia & Harcourt(103¶232b); Pulitzer-deserving finding can unravel a judicial and political scandal, to be fueled by the Republican candidates;

   3) interview former and current law and court clerks, as well as judges and magistrates that resigned their commission and, consequently, are more likely to agree to talk, even if only on deep background, and less likely to fear retaliation(106§c);

f. call on Congress to hold public hearings on:

   1) how routine in the Federal Judiciary's operation and its judges' conduct wrongdoing coordinated among judges and between them and insiders of the legal and bankruptcy systems has become and how high in the judicial hierarchy it has reached;

   2) what the President knew about Then-Judge Sotomayor's concealment of assets, which pointed to her concealment of their source and tax evasion, when he nominated her for a justiceship and vouched for her integrity, and when he knew it;(

g. ask the candidates to commit themselves to:

   1) making judicial wrongdoing and its investigation a front-burner campaign issue;

   2) participating in the presentation to the public of the media's investigative findings so that the candidate openly and notoriously may reaffirm his support for the media's investigation of unaccountable judges' wrongdoing and implicitly state that it would be ill advised for judges to retaliate against the media, with which he stands close on the issue and will defend with the influence attached to his national figure status;

h. interview Dr. Cordero on talkshows and newscasts, and ask him to submit for publication articles on **(i)** the evidence of judicial wrongdoing(21§§A,B); **(ii)** its investigation(97§1); **(iii)** the academic and business venture to expose and investigate it and advocate judicial reform (97§1); and **(iv)** the media's professional duty as the 4th power in 'government of, by, and for the people'[172] to check on the three government branches and inform the people about wrongdoing so that the people may cast informed votes and hold all their public servants accountable;

i. broker a presentation by Dr. Cordero to the candidates and their campaign managers(171§F) to lay out why it is in their political interest to make a presentation criticizing judges on the objective evidence of their wrongdoing so as to become the People's Champion of Justice;

j. assist in setting up the investigative and reporting unit[256](122§§0-0), which can lead to creating the venture's institute of judicial unaccountability reporting and reform advocacy(130§5).

18. Your pioneering judicial unaccountability reporting informs the public of the wrongdoing that necessitates judicial accountability and discipline reform. It can lead to your *triggering history!*

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris
Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org
2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel.(718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

5apr12

What You Can Do To Expose Judges' Wrongdoing That Harms You and the Rest of the People and Set In Motion A Process of Judicial Accountability and Discipline Reform

A. Federal judges' unaccountability leads them irresistibly to engage in profitable and riskless wrongdoing that harms the people

1. Federal judges are unaccountable(jur:21§A) because their peers, the politicians that recommend, nominate, and confirm them(65§1), and the media(4¶¶10-3) hold them so.*
   a. In fact, in the 225 years since the creation of the Federal Judiciary in 1789 only 8 federal judges have been impeached and removed from the bench.[13]
   b. Federal judges systematically dismissed 99.82% of the complaints filed against their peers in the 1oct96-30sep08 12-year period, thus exempting themselves from any discipline.(24§b)
   c. The media have shied away from investigating federal judges' conduct, as opposed to their judicial opinions, or the complaints against them for fear that the judges close ranks as a privileged class and in coordinated fashion retaliate against them.(81§1)
2. In reliance on their historic de facto unimpeachability and their untouchability, unaccountable federal judges engage in wrongdoing in pursuit of material, professional, and social benefits. Their most powerful motive to do wrong is *money!* In calendar year 2010, federal judges dealt in personal bankruptcies alone with $373 billion!(27§2)

B. The strategy to expose unaccountable federal judges' wrongdoing

3. The strategy to expose wrongdoing judges(88§§a-d) and their enabling Judiciary provides for a national figure who has access to the national media and through it to the national public to expose objective evidence thereof.(21§§A,B) People of all political persuasions will be outraged by evidence of how precisely those entrusted with administering justice under law abusively squeeze it out of due process and give the people what is left as residue: *a mockery of justice!*
4. Thereby the national figure can launch a Watergate-like generalized and first-ever media investigation(97§1) of the Federal Judiciary and its judges for wrongdoing. It may in turn force official investigations by Congress and DoJ-FBI. Their even more outrageous revelations compel politicians to undertake a realistic solution, e.g., judicial accountability and discipline reform (128§0), including the creation of a citizen board of judicial accountability and discipline (160§8).

C. What you can do to persuade a national figure to expose judges' wrongdoing

5. You can state to each of the four Republican presidential nominee candidates or their top campaign managers how the candidate can win the attention of the national media and the public by exposing objective evidence(21§§A,B) of outrageous judicial wrongdoing and how the judges harm the people.(cf. 171§F) They may well be receptive to your statement because of a most rare circumstance in politics: Each of them has already openly and notoriously criticized federal judges for being either "activist" or "liberal" and have proposed corrective, even coercive measures to force them to respect the Constitution and the laws thereunder.[17b]
6. You can use a written or verbal statement on wrongdoing judges and how they harm people and deliver it at any of the candidates' state offices or events -announced on their websites- to:

a. the candidate, his adult family members, top managers, and event organizers or owners and managers of the establishment where the event is held, who presumably have access to him;

b. the cohort of journalists covering the events, who are likely to be receptive because they want to sound off the attitude of the people at the event. They can either **(i)** investigate the evidence of outrageous judicial wrongdoing that can directly affect the campaign and allow them to make a Pulitzer Prize-deserving scoop(4¶13); **(ii)** bring it up with the candidates when they interview them; and **(iii)** relay it to their anchors for the latter to authorize its investigation; or **(iv)** decide on their own, particularly if they are freelancers and citizen journalists in quest of a name-making scoop(4¶¶10-3), to investigate the evidence.

c. the event-goers, who can be requested to ask the candidates to take a stand on the evidence of judicial wrongdoing. Young attendants, still full of the idealism, are likely to do so.

7. To be able to distribute a handout, such as the one suggested at http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/jur/DrRCordero_AJADR_handout.pdf, give people time to read it, and work the crowd to prompt them to ask questions about judicial unaccountability and wrongdoing one should arrive early at the events and address in particular small groups of three to five people that appear to come together and those who appear capable of standing up and addressing the candidate.

8. The emphasis of the statement should be on how the candidate will benefit in his campaign by exposing judicial wrongdoing. At this advanced point in the race, the only consideration that matters to each of them is how he can survive until the Convention. Here is a sample statement:

> The four of you Republican candidates have courageously criticized federal judges for disregarding the Constitution by being "activist" or "liberal". Those are subjective notions shared by only part of the electorate that you need to win the race. But, there is also objective evidence of their wrongdoing, that is, their disregard for their duty, the laws applicable to them too, and the rights of all of us.(21§A) Most politicians and the media too are so afraid to take on life-tenured powerful judges as to hold them unaccountable. The result is Judges Above the Law. They do wrong risklessly to gain undue benefits for themselves and those who cover for them, such as the politicians who recommended, no-minated, and confirmed them and who disregard the people's complaints against judges.
>
> Such is the case of Now-Justice Sotomayor and President Obama. She was suspected in articles in *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico[107c] of concealing assets of her own, which points to tax evasion, yet President Obama nominated her to the Supreme Court(65§B). The exposure of such evidence can outrage people of all political opinions, who insist that only honest judges may sit in judgment of them and make decisions affecting their property, liberty, and lives. Just "the appearance of impropriety" can force a justice to resign, as Justice Abe Fortas had to in 1969(¶211). It can outrage everybody at the President, who lied to the public about Judge Sotomayor' integrity in order to curry favor with Latino and feminist voters that wanted another woman on the Supreme Court and whose support he needed to pass his Obamacare legislation. It can curb his fundraising.
>
> You can defend the people and the Constitution by exposing the objective evidence of J. Sotomayor-P. Obama-judges' wrongdoing, thus attracting everybody's attention, donations, and even votes. So are you merely biased against "activist" or "liberal" judges or are you a principled man, courageous enough to be our Champion of Justice by exposing their wrongdoing and calling on the media and Congress to investigate it (97§1) and on the President to release the secret FBI report on the vetting of J. Sotomayor?

9. You need not just take the abuse that wrongdoing Judges Above the Law inflict on you and all of us. You can stand up and expose them. If you do so, you can *trigger history!*[fn.188a]

Advocates of Judicial Accountability and Discipline Reform

Contact: April 1, 2012

Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net
http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org
tel. (718)827-9521

Dear Officeholders and Politicians,

We are advocates of judicial accountability and discipline reform. We are encouraged by recent courageous and unique criticism of federal judges by some presidential candidates.

We are or have been parties to some of the 2 million new cases filed annually in the federal courts and more than 47 million in state courts (not including traffic offenses; see the statistics in the below-referenced file, jur:7¶¶22-26). That is 50 million new cases filed every year that involve at least 100 million parties directly and additional scores of millions of people indirectly who experience to varying degrees what we have experienced to the full extent:

The disregard of the facts and the law of the case, the denial of the procedural guarantees of due process, and the arbitrary, reasonless, fiat-like decisions of judges that risklessly do so out of expediency or for material and social benefits for themselves and their own because they are held by their peers, the legislative branch, and even the media unaccountable. Since judges are sure that they can get away with whatever they do, they have turned the Federal Judiciary into a safe haven for wrongdoing, which has become their irresistible, routine, institutionalized modus operandi.

You can tap the resulting vast well of resentment and frustration by exposing judicial wrongdoing and turning it into a key campaign issue: judges are civil servants to the people but are unaccountable to them. So, we have prepared a professional file attesting to judicial unaccountability and providing evidence of the harmful wrongdoing to which it leads, at found*.

By exposing such evidence(jur:21§A), you can cause a national public to be so outraged at wrongdoing judges as to rally behind your call for the media and the authorities to investigate judicial wrongdoing, in general, and a concrete case of wrongdoing that began in a federal bankruptcy court and went on appeal to a district court, a circuit court, where Then-Judge Sotomayor was the presiding judge, and on to the Supreme Court, where she is a justice now.

That case involves her nominator to a justiceship, that is, President Obama, her concealment of assets, of which she was suspected in a series of articles by *The New York Times, The Washington Post*, and Politico(jur:65§B), and her participation in a judge-run bankruptcy fraud scheme driven by the most powerful corruptor of politicians and judges alike: *money!*

By exposing this evidence and advocating judicial accountability and discipline reform, you can earn the attention and gratitude of everybody and the donations and votes of many of them. During the campaign and even after it ends, you can expose judges contemptuous of the law who trampled it out of due process to give the people the residue left, *the rape of justice*. You can ensure that the people as the source of government by the rule of law receive what they demand: Equal Justice Under Law. Thereby you can become the People's Champion of Justice.

Consequently, we respectfully request that you arrange at your earliest convenience for some advocates among us to make a presentation of the evidence to you and your top staffers. We can do so on a short notice. Meantime, we look forward to hearing from you.

Advocates of Judicial Accountability and Discipline Reform

Tweet: Who had #NYTimes #WPost and #Politico kill their stories of concealment of assets by Obama's #Judge #Sotomayor? http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/1/5.pdf

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris

Judicial-Discipline-Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org

2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel.(718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

April 12, 2012

Proposal To a Prominent Politician or Organization to Make the Initial Presentation to the media and the public of evidence revealing how P. Obama and Then-Judge Sotomayor deceived the public about her concealment of assets, which can cause the media and the authorities to investigate them, and supporters to abstain from giving him donations, work, and votes, and to ask her to resign

A. The wrongdoing evidence to be presented

1. This proposal is based on showing that the President lied to the public when he vouched for the integrity of his first nominee to the Supreme Court, Then-Judge, Now-Justice Sotomayor:
   a. He disregarded a series of articles in *The New York Times, The Washington Post*, and Politico[108]a that suspected Then-Judge Sotomayor of concealing assets of her own(65§1), which points to tax evasion[108c] and keeping secret their unlawful origin(103¶232b).
   b. The President also disregarded the secret FBI report on the vetting of J. Sotomayor that must have shown how she had withheld from the financial and case documents(69§b) that she was required to and did file publicly[108b] with the Senate Judiciary Committee a publicly filed bankruptcy appeal, *DeLano*[110a], which she had presided over. That appeal incriminated her in covering up the concealment of assets involved in a bankruptcy fraud scheme(66§2) that trafficked in vast sums of money(27§2) and was run by her and circuit peers' appointee[62a](28 U.S.C. §152(a)), a bankruptcy judge. Exposing their appointee as corrupt or as their agent(56§e) raised a conflict of interest that led to their "absence of effective oversight"(35§3)).
2. The President nevertheless nominated Judge Sotomayor, maintained his nomination of her, and vouched for her to curry favor with advocates of another woman and the first Latina jurist on the Supreme Court. He was courting their support in preparation for his battle to adopt the central piece of his legislative agenda, that is, affordable health care reform, now Obamacare.

B. The initial public presentation of the available evidence

3. Relying on the evidence of the conditions enabling judicial(21§A) and J. Sotomayor's(65§B) wrongdoing(88§§a-d) and any other found by an investigative team[257a], a presentation can be made at a press conference(97§1) to show that J. Sotomayor has given "the appearance of impropriety" by concealing assets as a judge, which she must keep doing as a justice to avoid self-incrimination; and that the President covered and keeps covering it up. There need only be shown that she 'appears to have committed an impropriety'. That would suffice to criticize her and call for her to resign, just as Justice Abe Fortas had to on May 14, 1969, though his "impropriety" was not even a misdemeanor(92§d), whereas hers points to crimes, among others, tax evasion and perjury.
4. At the presentation, both the President can be called on to release the FBI report on Then-Judge Sotomayor and she to account for her missing assets[108c]. The journalists covering it can be given a well-defined though broadly framed and widely-known incriminating investigative query(xviii) that is likely to lay out the high stakes and enticing potential of investigating them:

   What did the President(77§5) and the justices and judges know[23b] about J. Sotomayor's concealment of assets(65§1) and tax evasion[107c] and other justices'(71§4) and judges'[213] wrongdoing and when(75§d) did they know it?

5. This can send journalists in quest for a Pulitzer Prize-worthy scoop on a Watergate-like generalized media investigation of wrongdoing(97§1) that develops unstoppable momentum.

C. Strategy based on a reasonable expectation of how events will unfold

6. It is to be expected that, to avoid self-incrimination, both the President and Justice Sotomayor will refuse to release the FBI report on her and to account for her missing assets[108c]. Their refusal will strengthen the suspicion of their wrongdoing only to be hardened into evidence by the blow after blow of "impropriety" findings by newssmith journalists searching for J. Sotomayor's concealed assets and her peers' wrongdoing[iii](jur:88§§a-d) This will generate an embarrassment for him, who will be locked into his defense of her integrity and his refusal to release the report. It will put him on the defensive, thus distracting him from his campaigning.

7. If any of J. Sotomayor's concealed assets are found, the embarrassment will become a scandal and the distraction a constitutional crisis: If this life-tenured justice refuses to resign, will President Obama keep supporting her or be forced to endorse or even call for the impeachment of his own former nominee at the risk of causing her to retaliate, e.g., by agreeing in plea bar-gaining to testify to his cover-up in exchange for leniency on the tax evasion and perjury charges?

8. This query can be expected to put under intense scrutiny the President's second justiceship nominee, Now Justice Kagan(71§4), and other of his nominees. This expectation arises from the fact that he already nominated for cabinet positions three known tax cheats: Tim Geithner, Tom Daschle, and Nancy Killefer[109]. Those Democrats that shepherded J. Sotomayor through the Senate confirmation process will also be scrutinized, such as Sen. Chuck Schumer and Sen. Kirsten Gillibrand(78§6). Will any of them crack and 'sing' to save his or her own skin?

9. Calls for Congress to hold public hearings on the query will force the President to go into full damage control mode. This will only further impair his campaigning ability and diminish his resources intake. Moreover, it will deepen the disappointment of those who supported him just as it will turn away Independents and the undecided that may still be considering voting for him.

D. Initial presenter: prominent politician or personality covered by media

10. A prominent politician can make the initial presentation(xvii) of the evidence of J. Sotomayor's and the President's wrongdoing. All the presidential candidates, even the President, criticized federal judges for being either "activist" or "liberal"[17b] Those are subjective notions that appeal only to those who share that opinion. But the presenter can focus on objective evidence of wrongdoing, which will outrage everybody at unaccountable(21§1) justices and judges who abusively(26§d) exempt themselves(24§§b,c) from the laws that they impose on everybody else.

11. The presentation can initiate the development of the politician's image as the People's Champion of Justice, who battles Judges Above the Law to ensure that *We the People* of 'government of, by, and for us'[172] receive our due: Equal Justice Under Law. That will serve him well when contrasted with a president under media investigation as a conniving liar who showed no respect for the law and ethics when he saddled Americans with a life-tenured tax cheating judge contemptuous of the law of the land and the Constitution under which it is adopted. The initial presenter can also be another personality who can call reputable news organizations to a press conference or make the presentation at an event well attended by the media(97§1) such as the job fair of a journalism school or a university commencement where he or she is the speaker.

12. The resignation of one or more life-tenured justices will be more dramatic than that of 2nd and last term President Nixon due to his wrongdoing in the Watergate scandal. It will earn greater rewards(4¶13) to those most responsible for a cleansing of the presidency and the Judiciary(83§§ 2,3). To contribute to that outcome Dr. Cordero welcomes invitations to present(171§F) the evidence and the strategy to a presidential candidate or an organization willing *to trigger history!*[188a]

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris
Judicial-Discipline-Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org
2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel.(718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

April 18, 2012

A Novel Strategy For Taking Action Against Wrongdoing Judges by removing the fight from the judges' turf, the courts, out to the public, and taking into account the interests of journalists and politicians during a presidential campaign, when they are most receptive, so that they may help in exposing wrongdoing by judges so outrageous as to stir up the public to demand that the media and the authorities investigate the judges and their enabling judiciary and undertake effective legislated judicial accountability and discipline reform

A. Failed strategy: fighting in court judges' wrongdoing

1. Numberless people in hundreds of Yahoo- and Googlegroups and legal matter websites complain that judges disregard due process and even violate the law. They tried to reform the judicial system through lawsuits only to realize that the effort to hold judges accountable by taking action against them in their own turf, the courts, was futile. I too realized that. So, I began to research the conditions that allow, and just as important, the motive that drives, judges to do wrong.

1. Study of judges resulting from original research and litigation experience

2. My study(jur:1;[ii]) concentrates on the model for many state judicial systems, the Federal Judiciary. It found judges' unaccountability(jur:21§A) to be the enabling condition of their wrongdoing. It renders their wrongdoing riskless and thus easier to pull off, less costly, and more self-beneficial, which provides irresistible motive. Unaccountable judges individually interpret and apply the law and the rules arbitrarily. They also take action collectively: They coordinate(jur:88§§a-d) their wrongdoing to increase their benefit from it. Coordination also ensures their interdependent survival. Each one knows enough about the other's wrongdoing to bring them down as she or he falls. That is why judges will not expose their peers, for they fear retaliatory exposure by their peers, being treated as treacherous pariahs, and incrimination by any investigation that may start with somebody else's wrongdoing only to end up finding their own.

B. New strategy: out-of-court, investigators' self-interest, and public outrage

3. The strategy's novel approach is to expose judges' wrongdoing, not in court based on individual litigants' cases or anecdotes, but rather in public on the strength of the official statistics of all cases; and to rely for the exposure not just on judges' victims, but rather mainly on the self-interest of those who have the skill or the authority to investigate wrongdoing judges and whose findings can so outrage the public as to stir it up to demand corrective action from politicians.

1. The media in search of a Pulitzer Prize-worthy scoop

4. During a presidential campaign, journalists' interest in a politics-related scoop is heightened. Such is one that takes root in media as reputable as *The New York Times, The Washington Post*, and Politico[107a] and their suspicion that President Obama's first justiceship nominee, Then-Judge Sotomayor, concealed assets of her own(jur: 65§1). This points to breaking the law requiring disclosure[107d], tax evasion, and laundering assets obtained from an unlawful source(jur:68§3). Since both the President(jur:77§5) and the Senate[107b](jur:78§6) vetted her, it must be established whether they learned about it but covered it up by lying to the public when they vouched for her

honesty so as to advance their interest in catering to the constituencies petitioning for another woman and the first Latina on the Supreme Court in exchange for their support for the passage of the President's signature piece of legislature: affordable health care reform, now Obamacare. Journalists' competitive effort to score a scoop can set off a Watergate-like generalized media investigation(jur:97§) of 'Sotomayor's assets', 'what the President and the Senate knew and when they knew it', and similar wrongdoing by other judges[213;144d].

2. Public outrage at judges' unaccountability and consequent wrongdoing

5. The media's steady stream of incriminating findings of coordinated judicial wrongdoing can provoke public outrage(jur:83§2). It can stir up the public to demand that the authorities, e.g., Congress, DoJ-FBI, and their state counterparts, also investigate, in particular, the evidence of Justice Sotomayor-President Obama's wrongdoing and, in general, the conditions and motive that have enabled judges to do wrong in such coordination among themselves and so routinely as to have turned wrongdoing into the Federal Judiciary's institutionalized modus operandi(jur:49§5).

6. The authorities, wielding their subpoena, contempt, and penal powers, can investigate so incisively as to make findings that are even more outrageous. As a result, the public can demand that the Judiciary be reformed through legislation(jur:131§§0,0,1) enforced and monitored(jur:160§§ 8,5) from the outside, as opposed to a predetermined exculpatory internal review by the Judiciary[105b].

3. Politicians yielding to public pressure

7. Public pressure can operate on the politicians' interest in being voted in and not out of office. It can force challenging candidates to call for, and incumbents to undertake, such reform. They will not do it without such pressure, for it is contrary to their interest in not antagonizing life-tenured judges that can declare their signature legislation unconstitutional[17] or otherwise retaliate against them if those politicians appear before those judges on charges of their own wrongdoing[15].

4. Judicial wrongdoing exposed by self-interested politicians

8. One of those candidates is Gov. Romney. Right now he faces an 18% disadvantage in women's vote. Almost every analyst agrees that he cannot win the general election with such percentage of disaffection on the part of half of 52% of the electorate. Hence, he has a survival interest in so embarrassing President Obama and causing such disappointment among his supporters as to dissuade them from making donations and volunteering work to his campaign, and to dispose them to express to pollster after pollster that they do not intend to vote for the President.

9. Such voters' reaction can diminish the President's intake of resources enough to make him a comparatively ineffective campaigner and mar the perception of his electability. Worse yet, it can absorb him with the dilemma whether to defend his former justiceship nominee, thus tying his name and fate to hers, or call for her resignation or even impeachment, thus acknowledging her wrongdoing and risking involvement in its cover-up. Either scenario will strengthen the media's interest in meeting the demand of a profitable newsmarket riveted by its investigation(jur:97§1).

C. Prioritizing judicial reform over politics

10. From the point of view of judicial reform advocates, the issue is one of clear priorities: whether advancing the objective of judicial reform by taking advantage of a window of opportunity is more important for them and a nation governed by the rule of law than having one or the other party stay or come to power only to maintain the same conditions enabling coordinated judicial

wrongdoing. The applicable principle here is: The enemy of my judicial enemy is my friend.

11. Gov. Romney need not expose the wrongdoing of J. Sotomayor and P. Obama because of any deep commitment that he may or may not have to an honest judiciary that impartially applies the law to itself and others. He only needs to do it. He certainly can do an effective "job" of it, just as he did a devastating "job" in the Florida primary on Speaker Gingrich right after the Speaker's decisive victory in South Carolina, and did the same "job" on Sen. Santorum thereafter.

12. By the same token, Speaker Gingrich, Sen. Santorum, and Rep. Paul as well as other prominent national figures have an interest in making the proposed initial presentation(jur:xxvii) of the available evidence of judicial wrongdoing(jur:21§§A,B) in order to come back or into to the national spotlight, draw attention as the People's Champion of Justice, and earn the currency of public approval with which to play a meaningful game at their party convention.

D. Embracing the new strategy to pursue the same commitment to justice

13. Many judicial victims and court journalists have shown an enormous commitment to the pursuit of justice in their own cases and to courageously and truthfully reporting about judges and their verbal or written opinions. They now have the opportunity to show the same commitment to pursuing an honest judiciary where judges are treated as what they are: public servants hired to administer justice impartially and fairly according to law and accountable to *We the People*.

14. They can contribute to it by implementing this novel strategy that is founded on a deeper and broader base of knowledge and that is realistic and feasible: To expose outside the courts judges' unaccountability and consequent wrongdoing and cause an outraged public to demand of the media and the authorities that they investigate wrongdoing judges and their enabling judiciary and undertake effective legislated judicial accountability and discipline reform.

1. Feasible steps for implementing knowledgeable and realistic strategy

15. Implementing that strategy calls for the study* of judges' wrongdoing to be widely distributed and posted so as to appeal to journalists' interest in a Pulitzer Prize-worthy scoop and to that of presidential and other candidates in having a say at their party convention and in being elected. To draw attention to the study and its evidence, these targeted summaries can be addressed to:

    a. judicial victims and reform advocates(jur:xxiv); handout to distribute at meetings(jur:xxvi);

    b. talkshow hosts, journalists, and news anchors(jur:xix); investigative query for them(jur:xviii);

    c. journalist interested in investigating this story with a professional team(jur:xxxii);

    d. presidential and other political candidates and their staffers as well as other national figures and organizations capable of making the proposed broadly publicized initial presentation (jur:xvii) of the available evidence of judges' unaccountability and consequent wrongdoing(jur:21§A) and the concrete case of concealment of assets by Then-Judge, Now-Justice Sotomayor, and its cover-up by President Obama and the Senate(jur:65§B).

2. Reasonably expected rewards

16. If you take knowledgeable, realistic, and committed action now for the sake of your case, your work, and of "Equal Justice Under Law", you can set in motion events and assist in the emergence of an academic and business venture(jur:130§5) that can lead to legislated judicial accountability and discipline reform. Your rewards can be not only material, but also self-realizing, noble, and enduring commensurate with your effort(jur:4¶13). Indeed, you can *trigger history!*

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris
Judicial-Discipline-Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org
2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel.(718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

May 20, 2012

Proposal To Journalists & other Professionals For An Investigation, Based On Articles in *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico, Legal Research on Official Federal Judiciary Sources, and a Cost-effective Strategy, of Federal Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Riskless Wrongdoing so Routine and Widespread as to Have Become Their Institutionalized Modus Operandi and Turned Their Enabling Federal Judiciary Into a Safe Haven for Wrongdoing That Escapes the Control of, and Harms, *We the People*

1. I would like to introduce myself and then set forth the investigation proposed in the title. This investigation can proceed from the advanced point where journalists will find the many leads to the actors, victims, and enabling conditions of judicial wrongdoing[iii] already collected by the above-mentioned reputable news organizations and by me[107a,c]. It aims to be cost-effective by focusing on a case that can reach a level of public attention high enough to impact the presidential campaign and attain its ultimate objective: to force Congress and state legislatures to legislate, enforce, and monitor judicial accountability and discipline reform based on constitutional 'checks and balances' and controls operated independently, from outside of, and on, the judiciaries. The immediate objective is to set off through an initial presentation(jur:xxvii) of the available leads a Watergate-like generalized and first-ever media investigation of federal judges and their Judiciary, an objective supported by precedent known to journalists, the Watergate scandal(jur:4¶¶10-3).

A. My legal research and litigation experience

2. I am a doctor of law, a lawyer in New York City, and a legal researcher-writer on federal judges' unaccountability and consequent wrongdoing. My current study is below(jur:1). I have conducted my research, not where most people do, to wit, in the courtrooms where trials or oral argument take place or in the published opinions of the courts and writings by law professors, students, and lawyers; but rather where most people do not, that is, I focus on the official statistics, reports, and news and newsletters of the federal courts published by the federal courts, in general, and the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts[10], in particular[ii].

3. As its name indicates, this Office assists in the administration of the federal courts with matters such as collecting the statistics on caseload, judges, complaints about judges' misconduct, etc.[10]. While it has no adjudicatory or appellate functions whatsoever, its director and deputy director are appointed by the chief justice of the Supreme Court, who removes them after consulting with the Judicial Conference of the U.S., composed of the chief justice and 26 other top and representative federal judges(28 U.S.C.§601[91]). Hence, the Office is the spokesman for the Judiciary. Its publications can be used to impeach with their own words the honesty of judges as a class and the Federal Judiciary as an institution. That is why research on it is so valuable and promising.

4. In addition to my original research, my study is based on my experience in litigating cases from federal bankruptcy, district, and circuit courts to the Supreme Court[109b,114c] as well as in each representative administrative body of the Federal Judiciary[124].

A. Proposal for an investigation of wrongdoing by J. Sotomayor & P. Obama

1. Federal judges protect themselves: 99.82% of complaints are dismissed

5. At the time Then-Judge Sotomayor was being considered by President Obama for nomination to the Supreme Court, *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico vetted her and found grounds to suspect her of concealing assets of hers[107a]. The evidence obtained through my research and litigation shows that concealment of assets is a routine practice in the Federal Judiciary. This statement is all the more plausible upon learning that the Federal Judiciary has a self-policing buddy system of life-tenured judges judging judges[18a] with no input of non-judges.

6. Any federal judge ever so slightly disciplined is a potential enemy for the rest of his or her professional life. What is more, the Supreme Court justices are exempt from even this system[18e] just as they are not subject to the Code of Conduct for U.S. Judges![102] When the top officers of an institution can do whatever they want, those below, who were their former complicit peers, do as they like. They know so much about each other's wrongdoing that if one is allowed to fall, he or she can bring down all the others through domino effect.

7. That is what happens in fact. All misconduct complaints against federal judges and magistrates are filed with the respective chief circuit judge. In the 1oct96-30sep08 12-year period these chiefs dismissed systematically 99.82% of those complaints[19a,b]. Any petitions for review of dismissals are filed with the respective circuit's judicial council, which is composed of only life-tenured district and circuit judges. In that same period, the councils denied up to 100% of the petitions to review those dismissals(jur:24§b). That is what the 2nd Circuit's council did, of which Then-Judge Sotomayor was a member[19d]. She protected her peers with the same absolute partiality regardless of the nature and gravity of their complained-about misconduct –e.g., bribery, corruption, conflict of interests, bias, prejudice, abuse of power, etc.[127]– with which she can now demand that they protect her(jur:24¶33).

8. All this results in judges being held unaccountable. The statistics prove it: In the more than 225 years since the Federal Judiciary was created in 1789 under Article III of the Constitution –2,131 justices, judges, and magistrates were in office on 30sep11[13]– the number of those removed is only 8![14] Their unaccountability is the unjustified quality of their office that ensures that abusing their means, decision-making power, for wrongdoing is riskless. That dispenses with costly measures to guard against, and defend after, being caught, thus rendering their wrongdoing all the more profitable. Indeed, one[iii] of their motives is the most corruptive: *money!*(jur:27§2) Bankruptcy judges handle 80% of all new cases in the Federal Judiciary[33] and ruled on $373 bl. in only the 1.5+ ml. personal bankruptcies filed in CY10[31]. Those cases offer the opportunity for making decisions that are in practice unreviewable(jur:28§3). Wrong or wrongful, they stand, which facilitates wrongdoing. A person confirmed to the federal bench becomes a Judge Above the Law.

2. Money & politics: J. Sotomayor's asset concealment & P. Obama's cover-up

9. Then-Judge Sotomayor concealed assets not only of her own, as suspected by *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico(jur:65§1). She help conceal assets also involved in a bankruptcy fraud scheme trafficking in large sums of money(jur:62§2) and run by a bankruptcy judge, who was the appointee of hers and her circuit judge peers(jur:68§3): All federal bankruptcy judges are appointed to a 14-year renewable term by their circuit judges[61] and can be removed by their council. This creates the opportunity for pay-to-stay collusion(jur:56§e). To avoid incrimination, any money changing dirty hands must be concealed and any investigation obstructed.

10. The President had reason to know about J. Sotomayor's concealment of assets of hers and of the scheme.(jur:77§5) Yet, he covered it up and lied to the public about her integrity. He did so to curry favor with voters that wanted a Latina and another woman on the Supreme Court and whose support he counted on as he prepared for the battle to adopt his signature legislation: Obamacare.

3. Life-tenured justice & nominating president: stakes higher than in Watergate

11. Unaccountable judges are effectively unimpeachable and by means of complaints untouchable. Yet, they are the most vulnerable of government officers to the easiest form of incrimination: competent and respected journalists showing that they gave "the appearance of impropriety". By doing so, they forced Supreme Court Justice Abe Fortas to resign on May 14, 1969.(jur:92§d)

12. That "appearance of impropriety" is all the proposed investigation needs to show about J. Sotomayor. That standard is very promising when coupled with a widely-known incriminating query that already proved its devastating effect: It was asked of every witness during the nationally televised congressional hearings on the Watergate scandal; it brought about the resignation of President Nixon on August 8, 1974(jur:4¶¶10-3). Today that query would be phrased thus:

> What did the President(77§5) and the justices and judges know[23b] about
> J. Sotomayor's concealment of assets(65§1) and tax evasion[107c] and
> other justices'(71§4) and judges'[213] wrongdoing and when(75§d) did they know it?

13. This query lays out the investigation's enticing potential. The available evidence(jur:21§§A,B) and any additional resulting from leads[198] and the investigation proposal(jur:97§1) can set off a Watergate-like generalized media investigation(jur:100§3) where journalists(jur:xlvi§§H-I) compete to find J. Sotomayor's concealed assets, determine whether the President lied to the public when he vouched for her honesty, and follow other judges' wrongdoing right into a Supreme Court(cf. jur:104¶¶ 236,237;[144d]) that covers it up through knowing indifference and willful ignorance or blindness(jur:88§§a-d). That investigation can become part of the national debate on a dysfunctional government and self-interested public servants…and bring in a Pulitzer Prize.

4. Wrongdoing evidence initially presented by VIP at media-permeated event

14. Setting off a Watergate-like investigation can be accomplished by publishing an expository article(jur:98§2) or making the proposed initial presentation of the Sotomayor-Obama-judges' wrongdoing evidence at a press conference or another event well attended by the media(jur:97§1), e.g., editors' convention, journalism school student job fair, university commencement(cf. dcc:11).

15. The presentation would be even more impactful if it were made by one of the presidential candidates(jur:xvii). All of them –even the President[17b]– have criticized federal judges, albeit for being "activist" or "liberal", which are subjective notions. Now they can base their criticism on the objective evidence of the judges' wrongdoing(jur:1) and thus become the People's Champion of Justice.

16. The investigation(jur:97§1) can develop its own unstoppable momentum to the point of having a significant impact on the party conventions and presidential campaign. That is part of a realistic and feasible strategy(jur:xxix): to expose a case of judicial wrongdoing that reveals it as the Federal Judiciary's modus operandi and so outrages the public as to stir it up to demand during a presidential campaign, when politicians are most receptive, what is this process's ultimate objective: legislated judicial accountability reform enforced and monitored from outside the Judiciary.

17. Thus, I respectfully suggest that we collaborate on this investigation. You can contribute your journalistic investigative skills, contacts, and access to the public(jur:xxii), and I can provide my research, leads, and strategy for exposing wrongdoing that runs throughout the Judiciary all the way to the Supreme Court under protection of the President and other politicians(jur:78§6). Successful collaboration can open the way for a multidisciplinary academic and business venture (jur:119§E) to advocate(jur:122§§2-3) and monitor(jur:128§§0-5) judicial accountability and discipline reform. So I look forward to hearing from you. Together we can *trigger history!*[188a]

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris

Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org

2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718) 827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

May 25, 2012

The *DeLano*-Judge Sotomayor story

A judge-run bankruptcy fraud scheme covered up by a judge concealing assets of her own
An expository news piece showing
how federal judges' self-exemption from discipline, reciprocal cover-up of their wrongdoing, and unaccountability due to the failure of politicians and the media to exercise checks and balances and investigate their conduct have allowed judges to turn coordinated wrongdoing into the Federal Judiciary's institutionalized modus operandi; and
how it can set off a Watergate-like generalized media investigation whose findings can so outrage the public as to force politicians to undertake judicial reform

1. The evidence hereunder concerns what *The Washington Post*, *The New York Times*, and Politico[107a] suspected in articles contemporaneous with President Barak Obama's first justiceship nomination, to wit, that Then-Judge Sonia Sotomayor of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit (CA2) had concealed assets of her own(65§1). The evidence is in the financial statements that she filed with the Senate Committee on the Judiciary[107b]. They show that in 1988-2008 she earned and borrowed $4,155,599 + her 1976-1987 earnings; but disclosed assets worth only $543,903, leaving unaccounted for $3,611,696 - taxes and the cost of her reportedly modest living[107c]. Thereby she failed to comply with that Committee's request that she disclose "in detail all [her] assets…and liabilities"[107b]. Her motive was to cover up her previous failure to comply with the requirement of the Ethics in Government Act to file a "full and complete" annual financial disclosure report[107d]. The President disregarded the evidence(77§5) of her dishonesty just as he did that of his known tax cheat nominees Tim Geithner, Tom Daschle, and Nancy Killefer[108].

2. The President also disregarded a case that incriminates Judge Sotomayor in the cover-up of concealment of assets as part of a bankruptcy fraud scheme(66§2) and in protecting the schemers[110], i.e., *DeLano*[109a],over which she presided[109b]. His vetting of her through his staff and the FBI must have found that case, for it was in the CA2's public record. The Judge so clearly realized how incriminating[131] that case was that she withheld it(69§b) from the documents that she was required by the Senate Judiciary Committee to submit in preparation for holding confirmation hearings on her justiceship nomination. By so doing, she committed perjury, for she swore that she had complied with the Committee's initial and supplemental requests for documents[107b].

3. *DeLano* concerns a 39-year veteran banker who before retiring filed his personal bankruptcy, yet remained employed by a major bank, M&T Bank, as a bankruptcy officer! He was but one of a clique of bankruptcy system insiders: His bankruptcy trustee had 3,907 *open* cases[113a] before the WBNY judge hearing the case; one of his lawyers had brought 525 cases[113b] before that judge; his other lawyer also represented M&T and was a partner in the same law firm in which that judge was a partner[113c] at the time of his appointment[113d] to the bench by CA2; and the judge was reappointed[61a] in 2006, when J. Sotomayor was a CA2 member. M&T was likely a client of that law firm[114b-c] and even of the judge when he was a bankruptcy lawyer and partner there. They participated in a bankruptcy fraud scheme run nationally and enabled by the Federal Judiciary[115].

4. A co-schemer, the 'bankrupt' officer declared $291,470 earned with his wife in the three years preceding their bankruptcy filing[117a]. Incongruously, they pretended that they only had $535 "on hand and in account"[117b]. Yet, they incurred $27,953 in known legal fees, billed by their bankruptcy lawyer, who knew that they had money to pay for his services[117c], and approved by the trustee and the judge. They also declared one single real estate property, their home, bought 30 years earlier[117d] and assessed for the purpose of the bankruptcy at $98,500, on which they declared to carry a mortgage of $77,084 and have equity of only $21,416[117e]…after making

mortgage payments for 30 years! They had engaged in a string of eight mortgages from which they received $382,187, but the trustee and the judge refused to require them to account for it[117g].

5. For six months the bankruptcy officer and his wife, their lawyers, and the trustee treated a creditor that they had listed among their unsecured creditors as such and pretended to be searching for their bankruptcy petition-supporting documents that he had requested[118a]. It was not until the creditor brought to the judge's attention[118b] that the 'bankrupts' had engaged in concealment of assets that they moved to disallow his claim[118c]. The judge called on his own for an evidentiary hearing on the motion only to deny discovery of *every single document* that the creditor requested, even the bankrupts' bank account statements, indispensable in any bankruptcy[119a]. Thereby he deprived the creditor of his discovery rights, thus flouting due process. He turned the hearing[119b] and his grant of the motion into a sham[120]. He also stripped the creditor of standing in the case so that he could not keep requesting documents, for they would have allowed tracking back the concealed assets. On appeal, the judge's colleague in the same small federal building[121a] in Rochester, NY, a WDNY district judge, also denied *every single document* requested by the creditor[121b].

6. All these circumstances rendered this bankruptcy officer's bankruptcy petition suspicious per se. Yet, when *DeLano* reached CA2, Then-Judge Sotomayor, presiding[109b], condoned those unlawful denials and denied in turn *every single document* in 12 requests[122a](16). She too needed those documents to find the facts to which to apply the law[122b]. Thus, she disregarded a basic principle of due process, which requires that the law not be applied capriciously or arbitrarily[122c] in a vacuum of facts or by willfully ignoring them. Her conduct[121c] belied her statement before the Senate Judiciary Committee that her guiding principle as a judge was "fidelity to the law"[132f].

7. Judge Sotomayor also condoned the refusal of the bankruptcy judge to disqualify himself for conflict of interests and "the appearance of impropriety"[123a-b], just as she refused to disqualify him [123c]. During her membership in the 2nd Circuit's Judicial Council[20], she too denied the petition to review the dismissal without any investigation of the misconduct complaint against him[124]. This formed part of her pattern of covering up for her peers: As a CA2 member she condoned, and as a Council member she applied, the Council's unlawful policy during the 13-year period reported online of denying 100% of petitions to review dismissals of complaints against her peers[125a]. Thereby she contributed to illegally abrogating in effect an act of Congress giving complainants the right to petition for review[123b]; and also condoned the successive CA2 chief judges' unlawful practice of systematically and without any investigation dismissing such complaints[125a]. She did not "administer justice" [to her peers] rich"[90] in judicial connections, but rather a 100% exemption from accountability[125b]; and the "equal right"[126] that she did to them was to disregard all complaints against them, no matter their gravity or pattern, whether the allegation was of bribery, corruption, conflict of interests, bias, prejudice, abuse of power, etc.[127] Her total partiality toward her own was "without respect"[90] for complainants, other litigants, and the public. Instead of Equal Justice Under Law, Judge Sotomayor upheld Judges Can Do No Wrong. She breached her oath.

8. By so doing, Judge Sotomayor rendered wrongdoing irresistible: She assured her peers of its risklessness, insulating it from any disciplinary downside while allowing free access to its limitless scope and profitability upside. So she emboldened them to engage ever more egregiously in the bankruptcy fraud scheme[60] and other forms of wrongdoing. By removing wrongdoing's stigmatizing potential and allowing its incorporation into the judges' modus operandi, she encouraged their resort to its efficiency multiplier: coordination. Through it wrongdoing becomes institutionalized and wrongdoers' fate becomes interdependent, requiring their continued reciprocal cover-up[89]. Then-Judge Sotomayor thus ensured that they would cover up her concealment of assets; now a Justice, she is not a champion of the Judiciary's integrity, but rather their accomplice[129a].

9. Indeed, the *DeLano* bankruptcy officer had during his 39-year long banking career learned who had turned the skeletons in the closet into such. The risk of his being indicted and trading up with domino effect motivated J. Sotomayor and her peers to allow him to retire with at least $673,657(jur:15) in known concealed assets[112b]. To protect peers, other insiders, and herself, she failed in her duty under 18 U.S.C. §3057 to report to the U.S. attorneys, not hard evidence, but just 'a belief that bankruptcy fraud may have been committed'[130a]. In how many of the thousands of cases [113a-b,114b] before their appointed[61] bankruptcy judges have she and other judges complicitly let the bankruptcy fraud scheme fester with rapaciousness[130b] and who benefited or was harmed thereby?

10. President Obama too had a duty: to vet justiceship candidates and choose one, not in his interest, but for their fitness. He was not entitled to have his staff and the FBI vet them only for him to hush up[158] their finding[107a] of J. Sotomayor's concealment of her assets[107c] and of those trafficked in the fraud scheme. Had he acted responsibly in the public interest, he would have realized that she had withheld(69§b) *DeLano* to prevent her cover on the scheme from blowing up and scuttling her nomination, and either withdrawn her nomination or disclosed the incriminating information to enable others to make informed decisions. By burying that information under lies about her integrity, he fraudulently got a dishonest nominee confirmed and misled the Senate and the public.

11. A.G. Eric H. Holder, Jr., also had a duty. By taking the oath of office, he bound himself to uphold the Constitution and enforce the laws thereunder in the interest of, not the President, but rather the people[159a]. Similarly duty-bound were the other federal[159b-f] and state officers[160] who vetted Judge Sotomayor or received complaints about her, the schemers[161], and their condoners. But they would not even ask those complained-against to answer the complaint or request any evidence-corroborating document[160d]. As for Sen. Charles Schumer, he disregarded the evidence submitted to him, endorsed J. Sotomayor, and became the President's point man to shepherd his nominee through the Senate. So did Sen. Kirsten Gillibrand. Although she, as Sen. Schumer's protégé, knew or should have known the incriminating evidence, she recommended the Judge to the President, introduced her to the Senate Judiciary Committee, and endorsed her to New Yorkers and the rest of the U.S. public.(78§6) For such dereliction of duty aimed at protecting their party members and reelection donors, they should be held accountable in the 2012 race.(xviii; xxxii)

12. To that end, *DeLano* can be used as a test case for a *Follow the money!* investigation.(102§a) It can expose the condonation by the President and his administration of, and the involvement by J. Sotomayor, other judges, and bankruptcy and legal systems insiders in, deficit-aggravating tax evasion and a nationwide judge-run bankruptcy fraud scheme corruptive of the Judiciary.(27§2) There is probable cause to believe that these coordinated wrongdoers have also interfered with the email, mail, and phone communications of those trying to expose their wrongdoing. This calls for a *Follow the wire!* investigation(105§b). These investigations can remedy the abdication of the Executive, Congress, and the media(81§1) of their duty of oversight(35§3) of the Judiciary. They have connived in self-interest and to the people's detriment to allow judges -their servants- to become unaccountable(21§A). So judges routinely deny due process and substantive right[iii] and discipline self-exempt by systematically dismissing complaints against them(21§1). As a result, in the 225 years since the creation of their Judiciary in 1789 only 8 judges have been im-peached and removed![14] Such survivability produces, and is the product of, **Judges Above the Law**.

13. To expose wrongdoing judges there is proposed:

14. **a)** a Watergate-like generalized media investi-gation(101§D) of the evidence(21§§A,B) guided by the query: 'What did the President(77§5) and the justices know[23b] about J. Sotomayor's tax evasion[102a,c] and other judges'[213] wrongdoing and when did they know it(75§d)?';

15. **b)** an academic and business venture(125§3); and **c)** presentations(171§F; xxv).

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris

Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org

2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

The Salient Facts of The *DeLano* Case[109a]

revealing the involvement of bankruptcy & legal system insiders in a bankruptcy fraud scheme

(*D:#* & footnotes are keyed to Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/Follow_money/DeLano_docs.pdf; blue text points to bookmarks on the left)

1. *DeLano* is a federal bankruptcy case. Part of a case cluster, it reveals fraud that is so egregious as to betray overconfidence born of a long standing practice[1]: Coordinated wrongdoing evolved into a bankruptcy fraud scheme.[2] It was commenced by the DeLano couple filing a bankruptcy petition with Schedules A-J and a Statement of Financial Affairs on January 27, 2004. (04-20280, WBNY[3]) Mr. DeLano, however, was a most unlikely bankruptcy candidate. At filing time, he was a 39-year veteran of the banking and financing industry and continued to be employed by M&T Bank precisely as a bankruptcy officer. He and his wife, a Xerox technician, were not even insolvent, for they declared $263,456 in assets v. $185,462 in liabilities(*D:29*); and also:
   - **a.** that they had in cash and on account only $535(*D:31*), although they also declared that their monthly excess income was $1,940(*D:45*); and in the FA Statement(*D:47*) and their 1040 IRS forms(*D:186*) that they had earned $291,470 in just the three years prior to their filing;
   - **b**. that their only real property was their home(*D:30*), bought in 1975(*D:342*) and appraised in November 2003 at $98,500[4], as to which their mortgage was still $77,084 and their equity only $21,416(*D:30*)…after making mortgage payments for 30 years! and receiving during that period at least $382,187 through a string of eight mortgages[5].(*D:341*) *Mind-boggling!*
   - **c**. that they owed $98,092 –spread thinly over 18 credit cards(*D:38*)- while they valued their household goods at only $2,810(*D:31*), less than 1% of their earnings in the previous three years. Even couples in urban ghettos end up with goods in their homes of greater value after having accumulated them over their working lives of more than 30 years.
   - **d**. Theirs is one of the trustee's *3,907 open* cases and their lawyer's *525* before the same judge.
2. These facts show that this was a scheming bankruptcy system insider offloading 78% of his and his wife's debts (*D:59*) in preparation for traveling light into a golden retirement. They felt confident that they could make such incongruous, implausible, and suspicious declarations in the petition and that neither the co-schemers would discharge their duty nor the creditors exercise their right to require that bankrupts prove their petition's good faith by providing supporting documents. Moreover, they had spread their debts thinly enough among their 20 institutional creditors(*D:38*) to ensure that the latter would find a write-off more cost-effective than litigation to challenge their petition. So they assumed that the sole individual creditor, who in addition lives hundreds of miles from the court, would not be able to afford to challenge their good faith either. But he did after analyzing their petition, filed by them under penalty of perjury, and showing that the DeLano 'bankrupts' had committed bankruptcy fraud through concealment of assets.
3. The Creditor requested that the DeLanos produce documents[6] as reasonably required from any bankrupt as their bank account statements. Yet the trustee, whose role is to protect the creditors, tried to prevent the Creditor from even meeting with the DeLanos. After the latter denied *every single document* requested by the Creditor, he moved for production orders. Despite his discovery rights and their duty to determine whether bankrupts have concealed assets, the *bankruptcy* and *district judges* denied him *every single document*. So did the *circuit judges,* even *then CA2 Judge Sotomayor*, the presiding judge, who also needed the documents to find the facts to which to apply the law. They denied him and themselves due process of law. To eliminate him, *they* disallowed his claim in a *sham evidentiary hearing*. Revealing how incriminating the documents are, to oppose their production the DeLanos, with the trustee's recommendation and the *bankruptcy judge's approval*, were allowed to pay their lawyers $27,953 in legal fees[7]…though they had declared that they had only $535. To date $673,657[8] is still unaccounted for. Where did it go[9]? How many of the trustee's 3,907 cases have unaccounted for assets? For whose benefit?[2]

[1] §XIII [2] §III [3] §V. [4] §X [5] §§I.B & VIII [6] Cf. §XII [7] §XI [8] §I.B [9] §II

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris
Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org
2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel.(718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

October 5, 2012

A Strategy for Advocates of Public Integrity To Jointly Bring The Issue of Corruptive Power, Money, and Secrecy in Politics and The Judiciary To National Attention and Lead to Corrective Action By Inducing Journalists and Politicians To Engage in Conduct That Works in Their Interest, Not Against It, And That Can Attain Such Objective

A strategy based on self-interest, public outrage, and citizen oversight

The presidential campaign allowed candidates and the media to make claims or present evidence aimed at showing how politicians are or have been corrupt. Can you begin to imagine how much more pervasively corrupt politicians would be if they, as do federal judges,

a. held life-appointments with self-policing authority that allowed them to assure their impunity by dismissing the complaints against them; were in effect above investigation, never mind prosecution, and thus unimpeachable;

b. ruled on $100s of billions annually…

c. in the secrecy of closed-door meetings and through decisions that were not published and in effect non-reviewable but could deprive you of your rights to property, liberty, and life?

A. Judges' wrongdoing is more pervasive and outrageous than that of politicians

1. The above is a succinct description, detailed below, of how judges' conditions of office are qualitatively different from, and more corruptive than, those of politicians. They explain how compared with politicians judges have a more effective means, insidious motive, and greater opportunity to engage in wrongdoing that consequently is substantially more pervasive. The Federal Judiciary has national scope and affects profoundly every person's vital rights. Exposing federal judges' wrongdoing will be unexpected, shocking, and widely resented by the public.

2. The realization that those who are duty-bound to administer Equal Justice Under Law have arrogated to themselves and exploit the status of Judges Above the Law can outrage the public. So can the realization that self-interested politicians have allowed judges to get away with wrongdoing that robs people of their birthright: to have their vital rights protected by the rule of law. As a result, exposing judges' wrongdoing will generate more visceral and widespread public outrage than exposing politicians' will. An informed public can swing the 'stick' of its vote on politicians to force them to investigate judges for wrongdoing and reform the judiciary.

3. Since the Federal Judiciary is its state counterparts' model, exposing its judges' wrongdoing will provide the impetus for investigating state judges for similar and other forms of wrongdoing.

B. The statistics show that the conditions for wrongdoing enable far more pervasive and outrageous wrongdoing among judges than politicians

4. The analysis(jur:21§A) of the official statistics of the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts provide the foundation for the reasonable conclusion that wrongdoing among federal judges is far more pervasive than among politicians because the judges:

a. have been entrusted[18] with the power to police themselves and abuse it by dismissing 99.82% of all complaints filed against them(24§b). Although on September 30, 2011, the number of federal judges in service was 2,131, in the 225 years since the creation of their Judiciary in 1789, the number of federal judges impeached and removed is only 8!(21§a) Not only do they hold life-appointments, but also are in practice unimpeachable. Thus, federal judges are unaccountable and their wrongdoing is irresistible, for it is riskless;

b. rule on amounts of money that dwarf the combine corruptive donations to politicians: In CY10, just the federal bankruptcy judges, who first rule on 80% of all the federal cases filed every year, ruled on $373 billion in personal bankruptcies alone(28§2); and

c. i) hold their adjudicative, administrative, and disciplinary meetings behind closed doors and never hold a press conference, which cloaks their operations in actual secrecy(27§f); and

ii) the majority of cases are filed by pro-ses, who have neither lawyers nor knowledge of the law and are easy prey; only a minute percentage of decisions are appealed; and up to 90% of all appeals in the federal circuit courts are disposed of through either fiat-like summary orders with only one operative word, overwhelmingly 'affirmed', or opinions so perfunctory and arbitrary that the judges stamp them "not for publication" and "not precedential". Such unreviewability cloaks their decisions in virtual secrecy(29§3).

5. As a result, federal judges have **a)** the absolute means for wrongdoing since they exercise power with the feature that is absolutely corruptive[29]: unaccountability, which provides the irresistible inducement to abuse it without the inhibiting fear of adverse consequences; **b)** the most insidious motive for wrongdoing, *money!*; and **c)** the most favorable opportunity for wrongdoing in the actual secrecy of their operations and the virtual secrecy of their cases. These circumstances have combined to enable federal judges to engage in wrongdoing in its most pervasive manifestation: Wrongdoing is the institutionalized modus operandi of the judges of the Federal Judiciary.

6. By contrast, politicians:

a. hold power for only two, four, or six years with voters' approval, which they must win again at the next election or they are out of office automatically; and they are held accountable for their exercise of their power, as they are subject to challenges from members of their own party and of the opposite party as well as by the other of the two congressional chambers and the other branch of either Congress or the Executive; and must bear intense media scrutiny, voters' feedback, and challenges in court. (An appeal from a federal judge's decision, even one leading to a reversal, is inconsequential since federal judges cannot be voted out of the bench or promoted or demoted by their peers.(jur:46¶77);

b. will collect during this presidential campaign, the most expensive ever, at most $1 billion in donations, most of which are too small to even buy access to the candidates, let alone influence and corrupt their performance; and

c. most of their sessions, meetings, hearings, and voting occur in the open.

C. Judges' more pervasive wrongdoing can give rise to a virtuous circle of public outrage >incentive for media investigation >outrageous findings >

7. The public outrage at judges' wrongdoing will incentivize the media to investigate the evidence showing how district and circuit judges who tolerated or participated in wrongdoing while in the lower courts continued to do likewise after they were elevated to the Supreme Court.(jur:65§§1-3) Journalists will engage in that investigation in pursuit of their own professional interest in

winning a Pulitzer Prize and their editors will assign them to it in pursuit of their business interest in growing their audience by satisfying and stoking its demand for news on a story of wrongdoing(jur:xxxiii) affecting its vital rights. The stream of ever more outrageous investigative findings will exacerbate the public outrage, which will only heighten the incentive for the media to keep investigating. This will give rise to a self-reinforcing action and reaction.

8. The initial presentation(jur:xxv) of the evidence showing how power, money, and secrecy have corrupted federal judges can launch a generalized media investigation just as the Watergate Scandal did: It began with an initially derided "garden variety burglary" at the Democratic National Committee on June 17, 1972, and led to the resignation of President Nixon on August 9, 1974, and the imprisonment of all his White House aides.(jur:2¶¶4-9) This investigation will be guided by a question that emerged from that Scandal and proved its capacity to incentivize media and official investigations and topple wrongdoers at the top of government , now rephrased thus:

> What did the justices know about judges' pervasive and outrageous wrongdoing due to their corruptive power, money, and secrecy and when(75§d) did they know it?(jur:71§4; [196])

9. What is more, the media investigation of judges' wrongdoing will naturally follow the leads to those that recommended, nominated, and confirmed those judges and in their own interest have spared them any wrongdoing investigation, namely, the politicians.(jur:77§§5-6) This is the workable mechanism through which the journalistic investigation will develop its own unstoppable momentum that will take journalists from judges to politicians and other wrongdoers; it can lead back to judges who tolerated or participated in the corruption of politicians through money that bought access to them and influenced their votes and their secrecy-enabled cover-up.

10. This can so outrage voters as to stir them up to demand that politicians investigate and hold judges accountable, under pain of voting those politicians out of, or not into, office. That is the voters' 'stick' to force politicians, out of self-preservation, to investigate judges at the risk of ending up investigating their peers or themselves. The energy to swing that stick comes from voters being well informed and, as a result, outraged. The necessary information can be provided by politicians themselves if they are first given a 'carrot' that interests them in doing so.

D. Showing politicians how it is in their electoral interest to expose judges' wrongdoing due to corruptive power, money, and secrecy

11. There is a carrot that can be offered to politicians to interest them in investigating judges and other politicians: increasing the chances of winning an election by embarrassing their political opponents substantially and enhancing their own standing as advocates of public integrity.

12. For instance, Gov. Romney still risks losing the election, with him trailing President Obama in most polls. Hence, it is in his interest to embarrass the President. The Governor can do so himself or through his surrogates, such as pro-Romney superPACs. To that end, either of them can make the initial presentation(jur:xxv) of the evidence of how the President nominated Then-Judge Sotomayor(jur:xxxiii) to the Supreme Court although he knew that she had concealed assets, just as *The New York Times, The Washington Post*, and Politico had suspected[102a], and the secret FBI vetting report on her must have first known, and consequently, that she had evaded taxes[102c].

13. That the President had no qualms about doing so is indisputable, for he nominated other known tax cheats to cabinet positions, namely, Tim Geithner –the current Secretary of the Treasury–, Tom Daschle, and Nancy Killefer[103]. That he had a motive is also beyond doubt, for he expected those who were pressing him to appoint another woman and the first Latina to the Supreme

Court to support in exchange the passage of his signature legislature: Obamacare.

14. For those who put their advocacy of public or judicial integrity above their personal political preferences, offering this carrot to a presidential candidate is a principled application of the saying: The enemy of my enemy is my friend. Advocates of getting money out of politics and of whistleblowing on corruption in government agencies, such as the Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms Bureau, the Federal Drugs Administration, or the Environmental Protection Agency, may be for or against Gov. Romney. Yet, all of them may deem him their 'friend' if he in his own political interest makes the initial presentation(jur:xxv) of the Obama-Sotomayor story(jur:xxxiii) that sends journalists into a Watergate-like, generalized media investigation of judges' pervasive and outrageous wrongdoing that leads to broader story of corruptive power, money, and secrecy.

15. Bringing to the national public this national story of wrongdoing in the Federal Judiciary tolerated or participated in by Congress and the Executive(jur:71§§4-6) can cause the farthest-reaching public wrongdoing investigation and government overhaul ever. It can surpass those brought about by the Watergate Scandal, which was limited to wrongdoing by President Nixon (in his second and last term), his aides, and at their instigation some agencies in the Executive.

E. The role of advocates of public integrity in launching the investigation through the initial presentation of the evidence of judges' wrongdoing

16. Also the advocates of getting money out of politics and of protecting whistleblowing on government agencies, whether the EPA, FDA, ATF, or others, can make the initial presentation(jur:xxv) of the evidence of judges' wrongdoing. Alternatively, they can call on others who have access to the national media to do it. The objective in either case is the same: To appeal to the professional and business interests of the media by presenting to them evidence showing that:

    d. judges' wrongdoing is far more pervasive and outrageous than that of politicians,

    e. its exposure can more widely and lastingly hold public attention, and

    f. lead to an investigation of the wrongdoing of politicians and others resulting from the drivers of wrongdoing common to all of them: corruptive power, money, and secrecy.

17. Their investigation will not only expose wrongdoing; it will also aim to reform our government. It will convincingly demonstrate that if judges and politicians do not find it in their interest to apply the law, they will disregard it, to the detriment of *We the People* and our government by the rule of law. This makes the case for a reform, including of the Federal Judiciary, that gives an important role to citizen oversight of the performance of our government and our public servants.(jur:131§§e-h) Exposing how power, money, and secrecy corrupts judges is the path to exposing how power, money, and secrecy corrupts politicians in Congress and the Executive.

F. Thinking strategically and working together for public integrity

18. Advocates of getting money out of politics and protecting whistleblowers can advance their agenda by implementing this strategy. They can do so more cost-effectively by joining forces to make the initial presentation(jur:xxv) of the Obama-Sotomayor story(jur:xxxiii) and/or contact the Romney campaign or pro-Romney superPACs to propose that they make it.(cf. dcc:11) Through its imple-mentation, the advocates can become recognized nationally as Champions of Justice[159a], attract a broader audience that can develop into a wider base of supporters, and lead to reform in the functioning, transparency, and accountability of judges and politicians.

Dare trigger history!(dcc:11)…and you may enter it.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris
Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org
2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

November 8, 2012

The reliance of the proposal to expose judges' unaccountability and consequent riskless wrongdoing on STRATEGIC THINKING to formulate and implement its proposed action; the SELF-INTEREST of politicians and journalists to advance it unwittingly; and HISTORIC PERSPECTIVE to set judicial reform in a series of millennial impossibles that became realities and thus convince advocates of judicial reform that it can be realized and significant to attain the noble ideal of Equal Justice Under Law

Table of Contents

paragraph no. ↓

A. The dynamics of the proposal: from judges' wrongdoing to judicial reform.....1

B. Counting on politicians' and journalists' self-interest.....2

C. Reliance on strategic thinking.....3

D. The interests of Republicans.....5

E. The interests of journalists.....7

F. The precedent of journalists' 1972-74 Watergate Scandal investigation.....8

G. Judicial reform in a series of historic attainments of the impossible.....11

H. Profile of the journalist likely to initiate the judicial wrongdoing investigation.....14

I. Journalism students and bloggers can set the investigative bandwagon rolling.....**17**

J. The choice of action for judicial reform advocates.....**19**

K. The proposed action of informing and persuading.....**20**

****

A. The dynamics of the proposal: from judges' wrongdoing to judicial reform

1. The proposal begins by exposing judges' unaccountability and consequent riskless wrongdoing. It envisages an initial presentation(jur:xxvii; cf. dcc:11) of the evidence thereof by a politician with national standing or an ambitious journalist whose principled investigating and reporting win him or her the support of their media bosses, to wit, their publishers and assignment editors, and establish their credibility with their media colleagues and the public. As a result, the journalist and the bosses set off a Watergate-like, generalized media investigation that produces an ever-broader stream of stories depicting the serious nature and gravity of wrongdoing risklessly and thus irre-sistibly engaged in by judges so routinely and widely as to have become their institutionalized modus operandi. The public grows outraged. It demands of incumbent politicians and their challengers that they open or call for official investigations by Congress and DoJ-FBI. On the strength of their subpoena, search, contempt, and penal powers, these investigators make findings of even more outrageous judicial wrongdoing. An exacerbatedly outraged voting public forces politicians, afraid of its wrath at the polls, to advance toward the final objective: legislated judicial reform implemented with the assistance of citizen boards of judicial accountability and discipline and aimed at administering Equal Justice Under Law.

B. Counting on politicians' and journalists' self-interest

2. This proposal does not depend on either politicians or journalists' acting out of a concern for fairness or judicial integrity. These exposers are not described in the proposal with the positive attribution to them of the terms "fair" or "fairness". Those terms are given there only a normative and aspirational value: the standard of fairness and impartiality against which to measure the performance of all judges, and the quality of the administration of justice that *We the People* are entitled to demand of the judiciary as part of government, not of men, but of laws. On the contrary, the proposal clearly recognizes that the politicians "dominated by Washington's culture of corruption" are the ones who nominate and confirm federal judges. It also asks whether the media that suspected Then-Judge Sotomayor of concealing assets, namely, *The New York Times, The Washington Post*, and Politico[107a], killed their stories in a quid pro quo with the President. The proposal does not count on even an enlightened interest on the part of politicians and journalists, but simply on their political or commercial, professional, and personal self-interest.

C. Reliance on strategic thinking

3. Instead, the proposal relies on strategic thinking(ol:52§C): the dynamic analysis that constantly reconfigures, rather than take a static view of, the harmonious and conflicting interests of the parties to a system as they act and react among themselves and to external input, and based thereon the formation of a change-susceptible plan for facilitating or hindering the alignment of interests and building or preventing implicit or agreed-upon alliances and coalitions among parties, as appropriate, so as to maximize their separate or joint positive, or lessen as much as possible their negative, impact on one's intermediate and final objectives(Lsch:14§§2-3).

4. Strategic thinking applies three principles: "The best storekeeper's employee is its owner" (i.e., working for oneself is most productive and reliable); "The enemy of my enemy is my friend" (i.e., allies and coalitions can emerge by implication)(jur:xxxix); and "Knowledge is power" (i.e., a strategy is only as effective as it integrates into its basis of information the constantly interacting interests of known and new parties). The application of these principles identifies those who have an interest through whose pursuit they can unwittingly advance the interest of advocates of judicial reform. Thus, concern for fairness or judicial integrity need not motivate them to take action in behalf of such reform. Their own self-interest is enough if presented to them persuasively: 'Standing in your shoes, you will advance your own interest the farthest by doing this'.(Lsch:20§1)

D. The interests of Republicans

5. Republicans and their friendly superPACs have an interest in embarrassing President Obama by exposing how he knew that Then-Judge Sotomayor had concealed assets, but nominated her for a justiceship in the expectation that those lobbying him to do so would in turn lobby Congress to pass ObamaCare. Her concealment of assets, suspected by top rated national media(see above), must have been established by the FBI's secret vetting report on her prepared for the President (jur:77§5), for even a review of the financial statements that she disclosed to the Senate Judiciary Committee[107b] pointed to it and its likely motives: evasion of disclosure[107d] of her asset's illegal source and of taxes thereon[107c]. Hence, Republicans have an interest in causing the resignation or removal through impeachment of J. Sotomayor as well as any other of her peers and even all of them so as to give their legislative agenda the best possible insurance policy: an outraged public that presumptively suspects the President and asks for Republicans' scrutiny of his policies.

6. The above shows how thinking strategically, judicial reform advocates can factor into their strategy the self-preservation interest of politicians in being voted into, and not out of, office so as to force them to contribute even unwittingly to attaining the reform's intermediate and final objectives.

E. The interests of journalists

7. Journalists would want to expose judicial wrongdoing to win a Pulitzer Prize and earn national recognition for causing the resignation of Now-Justice Sotomayor, just as they caused that of Justice Abe Fortas on May 14, 1969(jur:92§d). Greater recognition would come to them if they launched a Watergate-like, generalized media investigation(jur:100§3) of the Federal Judiciary that exposed the coordination[213b] that enabled and tolerated her concealment of assets of hers and others(jur:xxxv), and led to judicial accountability and discipline reform. Such historic development would earn them a more enduring reward: They would become this generation's Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein, the *Washington Post* reporters of Watergate fame.

F. The precedent of journalists' 1972-74 Watergate Scandal investigation

8. Woodward and Bernstein began reporting on the break-in at the Democratic National Committee headquarters at the Watergate building complex in Washington, D.C., committed on June 17, 1972. Soon they were derided for wasting their time on a "garden variety burglary". However, they persevered. Thereby they were able to show that the money to defend the "five plumbers" cum burglars came from a slush fund linked to the Republican Committee for the Reelection of President Nixon. The public became ever more attracted to their story, for it realized what the 'burglary' was all about: political espionage and sabotage that might have been known to the President. Thus, all other members of the media scrambled to get on the Watergate investigative bandwagon.

9. The media, i.e., the decision-making publishers and assignment editors, were not spurred into action by a newly developed concern for the unfairness of Nixon's corrupting the integrity of the electoral process. Rather, they were pursuing their commercial interest: to provide their audiences with the story that had caught the national public's attention, for it concerned the betrayal of trust by those at the highest level of 'government of, by, and for *We the People*'[172].

10. The media realized that the public would go wherever it could find follow-up stories that satisfied its interest in learning about wrongdoing so pervasive that these top officers had turned the White House and key agencies of the Executive Branch into a "criminal enterprise", as Bernstein called it years later. So much so that the story had provoked an attention-sustaining reaction that the media could not afford to ignore: outrage. The Watergate Scandal had outraged the national public. As a result, the Watergate investigation took on a life of its own…and the unprecedented happened, which at the beginning of the story would have been ludicrous even to daydream about: President Nixon resigned on August 9, 1972, and all his White House aides went to prison.

G. Judicial reform in a series of historic attainments of the impossible

11. Judicial reform advocates can gain from solid research(jur:21§A; cf. 131§b) a deeper and more accurate understanding of the means, motive, and opportunity for judges to engage in wrongdoing[iii]; a more realistic appreciation of the obstacles to expose it(jur:49§4; 81§§1-3); and a realization of the exacting requirements to curb it through reform(jur:130§§5-9). They also need something else: historic perspective. It will allow them to glean history lessons that will inform their strategic thinking and thereby enable them to elaborate a more realistic as well as imaginative proposal for action. Of equal importance, historic perspective will provide a justification based on facts for adding endurance to their commitment: It will show that what had not occurred in not just hundreds of years, but rather thousands of years became a reality:

    a) child labor was prohibited by law and schools were opened, not just for the sons of the wealthy, but also for the children, even the daughters, of the poor; and black and white

students studied together in schools as well as in colleges;

b) men without land got the right to vote, and the unthinkable also happened: women were allowed to vote and even be voted into office; and a black man even became president, a "laughable" idea as recently as 45 years ago, when blacks and whites were run away, beaten, and lynched for merely trying to organize voting registration drives for blacks;

c) institutionalized slavery was dismantled as was the enslavement in practice resulting from arbitrary termination from employment; and employees won the right to unionize and even to go on strike without being fired in support of their demands for an adequate salary earned from work under safe conditions for a regulated number of hours;

d) the Jews, scattered for thousands of years in a Diaspora through the four corners of the world, finally came back to their former land and established the nation of Israel.

12. Many other conversions of millennial or centennial impossibles into realities could be listed. They invariably go to the credit of men and women who never gave up, who shut their ears to those who repeated the same reasons why their efforts too would fail and instead opened their minds to think up innovative strategies, seizing even fleeting opportunities that only they could perceive because they looked around them with wide open eyes despite their sobering contemplation of the mountainous hurdles on the path to attaining their objectives. They are a source of realistic encouragement for judicial reform advocates to persevere.

13. They, who succeeded, and all those who preceded them but failed or brought them only an inch closer to their objective provide historic evidence of the imperative for mortal judicial reform advocates to join forces to expose all-powerful life-tenured judges. A joint effort is more likely to reduce the time to success and cost-effectively set the strategy in motion by finding the politician or journalist needed to begin exposing judges' wrongdoing that outrages the national public.

H. Profile of the journalist likely to initiate the judicial wrongdoing investigation

14. This journalist is young, from a low middle to poor economic class, likely to be the first to go to college in his or her family, not socially polished, resentful of those in higher social standing who have looked down on him or her and defiant of authority, stubborn, angry, and possessed by both the need to prove himself or herself to others and the idealism that respect for the rule of law can prevent the powerful from humiliating and abusing others, and determined to compel his or her acceptance by them due to a feat. He or she works at a medium or small media outlet.

15. There his or her bosses are desperately looking for a story that will grow their audience and make them a name; they realize that otherwise they will drown in the ever-growing wave of news swelling from the Internet. It already caused the 80-year old Newsweek to announce in October 2012 that it will cease print publication in January and will be available only on the Internet on subscription…and whom does Newsweek expect to pay the subscription and for how long?

16. The search for, not to mention the finding of, J. Sotomayor's concealed assets can be the profiled journalist's and his or her media bosses' breakthrough story…perhaps the one for Newsweek or a newcomer to make an opening splash on the Internet. For that reason, they may be willing to risk what the established media are unwilling to do by running initially with the story: to antagonize judges who in self- and class interest can close ranks to retaliate against the exposer. By so doing, the established media abdicates its mission to hold those that have an impact on the public interest accountable and thus inform the public so that it may knowledgeably exercise its right to vote in and out of office those who can or cannot represent its interests properly in a democratic government. By doing the opposite to fulfill that mission, a journalist and his or her

bosses interested in establishing or reestablishing themselves in the system of journalists-subjects-audiences can succeed by earning professional prizes and national recognition.

I. Journalism students and bloggers can set the investigative bandwagon rolling

17. The profiled journalist can also be a student of journalism.(dcc:8) This is so because the main method of learning journalism is by investigating and writing stories and submitting them to the professors. The best student stories are published by the student media and can even be published by media outlets. The student may be researching and writing her doctoral dissertation or his master's thesis.(dcc:10) The 'journalist' can actually be a team of students taking a class on how to conduct a complex journalistic investigation requiring the joint effort of many media staff.

18. Bloggers too can be interested in the story. They can publish it on the Internet and on social media. Their story can go viral. Citizen journalists can run with the story until the buzz on Cyber-space is so loud that the established media too jumps on their investigative bandwagon. There is precedent for this too[293]. This illustrates how research discovers precedent that affords historic perspective and informs strategic thinking when proposing constructive and realistic action.

J. The choice of action for judicial reform advocates

19. Advocates can sit back in their lounges at the Roman circus and bet as spectators that their fellow judicial reform advocates will be abused and mangled on the arena in their unequal battle with life-tenured wrongdoing judges and the politicians that put and keep them in place. Otherwise, advocates can follow the example of Mandela and Aung San Suu Kyi, who even as they spent almost 30 years in prison or 20 in house arrest kept faith and supported those who maintained in the streets their struggle for equality and freedom. They can also jump into the fray, as did Washington and his soldiers, Rosa Park and Martin Luther King, and Ben-Gurion in Israel.

K. The proposed action of informing and persuading

20. If judicial reform advocates choose to take action, there is plenty to do. It begins by learning the facts about the nature and gravity of judges' wrongdoing[iii], for Knowledge is Power. To that end, they can take advantage of the extensive research[ii] that has found those facts(jur:21§A), their analysis with professional objectivity, and their integration through strategic thinking into a realistic proposal for initial(jur:xxvii; dcc:11) mid-term(jur:101D), and long-term(jur:121§E) action.

21. Then they can make an individual and joint effort to distribute to politicians, particularly Republicans, and journalists the concise set of questions on judges' wrongdoing that they have an interest in answering, as shown by this article. In its letter format for faxing and manual distribution, the questions are found below(xlviii) at http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/jur/DrRCordero_fax&handout.pdf. The emails and fax numbers of journalists can be found on their media websites and the mastheads of their print publications. The deans and professors of journalism schools can be approached, as can their students(dcc:7,8). The list of accredited journalism schools and programs is found at http://www2.ku.edu/~acejmc/STUDENT/PROGLIST.SHTML.

22. If judicial reform advocates join forces and get to work, this exercise can lead to the formation of a steering committee for the advocacy of such reform(jur:119§E). But all of them can start now on their way to becoming Champions of Justice who persevere in defending and asserting what is the birthright of *We the People* in our government, not of men, but of laws: Equal Justice Under Law. How to do so is the subject of the presentation that the author offers to make(jur:171§F).

Dare trigger history![254] (dcc:11)

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris

Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org

2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. +1(718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

November 11, 2012

Questions for an Investigation of National Interest by Principled and Ambitious Journalists and Politicians

concerning whether they
dare hold the Supreme Court justices and federal judges accountable[i]
or will continue to allow them to engage in wrongdoing to avoid antagonizing them because,
just as the justices upheld, but could have overturned, ObamaCare,
they and their peers[ii] can doom a president's legislative agenda and even his signature law[iii].

Did the President disregard Then-Judge Sotomayor's concealment of assets, suspected by *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico[102a], and nominated her to the Supreme Court –the same way he had disregarded the tax evasion of known tax cheats Tim Geithner [now Treasury Secretary], Tom Daschle, and Nancy Killefer and nominated them to cabinet posts [the latter two had to withdraw their names in the face of public outrage][103]– so as to curry favor with the voters who wanted another woman and the first Latina on the Court and from whom he expected in exchange that they lobby Congress to pass ObamaCare?

Can politicians[iv], inspired by the founding principle of government, not of men, but of laws *Nobody Is Above The Law*; and journalists motivated by their watchdog mission and the prospect of winning a Pulitzer Prize, make the initial presentation(xxv) of this issue and thereby launch a Watergate-like, generalized media investigation guided by a query that proved its devastating effect when it caused President Nixon to resign on 9Aug74, and which can be rephrased thus:

What did the President(77§5), the justices, and judges[196] know [23b]
about J. Sotomayor's concealment of assets(65§1) and consequent
tax evasion[107c] and when(75§d) did they know it?

Can journalists searching for J. Sotomayor's concealed assets bring about her resignation[v] for having failed to "avoid even the appearance of impropriety"[118a], just as Supreme Court Justice Abe Fortas had to resign on 14May69, on the same grounds?(92§d)

How will President Obama respond to the demand that he release
the secret FBI vetting report on J. Sotomayor?

Did *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico[102a] simultaneously and without explanation kill in a quid pro quod with President Obama their stories suspecting Then-Judge Sotomayor of concealment of assets?(xxxiii)

Can the issue of judges' wrongdoing tolerated for political gain[vi] so outrage the national public, already lied to about the integrity of J. Sotomayor, as to increase the disapproval of politicians and the disconnect between *We the People* and our representatives?

Can journalists and superPACs investigating judges' unaccountability and riskless wrongdoing lead to a Pulitzer Prize, national recognition, and the most enduring legacy:
judicial reform that subjects the Federal Judiciary to democratic control through
citizen boards of judicial accountability and discipline that ensure that
judges apply to themselves and administer to *We the People*
Equal Justice Under Law?

Endnotes

[i] In the 225 years since the creation of the Federal Judiciary in 1789, the number of federal judges impeached and removed is 8![14] To put this in perspective, 2,131 federal judges were on the bench as of 30sep11.[13] So they can and do engage in wrongdoing risklessly, unless the politicians[15] of "Washington[, which] is dominated by the culture of corruption (Former Speaker Pelosi [16])" confer incorruptibility upon nominating and confirming judicial candidates. Judges' wrongdoing is rendered irresistible by the most insidious corruptor: *money!* In CY10, bankruptcy judges, who handle 80% of all new federal cases annually[32], ruled on $373 billion[31] in consumer bankruptcies alone. How much more pervasively corrupt would politicians -your boss too?- be if they held their jobs for life with impunity and ruled on $100s of bl.[29]?(xxxvii)

[ii] Chief federal circuit judges dismissed systematically 99.82% of the complaints against their peers filed[18a,] by anybody in the 1oct96-30sep08 12-year period[19a-c]. In that period, the federal judicial councils –the circuits' all-judge disciplinary bodies– denied up to 100% of the petitions to review those dismissals(10; 24§[b]), as did the 2nd Circuit's council(11), of which Then-Judge Sotomayor was a member[20]. Thereby she too exempted her peers from all accountability regardless of the nature and gravity of their wrongdoing. Now as Justice Sotomayor, she, like other justices(71§4), and judges[196], has to prevent any investigation of federal judges, lest the wrongdoing that she tolerated or her own concealment of assets be discovered and she end up incriminated. Can you trust justices and judges who in their personal and class interest break the law to apply it impartially when they rule on your property, liberty, and life?

[iii] Up to 9 of every 10 appeals to the federal circuit courts are disposed of ad-hoc[28] through no-reason summary orders[65a] or opinions so "perfunctory"[66] that they are neither published nor precedential[68], mere fiats of raw judicial power that enable arbitrariness. You can spend $10,000s on an appeal to a circuit court only for it to dispose of the appeal with a 5¢ form whose only operative word is "Affirmed", as did Then-Judge Sotomayor[67] in *Ricci v. DeStefano*[66].

[iv] Governor Romney criticized Justice Sotomayor for being liberal; the other Republican presidential candidates as well as President Obama criticized the justices and judges for being activist. **a)** Republicans Turn Judicial Power Into a Campaign Issue; by Adam Liptak and Michael D. Shear, *The New York Times*, 23oct11; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/Rep_candidates_fed_judges_12.pdf; **b)** Dems Hit Romney for Going After Sotomayor in Ads; TPM (5mar12); Hispanic leaders condemn Romney for criticizing Sotomayor in ad; by Griselda Nevarez. VOXXI (29feb12); National Institute for Latino Policy; 5mar12; id; **c)** CBS "Face the Nation" Host Bob Schieffer interviews Speaker Newt Gingrich on "activist judges"; 18dec11; id.

[v] This Watergate-like(4¶¶10-[3]) generalized media search can make a stream of revelations of improprieties(101§1) that chip away at the denials of J. Sotomayor, the President, and their peers and aides, and so mar their PR image as to lead to resignations(92§d). People would be outraged(83§§[2],3) at dishonest judges abusing their power for their benefit while affecting people's property, liberty, and lives[5,6] and their due process of law rights. Their outrage can be channeled through a multidisciplinary academic and business venture(119§[E]) that advocates legislated and citizen-monitored judicial accountability and discipline reform(131§e-h).

[vi] Senators Schumer and Gillibrand(78§6) recommended J. Sotomayor to the President. Sen. Schumer, his point man to shepherd her nomination through the Senate[160], disregarded the evidence submitted to him[154e] showing **1)** her concealment of assets of hers and others(66§§[2], 3), and **2)** her perjurious(69§[b]) withholding from the Senate Judiciary Committee[102b] a case over which she had presided, *DeLano*[104,106], that incriminated her[127] in covering up a bankruptcy fraud scheme[59] run by a bankruptcy judge[119] that she and her CA2 peers[105] had appointed[60a]. Sen. Gillibrand introduced Judge Sotomayor to that Committee and endorsed her to New Yorkers and the rest of the country[161] by lying about the Judges' dishonesty[169](104§2).

Tweet: Who had #NYTimes #WPost and #Politico kill their stories of concealment of assets by Obama's #Judge #Sotomayor? http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/1/5.pdf

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris

Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org

2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. +1(718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

January 21, 2011

D.A. Cyrus R. Vance, Jr.
NY County District Attorney's Office
One Hogan Place
New York, NY 10013

Dear Mr. Vance,

1. Last November, I sent you[1] a complaint[2] with evidence of unlawful activity by public employees. As to that type of activity, you have stated "It is a top priority of the Office to investigate and prosecute those who violate the public's trust[3] [and] aggressively go after white-collar crime[4]". This is a petition for reconsideration of a dismissal that dishonors that statement.

2. The complaint concerns a bankruptcy fraud scheme[5] involving judges, attorneys, trustees, and the attorney disciplinary committees of the 4th and 1st Judicial Departments[6]. The evidence sub-mitted to you was gathered from cases that I had prosecuted from a federal bankruptcy court to the Supreme Court[7], and the official statistics of the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts[8]. It shows that in 2009 alone the scheme involved nationwide $325.6 billion and affected millions of people.[9] Yet, the 1st Dept. Disciplinary Committee and each of its members refused to perform their duty to request a response from the 1st Dept. misconducting public officer-attorneys.[10] They also failed to execute the proposed Demand for Information and Evidence[11], thus disregarding *every single document* apt to confirm the complaint. They knowingly participated in the cover-up of the scheme. Likewise, the protection that they afford colleague attorneys[12] through systematic complaint dismissal with no investigation[13] reveals self-interested[14] indifference to the harm inflicted upon the public by misconducting attorneys and the betrayal of the trust reposed on them to protect the public therefrom.[15]

3. This self-interested indifference and betrayal of public trust are exactly what was demonstrated by your Chief of the Public Integrity Unit, ADA Daniel G. Cort, in his response to me attached hereto. In it he stated in pertinent part as follows:

> Given all of the facts and circumstances and our assessment of the available evidence, we do not believe that we can establish a criminal charge beyond a reasonable doubt. DA:xvi

4. In filing a complaint, a citizen has neither the duty nor the capacity to divine the charges that the DA will bring and then gather and submit enough evidence as to spare him the need to use his subpoena power, means for covert investigation, and forensic resources, and require of him only to evaluate the odds of maintaining unblemished his winning scorecard. A complainant need only raise reasonable suspicion that unlawful activity may have taken or be taking place. That is the standard for asking financial institutions to file Suspicious Activity Reports (SAR), which in your words "give rise to the initial investigation"[16]. Such "initial" and subsequent investigations can include requests to the complainant for details or clarification. Forensics can turn up new evidence. Interviews with, and depositions and interrogations of, people mentioned in the complaint or found by investigators can secure testimony from witnesses, experts, and defendants. Plea bargains can reduce what still must be proved in court. Only then can it be determined what charge, if any, in what degree and under what law can be brought against which person. So it constitutes a double standard that denies equal protection of the law to demand of a citizen, with far fewer resources than such institutions, that he must submit a complaint that on its face be sufficient to "establish a criminal charge beyond a reasonable doubt". Therefore, it was *preposterous* for ADA Cort to dismiss the complaint out of hand on such ridiculous pretense.

5. Moreover, staring at both ADA Cort and the 1st Dept. Disciplinary Committee was the unlawfulness of the complained-about activity. For instance, in the *DeLano* case[17], the bankruptcy judge on his own called for an evidentiary hearing of the bankrupts' motion to disallow a claim only to deny the creditor *every single document* that he requested[18], thus turning the hearing and the grant of the motion into a sham and suspicious.[19] He denied even the bankrupts' bank account statements, indisputably necessary to establish the good faith of any bankruptcy petition, which judges have a duty to do. The statements would have led to the concealed assets of the bankrupts, who declared $291,470 earned in the three years preceding their filing, never mind the rest of at least $673,657 unaccounted for, and incongruously pretended that they only had $535 "in hand and on account".[20] Moreover, one of the bankrupts was a 39-year veteran of the banking industry who at filing time worked and remained working for a major bank, M&T, precisely as a bankruptcy officer. This alone made their petition inherently suspicious. Likewise, one of the lawyers for this officer and M&T was a partner in the same law firm in which the bankruptcy judge was a partner at the time of his appointment to the bench[21] by the judges of the 2nd Cir. Court. The other lawyer for the officer had appeared before the judge in 525 cases[22]; the trustee in 3,907[23]. Then the judges of the district and the 2nd Circuit courts[24], Circuit Justice Ginsburg[25], Chief Justice Roberts[26], and the whole Court denied *every single document* requested by the creditor and needed also by them to ascertain the facts to which to apply the law. Such a blatant and coordinated violation of the right to discovery and thus, to due process, was suspicious per se.

6. This evidence in bankrupts' filings and court orders of coordinated unlawfulness was so persuasive that the suspicion raised by the complaint supported not only probable cause, but also a belief to a high probability that judges, bankruptcy system insiders, and lawyers were and are running a bankruptcy fraud scheme and its cover-up. A competent prosecutor with his eyes opened would have spotted the scheme.[27] If in spite of his constructive knowledge of the scheme's existence ADA Cort purposefully doubted it, he only had to stare back at the evidence by subpoenaing those bank account statements and the other documents listed in the proposed subpoena attached to the complaint.[28] He had the duty to ascertain the facts to perform the DA's Office function to enforce the law. But he disregarded access to doubt-dispelling facts to deliberately ignore them. For him to do so and dismiss the complaint on a ridiculous pretense constituted willful blindness[29], suppression of probative evidence, and dereliction of his charge to ensure public integrity that revealed indifference to official misconduct and betrayed the trust of the public that he must protect from it.

7. ADA Cort also failed to carry out your stated commitment to "ensuring the criminal justice system is fair for all"[30] and intended the reasonable consequences of his deliberate ignorance and preposterous dismissal: He protected in self-interest **a)** the judges that denied *every single document* and decide DA cases; **b)** his colleagues in and out of the Disciplinary Committee, who are key contributors to DA and judicial elections; **c)** Former Colleague ADA Sotomayor, who presided over *DeLano*[31] and was suspected by the *NYT*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico of having concealed assets[32]; **d)** You, DA Vance, were a member of the Judicial Screening Panel, which makes recommendations for judicial appointments as part of the 1st Dept. Appellate Division, which appointed the members of the Committee; and **e)** fellow Democrat Lt. Gov. Robert Duffy, the mayor of Rochester, where *DeLano* and the other cases discussed in the complaint arose.

8. Thus, I respectfully request that you show the integrity and consistency that honors your "measure of success[:] the number of true criminals we hold accountable and bring to justice, how successful we are in protecting the public, and whether we have done all we can to ensure the safety and integrity of our markets and institutions"[33], and to that end **1)** investigate the complaint; **2)** openly or as Deep Throat inform me of what is going on; and **3)** ask me in for an interview.

Sincerely, s/ Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

ENDNOTES (=ent.; for the digital file with all links active, click the link at ent.2)

1. http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/DANY/2DA/9DrRCordero-NYCDACVance_11nov10.pdf
2. http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/DANY/9DrRCordero-NYCDACVance_11nov10.pdf
3. District Attorney Vance Announces Indictments of Two City Employees; 28apr10; http://www.manhattanda.org/whatsnew/press/2010-04-28b.shtml
4. Vance Shapes Agenda for Manhattan Office; Will Conduct 'Internal Audit' of Staff, Set Priorities, Noeleen G. Walder; New York Law Journal; 17sep09
5. http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/Follow_money/How_fraud_scheme_works.pdf and ent. 2, GC:54§7
6. Ent. 2, GC:i
7. a) http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/DrCordero_v_TrGordon_SCt.pdf;
   b) http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/DrCordero_v_DeLano_SCt_3oct8.pdf
8. http://www.uscourts.gov/Statistics/JudicialBusiness.aspx; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/statistics&tables/judicial_misconduct_complaints.pdf
9. http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/statistics&tables/bkr_stats/bkr_as_percent_new_cases.pdf
10. Ent. 2, Ci:135§I
11. Ent. 2, GC:69
12. Ent. 2, Ci:151§A
13. Ent. 2, Ci:148§IV
14. Ent. 2, Ci:161§VI
15. Ent. 2, Ci:154§B
16. DA Vance Delivers Remarks At 2010 Financial Symposium, sponsors: DA's Office and NY High Intensity Financial Crime Area; http://www.manhattanda.org/whatsnew/press/2010-11-2.shtml
17. Ent. 2, GC:41§D
18. Ent. 2, Ci:157§V
19. http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/transcript_DeLano_1mar5.pdf; ent. 2 at GC:51§5
20. Ent. 2, GC:42§1
21. http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/DrCordero_v_DeLano_WDNY.pdf >Pst:1289§f
22. http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/Werner_525_before_Ninfo.pdf
23. http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/Trustee_Reiber_3909_cases.pdf
24. Ent. 7b >US:2484 4. Table of 12 document requests by Dr. Cordero and denials by CA2
25. http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/DrCordero-JGinsburg_injunction_30jun8.pdf
26. http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/DrCordero_to_Justices_4aug8.pdf
27. Ent. 2, Ci:144§III
28. Ent. 2, DA:221= http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/DANY/10DrRCordero_subpoena_1nov10.pdf
29. Restatement (Second) of Torts § 12(1) & cmt. a (1965)
30. Manhattan District Attorney-Elect Cyrus Vance Announces Executive Staff, 29dec9; http://www.manhattanda.org/whatsnew/press/vance-2009-12-29.shtml
31. Ent. 2, DA:213; cf. http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/DrCordero_v_DeLano_CA2_rehear.pdf
32. Newspaper articles hinting at J. Sotomayor's concealment of assets; http://judicial-discipline-reform.org/SCt_nominee/JSotomayor_integrity/6articles_JSotomayor_financials.pdf
33. Ent. 16; Cf. "Mr. Vance…has vowed to pursue complex financial cases"; In Campaign for Top Prosecutor, Candidate Finds Own Path, John Eligon, *The New York Times*; 30aug9; http://www.nytimes.com/2009/08/31/nyregion/31vance.html

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England **Judicial Discipline Reform** **2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506**
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School **tel. +1(718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq**
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org **Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net**

March 18, 2011

Mr. Thomas Mullen
Chief Investigator, Organized Crime Task Force
NYS Attorney General's Regional Office
101 E. Post Road, White Plains, NY 10601

emailed to Thomas.Mullen@AG.NY.gov
on March 20 and 21, 2011

Dear Mr. Mullen,

1. Thank you for calling me to acknowledge receipt of my letter of 14 instant concerning the evidentiary file that I had sent you to support my complaint of last February 4 about public wrongdoing([1] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/AG/1DrRCordero-AAGTMullen_4feb11.pdf).

2. Your experience with the AG's Public Integrity Bureau (PIB) in connection with this matter is quite revealing. When you called PIB to ask whether it had sent me an acknowledgment of receipt of that file of mine that you had forwarded to it, PIB did not know whether it had received that file. Nevertheless, one must assume that PIB made a due diligence effort to provide that information to you, a colleague and chief of a key unit of the AG's Office. What is more, PIB apparently could not even find out and tell you that I had also sent originals of my complaint to both PIB and AG Eric Schneiderman to his Albany address, which based on what you told me would also have been forwarded to PIB. You stated that upon receiving a complaint, PIB assigns a case number to it. One must also assume that PIB enters all complaints on a computerized database. Hence, when you called, PIB should have been able to find all the complaints under my name and thereunder either one or more complaint numbers. So PIB did not know that it had received three complaint files from me, let alone whether it had acknowledged receipt of any. What this reveals is that it is unlikely that PIB will take any action on my complaint, for it does not even know and cannot find out, not even upon your request, that it has received my complaint.

3. Thus, I respectfully request that you reconsider your decision and investigate my complaint. Kindly examine these weighty reasons for your doing so, which tie to what we discussed.

4. The complaint's supporting evidence points to judges and insiders of the bankruptcy and legal systems running and covering up a bankruptcy fraud scheme. The statistics of the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts allow determining what enables schemers to become such and the amount at stake nationwide. To begin with, the amount is $325.6 bl.; http://www.uscourts.gov/News/TheThirdBranch/10-07-01/BAPCPA_Report_Looks_at_Filers_in_Non-business_Bankruptcies.aspx >Assets and Liabilities.[1] That amount is reported to Congress as required by the Bankruptcy Abuse Prevention and Consumer Protection Act of 2005, whose title so prominently recognizes that there is abuse in the bankruptcy system. The 2009 BAPCPA Report states as follows:

> During calendar year 2009, nearly 1.4 million bankruptcy petitions were filed by individuals with predominantly nonbusiness debt…Consumer debtors seeking bankruptcy protection under [the Bankruptcy Code, 11 U.S.C.] during 2009 reported holding total assets in the aggregate amount of $200 billion and total liabilities in the aggregate amount of $325 billion. http://www.uscourts.gov/Statistics/BankruptcyStatistics.aspx >Calendar year 2009 >Full Report (pdf) >p.5 >Summary of Findings >2nd paragraph

5. That amount results from the 1,402,816, bankruptcy cases filed in the federal bankruptcy courts in FY09 –1oct08-30sep09–; http://www.uscourts.gov/Statistics.aspx > Judicial Business of the United States Courts >Judicial Business 2009 (Annual Report of the Director) >Table F-2. However, only 2,313 bankruptcy cases made it on appeal to the district courts or approximately

only 1 in every 606, that is, a miniscule 0.16%. As to those that went even further, only 793 of the 57,740 appeals to the federal courts of appeals of the 12 regional circuits had bankruptcy as their source; id. >Table B-3. This means that approximately only 0.06% of all FY09 bankruptcy cases or only 1 out of every 1,769 was reviewed in a circuit court. (Cf. more comprehensive statistical analysis at http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/statistics&tables/bkr_as_percent_new_cases.pdf)

6. In this vein, consider that bankruptcy judges are appointed by their respective court of appeals for a renewable 14-year term; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/28usc151-159_bkr_judges.pdf >§152(a)(1). Hence, even if a ruling of a bankruptcy judge went on appeal all the way to a court of appeals, it would be reviewed by the very circuit judges who appointed him or her. Naturally, they have a biased toward their appointee, lest their overturning his or her ruling indict their own judgment and vetting process for having appointed an incompetent or corrupt bankruptcy judge.

7. The risk for bankruptcy judges of their rulings reaching the U.S. Supreme Court is all but nil. In FY09, that Court disposed of only 83 cases[81]; http://www.uscourts.gov/Statistics/JudicialBusiness/JudicialBusiness2009.aspx >Table A-1. That year 1,750,109 new cases were commenced in the bankruptcy(Table F-2) and the district courts(Tables S-7 and D); id**.** Using that figure as an estimate of the pool of cases from which those 83 were taken up and disposed of by the Supreme Court, the odds of a bankruptcy ruling reaching disposition by the Supreme Court was 1 in 21,155.

8. The statistics allow the conclusion that once bankruptcy judges hand down their rulings, they can be all but certain that they will not be challenged on appeal, but if they are, they will be affirmed by their appointers. Their rulings are in practice unreviewable. That assures bankruptcy judges that they will not suffer any adverse consequence if they are biased, deny discovery, resolve conflicts of interest to their benefit, disregard the law, the facts, and due process, and run a fraud scheme.

9. Judges are comforted by the fact that non-business bankrupts file 95.8% of all bankruptcies, that is, 1,344,095 out of 1,402,816, and business bankrupts only 4.2%; id. >Table F-2. Almost by definition non-business bankrupts do not have money to pay lawyers even to fill out their bankruptcy petition, let alone to represent them in bankruptcy court, much less to appeal to the district court or a bankruptcy appellate panel, then to an appeals court, and thereafter to the Supreme Court. So the great majority of non-business bankrupts appear pro se. Given their lack of legal knowledge compounded by the enormous complexity of the Bankruptcy Code and the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure, and their emotional fragility due to their dire financial situation, pro se bankrupts stand still before wrongdoing judges and insiders as ready to eat $325 billion 'filet mignon' prey.

10. Why would judges and other insiders[169] not eat it? The de facto unreviewability of bankruptcy rulings has an insidious consequence: It assures them of wrongdoing risklessness. This is a powerful incentive to do wrong. It is only strengthened by the most powerful motive: *money!*(jur:27§2)

> "…the need to increase judicial salaries had again become the most pressing issue facing the Judiciary"; Chief Justice W. Rehnquist, 2002 Year-end Report on the Federal Judiciary; http://www.supremecourtus.gov/publicinfo/year-end/year-endreports.html >2002 Report, p.2. "I must renew the Judiciary's modest petition: Simply provide cost-of-living increases that have been unfairly denied!"; C.J. John Roberts, Jr.; id. >2008 Rep., p.9. "That sense of inequity [in judicial salaries] erodes the morale of our judges" [and their moral principles too?]; C.J. Rehnquist, Before the Nat'l Commission on the Public Service, 15jul02; http://www.supremecourtus.gov/publicinfo/speeches/sp_07-15-02.html.

11. The opportunity to engage in wrongdoing presents itself to bankruptcy judges in over 1.5 ml. cases

a year (1,596,355 cases in FY10; http://www.uscourts.gov/Statistics/JudicialBusiness/JudicialBusiness2010.aspx >Table F). Their means to do wrong is their judicial power: the power to approve or deny any bankruptcy petition for any reason and no reason at all; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/Follow_money/How_fraud_scheme_works.pdf.

12. It is also the power abused by judges to immunize their peers from any complaint against them. In the 1oct96-30sep08 12 fiscal years reported online, federal judges dismissed without any investigation 99.82% of the 9,466 complaints(jur:24§b) filed against federal judges and magistrates(AG:i 2nd par 1). In fact, in the 221 years since the creation of the Federal Judiciary in 1789, the number of federal judges impeached and removed is 8; http://www.fjc.gov/history/home.nsf/page/judges_impeachments.html. Assured of their immunity, they coordinate(jur:88§§a-c) their wrongdoing among themselves. They also abuse their power to immunize insiders, such as attorneys and bankruptcy trustees, with whom they coordinate their wrongdoing to increase its efficiency, scope, and profitability. After all, they have nothing to fear, for they are the circuit judges' appointees.

13. If the Russian or the Italian mafia that you investigate had similar opportunity, motive, and means to eat as much as they wanted of nationwide $325 bl. 'filet mignon' prey without you, any other AG's unit, or any other authority even investigating them, not to mention putting them out of business or in jail, would they gorge themselves? Does taking the oath of office render its takers immune to the allure of money, particularly when grabbing it becomes all but irresistible with the assurance of risklessness? Were they appointed because they agreed to share 'prey'?

14. You too took that oath: to uphold the U.S. and NY constitutions and the laws thereunder and protect and serve the public. You also take orders from PIB, as you told me. This complaint confronts you with the choice either to keep your oath and save your integrity or breach both to follow orders and protect the interests of your bosses, their supporters, and your career prospects. They may order you to stay away from the complaint, not because it lacks facts common to those of organized crime, but rather because its investigation can expose the hidden interests of those well connected:

    a) The bankruptcy fraud scheme(jur:xxxv) was discovered in Rochester, whose mayor until recently was Current Lt. Governor Robert Duffy.

    b) The attorneys involved in the fraud scheme are in Rochester, Buffalo, NY City, and elsewhere, as are the members of the attorney grievance and disciplinary committees(AG:i 3rd par.), who dismissed the complaint without even asking the complained-about attorneys to respond to it(Ci:135§I 1). They were among the key contributors to the race for attorney general and will be such for the reelection campaign unless embarrassed by being investigated as schemers.

    c) NYS Appellate Division judges appointed those disciplinary committee members 'for their integrity'.(id.) The judges would be loath to allow them to be exposed for failing to keep their oath to protect the integrity of the legal profession and the public interest while entering and preserving in self-interest an implicit or explicit reciprocal cover-up pact: The members abused their power to insulate from investigation colleagues participating in the bankruptcy fraud scheme either to repay in kind the insulation from investigation into their own wrongdoing that they had received from previous members or ensure that they would be so insulated by future members.

    d) No district attorney or attorney general wants to investigate federal judges involved in the scheme for fear that the judges will retaliate by scuttling their cases in federal court, making them look ineffectual and undeserving of reelection. Nor do they want an investigation that leads to the Supreme Court through Justice Sotomayor(GC:61§1 1): During her confirmation hearings in the U.S. Senate, she was suspected by *The New York Times, The Washington Post*, and Politico

of concealing assets[107a-c]; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/SCt_nominee/JSotomayor_integrity/6articles_JSotomayor_financials.pdf. As Then-Judge Sotomayor of the Court of Appeals for the 2nd Circuit (CA2), she presided(AG:213) over *DeLano*(GC:41§D), a test case for exposing the bankruptcy fraud scheme.(Cf. GC:17§§B-C; jur:§§A,B) To protect herself and her colleagues, including the scheming bankruptcy judge reappointed by CA2(GC:32¶63), she condoned his denial of, and in turn denied, *every single document* requested(jur:16) by the creditor/appellant though needed by the judges to find the facts to which to apply the law, a blatant deprivation of discovery rights and due process.(GC:58 §8) So incriminating is *DeLano*(jur:xxxviii) that she concealed it from the Senate; http://judicial-discipline-reform.org/SCt_nominee/Senate/1DrCordero-Senate.pdf. The motive was that its bankrupt was a 39-year veteran banker who at the time of filing his own bankruptcy was and remained employed by a major bank as a bankruptcy officer! A consummate insider, he knew too much to be allowed to be indicted, for in plea bargain he could trade up to bigger fish with domino effect. Federal scheming and asset-concealing judges(AG:v/ent.14-15; 201) protected his retirement to a golden nest of at least $673,657 (jur:15) unaccounted-for by denying the request for even his bank account statements(GC:42§1).

15. Does all this sound to you like a criminal organization? Does it dwarf by comparison the Russian and Italian mafia and subverts, more profoundly than the mafia does, government by public servants duty-bound to act for the benefit, not of themselves and their colleagues and supporters(Ci:151§A), but of "*We the People*"? You can see all over this complaint the greatest tandem of corruptors: money and power.(Ci:144§III on a pattern of wrongdoing; rr:121 on conflict of interests). Yet, you can look away on your superiors' orders. But neither willful blindness nor the "I was just following orders" defense would excuse the breach of your oath and your duty to investigate the rich in organized connections as well as the poor in moral principles. You can keep your oath and do your duty even as a reluctant hero and still become a Champion of Justice.(GC:66§4)

16. To that end, you can conduct a Watergate-like *Follow the money!* investigation(ol:194§E) of the bankruptcy fraud scheme.(GC:63§2) A starting point is the proposed subpoena.(DA:221) It lists documents that will lead to the concealed assets in *DeLano* and demonstrate coordinated wrongdoing to protect an insider and cover up(ol:195§3) the scheme. You can also undertake a *Follow the wire!* investigation(ol:192§B) of the probable cause to suspect interference with the email, mail, and phone communications of those trying to expose the scheme.(DA:241) If PIB or the AG found out about your investigations and ordered you to shut them down, two events illustrate the right thing to do: If you had been the FBI agent that told his superiors that he had been informed about Arabs who wanted to learn only to fly airplanes, but neither to take them off nor to land them, would you have obeyed the order contrary to common sense and prudence to drop the matter? If you had probable cause to suspect a Bernie Madoff-type of running a Ponzi scheme, would you let it go after the AG refused to investigate? Harry Markopolos(jur:v) described his efforts to expose Madoff in *No One Would Listen*, a bestseller. Yours could be titled(jur:x) *No One Would Dare Investigate Them…Until I Did*.(GC:63§138) A bestseller too and the basis for a movie?(GC:61§1)

17. You can choose between continuing your career either as one among many others who take orders or as Thomas Mullen, the Serpico of the AG's Office and our generation's Deep Throat (jur:106§c), the deputy FBI director who secretly gave information to *Washington Post* Reporters Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein that helped them expose the Watergate Scandal, causing President Nixon to resign and all his White House aides to go to prison. Those precedents support a realistic choice. You can honor your oath and follow the dictates of a good conscience.(GC:61§A) You can even be rewarded(ol:3§F) for it.(AG:248/ent.38) So I look forward to hearing from you.

Dare trigger history!(jur:7§5)...and you may enter it.

Sincerely, s/Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris

Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org

2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. +1(718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

[Sample of letter to directors, officers, and chairs & members of committees of NYCBar & Federal Bar Council]

December 13, 2006

Barry M. Kamins, Esq.
President and Chairman, Com. on Jud. Conduct
42 West 44th Street
New York, NY 10036−6689

Joan G. Wexler, Esq.
President & Member of the Com. on Jud. Conduct
370 Lexington Avenue, Suite 1012
New York, NY 10017-6503

Dear President Kamins and President Wexler,

1. This is an appeal to you, as member of the board of directors of the NYCBar, to hold the Bar to the level of moral courage that led it to engage in action with significant practical consequences at the time of its historical origin in "a campaign to defeat corrupt politicians and judges at the polls and to establish standards of conduct for those in the legal profession"[1]. Now it can act equally courageously on the evidence that I submitted to it[2] showing that Former and Current Chief Judges of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit John M. Walker, Jr., and Dennis Jacobs, respectively, have tolerated or supported coordinated wrongdoing by judges and others in the Circuit, including a bankruptcy fraud scheme and its cover up[3].

2. I initially submitted the evidence of coordinated judicial wrongdoing back on June 19, 2006, in a complaint to the NYCBar Committee on Judicial Conduct[4], which was jointly formed with the Federal Bar Council (FBC) and announced by then Chief Judge Walker[5]. For more than four and a half months and despite my repeated efforts to contact the Committee[6], the latter would not even acknowledge its receipt. By letter of November 9, I submitted the complaint with its evidence to the NYCBar's president, Barry M. Kamins, Esq., its officers, and numerous members, as well as their FBC counterparts, and requested that the Bars investigate it, place it in their next meeting agendas, and inform the media thereof. By letter of November 17, Mr. Kamins and FBC President Dean Joan G. Wexler dismissed it by disregarding such submission to the Bars and pretending that the Committee did not have jurisdiction to deal with it[7 & infra, pg. 4].

3. My letter of November 27 to them[8] showed that even by the terms of C.J. Walker's announcement and the limited jurisdictional scope acknowledged by the Bar presidents, the Committee had jurisdiction to deal with the complaint; it placed the evidence of coordinated wrongdoing before the Bars and their members, confronting them with the choice between expedient protection of their relationship with powerful judges, in conflict with the interests of other members and their clients, and principled conduct that holds all judges to high standards of judicial integrity.

4. This choice between expediency and principled conduct is now before you as NYCBar directors. At stake is whether you approve of the NYCBar aiding and abetting chief judges and their peers by its refusal to investigate the evidence of their coordinated wrongdoing[9]. Neither for you nor for the Bar does the investigation depend on having jurisdiction; rather it is required by your knowledge that the judges have compromised judicial integrity. Unless an authoritative voice like yours denounces them, their wrongdoing will only become more pervasive under cover of their increased secrecy and unaccountability. Indeed, the judges have announced a rule change allowing them to dispose of a matter without providing any reasons at all[10]. So you may spend hundreds of thousands of dollars and invest an enormous amount of intellectual and emotional effort litigating a case in the lower courts or agencies and pay the recently increased $455 appeal fee only to receive a form titled "Summary Order"(jur:43§1). Would judges that only have to tell a clerk 'to S.O. your case out' even bother to read your brief just as they now need not read your motions to tell the clerk to select the word "Granted" or "Denied" on the Motion Information[69]

Sheet?[11] Will your current 1 in a 100 chance of the Supreme Court taking your petition to examine the legal soundness of an appellate decision not be dashed if all you can point to is an S.O. form? The summary order rule also prohibits the citation of orders issued up to now, which could still have a brief explanatory statement appended to them. Does this give you even the appearance of judges publicly administering justice according to the rule of law or the proof of a syndicate varnishing their fiats adopted at secret meetings by bosses who exempt each other from prosecution?

5. In the same vein, C.J. Jacobs also announced that from now on a litigant that wants to present oral argument may not do so through video conference but must instead be physically present before the Court in NY City[12]. Would you deem it cost-effective to send your high powered and higher charging team of lawyers all the way to NYC for them to argue before the Court for as little as *five* minutes? Forget the lower court Federal Rules[13], which "shall be construed and administered to ensure the just, speedy, and inexpensive determination of every action". The Appellate Rules do not have such statement of purpose. On the contrary, Rule 2 provides that "a court of appeals may –to expedite its decision or for other good cause– suspend any provision of the rules"[14]. As a result, appellate judges can handle your case however they like by simply suspending a rule that they do not want to apply to it, except Rule 26 for extending the time to take the appeal or seek a review, that is, precisely the one constituting the first hurdle to having an appeal at all. For how long would your boss or supervisory board remain just and fair if they could do to you anything, regardless of the rules, particularly when expediency is the only guiding principle?

6. Indeed, the appellate judges can deprive you of even those five minutes to explain orally your case since they recently instituted a no-argument calendar[15]. Moreover, they have no rule providing the time from the notice of appeal by which they must issue the scheduling order that sets forth the deadline for you to file your appellate brief. After all, if they have predetermined 'to S.O. your case out', why bother asking you for a brief that they are not going to read?, especially if you complained against judges', let alone chief judges', toleration or support of a bankruptcy fraud scheme. You get the S.O. premonition when, as in my case, you file your appeal on October 16, but two months later the scheduling order has not issued, none of your subsequent motions has been decided, and some were not even docketed for almost three weeks after you hand-delivered them to the Court![16]

7. There is a pattern here: These judges act with expediency to dispose of appeals arbitrarily and unaccountably simply because they can get away with it. Hence the importance of you and the NYCBar denouncing the judges' abuse of their enormous power over our lives, liberty, and property that absolutely corrupts both them and judicial process[17]. In so doing, you can assume your responsibility for truth and justice as did French Author Emile Zola when he wrote "*I accuse!*"[18] to denounce those at the highest level of the defense ministry and military tribunal who had framed Captain Alfred Dreyfus and convicted him of treason because as a Jew he was a convenient scapegoat for a botched handling of espionage evidence. There is a Jew here too: Judicial Integrity. Like Dreyfus, it is unpopular, discriminated against, and abused by judges and those who would rather protect their careers than uphold the laws as they are sworn to. Here more than in the Dreyfus Affair, it offends the conscience that due process and the truth are so denied only out of greed and the preservation of power so as to make wrongdoing riskless and profitable[19].

8. It would achieve historic importance if all of you, NYCBar Directors, convinced that the NYC Bar must demand integrity of judicial process and of the judges charged with safeguarding it lest the Bar become an aider and abettor of corruption, rose up as one to make your *Denunciation in the Judicial Integrity Affair*. But it only takes one courageous man or woman to break conniving silence in order to take the place of Emile Zola and with a bold *I Denounce!* link his or her name

forever to the launch of an investigation of coordinated corruption that can shake the Federal Judiciary to its foundation[20]. For that person, you, this can be the affair that defines your career, for no other will be more intricate, risky, and capable of emblazoning your name with greater moral shine than this one where you are called upon to challenge powerful wrongdoing judges and resist the pressure of colleagues in order to take action with significant consequences for the common good: a judiciary where its officers are required, and held accountable for failing, to administer "Equal Justice Under Law". An opportunity to have such a profound positive impact on government and society presents itself only once in a lifetime. Do not miss it. Let your courageous action in this *Affair* be the one that cements your professional and moral legacy.

9. Hence, an appeal is made to you, as it was made to Emile Zola, to use your influential public standing on behalf of truth and justice in that you **1)** call on the NYCBar to conduct a public investigation of the evidence of coordinated judicial wrongdoing; **2)** transmit it for the same purpose to Attorney General Alberto Gonzales and Incoming H.R. Speaker Nancy Pelosi; and **3)** inform the media and me thereof. Meantime, I look forward to hearing from you.

Dare trigger history!(jur:7§5)...and you may enter it. Sincerely, s/Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

NOTE This letter and its exhibits can be retrieved through http://judicial-discipline-reform.org/NYCBar_FBC/I_Denounce_13dec6.pdf. Adobe Acrobat Reader 7 is downloadable from www.Adobe.com.

[1] http://www.nycbar.org/AboutUs/index.htm; and footnote 2, infra, page N_F:6.

[2] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/NYCBar_FBC/Complaint_to_NYCBar_FBC_9nov6.pdf

[3] Id., N_F:17, 29.

[4] Id., N_F:16.

[5] Id., N_F:139.

[6] Id., page 1¶3.

[7] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/NYCBar_FBC/to_members_27nov6.pdf, Y_B:5.....ID:4

[8] Id., Y_B:1.

[9] Cf. id., Y_B:2¶¶2-4.

[10] http://judicial-discipline-reform.org/NYCBar_FBC/Summary_Orders_17nov6.pdf.....ID:5

[11] Cf.., id., Y_B:227; see also http://judicial-discipline-reform.org/NYCBar_FBC/reasonless_disposition_recusal_motions.pdf.....ID:11

[12] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/NYCBar_FBC/no_video_conf_oral_argument.pdf.....ID:69

[13] FRCivP Rule 1; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/NYCBar_FBC/FRCP_1dec5.pdf; also FRBkrP 1001; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/NYCBar_FBC/FRBkrP_1dec5.pdf

[14] http://www.ca2.uscourts.gov/ >Clerk's Office>Rules>FRAP Rule 2; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/NYCBar_FBC/FRAP.pdf

[15] Id., Local Rules of the Second Circuit, Rule §0.29 Non-Argument Calendar.....ID:71

[16] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/NYCBar_FBC/mtn_docket_&_correct_5dec6.pdf.....ID:73

[17] Footnote 2, supra, N_F:141, The Dynamics of Organized Corruption in the Courts

[18] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/NYCBar_FBC/J_accuse_E_Zola_D_Short.pdf.....ID:79

[19] Footnote 7, supra, Y_B:218.

[20] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/StatFacts10.htm, §§42-43; and http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/SCt_knows_of_dismissals.pdf.....ID:87

Blank

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris

Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org

2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

April 17, 2013

Mr. Gerard Ryle, Director
International Consortium of Investigative Journalists
910 17th Street, NW, Suite 700 gryle@icij.org, investigations@icij.org
Washington, D.C. 20006 tel. (202)466-1300

Dear Mr. Ryle and Journalists,

I read with great interest your Offshore Leaks report (OL). Indeed, I have written a study based on the 'leaked' files of federal judges: their official statistics, jur:10-14, reports[ii], and annual financial disclosure reports that they must file, 65fn107d, publicly, 105fn213a. These files show their means, motive, and opportunity to engage in tax evasion and money laundering. Among them is a justice of the Supreme Court whom *The New York Times, The Washington Post*, and Politico suspected of concealment of assets, 65fn107a-c, J. Sotomayor, only to kill their stories inexplicably, xviii. Now the national media networks, which are the public's main source of information, have in effect ignored OL. But nothing would catapult it to the center of national attention as exposing J. Sotomayor's and her colleagues' routine participation in, and toleration of, off- and onshore financial wrongdoing, xxxv. Hence, this is a proposal for exposing the available, verifiable facts of such wrongdoing by federal judges, 21§A; pursue them through an OL-connected joint investigation, 102§4; and reveal the wrongdoing-enabling circumstances:

1) The immediate enabler is the authority entrusted to federal judges to police their own report disclosure and accuracy. Such entrustment runs afoul of the commonsensical principle that 'nobody can judge fairly and impartially his own cause'. Nor is it mandated by the separation of powers doctrine, which is trumped by the foundational principle of our republic: Nobody is Above the Law. Judges abuse this authority by filing and approving reports full of pro forma, incongruous, and implausible information, 105fn213b. **2)** They are able to do so risklessly because they are held unaccountable by the politicians that nominated and confirmed them, 77§§5-6; the media that fear their retaliation, xlviii; and compromised lawyers, who either learned about their wrongdoing while clerking for them but kept silent in exchange for a valuable job recommendation, 81§1, or cannot risk antagonizing them. **3)** The third enabler is their authority to discipline their own conduct, 24fn18, which they abuse by systematically dismissing 99.82% of the complaints filed against their peers, 24§b. **4)** As a result, they are able to risklessly cover up their financial wrongdoing by disregarding due process and the rule of law, 65§§1-3, to the detriment of litigants and all those affected by their decisions, that is, the public. **5)** Worse yet, they can coordinate their wrongdoing, 49§4: Bankruptcy judges handle 80% of all federal cases under the influence of the most insidious corruptor: *money!*, over $373 billion in CY10 in just consumer bankruptcies, 27§2. Their decisions are in practice unreviewable, 46§3, but if reviewed, it is by the judges who appointed, 43fn61, and thus are biased toward, them, and who can also remove them, 31§a. This fosters pay-to-play collusion, 56§1, and the coordination among judges and between them and other insiders, 81fn169, of a bankruptcy fraud scheme, 39§§5-6.

The public outrage, 83§§2-3, that the publication of the available, verifiable facts will provoke can cause the media to investigate judges by pursuing a query that has proved its attention-galvanizing power and can be rephrased thus: What did the President, 77§5, Congress, 78§6, and the money and tax authorities know about the financial wrongdoing of a justice, 65§§1-3, and her colleagues, 71§4, and of Offshore Leaks participants, and when did they know it? Our joint investigation can promote integrity in a key area of public life: the administration of justice. So I offer to make a presentation to you, 171§F, of the proposed investigation, 100§§3-4, and its related business venture, 119§E.

Sincerely, s/Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris
Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org
2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

May 11, 2013

How You Can Contribute To Exposing Judges' Wrongdoing In Light Of Offshore Leaks' Revelations Of Financial Wrongdoing

A. Offshore Leaks: the files and report on tax evasion and money laundering

Offshore Leaks are the leak of 2.5 million financial files on 260GB of data to the International Consortium of Investigative Journalists, headquartered at the Center for Public Integrity in Washington, D.C., and its report thereon, released last April 3[1]. They reveal how more than 120,000 offshore companies and trusts in 170 countries manage between $21-32 trillion in private financial assets. These include the trillions that transit through places with tax haven status and complaisant authorities and that are involved in tax evasion and money laundering. Such crimes are committed by private persons and public officers, all wealthy, some shady too, using layers of anonymity, secrecy, and false declarations with the assistance of a host of bankers, lawyers, accountants, and other professionals with a lot of knowledge and not so many scruples;

For comparison's sake, the FY13 U.S. budget is $3.8 trillion, the Gross Domestic Product is $16.2 trillion[2], and the national debt stood on April 18 at $16.78 trillion[3]. Tax evasion and money laundering aggravate our national deficit and spread corruption and criminality. Those crimes harm the government and the people. They can be exposed by the Investigative Journalists. They have shown commitment to public integrity and transparency, and during their 15-month Offshore Leaks investigation developed techniques, software, insights, and contacts that can expose how federal judges too are engaged in financial wrongdoing, whether off- or onshore.

B. Judges' wrongdoing: demonstrated by a study and suspected by top journalists

I researched and wrote the study Exposing Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Riskless Wrongdoing: Pioneering the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting; jur:1.

The study is based on official files "leaked" by federal judges, such as their statistics, 10-14, writings[ii], and annual financial disclosure reports that they must file, 65fn107d, publicly, 105fn213a. Those files contain evidence of the judges' means, motive, and opportunity, 21§§1-3, to engage in wrongdoing coordinated among themselves and between them and insiders, 81fn169, of the legal and bankruptcy systems, including tax evasion and laundering the proceeds of a bankruptcy fraud scheme, 65§§1-3. In fact, *The New York Times, The Washington Post*, and Politico suspected a nominee to the Supreme Court, Then-Judge, Now-Justice, Sotomayor, of concealment of assets, 65fn107a-c, only to kill their stories inexplicably, xviii.

C. How the Federal Judiciary has become a safe haven for wrongdoing

Offshore Leaks show that those who are liable to investigation and exposure nevertheless engage massively in tax evasion and money laundering. By contrast, judges are in effect shielded from any investigation, let alone exposure, by the tax and money authorities under the control and influence of the politicians who nominated and confirmed them as judges, jur:81§1. It follows that they are likely, if not more likely, to engage in such financial wrongdoing too.

Judges' financial wrongdoing only renders more likely their non-financial, 5§3, wrongdoing and vice-versa: A person who does wrong in one aspect of her life and gets away with it feels more confident in, and greater pressure to cover it up by, doing wrong in any other aspect. Both types of wrongdoing are rendered possible by the same enabling circumstances, ol:1.

The DeLano Case

a hands-on, role-playing,
fraud investigative and expository
multidisciplinary course
for undergraduate or graduate students

WITH

A SYLLABUS

setting forth
the work for the Classroom and
the Organization of the Public Presentation
of lessons learned and findings made
for each of a semester's 15 weeks

by

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Dr.Richard.Cordero Esq@ .net
RicCordero@veri

Judicial Discipline Reform

http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL/DrRCordero-Honest_Jud_Advocates.pdf

made by Life magazine; 92§d;

3) be hired by, or merge with, a national media outlet thanks to that scoop;
4) write a bestseller account of such scoop, similar to *All the President's Men* on the Watergate Scandal by *Washington Post* Reporters Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein; 4fn3;
5) be portrayed on a movie, e.g., the homonymous blockbuster *All the President's Men*; 4¶13;
6) win a Pulitzer Prize, as did *The Washington Post* in 1973 for its Watergate Scandal coverage;
7) appear on the cover of Time magazine as Person of the Year, as U.S. District Judge John J. Sirica of Watergate fame did in 1973; jur:iv/endnote iv.
8) make a nationally recognized name for yourself, as did Michael Moore after making the documentary Fahrenheit 9/11; and Woodward, and Bernstein for being instrumental in exposing the Watergate Scandal and forcing President Nixon to resign on August 8, 1974, 4¶¶10-14
9) become an icon in your field, as Moore, Woodward, and Bernstein are;
10) be studied in every journalism school, as Woodward and Bernstein are;
11) advance the deep-seated personal conviction and common cause that wrongdoing judges corrupt our justice system, 149§4, and deprive us of rights, property, liberty, and life;
12) be known for reasserting in practice heroically against Judges Above the Law the principle that in "government of laws and not of men"[6] there is no place for a class of unaccountable judges who for their own benefit, 27§2, 62§g, abuse their office with impunity, 26§d;
13) be recognized as the one who showed that *We the People* are the masters of all public servants and can hold them accountable, which can spark the development of a civic movement, ol:73;
14) be instrumental in setting in motion a trend for other people abroad to follow –as they have done so many other developments in American society and pop culture– where their countries' unaccountable judges risklessly engage in financial and non-financial wrongdoing too; and
15) set in motion judicial reform that leads to *the People* exercising through citizen boards of judicial accountability and discipline,160§8, their sovereign power to hold judicial public servants accountable for administering to the *People* and themselves Equal Justice Under Law; and
16) consequently, be bestowed by a grateful nation a more enduring and noble reward: the title that earns national recognition now and is written in the history books, Champion of Justice.

G. Email addresses for you to contribute your support for the joint publication, investigation, and venture proposal

Those are valuable and meritorious rewards for contributing to exposing wrongdoing judges. You can earn some and use all of them to persuade others to do so. Thus, I encourage you to take this opportunity to contact the International Consortium of Investigative Journalists to express your support for my proposal and my offer to present it to them: that they and I apply both their unique expertise and leads resulting from their Offshore Leaks investigation and the evidence and analysis in my study to expose judges financial wrongdoing and thus set in motion judicial unaccountability reporting and reform. I also encourage you to invite your colleagues and all advocates of honest judiciaries to email, or cosign your emails, to: ICIJ Director Gerard Ryle: gryle@icij.org; Deputy Director Marina Walker: mwalker@icij.org; the journalists: investigations@icij.org; CPI Director Bill Buzenberg: dbetts@publicintegrity.org.

Dare trigger history! (jur:97§§1-2)…and you may enter it.

1. http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/Legal_news.pdf >Ln:176

2. http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/budget/fy2014/assets/tables.pdf

3. http://www.treasurydirect.gov/NP/BPDLogin?application=np

4. http://www.census.gov/prod/2012pubs/p60-243.pdf >page 5

5. http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/5usc_2012.pdf >§5332 Schedule 7, Judicial Salaries

6. "In the government of this commonwealth, the legislative department shall never exercise the executive and judicial powers, or either of them: the executive shall never exercise the legislative and judicial powers, or either of them: the judicial shall never exercise the legislative and executive powers, or either of them: to the end it may be a government of laws and not of men." Constitution of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts of 1780, Article XXX. https://malegislature.gov/laws/constitution.

7. **a)** "…a single judge signs most surveillance orders, which totaled nearly 1,800 last year. None of the requests from the intelligence agencies was denied, according to the court." In Secret, [FISA] Court Vastly Broadens Powers of N.S.A., by Eric Lichtblau; *The New York Times*, 6july13; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/Legal_news.pdf >Ln:263. **b)** 'Only 11 out of nearly 34,000 "judicial warrants –similar to those issued in criminal investigations-" made since 1979 by the federal intelligence agencies to the secret court established under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act were denied.' The Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court, by Todd Lindeman, *The Washington Post*, 7jun13; id. >Ln:212. **c)** "The criticism of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court is simple: that it's a rubber stamp, and that the government always gets what it wants. And here's a number that seem [sic] to support that: 1,856. That's the number of applications presented to the court by the government last year. And it's also the number that the court approved: 100 percent success." FISA Court Appears To Be Rubber Stamp For Government Requests, by Dina Temple-Raston, NPR (National Public Radio) News Morning Edition, 13jun13; id. >Ln:269.

8. "Welcome to IGnet serving as a **portal to the *Federal Inspector General Community*** whose primary responsibilities, to the American public, are to *detect and prevent fraud, waste, abuse, and violations of law and to promote economy, efficiency and effectiveness in the operations of the Federal Government*. The **Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended**, [5 U.S.C. Appendix] establishes the responsibilities and duties of an IG. The IG Act has been amended to increase the number of agencies with statutory IGs. In 1988 came the establishment of IGs in smaller, independent agencies and there are now 73 statutory IGs." Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency; http://www.ignet.gov/. Inspector General Act of 1978, Pub. L. 95-452, 5 U.S.C, Appendix; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/5usc_app_Inspector_General_Act.pdf.

9. Federal Tort Claims Act, 28 U.S.C. §§171-179; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/28usc_2013.pdf. "Under the FTCA, the federal government acts as a self-insurer, and recognizes liability for the negligent or wrongful acts or omissions of its employees acting within the scope of their official duties. The United States is liable to the same extent an individual would be in like circumstances. The statute substitutes the United States as the defendant in such a suit and the United States—not the individual employee —bears any resulting liability"; http://www.house.gov/content/vendors/leases/tort.php.

10. Each of **1)** concealing assets, whether to commit **2)** tax evasion or **3)** money laundering to wash away the taint of its illegal provenance through hard-to-trace transactions after which the money appears as legally acquired, is a crime: 26 U.S.C. §7201 Tax evasion; §7206 concealment of assets; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/26usc7201_Tax_evasion.pdf; 18 U.S.C. §1956 Laundering of monetary instruments; §1957 Engaging in monetary transactions in property derived from specified unlawful activity; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/18_usc_11.pdf.

11. **a)** Portrait of the NSA: no detail too small in quest for total surveillance, Ewen MacAskill and James Ball; The Guardian | The Observer, 2nov13; supra, fn.7a, id. >Ln:272.

b) U.S. spy network's successes, failures and objectives detailed in 'black budget' summary, Barton Gellman and Greg Miller; *The Washington Post*, 29aug13; id. >Ln:279.

12. http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/**Whistleblower_Protection**.pdf

1) Whistleblower Protection Act of 1989, Pub. L. 101–12, §1, Apr. 10, 1989, 103 Stat. 16, http://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=granuleid:USC-prelim-title5-section1201&num=0&edition=prelim

2) Whistleblower Protection Enhancement Act of 2012, Pub. L. 112-199, Nov. 27, 2012, 126 Stat. 1465; http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/PLAW-112publ199/pdf/PLAW-112publ199.pdf

3) The Whistleblower Protection Programs enforced by the US Department of Labor; http://www.whistleblowers.gov/statutes_page.html

4) Office of the Special Counsel, Whistleblower Disclosures; http://www.osc.gov/wbdisc.htm

5) False Claims Act, 31 U.S.C. §§3729-3733; http://uscode.house.gov/browse/prelim@title31/subtitle3/chapter37/subchapter3&edition=prelim

13. 18 U.S.C. [Federal Criminal Code] §2511. Interception and disclosure of wire, oral, or electronic communications prohibited: (1) …any person who— (a) intentionally intercepts, endeavors to intercept, or procures any other person to intercept or endeavor to intercept, any wire, oral, or electronic communication;…shall be punished…or shall be subject to suit….; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/18_usc_11.pdf.

14. 18 U.S.C. §1030. Fraud and related activity in connection with computers

(a) Whoever— (5)(A) knowingly causes the transmission of a program, information, code, or command, and as a result of such conduct, intentionally causes damage without authorization, to a protected computer; (B) intentionally accesses a protected computer without authorization, and as a result of such conduct, recklessly causes damage; or (C)… causes damage and loss,…shall be punished as provided in subsection (c) of this section….

(b) Whoever conspires to commit or attempts to commit an offense under subsection (a) of this section shall be punished as provided in subsection (c) of this section. (c) The punishment for an offense under subsection (a) or (b) of this section is— (1)(A) a fine under this title or imprisonment for not more than ten years, or both,

(c) The punishment for an offense under subsection (a) or (b) of this section is—(4)(A) except as provided in subparagraphs (E) and (F), a fine under this title, imprisonment for not more than 5 years, or…(C)…for not more than 20 years…[if it] occurs after conviction for another offense under this section [or] an attempt to commit [it];…or (E)…attempts to cause or knowingly or recklessly causes serious bodily injury…; (F)…attempts to cause or knowingly or recklessly causes death from conduct in violation of subsection (a)(5)(A), a fine under this title, imprisonment for any term of years or for life, or both;….

(e) As used in this section—(2) the term "protected computer" means a computer—(B) which is used in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce or communication, including a computer located outside the United States that is used in a manner that affects interstate or foreign commerce or communication of the United States….; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/18_usc_11.pdf

15. (a) U.S. Code: Title # U.S.C. section §#; http://uscode.house.gov/download/download.shtml

(b) Bankruptcy Code, http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/11usc_Bankruptcy_Code.pdf

(c) Criminal Code, http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/18usc_Criminal_Code.pdf

(d) Judicial Code; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/28usc_Judicial_Code.pdf

(e) Federal Rules of Civil and Appellate Rules and of Evidence; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/28usc_Civ_App_Evi_Rules.pdf

16. http://www.uscourts.gov/statistics-reports/complaints-against-judges-judicial-business-2014; see also http://www.uscourts.gov/statistics/table/s-22/judicial-business/2014/09/30.

17.

18.

19.

20.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris

Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org

2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

May 15, 2013

Strategic thinking and historical perspective to make the media strategy work in pursuit of honest judiciaries

A. The campaign to have the Investigative Journalists investigate federal judges' financial wrongdoing.....6

B. Comments on why the campaign will not work rather than how to make it work.....7

C. Instances in which the media have exposed federal judges.....7

D. The notion of the media as a monolithic entity that as one man will refuse to investigate federal judges betrays failure of analysis.....7

E. Thinking strategically as a leader with historical perspective of change rather than as a victim with broken spirit and eyes blurred by tears.....8

F. Judges' wrongdoing can be changed by people with the same strength of character as those who changed other millennial situations.....9

G. Fostering change by strengthening the Investigative Journalists' interest in maximizing their investigation investment by exposing judges.....9

H. Information for contacting the Investigative Journalists and contributing to causing or forcing judges' wrongdoing to change.....10

****

A. The campaign to have the Investigative Journalists investigate federal judges' financial wrongdoing

1. A campaign is under way to have as many fellow advocates of honest judiciaries as possible email the International Consortium of Investigative Journalists, headquartered at the Center for Public Integrity in Washington, D.C., to request that they apply to exposing federal judges' financial wrongdoing the unique *Follow the money!* techniques, software, insights, and contacts that the Investigative Journalists developed during their 15-month investigation of assets concealed for tax evasion and money laundering through offshore financial entities, as revealed by the 2.5 million files leaked to them and their April report thereon, both known as Offshore Leaks. http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/Legal_news.pdf >Ln:176

2. The campaign is warranted by such expertise of the Investigative Journalists as well as their proven commitment to public integrity and transparency, and their courage in exposing even powerful public officers. Their exposure of federal judges' concealment of assets, a criminal act, would so outrage the NATIONAL public that the latter would force already discredited and even

conniving politicians, lest they not be elected or reelected, to open official investigations of federal judges' financial and non-financial wrongdoing and thereafter undertake judicial unaccountability and discipline reform. This is the strategy, jur:83§§2-3, laid out in my study Exposing Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Riskless Wrongdoing: Pioneering the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting; jur:i.

B. Comments on why the campaign will not work rather than how to make it work

3. However, some advocates have commented that such campaign is doomed to failure. They argue that the whole media are not credible and are in league with public officers and will protect, not expose, them; and that advocates that try to expose wrongdoing judges will be hounded down and chased away from this country just as they have been.

C. Instances in which the media have exposed federal judges

4. Such comments allow the personal experience of unjustifiable abuse by public officers block the view of the facts, even those made part of the campaign emails:

    a. Life magazine's revelations of money-handling improprieties –not even wrongdoing– caused U.S. Supreme Court Justice Abe Fortas to withdraw his name as nominee to chief justice and subsequently forced him to resign on May 14, 1969; jur:92§d.

    b. In 2009, *The New York Times, The Washington Post*, and Politico suspected a federal circuit judge nominated to the Supreme Court, Then-Judge, Now-Justice, Sotomayor, of concealment of assets, id. >65fn107a-c, only to kill their stories inexplicably, xviii.

    c. In 2011, the media criticized Justice Thomas for misreporting his wife's assets in his financial disclosure reports, 72§b.

    d. As recently as the past presidential election, the media criticized Supreme Court Justices Scalia, Thomas, and Alito for attending fundraisers for Republican candidates, 87fn184b.

5. However, it remains a fact that the media do not investigate federal judges anywhere as intensely as it does federal politicians. As a result, in the 224 years since the creation of the Federal Judiciary in 1789, the number of federal judges -2,131 were in office on September 30, 2011, 22fn13- impeached and removed is 8! 22fn14 Hence, federal judges are in effect unimpeachable and irremovable. Their unaccountability has the consequence of irresistibly attracting them to do wrong with the assurance of impunity.

D. The notion of the media as a monolithic entity that as one man will refuse to investigate federal judges betrays failure of analysis

6. To portray the media as a monolithic entity all of whose members have the same interests and, thus, handle news items the same way betrays lack of analysis. It indisputable that even in the simplest human system of two individuals –e.g. a married couple, two identical twins, two business partners- the two of them never ever think the same way and act in accord always under all circumstance for years, much less for decades, not even on a daily basis.

7. Therefore, it is impermissible for a reasonable person to appear saying that the hundreds of thousands of people that compose the media and hold different responsibilities, seniority, and reputation in and out of their media outlets nevertheless have the same interests and will forever

react exactly the same way to the same news item:

a. *The New York Times* does not have the same interests as The Crier of Woolsy Town.

b. A digital editor of an Internet newsroom competing with the other digital newsrooms in the country and around the world does not handle a potentially scandalous news piece the same way as the managing editor at a print weekly with total circulation of 20,000 limited to her state and with declining advertising revenue and an increasing probability of bankruptcy.

c. The editor-in-chief and the part owner publisher of even a regional paper do not have the same sources to protect and influential people to handle deferentially as the irreverent, authority-defiant, young student of journalism who wants to impress a professor, get a scoop on his journalism school paper to land a good job, or exorcise the demons of his childhood by going after a public figure or officer that appears to be engaged in wrongdoing.

8. A ticket to journalistic stardom does not look the same for each of the scores of thousands of beat journalists in the U.S. and the rest of the world. See the profile of the journalist likely to expose wrongdoing judges, xlvi§H.

E. Thinking strategically as a leader with historical perspective of change rather than as a victim with broken spirit and eyes blurred by tears

9. People with the attitude, not of victims, but rather of indomitable leaders overcome even the unbearable pain inflicted by ruthless enemies and do what is indispensable for a chance at success: They analyze the situation objectively and think strategically:

> People out there have different interests, some harmonious and some conflicting. If I identify which is which, I can try to influence those interests to play people against each other and thereby have a fighting chance to advance my own interests.

10. Strategic thinking(Lsch:14§§2-3, ol:52§C; jur:xliv¶C) is enhanced decisively by historical perspective. Such perspective should prevent the suggestion that because investigative journalists have not pursued the investigation of wrongdoing judges as they have that of wrongdoing politicians, business people, entertainment and sport celebrities, members of the clergy, etc, they will never do so. A situation is not unchangeable because it has not changed up to now. Historical perspective shows how even millennial impossible have become present day realities:

a. For thousands of years, men without land or freedom, never mind woman, could not vote. Yet, not all landowners and free men defended as a monolithic block the preservation of that exclusive right. Some on practical, other on moral, grounds, fought to change that situation. And they extended the right to vote to the poor.

b. For thousands of years women had nothing to say in public life. For hundreds of years it was so in our own country. But neither all men fought to preserve that privilege for themselves nor all women allowed themselves to be deterred from demanding the right to vote on account that it has always been so: “woman belong in the kitchen”. They kept fighting against all odds and despite great personal suffering to change that situation, and they did prevail.

c. For thousands of years, since biblical times, there have been slaves. But not all those who could own slaves, not even all slave owners had the same interest in preserving

that situation. Whether on humanitarian principles or based on the calculation that an economy without slaves would favor their economic or political interests, they fought together and separately and managed to abolish the millennial institution of slavery.

11. Many other conversions of millennial or centennial impossibles into everyday realities could be listed:

    d. education reserved for the children of the wealthy;

    e. workers hired and fired at the mercy of employers;

    f. health care accessible only to those who could afford it;

    g. homosexuals had no other place but inside a locked closet;

    h. Jews had no land of their own for thousands of years; etc., etc., etc.

12. Regardless of where one stands on any of these issues, even a person minimally aware of his surroundings must recognize that the situation changed. An analytical persons goes beyond that to realize how over time, whether measured in thousands or hundreds of years, the interests of the players on the 'monopoly board' of an issue and their relative strength were caused or forced to change by people that never gave up their campaign to change what had always been a certain way up to then.

F. Judges' wrongdoing can be changed by people with the same strength of character as those who changed other millennial situations

13. Likewise, "the king can do no wrong" and 'the clergy is protected by the hand of God' and neither can be sued by the people or men. Those were statements that described and preserved millenarian situations. But that too has changed. In the case of Catholic priests, only in the last 30 years or so.

14. But still today judges, especially life-appointed federal judges, are about the last class in our society that enjoys the privilege of immunity. Nevertheless, with historical perspective it can be seen how that situation can be caused or forced to change. However, change will not come because judges become disinterested in their privilege and give it up voluntarily.

15. Change in judges' unaccountability will have to be caused or forced to happen by people who have the unwavering determination, not just to whimper about it, but to continue thinking how to identify and reinforce conflicting and harmonious interests in order to make them stronger than the judges' interest in the status quo. Those people are the ones who have the strength of character and of spirit to emerge as leaders not just of advocates of honest judiciaries, but also of the change that they strive for.

G. Fostering change by strengthening the Investigative Journalists' interest in maximizing their investigation investment by exposing judges

16. At present, the interest of the International Consortium of Investigative Journalists is to maximize their material and moral investment in their Offshore Leaks investigation. The interest of advocates of honest judiciaries lies in persuading them that using their *Follow the money!* expertise to expose the concealment of assets by federal judges is harmonious with theirs and will boost their desired maximization of their investigation investment.

17. What is more, we can interest the Investigative Journalists in a concrete case of concealment of

assets that reasonably holds out that prospect: the concealment of assets by J. Sotomayor suspected by *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico, 65fn107a-c, and supported by the evidence that I gathered while prosecuting cases from bankruptcy to district court, to circuit court with Judge Sotomayor presiding, and on to the Supreme Court, 65§§1-2.

18. The Investigative Journalists' finding of the whereabouts, amount, and length of time of J. Sotomayor's concealment of assets, not to mention that of her colleagues, 105fn213, has the potential of provoking such NATIONAL public outrage as to boost the single most important interest of the media: to increase their audio/visual audience and readership and the commercial advertisement that comes with it. This can lead to one of the main and indispensable boosters to our interest in honest judiciaries: a Watergate-like generalized media investigation of federal judges' financial and non-financial wrongdoing.

H. Information for contacting the Investigative Journalists and contributing to causing or forcing judges' wrongdoing to change

19. Therefore, I encourage all commentators and all advocates of honest judiciaries to reach out to all your colleagues, other advocates, and contacts in the media and elsewhere to ask that they too email, or cosign your emails to, the International Consortium of Investigative Journalists to argue, not the case of defeat, not even our interest, but rather the Journalists' own interest in earning the material and moral rewards, ol:3:§6, for accepting this joint publication and investigation proposal:

> that the Investigative Journalists expose judges' financial wrongdoing through a joint publication of the evidence and further investigation of the leads in their Offshore Leaks investigation and in my study Exposing Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Riskless Wrongdoing: Pioneering the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting, 21§§A-B and xxxv

20. To that end, here is the contact information of the International Consortium of Investigative Journalists:

    ICIJ Director Gerard Ryle: gryle@icij.org

    ICIJ Deputy Director Marina Walker: mwalker@icij.org

    the ICIJ journalists: investigations@icij.org; contact@icij.org

    CPI Director Bill Buzenberg: dbetts@publicintegrity.org

    tel. (202)466-1300; postal address >ol:1

21. Strategic thinkers identify opportunities. Leaders with historic perspective show others the way to take advantage of those opportunities and inspire them to take action and persevere. Be a leader! Step forward as leaders who, even if still nursing their wounds, have their conviction intact and the clarity of mind to think strategically and find ways big and small, obvious and imaginative, with outsiders and Deep Throat, 106§c, insiders, to invigorate and sap, create and block other people's interests in order to advance our common interest in advancing a noble cause: to expose unaccountable wrongdoing judges and bring about reform where *We the People* ensure that judges administer Equal Justice Under Law. Those leaders will be recognized by a grateful nation as their Champions of Justice.

Take action and *dare trigger history!* dcc:11

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris
Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org
2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

May 25, 2013

THE TRIFECTA OF DISTRUST

In the context of the IRS Scandal and the Benghazi Scandal the investigation of the suspicion raised by *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico that President Obama's first nominee to the Supreme Court, Then-Judge Sotomayor, had concealed assets can have the gravest consequences, including calls for their resignation or impeachment, and the first-ever investigation of the Federal Judiciary

The IRS and the Benghazi scandals have gripped the NATIONAL public's attention and, as a result, have given journalists a market incentive to investigate them further. Underlying both scandals is a common query:

Is there a pattern of President Obama covering up wrongdoing by him, his administration, or those whom he wants to nominate to high office? Cf. jur:111fn249.

In fact, this pattern began early on in his first term when he nominated for cabinet positions known tax cheats Tim Geithner, Tom Daschle, and Nancy Killefer, none of whom were confirmed; jur:65§1. Subsequently, media outlets of superior credibility and even said to be liberal and Democrat-leaning, namely, *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico, suspected the President's first nominee to the Supreme Court, Then-Judge, Now-Justice, Sotomayor, of concealing assets of her own; jur:65fn107a.

This begs a question that entered our political discourse when the Watergate scandal, which led to the resignation of President Nixon on August 9, 1974, brought it to the attention of the NATIONAL public and that today can guide journalists in yet another investigation after being rephrased thus:

What did President Obama know
through the FBI vetting of Then-Judge Sotomayor about her concealment of assets, and
when did he know it? jur:77§5

The President knew, jur:90§§b-c, or by exercising due diligence before making a nomination for life-appointment to the Supreme Court should have known of the evidence of J. Sotomayor's concealment of assets. He only had to list the salary that she had earned as a public officer and compare it with the assets and liabilities that she declared under oath, jur:65§107b-c, and wonder, as did *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico: Where did her money go?!

The evidence of her concealment of assets disqualified her as a judge, not to mention as a justiceship nominee, because it revealed her failure of a fundamental requirement for judges: 'to avoid even the appearance of impropriety', jur:68fn123a. This failure forced Supreme Court Justice Abe Fortas to resign on May 14, 1969, after Life magazine revealed his money improprieties, jur:92§d. By contrast, concealment of assets, whether to avoid taxes or hide the unlawful origin of money, is a crime; dcc:13fn27.

Knowing of her concealment of assets, the President intentionally saddled the American public for the next 20, 30, or more years of J. Sotomayor's justiceship with a dishonest person who was unqualified to say the law that she had violated by concealing assets, and who had to continue violating the law by not declaring such assets, lest she incriminate herself, jur:68§3.

The President had a powerful motive to cover up J. Sotomayor's concealment of assets: To gain political capital by ingratiating himself with Hispanic voters who wanted a Hispanic on the Supreme Court. He violated the public trust that he appealed to when he falsely vouched for her honesty and qualifications and asked the public to support his nominee.

In the context of the suspected cover-up in the IRS and the Benghazi scandal, President Obama's cover-up of the evidence of J. Sotomayor's concealment of assets confirms a pattern: for political gain, he covers up his and other people's wrongdoing. It completes **a trifecta of distrust**.

The distrust that this cover-up can engender is of greater gravity because, unlike in the other two scandals, the President personally vouched for Then-Judge Sotomayor's honesty and qualifications. It warrants the call by the public and journalists for him to release the FBI vetting report on J. Sotomayor.

The trifecta of distrust justifies the search by journalists for the whereabouts of J. Sotomayor's concealed assets. In so doing, they will gain a competitive advantage by joining forces with a media outlet that after a 15-month investigation of 2.5 million financial documents leaked to it, known as the Offshore Leaks, has developed unparalleled expertise, including techniques, software, and contacts, in conducting off- and onshore *Follow the money!* investigations, namely, the International Consortium of Investigative Journalists.

They are headquartered at the Center for Public Integrity in Washington, D.C. This is their contact information:

ICIJ Director Gerard Ryle: gryle@icij.org

ICIJ Deputy Director Marina Walker: mwalker@icij.org

CPI Director Bill Buzenberg: dbetts@publicintegrity.org

tel. 1(202)466-1300.

For the physical address of, and links to, ICIJ and CPI, and a proposal to them for joint publication and investigation of evidence, and an academic and business venture, see ol:1.

The journalist and the managing editor who start the process of highlighting to ultimately the NATIONAL public the trifecta of distrust completed by President Obama's cover-up of J. Sotomayor's concealment of assets can have a far-reaching public impact:

1. launch a Watergate-like generalized *Follow the money!* search for J. Sotomayor's concealed assets; jur:4¶¶10-14;
2. set off the first-ever media investigation of the means, motive, and opportunity, jur:21§§1-3, that enable justices and judges to conceal assets in spite of their duty, jur:65fn107d, to file annual financial disclosure reports, jur:105fn213; and
3. exacerbate public distrust far beyond what the other two scandals already have and to the point of prompting calls for the resignation or impeachment of both President Obama and Justice Sotomayor and other judges as well as for an overhaul of the Federal Judiciary, jur:158§§6-8.

For the journalist and managing editor that set in motion this investigative bandwagon there are substantial moral and material rewards, ol:3§6, including becoming known to a grateful NATIONAL public as Champions of the Public Trust. Those rewards are accessible to you too.

Dare trigger history! dcc:11

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris
Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org
2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

January 13, 2014

A Call To Anonymous, E. Snowden, J. Assange, and Their Likes To Use Their Expertise Legally, Following ICIJ's Example, To Expose Judges' Financial Wrongdoing Enough to Set Rolling an Investigative Bandwagon Leading to Profound Government Reform that Subjects Public Servants to Increased Accountability to *We the People*

This is a call to Anonymous, Mr. Snowden, and their likes to act, not as hackers, which makes it easier for their detractors to portray them as cyber-hoodlums and traitors, but rather as conscientious men and women, who inspired by a sense of what is right and indignant at politicians' and judges' abuse of power, hypocrisy, and betrayal of public trust(ol:11), use their computer expertise responsibly, and with the assistance of Mr. Assange come to the aid of *We the People*, thereby becoming our Champions of Justice.

A. Two examples of legally exposing coordinated wrongdoing

1. Woodward and Bernstein of Watergate fame *Followed the money!*...on shoes

Washington Post Reporters Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein conducted a legal *Follow the money!* investigation that led them from a burglary at the Democratic National Committee in the Watergate building in Washington, D.C, on June 17, 1972, to the burglars' indictment, to an account in a bank in Florida, to a slush fund of the Republican Committee for the Reelection of President Nixon used for political espionage and abuse of political enemies, to Nixon's resignation on August 9, 1974, and the imprisonment of all his White House aides(jur:4¶¶10-14).

If they could do so while proceeding legally in the pre-computer era, you can do even more by using legally your computer expertise and the journalistic skills of your media contacts.

2. The International Consortium of Investigative Journalists' unique IT expertise in, and knowledge about, exposing financial wrongdoing

The International Consortium of Investigative Journalists, headquartered at the Center for Public Integrity in D.C.(ol:1), received a hard drive with more than 260 GB of data consisting of over 2.5 million documents from offshore banks and trusts. They were named the Offshore Leaks, an allusion to J. Assange's WikiLeaks. Working in all legality during 15 months, the Investigative Journalists applied and developed highly advanced computer technology and techniques to extract and correlate the data and build a database that could help them figure out the flow and true ownership of financial assets. They also conducted journalistic investigations to verify in the field the data and their interpretation of it. As a result, they discovered a massive $21-32 trillion in private financial offshore assets, most of them concealed in tax havens to evade taxes and launder money of its criminal origins by the powerful, the rich, and the well-connected –who may include judges– in collusion with bankers, lawyers, and accountants[cf. 169].

Their April 3 Offshore Leaks report has contributed to unprecedented cooperation among the U.S., the European Union, and the G8 to combat offshore financial criminality through the exchange of information and pressure to bring concealed assets under their control from tax havens.

The Investigative Journalists have gained extensive knowledge of the functional details

of concealing assets; acquired unique IT expertise in off- and onshore *Follow the money!* investigations; and developed invaluable journalistic leads and contacts. Their know-how can be applied legally to expose the financial wrongdoing of federal judges as the initial step of the strategy described below. To cooperate with, and learn from them, contact them at:

tel. (202)466-1300; postal address(ol:1); Director Gerard Ryle: gryle@icij.org; Deputy Director Marina Walker: mwalker@icij.org; Senior Editor Michael Hudson: investigations@icij.org; Digital Editor Kimberley Porteous: http://www.icij.org/email/node/527/field_email; the journalists: contact@icij.org; Center for Public Integrity Director Bill Buzenberg: dbetts@publicintegrity.org.

B. A unique story that can expose wrongdoing at the top of government as its institutionalized modus operandi and its harm to the people below

In 2009, as President Obama's first nominee to the Supreme Court, i.e., Then-U.S. Judge Sonia Sotomayor, was being scrutinized, *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico, published articles that suspected her of concealment of assets[107a-c]. But then they killed their story simultaneously and inexplicably(jur:xviii). Yet, their *Follow the money!* investigation(102§a) could have revealed enough of her financial impropriety, even the whereabouts of her concealed assets, to repeat the result of the revelations by Life magazine of the financial improprieties of U.S. Supreme Court Justice Abe Fortas: He was forced to resign on May 14, 1969(92§d).

1. The President's benefit from catering to voters at the cost of saddling the people with a life-tenured dishonest justice

Following the leads in those three sources –all the more credible because criticized as Democrat-leaning– and finding Now-Justice Sotomayor's concealed assets would beg the questions:

a. Did President Obama learn about Nominee J. Sotomayor's concealment of assets through the secret report of the FBI on its vetting of her?

b. Did he disregard that report and lie to the people by vouching for her honesty because he wanted to cater to those calling for another woman and the first Hispanic for the Supreme Court(78§6) and from whom he expected in exchange support for passing Obamacare?

c. How would he react if the media and an outraged public demanded that he release that secret FBI report so that it can be determined what he knew and whether he lied?(77§5)

The President is capable of such conduct: At the beginning of his first term, he disregarded the known tax cheating of Tim Geithner –whom he wanted with revealing irony as his Treasury Secretary–, Tom Daschle, and Nancy Killefer and nominated them to his cabinet[108]. The outrage in the media was such that the latter two had to withdraw their names.

He has kept from the public that the phone records and Internet communications of millions of Americans have been under surveillance through the National Security Agency's Prism program. He can be hypocritical enough to rightfully criticize China for hacking American entities and stealing their trade secrets while conducting, as Mr. Snowden revealed, an advanced hacking program of Chinese entities as well as sophisticated electronic surveillance of the offices of even our European allies, who feel that their trust has been violated.

The President has conducted surveillance under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act with the approval of federal judges, who have approved up to 100% of his administration's surveillance requests[ol:5fn7]. In turn, they have been allowed to file financial disclosure re-ports that are meaningless[213] and implausible(104¶236), but a useful cover for concealing assets.(ol:19§D)

2. Congress's benefit from neglecting to check on life-tenured judges' administration of justice to the people to ensure that it is according to law

Congress has exercised checks and balances on the members of the president's cabinet, convening them to testify before its committees without infringing on the separation of powers doctrine. Yet, it has failed to do likewise regarding judges to assert a principle that trumps their independence: Nobody is Above the Law. In its own interest and to the people's detriment, it has avoided antagonizing judges who can both frustrate its legislative agenda by declaring it unconstitutional[17] and retaliate against members of Congress appearing before judges on charges of corruption[15]. So in the last 224 years since the creation of the Federal Judiciary in 1789, the number of its judges –2,131 were in office on 30sep11[13]– removed from the bench is 8![14]

3. Judges' unaccountability and their consequent riskless wrongdoing

Federal judges, who hold life appointments de jure or de facto[61] are in effect unimpeachable and irremovable; and have power to dispose of our property, liberty, life, and rights. If your boss could keep his or her job for life no matter what they did or did not do to you, would you fear their abusing such absolute, corruptive power[32] for their benefit at your expense?

The resulting unaccountability(21§A) has allowed J. Sotomayor and her peers to conceal assets and even run a bankruptcy fraud scheme(66§§2-3) for the benefit of money, an enormous amount of it(27§2). Unaccountable judges are assured of the risklessness of non-financial wrongdoing too(5§3), the kind that thrashes due process to get rid of its requirements, takes the benefit of expediency –e.g., up to 91% of appeals is disposed of by reasonless, non-publishable, non-precedential, and in practice secret and arbitrary decisions[66-70]–, and gives litigants and the rest of the people the residue: the chaff of justice!, neither equal nor under law.

C. Thinking strategically to set off a series of events leading to reform

Let Mr. Assange[1] call on the many journalists to whom he has access to join Anonymous and Mr. Snowden in investigating the unique story of a sitting president and his sitting Supreme Court nominee(jur:xxxv) that can lead to defections because not even partisans can excuse wrongdoers for personal benefit as defenders of national security or of the Constitution and the laws thereunder. You all can follow the leads(102§4) concerning J. Sotomayor's concealed assets. You need only expose enough of her and the President's wrongdoing, connivance, and hypocrisy to outrage(83§§2-3) the public and make the media and principled as well as opportunistic politicians realize[293] that they can make money selling story updates(119§1), get the scoop of a lifetime, or turn the story into a political issue to advance their agenda or be elected. You can thus launch an investigative bandwagon(100§§3-4) that puts on the defensive those who would put you on trial, and disqualifies those who have failed their own Canons to "maintain high standards of conduct"(57¶119) and "avoid even the appearance of impropriety"[277]. The findings of those on the bandwagon can force Congress to hold Watergate-like(4¶¶10-14) public hearings that ask, What did the President and judges know about J. Sotomayor's and her peers' financial wrongdoing and when did they know it? Its findings, even more outrageous thanks to its subpoena, search and seizure, and contempt powers, can result in the resignation or impeachment of the President, J. Sotomayor, and other judges; and the adoption of measures to curb their unaccountability and wrongdoing.

Think strategically(ol:6) so that instead of running away for refuge, you lead the way to an unprecedented process of reform(158§§6-7) that contributes to *We the People* bringing politicians and judges under our control, e.g., through citizen boards of accountability(160§8) and securing(130§5) our birthright: a government of, by, and for us. *Dare trigger history!* (dcc:11).

[1] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/WL/2two/RC-JA_17dec10.pdf

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England **Judicial Discipline Reform** **2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472 USA**
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School **tel. +1(718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq**
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org **Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net**

July 29, 2013

Attorney Anatoliy Kucherena
Civic Chamber of the Russian Federation
ОБ ОБЩЕСТВЕННОЙ ПАЛАТЕ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
Moscow, GSP-3, 125993
Russia

Re: Enclosed letter to Mr. Edward Snowden

Dear Attorney Kucherena,

Enclosed is a letter to your client, Mr. Edward Snowden. I would be grateful to you if you would forward it to him. I have attached hereto a courtesy copy for you.

The letter contains a proposal for action that allows Mr. Snowden to deal both with the threat of prosecution by the U.S. government following his release of secret NSA data and with President Putin's statement conditioning the grant of asylum in Russia to him on his abstaining from releasing further data that may damage American interests and thereby strain U.S.-Russian relations.

The proposal allows Mr. Snowden to take action in his defense while paying heed to the President's condition. Indeed, the proposed action can be taken indirectly through you by channeling the proposal imaginatively to journalists and having them implement it.

Consequently, the proposal can benefit Mr. Snowden and allows you to play a role in its implementation that can be as prominent or discreet as you may see fit. Thus, I respectfully encourage you to read the letter and discuss its proposal with Mr. Snowden.

You and Mr. Snowden will find abundant details supporting the proposal in the digital file containing the letter and all its references; the file is downloadable through this link: http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/WL/13-7-20DrRCordero-ESnowden.pdf.

Should you or Mr. Snowden wish further details, do not hesitate to let me know.

I respectfully ask that you acknowledge receipt of this letter and let me know how you have decided to handle both my request that you forward the letter to Mr. Snowden and its proposal for action.

I thank you for the attention that you have already paid to this letter and to the attention that you may still pay to my request. Therefore, I look forward to hearing from you and remain,

Sincerely, s/Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England **Judicial Discipline Reform** **2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472 USA**
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School **tel. +1(718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq**
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org **Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net**

August 2, 2013

Mr. Edward Snowden
c/o: Attorney Anatoly Kucherena
Civic Chamber of the Russian Federation, 7/1, Miusskaya Sq., Moscow, GSP-3, 125993, Russia
ОБ ОБЩЕСТВЕННОЙ ПАЛАТЕ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
Адрес: 125993, г. Москва, ГСП-3, Миусская пл., д. 7, стр. 1

Dear Mr. Snowden,

i. I encourage you to persevere in your effort to expose abuse of power and contribute to government transparency. You recently stated, "ha[ving] the capability without any warrant to search for, seize, and read…anyone's communication at any time [amounts to wielding] the power to change people's fates". More than Congress and the Executive, the judges of the Federal Judiciary have the power to take your rights, property, liberty, and life. Appointed and assured for life of their office and salary([1] >jur:22fn12), they escape de jure all democratic control and are exempted de facto from the other Branches' checks and balances: In the 224 years since the creation of their Judiciary in 1789, the number of federal judges –2,131 were in office on September 30, 2011(22fn13)– impeached and removed is 8!(22fn14) They are unaccountable(21§1). Risklessly, they do wrong(5§3) for material(27§2), professional(56§§e-f), and social(62§g) benefits. While President Obama can threaten to punish you for leaking data, the federal judges hold the power to do so. This is a proposal for you in your interest to expose how he and unaccountable judges abusively and in secrecy can change your, and do change *We the People*'s, fates.

A. Proposal for you to make a preemptive move by exposing federal judges' financial wrongdoing and what the President knew about it and when he did

1. Thinking strategically, you can use the evidence that I have gathered through research and analyzed(iiifn.ii) to put on the defensive he who would put you, Mr. J. Assange, Anonymous members, etc., on trial and to disqualify those who would sit in judgment of you but who have failed their own Canons to "maintain high standards of conduct"(57¶119) and "avoid even the appearance of impropriety"(152fn277). You can thus set off a chain of events leading to public accountability reform in the U.S. and abroad from which you all can emerge, not as the data thieves and their accessories depicted by your detractors, but rather as the Champion of Justice of *We the People.*

2. You all can do so by using legally your respective IT expertise and contacts. Indeed, you can call on Mr. Assange and the many journalists to whom you both have access to investigate the unique story(xxxv) of wrongdoing involving a sitting president and a sitting justice and first Supreme Court nominee of his: Then-Judge Sotomayor. As she was being scrutinized in 2009, *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico suspected her of concealment of assets(65fn107 a-c). But then they killed their story inexplicably(jur:xviii) and failed to expose her perjurious withholding of information from Congress(83fn173a; 69§b). Yet, their *Follow the money!* investigation could have revealed enough of her financial impropriety, even the whereabouts of her concealed assets, to repeat the result of the revelations by *Life* magazine of the financial improprieties of U.S. Supreme Court Justice Abe Fortas: Under media pressure, he was forced first to withdraw his name as nominee for the chief justiceship and then to resign on May 14, 1969(92§d).

3. The leads in *NYT*, *WP*, and Politico are especially credible because those outlets are criticized as Democrat-leaning. Following them(100§3) and getting on the trail of J. Sotomayor's concealed assets would raise these questions: **a.** Did President Obama learn about her concealment through the report of the FBI on its vetting of her? **b.** Did he disregard that report and lie to the American public by vouching for her honesty because he wanted to gain a personal benefit by ingratiating

[1] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/WL/13-7-20DrRCordero-ESnowden.pdf

himself with voters who were calling for another woman and the first Hispanic for the Supreme Court?(78§6) **c.** How would he react if an outraged public and the media demanded that he release that FBI report?(77§5) He is capable of disregarding and concealing information: At the start of his first term, he disregarded the known tax cheating of Tim Geithner, Tom Daschle, and Nancy Killefer and nominated them to his cabinet(65fn108). The outrage in the media was such that the latter two had to withdraw their names. Despite his promise that his would be a transparent administration, he has kept from the public the fact that the phone records and Internet communications of millions of Americans have been under surveillance through the National Security Agency's Prism program. He can be hypocritical enough to rightfully criticize China for hacking American entities and stealing their trade secrets while conducting, as you revealed, an advanced hacking program of Chinese entities as well as sophisticated electronic surveillance of the offices of even our European allies, who feel that their trust has been violated.

4. Abusing their self-disciplining authority, federal judges dismiss 99.82% of complaints against them(24§b). History and themselves assure their impunity. Under the influence of the most insidious corruptor, *money!*, they run a bankruptcy fraud scheme(66§2): Appointed and removable by circuit judges(43fn61a), bankruptcy judges, who handle 80% of all federal cases, adjudicated on $373 billion in only consumer bankruptcies in CY10(27§2) to the detriment of millions of debtors, creditors, and their dependents(42§6). Hence, they conceal their assets. Judges commit non-financial wrongdoing too(5§3), e.g.: For expediency, they disregard the requirements of due process and cover it up by disposing of up to 91% of circuit court appeals by reasonless, non-precedential, non-publishable, in practice arbitrary, ad-hoc, and secret decisions(44fn66-70). They do wrong so routinely and with such coordination (105fn213) among themselves and with legal and bankruptcy systems insiders(81fn169) that their wrongdoing is their modus operandi. What they administer in the guise of justice is their operational residue, neither equal nor under law.

B. Your initial step to launch a Watergate-like generalized media investigation

5. J. Sotomayor is, not a lone rogue judge, but rather one of the unaccountable judges(65§§1-3). The initiators of the financial wrongdoing investigation need only expose enough additional (65fn107c) findings to raise suspicion of her assets concealment. Given the distrust of the President and the rest of the government generated by your revelations and the IRS, Benghazi, and Fast and Furious scandals([1] >ol:11), the findings can provoke public outrage(83§§2-3). After all, judges' financial wrongdoing cannot be excused as the exercise of judicial discretion. It will be resented as the betrayal of trust by the very public servants charged with upholding the rule of law.

6. Consequently, the public outrage at judges' financial wrongdoing will set an investigative bandwagon rolling. Onto it will climb every media outlet, egged on by principled and opportunistic politicians. All will realize(167fn293) that they can make money selling breaking news on the Obama-Sotomayor story(119§1); get the scoop of a lifetime that makes their names or wins them other rewards(ol:3§6); or turn the story into a political issue to advance their agenda or be elected. The investigation will be guided by a proven(4¶¶10-14) devastating query that can be rephrased thus: What did the President and the judges know about J. Sotomayor's and her peers' financial wrongdoing and when did they know it? Their findings and statements can so exacerbate the outrage that the public can pressure Congress into holding public hearings on, and DoJ-FBI into investigating, the story and the wrongdoing that festers among the judges. For the first time, the Judiciary(52§c) can be the target of a probe. Guided by the same query and exercising their subpoena, contempt, search and seizure, and penal powers, Congress and DoJ can make even more outrageous findings. These can result in national attention-arresting calls for the resignation of, and debate on whether to impeach, the President, J. Sotomayor, and other public servants(71§§4-6).

C. Legally exposing coordinated wrongdoing is a realistic proposal

1. Watergate Woodward and Bernstein *Followed the money!*...on shoes

7. *Washington Post* Reporters Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein conducted legally a *Follow the money!* investigation that led them from a burglary at the Democratic National Committee in the Watergate building in Washington, D.C, on June 17, 1972, to the burglars' indictment, to an account in a bank in Florida, to a slush fund of the Republican Committee for the Reelection of President Nixon used for political espionage and abuse of political enemies, to Nixon's resignation on August 9, 1974, and the imprisonment of all his White House aides(4¶¶10-14). If they could do so while proceeding legally in the pre-computer era, you and Anonymous collaborating with your and Mr. Assange's media contacts can do even more by using legally your IT expertise.

2. The International Consortium of Investigative Journalists' unique IT expertise in, and knowledge about, exposing financial wrongdoing

8. As you likely know, the International Consortium of Investigative Journalists, headquartered at the Center for Public Integrity in D.C.(ol:1), received a hard drive with more than 260 GB of data consisting of over 2.5 million documents from offshore banks and trusts. They were named the Offshore Leaks, an allusion to Mr. Assange's WikiLeaks. Working legally during 15 months, the Investigative Journalists applied and developed highly advanced computer technology and techniques to extract and correlate the data and build a database that could help them figure out the flow and true ownership of financial assets. They also conducted journalistic investigations to verify in the field the data and their interpretation of it. As a result, they discovered a massive $21-32 trillion in private financial offshore assets, most of them concealed in tax havens to evade taxes and launder money of its criminal origins by the powerful, the rich, and the well-connected –who may include judges– in collusion with bankers, lawyers, and accountants(cf. 81fn169). Their April 3 Offshore Leaks report has contributed to unprecedented cooperation among the U.S., the European Union, and the G8 to combat offshore financial criminality through the exchange of information and pressure to bring concealed assets under their control from tax havens.

9. The Investigative Journalists have gained extensive knowledge of the functional details of concealing assets; acquired unique IT expertise in off- and onshore *Follow the money!* investigations; and developed invaluable journalistic leads and contacts. Their know-how can be applied legally to expose the financial wrongdoing of J. Sotomayor and her peers as the initial step of the strategy described above. To collaborate with, and learn from them, they can be contacted at:

tel. (202)466-1300; postal address, ol:1; Director Gerard Ryle: gryle@icij.org; Deputy Director Marina Walker: mwalker@icij.org; Senior Editor Michael Hudson: investigations@icij.org; Digital Editor Kimberley Porteous: http://www.icij.org/email/node/527/field_email; the journalists: contact@icij.org; Center for Public Integrity Director Bill Buzenberg: dbetts@publicintegrity.org.

D. Exposing judges' interference with communications and the conniving quid pro quo with the Executive: the *Follow the wire!* investigation

10. J. Sotomayor's and her peers' financial wrongdoing and the President's toleration of it; and the Executive's snooping on Americans' Internet communications and phone records are matters that you can expose to help yourself and others. There is another even more outrageous: The Federal Judiciary too has a vast IT infrastructure, staff, and know-how. It uses them to manage the hundreds of millions of documents and docket entries pertaining to scores of millions of cases filed, checked, and retrieved electronically. Evidence([2] >ws:46§V) supports probable cause to suspect unaccountable federal judges of risklessly abusing those means in the crass self-interest of preserving their unlawful benefits by *interfering* with the email, phone, and mail communications

[2] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/WL/2two/RC-JA_17dec10.pdf

of individuals trying to expose judges' wrongdoing and to organize a movement to hold them accountable. Recent articles(e.g., ol:2,11,13) have likely been interfered with as were earlier communications(ws:54§3). You, Mr. Snowden, Anonymous, and your journalistic contacts can use your respective skills legally and collaboratively to determine whether judges interfere with Americans' communications. That is the objective of the proposed *Follow the wire!* investigation(id.).

11. Such interference is criminal: It violates the statutory prohibition under 18 U.S.C. §2511[3] against the interception of communications as well as the constitutional rights to privacy under the 4th Amendment and to "freedom of speech, of the press, [and] peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances" under the 1st.[4] Findings that point to federal judges' interfering with their exposers' and other people's communications would stir up such outrage as to rock their Judiciary to its foundation. Those findings would put an even larger investigative bandwagon in motion and overcome any separation of powers doctrine scruples to Congress's and DoJ's investigating the Judiciary. For a doctrine's sakes, politicians would not risk voters' wrath.

12. Imagine the paroxysm of distrust and outrage resulting from finding quid pro quo connivance between the Executive Branch and the Judiciary, with the latter –e.g., through the secret court set up by the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (50 U.S.C. §§1801-1811[5]) or by complaisant judges granting defective applications for search and seizure warrants– allowing the Executive to snoop on the communications of Americans in the interest of national security, while the Executive allowed judges to interfere with such communications in self-interest, e.g., to continue filing meaningless financial disclosure reports(104¶236). The subsequent official investigation by Congress could bring about the discredit of federal judges in the eyes of Americans and the rest of the world. It could clog federal courts with a flood of motions, followed by appeals, to recuse, and to review rulings and judgments entered by, judges shown to have done wrong or only under suspicion of wrongdoing. This could delay any trial of you, Mr. Assange, Anonymous members, and other whistleblowers for years. If such trial were held in the U.S. at all, any condemnatory judgment might not be recognized internationally. Thus, the exposure of federal judges' wrongdoing is a preemptive move born of strategic thinking and in the interest of all those who, like you and the others, want to expose public servants' abuse and secrecy, and hold them accountable.

E. Not just exposing wrongdoing, but a strategy to launch a process of reform

13. Public outrage can render politically unavoidable the launch of reform aimed at monitoring public servants and curbing their wrongdoing. It can lead to depriving the Judiciary of its wrongdoing-fostering secrecy(27§e) of operations by opening the doors of its administrative and policy-making meetings(158¶350b). Given the current climate of distrust, a dysfunctional partisan Congress can be compelled to increase transparency in government operations and innovate democracy by creating citizens boards for holding public servants accountable and disciplining them(160§8).

14. Many developments in American society and pop culture have been copied by the rest of the world. That precedent makes it realistic to envision that your implementation of this proposal by initiating the exposure of federal judges' wrongdoing followed by reform can spread from the federal to the state level and on to other countries where judges and others 'abuse their power to without regard to the law learn about people's lives and change their fates'. Think strategically(ol:6) so that instead of running away for refuge, you lead the way to an unprecedented process of reform(158§§6-7), on behalf of *We the People*. To that end, consider the proposed academic and business venture(119§§1-4) followed by the creation of an institute(130§5) of judicial unaccountability reporting(a&p:1) and reform advocacy. I look forward to hearing from you.

Dare trigger history!(jur:7§5)…and you may enter it. Sincerely, s/Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

 [3] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/18_usc_11.pdf; [4] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/US_Constitution_&_annotations.pdf; [5] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/Foreign_Intelligence_Surveillance_Act.pdf

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris

2167 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6500, USA
tel. +1(718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero.Esq@gmail.com

Judicial Discipline Reform

July 29, 2013

Columnist Glenn Greenwald
The Guardian Glenn.Greenwald@guardian.co.uk
Kings Place, 90 York Way
London N1 9GU, U.K.

Re: Story for you and letter to Mr. Edward Snowden

Dear Mr. Greenwald,

Enclosed you will find a letter to Mr. Edward Snowden. It contains a story that I submit for him and you to expose the political and financial wrongdoing of President Obama, his first Supreme Court nominee, Now-Justice Sotomayor, and her peers; and impugn their qualifications to prosecute and judge him and other whistleblowers. You and The Guardian may want to pursue this story on the journalistic principle that 'democracy needs an informed public' and the business consideration that 'scandals and scoops for cash and prizes are the hooks'. You will likely recognize the story's significant news potential since it arises from leads in *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico, all of which suspected her of concealing assets. Other leads I discovered through research and prosecution of cases from a bankruptcy to a district court, to a circuit court, where I argued before J. Sotomayor, presiding, to the Supreme Court; they point to a bankruptcy fraud scheme driven by the most insidious corruptor, *money!*, and run risklessly by in practice unimpeachable and unaccountable federal judges, including her. All leads are at [1].

You criticized judges in "With Liberty and Justice For Some: How the Law Is Used to Destroy Equality and Protect the Powerful". But judges and their enablers can defend their wrongful decisions under the pretense of judicial discretion. Instead, the Obama-Sotomayor story allows you to expose federal judges' conduct that everybody will find indefensible: financial wrongdoing in self-interest. Hence the search for J. Sotomayor's concealed assets. It can uncover her peers' assets too since judges do wrong through such extensive coordination as to have institutionalized their wrongdoing and turned their Judiciary into their safe haven. The search can be cost-effective by collaborating with the International Consortium of Investigative Journalists to apply their unique *Follow the money!* expertise. Public outrage can bring about judicial resignations, as it did that of Justice Abe Fortas in 1969, provoked by *Life* magazine's revelations of his financial improprieties. It can force official investigations, which can extend to non-financial wrongdoing and expose how the Presidency and Congress have in their interest exempted the Judiciary from their checks and balances, resulting in judges' unaccountability and abuse of office. Distrust of government aggravated by this, as it was by the Snowden leaks, can lead to historic reform, e.g., a citizen-monitored and disciplined Judiciary to transparently administer Equal Justice Under Law for All. A new *We the People*-government paradigm can emerge in the U.S. and spread abroad: the *People*'s Sunrise.

You and The Guardian are well qualified to set these developments in motion. Both enjoy international credibility for having broken the Snowden story. Despite having an office in NY, it is headquartered abroad so that it is not as exposed to federal judges' retaliation as are the American media. You can *start* the investigation of the Obama-Sotomayor story and thus launch a Watergate-like generalized media investigation that ever more American and foreign media feel it necessary due to market demand and competitive pressure, and safe, to join, for not even federal judges can risk revealing their abuse of power by intimidating all their exposers at once.

Thus, I kindly request that you forward the letter to Mr. Snowden and let me know your reaction to my investigation proposal to you. I offer to make a presentation of it to you all. Thus, I look forward to hearing from you.

Dare trigger history!

Sincerely,

s/Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England **Judicial Discipline Reform** **2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472 USA**
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School **tel. +1(718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq**
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org **Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net**

July 29, 2013

The Editor
The Guardian letters@guardian.co.uk
Kings Place, 90 York Way
London N1 9GU, U.K.

Re: Story for The Guardian and letter to Mr. Edward Snowden

Dear Editor,

Enclosed you will find a letter to Mr. Edward Snowden. It contains a story that I submit for him and The Guardian to expose the political and financial wrongdoing of President Obama, his first Supreme Court nominee, Now-Justice Sotomayor, and her peers; and impugn their qualifications to prosecute and judge him and other whistleblowers. The Guardian may want to pursue this story on the journalistic principle that 'democracy needs an informed public' and the business consideration that 'scandals and scoops for cash and prizes are the hooks'. You will likely recognize the story's significant news potential since it arises from leads in *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico, all of which suspected her of concealing assets. Other leads I discovered through research and prosecution of cases from a bankruptcy to a district court, to a circuit court, where I argued before J. Sotomayor, presiding, to the Supreme Court; they point to a bankruptcy fraud scheme driven by the most insidious corruptor, *money!*, and run risklessly by in practice unimpeachable and unaccountable federal judges, including her. All leads are at [1].

Your colleague, Mr. G. Greenwald, criticized judges in "With Liberty and Justice For Some: How the Law Is Used to Destroy Equality and Protect the Powerful". But judges and their enablers can defend their wrongful decisions under the pretense of judicial discretion. Instead, this story allows you to expose federal judges' conduct that everybody will find indefensible: financial wrongdoing in self-interest. Hence the search for J. Sotomayor's concealed assets. It can uncover her peers' assets too since judges do wrong through such extensive coordination as to have institutionalized their wrongdoing and turned their Judiciary into their safe haven. The search can be cost-effective by collaborating with the International Consortium of Investigative Journalists to apply their unique *Follow the money!* expertise. Public outrage can bring about judicial resignations, as it did that of Justice Abe Fortas in 1969, provoked by *Life* magazine's revelations of his financial improprieties. It can force official investigations, which can extend to non-financial wrongdoing and expose how the Presidency and Congress have in their interest exempted the Judiciary from their checks and balances, resulting in judges' unaccountability and abuse of office. Distrust of government aggravated by this, as it was by the Snowden leaks, can lead to historic reform, e.g., a citizen-monitored and disciplined Judiciary to transparently administer Equal Justice Under Law for All. A new *We the People*-government paradigm can emerge in the U.S. and spread abroad: the *People*'s Sunrise.

The Guardian is well qualified to set these developments in motion. It enjoys international credibility for having broken the Snowden story. Despite having an office in NY, it is headquartered abroad so that it is not as exposed to federal judges' retaliation as are the American media. You can *start* the investigation of the Obama-Sotomayor story and thus launch a Watergate-like generalized media investigation that ever more American and foreign media feel it necessary due to market demand and competitive pressure, and safe, to join, for not even federal judges can risk revealing their abuse of power by intimidating all their exposers at once.

Thus, I kindly request that you forward the letter to Mr. Snowden and let me know your reaction to my investigation proposal to you. I offer to make a presentation of it to you all. Thus, I look forward to hearing from you. *Dare trigger history!*(jur:7§5)...and you may enter it.

Sincerely, s/Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

[1] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/WL/13-7-22DrRCordero-TheGuardian_GGreenwald.pdf

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England **Judicial Discipline Reform** **2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506**
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School **tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq**
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org **Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net**

July 29, 2013

The New York Bureau Chief
The Guardian
536 Broadway, 6th Floor tel. (917) 261-4904
New York, NY 10012

Re: Story for The Guardian and letter to Mr. Edward Snowden

Dear Bureau Chief,

Enclosed you will find a letter to Mr. Edward Snowden. It contains a story that I submit for him and The Guardian to expose the political and financial wrongdoing of President Obama, his first Supreme Court nominee, Now-Justice Sotomayor, and her peers; and impugn their qualifications to prosecute and judge him and other whistleblowers. The Guardian may want to pursue this story on the journalistic principle that 'democracy needs an informed public' and the business consideration that 'scandals and scoops for cash and prizes are the hooks'. You will likely recognize the story's significant news potential since it arises from leads in *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico, all of which suspected her of concealing assets. Other leads I discovered through research and prosecution of cases from a bankruptcy to a district court, to a circuit court, where I argued before J. Sotomayor, presiding, to the Supreme Court; they point to a bankruptcy fraud scheme driven by the most insidious corruptor, *money!*, and run risklessly by in practice unimpeachable and unaccountable federal judges, including her. All leads are at [1].

Your colleague, Mr. G. Greenwald, criticized judges in "With Liberty and Justice For Some: How the Law Is Used to Destroy Equality and Protect the Powerful". But judges and their enablers can defend their wrongful decisions under the pretense of judicial discretion. Instead, this story allows you to expose federal judges' conduct that everybody will find indefensible: financial wrongdoing in self-interest. Hence the search for J. Sotomayor's concealed assets. It can uncover her peers' assets too since judges do wrong through such extensive coordination as to have institutionalized their wrongdoing and turned their Judiciary into their safe haven. The search can be cost-effective by collaborating with the International Consortium of Investigative Journalists to apply their unique *Follow the money!* expertise. Public outrage can bring about judicial resignations, as it did that of Justice Abe Fortas in 1969, provoked by *Life* magazine's revelations of his financial improprieties. It can force official investigations, which can extend to non-financial wrongdoing and expose how the Presidency and Congress have in their interest exempted the Judiciary from their checks and balances, resulting in judges' unaccountability and abuse of office. Distrust of government aggravated by this, as it was by the Snowden leaks, can lead to historic reform, e.g., a citizen-monitored and disciplined Judiciary to transparently administer Equal Justice Under Law for All. A new *We the People*-government paradigm can emerge in the U.S. and spread abroad: the *People*'s Sunrise.

The Guardian is well qualified to set these developments in motion. It enjoys international credibility for having broken the Snowden story. Despite having an office in NY, it is headquartered abroad so that it is not as exposed to federal judges' retaliation as are the American media. You can *start* the investigation of the Obama-Sotomayor story and thus launch a Watergate-like generalized media investigation that ever more American and foreign media feel it necessary due to market demand and competitive pressure, and safe, to join, for not even federal judges can risk revealing their abuse of power by intimidating all their exposers at once.

Thus, I kindly request that you forward the letter to Mr. Snowden and let me know your reaction to my investigation proposal to you. I offer to make a presentation of it to you all. Thus, I look forward to hearing from you. *Dare trigger history!*(jur:7§5)…and you may enter it.

Sincerely, s/ Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

[1] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/WL/13-7-22DrRCordero-TheGuardian_GGreenwald.pdf ol:23

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England **Judicial Discipline Reform** **2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472 USA**
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School **tel. +1(718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq**
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org **Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net**

July 29, 2013

Mr. Vaughan Smith
Frontline Club tel: +44 (0)20 7479 8950
13 Norfolk Place
London W2 1QJ, U.K.

Re: Story for you and letter to Mr. Julian Assange

Dear Mr. Smith,

Enclosed you will find a letter to Mr. Julian Assange. It contains a story that I submit for him, you, and Frontline to pursue to impugn the qualifications of President Obama, his first Supreme Court nominee, Now-Justice Sotomayor, and her peers to criticize, prosecute, and judge Mr. Assange, Mr. Edward Snowden, and other whistleblowers and helpers. You will likely recognize its significant news potential since it arises from leads in *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico, all of which suspected J. Sotomayor of concealing assets. Other leads I discovered through research and prosecution of cases from a bankruptcy to a district court, to a circuit court, where I argued before J. Sotomayor, presiding, to the Supreme Court; they point to a bankruptcy fraud scheme driven by the most insidious corruptor, *money!*, and run risklessly by in practice unimpeachable and unaccountable federal judges, including her. All leads are at [1].

The Obama-Sotomayor story does not allege that these officers have made wrong decisions since they can explain them away as the exercise of their official discretion. Rather, it begins by exposing conduct that everybody will find indefensible: financial wrongdoing in self-interest. Hence the search for J. Sotomayor's concealed assets. It can uncover her peers' assets too given that judges do wrong through such extensive coordination as to have institutionalized their wrongdoing and turned their Judiciary into their safe haven. Since Frontline understands the practical and economic value of collaboration among a wide array of journalists and media outlets, it can cost-effectively expose judges' financial wrongdoing by collaborating, as proposed, with the International Consortium of Investigative Journalists to apply their unique *Follow the money!* expertise. Public outrage can bring about judicial resignations, as it did that of Justice Abe Fortas in 1969, provoked by *Life* magazine's revelations of his financial improprieties. It can compel official investigations, which can extend to the judges' non-financial wrongdoing.

Frontline journalists are in a better position than their American counterparts to *break* this story because they are established abroad and thus, are not as exposed to federal judges' retaliation. They can start investigating it and thus launch a Watergate-like generalized media investigation that ever more American and foreign media feel it necessary due to market demand and competitive pressure, and safe, to join, for not even federal judges can risk revealing their abuse of power by intimidating all their exposers at once. A proven query can guide the investigation: What did the President know about J. Sotomayor's concealment of assets and when did he know it? An outraged public can demand that he release the FBI vetting report on her. The investigation can expose how the Presidency and Congress have in self- interest exempted the Judiciary from their checks and balances, resulting in judges' unaccountability, abuse of office, and harm to the public. The latter, only more distrustful of government after the Snowden revelations, can compel historic reform: e.g., a transparent citizen-monitored and disciplined Judiciary. A new *We the People*-government paradigm can emerge in the U.S. and spread abroad, as American notions of democracy do: the *People*'s Sunrise. You and Frontline can set these developments in motion.

So I kindly request that you forward the enclosed letter to Mr. Assange and reply to my investigation proposal. I am willing to make a presentation of it to you and Frontline journalists.

Dare trigger history!(jur:7§5)...and you may enter it.

Sincerely, s/Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

ol:24

[1] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/WL/13-7-24DrRCordero-VSmith_Frontline.pdf

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris

Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org

2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472 USA
tel. +1(718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

December 17, 2010

Mr. Julian Assange
c/o: Mr. Vaughan Smith
Frontline Club Founder vaughan.smith@frontlineclub.com
At Mr. Smith's estate in Suffolk, U.K.

Dear Mr. Assange,

I hope that you are holding up strong and remain committed to the principle that "What conscience cannot contain, and institutional secrecy unjustly conceals, WikiLeaks can broadcast to the world."[1] Subscribing to that principle, I sent you[2] and WikiLeaks' sponsor, Sunshine Press, evidence of coordinated judicial wrongdoing in the U.S. Federal Judiciary giving rise to judges[3] running a bankruptcy fraud scheme and covering it up[4]. I described how WikiLeaks can form a team of journalists[5] to conduct a Watergate-like *Follow the money!*[6] and a *Follow the wire!*[7] investigation that can lead to the U.S. Supreme Court[8]. Since you fear "onward extradition to the U.S." from Sweden, you can now also undertake such investigation as a preemptive attack on both U.S. Attorney General Eric Holder, whose Department of Justice also participated in the cover-up of the scheme[9], and the Federal Judiciary, who will decide your fate if you are forced to appear before it[10]. By showing their corruption and collusion[11], you can provide the world evidence that they would disregard your rights to due process of law[12] and thus, are unfit to try you.

Preemption can also be undertaken in front of a global audience concerning the Swedish authorities' allegations against you. Consider making this announcement at a press conference:

> The Swedish authorities allege that they want to extradite me to question me regarding allegations of sexual misconduct brought against me in Sweden. They deny that their extradition of me is a deceptive maneuver to hand me over, either in Sweden or at a forced stop-over, to the U.S. authorities so that they can try me criminally for WikiLeaks' leaking classified U.S. government documents. If the Swedish authorities are sincere, they need neither to extradite me to Sweden nor wait for months or years for the uncertain outcome of an extradition process nor spend the enormous amount of money that this process costs them and me. They can question me while I am in the U.K.
>
> Hence, on January 2, 2011, at 1:00pm, I will be at X [either Mr. Smith's estate, his Club or a bigger room] before a TV screen that will be linked by satellite to S [a similar place in Sweden] where there will be another TV screen and chairs marked for the Swedish authorities to sit and question me. I vow to answer their questions under oath taken by them and/or a U.K. magistrate. [It will be 7:00 CST/8:00 EST a.m. in the U.S. and Americans will be watching the morning news because it will be Sunday and…]
>
> Moreover, on the same occasion, a similar TV screen will be linked by satellite to A [a big hotel] in Alexandria, in the U.S. state of Virginia. Chairs will be there marked for the grand jury impaneled by the U.S. authorities to assess evidence against me for alleged espionage and conspiracy. I will answer their questions too. What is more, there will also be a chair for U.S. Attorney General Eric Holder for him to sit and question me.
>
> Let me eliminate any excuse for them not to appear: I am not scheduling a debate; I am putting myself at their disposal to answer their questions. WikiLeaks and I stand for transparency in the relations between government and the public. I am showing that I hold true to my beliefs. If these authorities do not stand for deceptive secrecy and cover-ups, let them show up and question me then. I'll be there. [While awaiting their unlikely appearance, clips on WikiLeaks and interviews can be broadcast to a global audience.][13]

Dare trigger history!(jur:7§5)…and you may enter it.

Sincerely, s/Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Cc: Mark Stephens; Geoffrey Robertson; Sunshine Press; John Pilger; et al.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England **Judicial Discipline Reform** **2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472 USA**
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School **tel. +1(718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq**
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org **Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net**

July 29, 2013

Mr. Mikhail Komissar
Chairman of the Board and CEO, Interfax Group tel: +7 (499) 250-00-22, 250-31-73
2 Pervaya Tverskaya-Yamskaya Ul. fax: +7 (499) 250-14-36
Moscow, 127006, Russia http://www.interfax.com/txt.asp?rbr=28

Re: Story for Interfax and letter to Mr. Edward Snowden

Dear Chairman Komissar,

Enclosed you will find a letter to Mr. Edward Snowden. It contains a story that I submit for him and Interfax to expose the political and financial wrongdoing of President Obama, his first Supreme Court nominee, Now-Justice Sotomayor, and her peers; and impugn their qualifications to prosecute and judge him and other whistleblowers. Interfax may want to pursue this story on the journalistic principle that 'democracy needs an informed public' and the business consideration that 'scandals and scoops for cash and prizes are the hooks'. You will likely recognize its significant news potential since it arises from leads in *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico, all of which suspected J. Sotomayor of concealing assets of hers. Other leads I discovered through research and prosecution of cases from federal bankruptcy court all the way to the Supreme Court. They point to a bankruptcy fraud scheme run risklessly by appointed, life-tenured, unaccountable federal judges, including J. Sotomayor. All the leads are in the file at [1].

The Obama-Sotomayor story does not allege that these officers have made wrong decisions, for they can explain them away as the exercise of their official discretion. Rather, it begins by exposing conduct that everybody will find indefensible: financial wrongdoing in self-interest. Hence the search for J. Sotomayor's concealed assets. It can uncover her peers' assets too given that judges do wrong through such extensive coordination as to have institutionalized their wrongdoing and turned their Judiciary into their safe haven. Since Interfax understands the practical and economic value of collaboration among a wide array of journalists and media outlets, it can cost-effectively expose judges' financial wrongdoing by collaborating, as proposed, with the International Consortium of Investigative Journalists to apply their unique *Follow the money!* expertise. Public outrage can bring about judicial resignations, as it did that of Justice Abe Fortas in 1969, provoked by *Life* magazine's revelations of his financial improprieties. It can compel official investigations, which can extend to the judges' non-financial wrongdoing.

Interfax is better situated than its American counterparts to *start* investigating this story because it is established abroad and thus, is not as exposed to the judges' retaliation as the American media are. By breaking the story, Interfax can launch a Watergate-like generalized media investigation that American and foreign media find necessary due to market demand and competitive pressure, and safe, to join: Not even federal judges can risk revealing their abuse of power by intimidating all their exposers simultaneously. A proven query can guide the investigation: What did the President know about J. Sotomayor's concealment of assets and when did he know it? An outraged public can demand that he release the FBI vetting report on her. The investigation can expose how the Presidency and Congress have in self-interest exempted the Judiciary from their checks and balances, resulting in judges' unaccountability, abuse of power, and harm to the public. The latter, only more distrustful of government after the Snowden leaks, can force historic reform, e.g., a transparent citizen-monitored and disciplined Judiciary. A new *We the People*-government paradigm can emerge in the U.S. and spread abroad: the *People*'s Sunrise.

You and Interfax can set these developments in motion. So I kindly request that you forward my letter to Mr. Snowden and reply to my investigation proposal.

Dare trigger history!(jur:7§5)…and you may enter it.

Sincerely, s/Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

[1] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/WL/13-7-23DrRCordero-Interfax_ESnowden.pdf

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris

Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org

2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472 USA
tel. +1(718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

August 9, 2013

Mr. Mikhail Andelman
General Manager, Interfax America
7009 S. Potomac Street, Suite 106
Centennial, CO 80112

tel.: +1 (303) 368-14-21
fax: +1 (303) 368-14-58
http://www.interfax.com/subscribe.asp

Re: Update on the proposed Obama-Sotomayor story

Dear Mr. Andelman,

Thank you for calling me on August 6, to acknowledge receipt of my July 29 letters([1]>ol:17-22) to you and Mr. Edward Snowden. They discussed the way for Interfax and him to benefit from the story of how President Obama knew from the FBI vetting report on his first justiceship nominee, Then-Judge Sotomayor, a woman and a Hispanic, what *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico([1]>jur:65fn107a-c) suspected, to wit, that she was concealing assets –a crime committed to evade taxes and/or hide the assets' unlawful origin–. Yet, he vouched for her honesty, because he wanted to cater to the voters who were asking for another woman and the first Hispanic for the Supreme Court and from whom he expected in return support for his Obamacare bill. In his political and personal interest, he lied to the American people, who can be so outraged as to force investigations of them…and lead to public accountability reform([1]>jur:i).

This is an update on how Interfax can capitalize on the intervening events: the cancellation by President Obama of his scheduled meetings with President Putin at the Moscow Summit and the St. Petersburg Global Economic Conference, to some extent in retaliation for President Putin's having granted temporary asylum to Mr. Snowden. Obama has snubbed Putin on the international stage, for the former is going to be in Russia anyway but refuses to meet the latter. Moreover, President Putin must be feeling offended for having been chastised for his unyielding stance on other issues: Syria, the missile shield, treatment of political opponents, gay rights, adoptions by Americans, etc. This is a rare opportunity for Interfax to come to his aid and earn some goodwill points that it can deposit in the favor bank for the day when it needs a favor from Putin.

You and your management colleagues can seize that opportunity by reacting as savvy and nimble business people even if to do so you have to depart somehow from your business model. You all can act as a managing editor, whether openly or discreetly, with respect to any number of the many journalists and news media to whom you have access to organize the investigation of a unique story: It involves the wrongdoing of a sitting American president, a sitting justice of the Supreme Court nominated by him, and her peers at the Federal Judiciary, the very ones charged with applying the law; and it can benefit the Russian president by accomplishing what matters to him much more than just getting back at his American counterpart, that is, to foil any attempt by the latter to cancel U.S. participation in the Winter Games in Sochi and call on U.S. allies to follow suit and hold them in Vancouver, CA. If that happened, Putin and his friends, who have invested some $34 billion in those Games, could face dire economic consequences, even bankruptcy. Obama could attempt to boycott them for what matters to him more than retaliation: His legacy.

After Obama managed in his first term the historic passage of the act establishing a national health care system, which had been unsuccessfully debated for decades, he is aiming in his second term to erect the second pillar of his legacy, that is, the passage of immigration reform. Not only has it equally been debate unsuccessfully for decades, but it also can cement the hold of the Democratic Party on the fastest growing segment of the electorate, that is, Hispanics, to whom he owes his reelection. It is obvious that Republicans would be loath to help him and the Democrats pass that bill; but if they defeat it, they will cement their alienation from Hispanics.

[1] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/WL/13-7-23DrRCordero-Interfax_ESnowden.pdf ol:27

Thus, Republicans have been trying to discredit President Obama as weak and the immigration bill as a correspondingly weak means of protecting Americans from illegal immigrants. They would have kept hammering down this image of him if he had maintained his decision to meet with President Putin; and would have rejoiced in the finishing touch: Meetings between them from which Obama had come away empty-handed. By his cancelling the meetings, he has strengthened his image. An even more effective way of strengthening it would be by cancelling U.S. participation in the Sochi Games and making as many nations as possible follow him to Vancouver. To such a strong president the Republicans could excuse giving their vote to pass the immigration bill. President Obama's statement at his pre-vacation press conference today, the 9th, that he will not boycott the Games is of little comfort: He had said that he would not discuss with President Putin the Snowden affair so as not to give him the opportunity to try to extract concessions on other issues. Now we know from Obama himself that he did talk to Putin about extraditing Snowden. He will do whatever suits his interests, Putin's $34 billion Games notwithstanding.

Enter Interfax. It can discreetly contact President Putin to make him aware of what he stands to gain from Interfax organizing the Obama-Sotomayor story investigation: The weakening of President Obama to such degree that he might not call for the boycott of the Games, for it could be seen as a blatant maneuver to distract Americans' attention from his predicament due to the investigation and toward 'the Cold War enemy'. But even if he did call for the boycott, the reluctance of other countries to associate themselves with an embattled president risking impeachment could render his call ineffective. Putin need not appear connected to the investigation, though he could discreetly put at Interfax's disposal state means for searching assets(cf. ol:1; 2§1).

Indeed, the American people are deeply distrustful of government, in general, and of the President, in particular, in the wake of the IRS, Benghazi, and Fast and Furious scandals and his failure to hold any banker accountable for the subprime mortgage debacle. Public distrust would only be compounded by outrage if the investigation *started* by Interfax raised probable cause to believe that Now-Justice Sotomayor is committing concealment of assets, which is a continuous crime. Interfax only has to show that she has failed to live up to the judges' own canon of conduct requiring them to "avoid even the appearance of impropriety"(168fn123a). Even Hispanics, who are struggling economically more than Whites are, would resent the concealment of assets by her and her peers, who earn a salary of around $200K –plus any external and investment income– which is about five times the income of Hispanic *households*. Their and the rest of the public's demand for updating news on the investigation would generate the market incentive for every other media outlet to climb on the Interfax's investigative bandwagon. This would launch a Watergate-like generalized media search, this time for the whereabouts of J. Sotomayor's concealed assets. If under public pressure she had to resign, as Justice Abe Fortas had to(92§d), Republicans could win the 2014 elections and hold hearings on the President's means to pursue Obamacare and the immigration bill, and on whether his lying to the people, thus betraying their trust, was an impeachable offense. (Dragging in and tarnishing the name of his former Sec. of State and expected formidable 2016 presidential candidate, H. Clinton, would be a hidden objective.)

The investigation findings can be published by, among others, The Guardian, *NYT*, and *WP*, which was a key player in the Watergate Scandal and is looking for a scoop that can establish the name of its new owner, Mr. J. Bezos, the founder of Google, one of the Internet service providers that was forced to give the NSA direct access to its servers to snoop on Americans so that one can assume that Mr. Bezos will want to investigate Obama to gain leverage on him.

I kindly request that you discuss this letter with your management colleagues as well as with Mr. Snowden[2] and his attorney, Anatoly Kucherena. I look forward to hearing from you.

Dare trigger history!(jur:7§5)…and you may enter it. Sincerely, s/Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

[2] cf. http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/WL/2two/RC-JA_17dec10.pdf >ws:46§V

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris
Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org
2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

August 7, 2013

How Journalists and their Managing Editors Can Pick Up Where *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico Left Off Their Stories Suspecting President Obama's First Justiceship Nominee, Then-Judge Sotomayor, of Concealment of Assets and Provoke Such Outrage in the Public, Already so Distrustful of Government as a Result of Current Scandals and the Revelations of Edward Snowden, as to Cause It to Demand Democracy-Reformative Mechanisms for Public Accountability, Such as Citizen Boards for Monitoring the Transparent Operation of Government and Disciplining its Officers, that Can Give Rise to A New *We the People*-government Paradigm: *the People*'s Sunrise

The revelations by Mr. Edward Snowden([1]>ol:17) of government programs that run surveillance on tens of millions of Americans' telephone records and Internet communications have only deepened public distrust(ol:11) of government already provoked by the IRS, Benghazi, Fast and Furious scandals and the government's complicit decision not to hold anybody accountable for the mortgage debacle and the banks' use of fake documents to foreclose on mortgages. This is the right time to show the public how unaccountability and consequent riskless wrongdoing begin at the top of government and percolate throughout the rest of it. An outraged public may force substantial reform of the government that *We the People* are sovereign to give ourselves.

Indeed, in 2009, *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico([1] >jur:65fn107a) suspected Then-Judge, Now-U.S. Supreme Court Justice, Sotomayor of concealing assets. President Obama must have learned about her concealment from her financial affairs statements publicly filed with the Senate Judiciary Committee, which was preparing her confirmation hearings, and the report of the FBI, which had vetted her. But he disregarded the requirement that the judges have imposed on themselves, namely, to "avoid even the appearance of impropriety", because he wanted to cater to voters calling for another woman and the first Hispanic for the Supreme Court and from whom he expected in return support for his Obamacare bill.(77§5)

The President lied to the American people by vouching for J. Sotomayor's honesty despite his knowledge or probable cause to believe that she was concealing assets, whether for tax evasion or money laundering. Her commission(65fn107c) of that crime disqualified her from remaining a judge, let alone becoming a justice, for it showed that, far from keeping her oath to apply the law also to herself, she kept breaking it through the continuous crime of concealment. An economically struggling public will resent a President that in self-interest saddled it with a dishonest justice as greedy as her peers(105fn213): Federal judges earn a salary of around $200K, four times the average American *household* income, but conceal assets, breaking the law and showing that they cannot be trusted to respect the law enough to administer Equal Justice Under Law.

J. Sotomayor was also dishonest by swearing that she had produced all documents requested by the Senate Committee although she had withheld a case that incriminated her in covering up a bankruptcy fraud scheme run by federal judges and driven by the two most corruptive forces: money and power. *DeLano*(jur:xxxviii), 06-4780-bk-CA2(69fn131), was well known to her since she had presided over it and it had been appealed to the Supreme Court on a writ of certiorari only a few months earlier. What is more, a judicial misconduct complaint arising from it had been appealed to the 2nd Circuit's Judicial Council, of which she was a member(65§§1-3).

In addition, my study Exposing Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Riskless Wrongdoing(jur:i) allows journalists to expose the dishonesty of federal judges generally, whether by

[1] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL/DrRCordero-Honest_Jud_Advocates.pdf

their commission or condonation of wrongdoing. It provides evidence of their motive, means, and opportunity to do wrong and the reason for the media to hold them unaccountable.(jur:21§A) The study subtitle tells the journalist and media outlet that break the story what they will be accomplishing thereby: Pioneering the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting. Its discussion sets the basis for a multidisciplinary academic and business venture(119§§1-4) aimed to lead to the creation of an institute of judicial unaccountability reporting and reform advocacy(130§§5-8).

The proposed investigation(97§D) of the Obama-Sotomayor story begins with the search for her concealed assets. It can be conducted cost-effectively by working with the International Consortium of Investigative Journalists, who have gained especial *Follow the money!* expertise (ol:1,2) After the *breaking* of the story, the public will be so outraged as to demand that the President release the FBI vetting report on her. Its interest in follow-up news will generate the market incentive for a Watergate-like generalized media investigation guided by a proven(4¶¶10-14) query:

What did the President and the justices and judges know about
J. Sotomayor's concealment of assets and cover up, and when did they know it?

The investigation will expose how the Executive Branch and Congress(171¶371) have in self-interest exempted the Judiciary from their checks and balances, resulting in judges' unaccountability, disregard of the law, and harm to the people, left at the mercy of judges wielding unaccountable and thus absolute, power over their rights, property, liberty, and lives.[32]

It can reasonably be stated that this story is unique: It allows journalists to expose the dishonesty of a sitting president and a sitting justice of the Supreme Court and his first nominee to it; of Congress, which confirmed her and her peers and enables their unaccountability(78§6); and of the Judiciary, allowed to be the most abusive(21§1), secretive(27§e), and unresponsive(28 §3) of the branches despite the fundamental principle that "justice must not only be done, it must manifestly and undoubtedly be seen to be done"[71]. Not even the Watergate Scandal had such scope, yet it led to the resignation of President Nixon on August 9, 1974, on suspicion of plotting political espionage and covering it up through abuse of power. What will this one lead to?

To begin with, the journalist and the managing editor who break the Obama-Sotomayor story will have their reputation enhanced nationally and qualify for many other moral and material rewards(ol:6§3). Their example will assure a judge-afraid media of the safety of joining them, for not even federal judges can retaliate against all their exposers simultaneously. A public mobilized(163§9) by outrage will force politicians, lest they be voted out or not into office, to investigate the story. Their subpoena, search and seizure, contempt, and penal powers will facilitate their tracking income and loans down to the whereabouts of concealed assets. Their findings will further expose the nature, gravity, and pervasiveness of public servants' unaccountability and wrongdoing(cf. jur:5§3). They will so exacerbate the outrage of the public as to cause it to compel historic, democracy-innovating reform of the mechanisms for holding public servants accountable, e.g., a new statutory or constitutional framework for a Judiciary that operates transparently and monitored by independent citizen boards of judicial accountability and discipline.

Thus, the journalist and managing editor who break the story can have a more substantial impact than The Guardian Columnist Glenn Greenwald(ol:21), who published the Snowden leaks: They can launch a process leading to **a new *We the People*-government paradigm** where the people play a direct role in ensuring that public servants are, not above the law, but only their hired administrators and that in fact government is of, for, and by the people. It can spread from the federal to the state level and on to the rest of the world, which is wont to adopt our culture and political developments: It can lead to the ***People's* Sunrise**.

Dare trigger history!(jur:7§5)…and you may enter it.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England **Judicial Discipline Reform** **2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506**
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School **tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq**
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org **Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net**

July 29, 2013

Ms. Monika Bauerlein and Ms. Clara Jeffery
Editors in Chief, Mother Jones tel. (415) 321-1700
222 Sutter Street, Suite 600 backtalk@motherjones.com
San Francisco, CA 94108 http://www.motherjones.com/about

Re: Story for you and letter to Mr. Edward Snowden

Dear Ms. Bauerlein and Ms. Jeffery,

I have read with interest articles that you have published on Mr. Edward Snowden. That led me to find your claim that you "specialize in investigative…and social justice reporting [and practice] smart, fearless journalism that keeps people informed [which is] indispensable to a democracy". If that is so, I would like to propose that you extend your "expanding investigative coverage" to a story that can impugn the standing of President Obama, his first Supreme Court nominee, i.e., Now-Justice Sotomayor, and her peers to charge Mr. Snowden with, and judge him for, dishonesty in handling the power given him to access and manipulate data as an NSA contractor:

In 2009, *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico[1] suspected J. Sotomayor of concealing assets. The President must have learned that from her financial affairs statements publicly filed with the Senate Judiciary Committee and the FBI vetting report on her. But he disregarded it and vouched for her honesty because he wanted the power that he would gain from catering to voters calling for another woman and the first Hispanic for the Supreme Court. J. Sotomayor was also dishonest by swearing that she had submitted all the documents requested by the Committee though she had withheld[1] a case that incriminated her in a bankruptcy fraud scheme run by federal judges and driven by the two most corruptive forces: money and power.

The proposed Obama-Sotomayor story allows you to expose their dishonesty. My study Exposing Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Riskless Wrongdoing[1] allows you to expose that of federal judges: It provides you with evidence of their motive, means, and opportunity[1] to engage in wrongdoing and the reason for the media to hold them unaccountable. The study subtitle tells you what you will be accomplishing thereby: Pioneering the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting[1]. Imagine the boost to your reputation as journalists, the shock to a judge-afraid media, and the outrage of the public, whose distrust of the government has only been exacerbated by the Snowden leak, if you exposed the dishonesty of a sitting president, a sitting justice, and the Federal Judiciary, the most secretive, undemocratic, and aloof of the branches. An economically struggling public would resent a President that lied to it and saddled it with a justice as greedy as her peers: Federal judges earn individually a salary around four times the average American *household* income but conceal assets, thus breaking the law and showing that they cannot be trusted to respect the law enough to administer Equal Justice Under Law.

This should offend Mother Jones's commitment to "social justice". Does its claim not to be "beholden to corporations" imply that its "fearless journalism" would not hold back, as all other media do, from exposing federal judges' abuse of unaccountable power, which becomes 'absolute power and corrupts absolutely'? If Mother Jones believes in fact that to "keep people informed is indispensable to a democracy", then it must "tell it like [sic] it is" about judges too. So I encourage you to investigate the Obama-Sotomayor story. Consider the economic benefits of "pioneering the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting"[1] and the reputational reward of becoming thereby *We the People*'s Champion of Justice. I offer to make a presentation thereof to you. In turn, I kindly request that through your Moscow contacts you forward the enclosed letter to Mr. Snowden and let me know your reaction to my proposals.

Dare trigger history!(jur:7§5)…and you may enter it. Sincerely, s/Dr.Richard Cordero, Esq.

[1] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/WL/13-7-29DrRCordero-MotherJones.pdf ol:31

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England **Judicial Discipline Reform** **2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506**
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School **tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq**
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org **Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net**

August 1, 2013

Ms. Tina Brown
Editor-in-Chief
The Daily Beast and Newsweek
letters@newsweek.com; editorial@thedailybeast.com

Re: Story for you and letter to Mr. Edward Snowden

Dear Ms. Brown,

I have read with interest articles that you have published on Mr. Edward Snowden. That led me to find your About Us claim that The Daily Beast is a "site dedicated to breaking news and sharp commentary" and Newsweek "the world's preeminent conversation starter since its founding in 1933". So I am sharing with you and your publications a letter to Mr. Snowden. It contains a story for him and you to expose the political and financial wrongdoing of President Obama, his first Supreme Court nominee, Now-Justice Sotomayor, and her peers; and impugn their qualifications to prosecute and judge him. You may want to pursue this story on the journalistic principle that 'democracy needs an informed public' and the business consideration that 'scandals and scoops for cash and prizes are the hooks'. Its reliability arises from leads in *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico, all of which suspected J. Sotomayor of concealing assets. Other leads I discovered through research and prosecution of cases from federal bankruptcy court all the way to the Supreme Court; they point to a bankruptcy fraud scheme run risklessly by unaccountable federal judges, including J. Sotomayor. The leads are in the letter and the file at [1].

The Obama-Sotomayor story does not allege that these officers have made wrongful decisions, for they can defend them as the exercise of their official discretion. Rather, it begins by exposing conduct that everybody will find indefensible: financial wrongdoing in self-interest. Hence the search for J. Sotomayor's concealed assets. It can uncover her peers' assets too given that federal judges do wrong through such extensive coordination as to have institutionalized their wrongdoing and turned their Judiciary into their safe haven. You can cost-effectively expose judges' financial wrongdoing by collaborating with the International Consortium of Investigative Journalists to apply their unique *Follow the money!* expertise. Public outrage can bring about judicial resignations, as it did that of Justice Abe Fortas in 1969, provoked by *Life* magazine's revelations of his financial improprieties. It can compel official investigations, which can extend to the judges' non-financial wrongdoing motivated by expediency, conflict of interests, etc.

By breaking the story, you can launch a Watergate-like generalized media investigation, as all other news outlets will find it necessary due to market demand and competitive pressure, and safe, to join: Not even federal judges can risk revealing their abuse of power by intimidating all their exposers simultaneously. A proven query can guide the investigation: What did the President know about J. Sotomayor's concealment of assets and when did he know it? An outraged public can demand that he release the FBI vetting report on her. The investigation can expose how the Presidency and Congress have in self-interest exempted the Judiciary from their checks and balances, resulting in judges' unaccountability, disregard for the law, and harm to the public. The latter, only more distrustful of government after the Snowden leaks, can force historic reform: a transparent citizen-monitored and disciplined Judiciary of not Above the Law Judges. A new *We the People*-government paradigm can emerge in the U.S and spread abroad: the *People*'s Sunrise.

I encourage you to "break news" that will "start a preeminent conversation" more consequential than Glenn Greenwald's. I kindly request that through your correspondents you forward my letter to Mr. Snowden and reply to my investigation proposal, of which I offer to make a presentation. *Dare trigger history!*

Sincerely, s/Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

[1] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/WL/13-8-1DrRCordero-DailyBeast_Newsweek.pdf

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England **Judicial Discipline Reform** **2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506**
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School **tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq**
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org **Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net**

August 3, 2013

Mr. William Bastone william.bastone@turner.com
Editor, The Smoking Gun thesmokinggun@gmail.com
1 Time Warner Center, 7th Floor tel. (212) 275-9990 or (212) 275-9993
New York, N.Y. 10019

Re: Story for you and letter to Mr. Edward Snowden

Dear Mr. Bastone,

In "About The Smoking Gun", you state that "[it] brings you exclusive confidential documents… that can't be found elsewhere on the Web [and are] 100% authentic". This is a proposal for you to use your research resources to find two types of documents that given the public's distrust of government in the wake of the IRS, Benghazi, and Fast and Furious scandals, only aggravated by Mr. Edward Snowden's leaks, can exacerbate such distrust and arouse such outrage as to launch a reformative process in which public accountability and transparency is ensured by *We the People*:

1. the 2009 FBI report on the vetting of Then-Judge Sotomayor, which may show that it informed President Obama that she had concealed assets, just as at the time *The Washington Post*, *The New York Times*, and Politico[1a] suspected her of doing, but which he disregarded when he nominated her for a justiceship and lied to the American public by vouching for her honesty so as to ingratiate himself with voters calling for another woman and the first Hispanic for the Supreme Court and from whom he in turn expected support for his Obamacare bill –cf. he had disregarded the known tax cheating of Tim Geithner, Tom Daschle, and Nancy Killefer and nominated them to his cabinet, only for public outrage to force the latter two to withdraw their names–; and

2. documents showing the flow and whereabouts of her concealed assets, which you may search for cost-effectively by, as proposed below, collaborating with the International Consortium of Investigative Journalists to benefit from their unique *Follow the money!* expertise. That may allow you to uncover the concealed assets of other federal judges because they do wrong through such extensive coordination as to have institutionalized their wrongdoing and turned their Judiciary into their safe haven. This led her to cover for them and herself by perjuriously swearing that she had submitted all the documents requested by the Senate Judiciary Committee preparing her confirmation though she had withheld[1b] a case incriminating all of them in running or condoning a bankruptcy fraud scheme driven by the two most corruptive forces: money and power.

Those documents can provoke public outrage that can force judicial resignations, as it did that of Justice Abe Fortas in 1969, provoked by *Life* magazine's revelations of his financial improprieties. It can also force official investigations, which can extend to the judges' non-financial wrongdoing, rendered irresistible by their unaccountability and motivated by expediency, conflict of interests, etc. The documents can expose the President's and J. Sotomayor's dishonesty and impugn their standing to prosecute and judge Mr. Snowden for his alleged dishonesty.

My study Exposing Federal Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Riskless Wrongdoing[1] can help you expose their dishonesty with evidence of their motive, means, and opportunity[1c] to do wrong and the reasons for the media to hold them unaccountable. The study subtitle tells you what you will be accomplishing through such exposure: Pioneering the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting[1]. Does your gun jam with fear rather than shoot incriminating documents at top officers? If not, your shot can be more consequential than The Guardian G. Greenwald's: It can lead to a new *We the People*-government paradigm. So I kindly ask that you read my letter to Mr. Snowden and through your media contacts forward it to him, and let me know your response to my request and proposals, of which I offer to make a presentation to you and your colleagues.

Dare trigger history!(jur:7§5)…and you may enter it. Sincerely, s/Dr.Richard Cordero, Esq.

[1] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/WL/13-8-3DrRCordero-WBastone_SmokingGun.pdf > [a]jur:65§B; [b]69§b; [c]21§A ol:33

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England **Judicial Discipline Reform** **2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506**
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School **tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq**
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org **Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net**

August 19, 2013

Ms. Zuade Kaufman
Publisher, Truthdig zkaufman@truthdig.com
1158 26th St., No. 443
Santa Monica, CA 90403-4698

Dear Ms. Kaufman,

I read with interest Mr. A. Kelly's celebration of Filmmaker Laura Poitras as your newsmaker of the week. He wrote, "Ubiquitous government surveillance [such as that which she helped E. Snowden to expose] has made the task of cultivating unauthorized sources inside official organizations more difficult and dangerous". This is a proposal for you to prepare the eventual celebration of yourself and your contributors for newsmaking of a novel type: reporting on the pervasive government secrecy in the official organization that is most powerful and actually harmful, the Federal Judiciary, which is above the democratic 'surveillance' of *We the People*.

The Judiciary holds all its administrative, adjudicative, policy-making, and disciplinary meetings behind closed doors and holds no press conferences([* >fn29]). A single federal judge can hold unconstitutional what 535 members of Congress and the President have debated, decided, and enacted. Unlike any other public officers, justices are life-tenured, as are district and circuit judges; the latter appoint bankruptcy judges for renewable 14-year terms[61a] with no consent of representatives of the people. In the 224 years since the creation of the Federal Judiciary in 1789, only 8 federal judges[13] have been impeached and removed[14]. Chief circuit[22a] judges abuse their statutory self-disciplining authority by dismissing 99.82%(jur:10-14) of complaints against their peers; with other judges they deny up to 100% of appeals to review such dismissals(24§b). Up to 9 of every 10 appeals are disposed of ad-hoc[29] through no-reason summary orders[66a] or opinions so "perfunctory"[68] that they are neither published nor precedential[70], mere fiats of raw judicial power. If your bosses knew that they could do whatever they wanted(5§3) and neither Congress, the President, your peers nor the media(3§b) would dare criticize, let alone investigate, them, would they allow themselves to abuse their power over your rights, property, liberty, and life? Would such unaccountable(21§A), thus absolute, power corrupt them absolutely[28]? If they were also influenced by the most insidious corruptor, *money!*(27§2), would that happen inevitably[32]?

This topic meets your "Message from the Publisher" criteria: It "need[s] to be brought to Readers' attention…to challenge the conventional wisdom" of journalists' holding a branch unaccountable so that it becomes a safe haven for wrongdoing(65§B). This can be exposed through the President Obama-Justice Sotomayor story set forth in the letter to Mr. Snowden(ol:17-21). It is "solid and reliable", for it arises from leads in *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico[107a], all of which suspected J. Sotomayor of concealing assets[107c]. It also rests on my prosecution of cases from federal bankruptcy court all the way to the Supreme Court[109b,114c]; and is "in-depth"[ii], based on my study "Exposing Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Riskless Wrongdoing: Pioneering the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting"(i). The pursuit of the story relies on an 'external sources' strategy: judges' publicly filed documents with incongruous data[107b, 213] and their places for concealing assets(ol:1,2). The exposure of a sitting justice's tax evasion/money laundering and a sitting president's condonation of it and nomination of her will be more than 'thought-provoking'. It will so outrage a financially struggling public as to set off a Watergate-like generalized media investigation that will "help to launch a new era", that of judicial unaccountability reporting(119§E). So I respectfully propose that we investigate(100§§3-4) this story and ask that you share this and my Snowden letter with Ms. Poitras through *NYT*[173a] Rep. Peter Maass. *Dare trigger history!*(jur:7§5) Sincerely, s/Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

* http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/WL/13-8-19DrRCordero-Truthdig.pdf

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris

Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org

2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

August 23, 2013

Ms. Laura Poitras
c/o: *The New York Times*
620 Eighth Avenue
New York, NY 10018

Dear Ms. Poitras,

I read with interest your profile by *New York Times* Investigative Reporter Peter Maass and his account of your participation in disclosing Mr. Edward Snowden's leak of documents revealing the government's unauthorized surveillance of Americans. This is a proposal for you to expose what is actually more dangerous than surveillance: pervasive government secrecy in the official organization that is most powerful, unresponsive, and actually harmful, the Federal Judiciary, which is above the democratic 'surveillance' of *We the People* and our representatives.

The Judiciary holds all its administrative, adjudicative, policy-making, and disciplinary meetings behind closed doors and no press conferences[*>fn29]. A single federal judge can hold unconstitutional what 535 members of Congress and the President have debated, voted, and enacted[17a]. Unlike them, justices are life-tenured, as are district and circuit judges; the latter appoint bankruptcy judges for renewable 14-year terms[61a] with no consent of representatives of the people. In the 224 years since the creation of the Federal Judiciary in 1789, only 8 federal judges [13] have been impeached and removed[14]. Chief circuit[22a] judges abuse their statutory self-disciplining authority by dismissing 99.82%(jur:10-14) of complaints against their peers; with other judges they deny up to 100% of appeals to review such dismissals(24§b). Up to 9 of every 10 appeals are disposed of ad-hoc[29] through no-reason summary orders[66a] or opinions so "perfunctory"[68] that they are neither published nor precedential[70], mere fiats of raw judicial power. They are influenced by the most insidious corruptor, *money!*(27§2) If your bosses knew that they were entrenched for life and could unaccountably(21§A) wield power for material and professional profit(5§3) and neither Congress, the President nor the media would dare criticize, let alone investigate, them, would such unchecked power, unbalanced due to lack of adverse consequences, corrupt them absolutely[28], causing[32] them to abuse with a sense of entitlement your rights, property, liberty, and life?

The exposé can initiate with the President Obama-Justice Sotomayor story set forth in the letter to Mr. Snowden(ol:17-21). It can pick up where *NYT*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico [107a], inexplicably[173a] left off their stories suspecting J. Sotomayor of concealing assets[107c]. The exposé can also rest on my prosecution of cases from bankruptcy court all the way to the Supreme Court[109b,114c]; and on my verifiable research[ii] for my study(i) "Exposing Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Riskless Wrongdoing: Pioneering the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting"(119§E). The exposé relies on an external sources strategy: judges' publicly filed financial disclosure reports that contain incongruous data[107b,213] and a *Follow the money!* investigation (ol:1,2). The unique story of a sitting justice's tax evasion/money laundering and a sitting president's condonation of it and nomination of her will so outrage a financially struggling public as to set off a Watergate-like generalized media investigation, and make you this generation's Woodward/Bernstein. You will be able to cast a critical view on the media, which by abdicating their mission to inform the people on *all*(jur:3§2) public servants' abuse of power have allowed judges to become Wrongdoers Above the Law. Indeed, through the *Follow the wire!* investigation(ol:19§D), you may reveal their abuse of their IT infrastructure and expertise to run surveillance on people trying to expose them. Thus, I respectfully propose that you discuss with Mr. Maass my letter to Mr. Snowden and forward it to the latter so that we may do(100§§3-4) the exposé jointly.

Dare trigger history!(jur:7§5)…and you may enter it. Sincerely, s/Dr.Richard Cordero, Esq.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris

Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org

2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

August 23, 2013

Mr. Peter Maass
Investigative Reporter
petermaass1@petermaass.com

Dear Mr. Maass,

I read with interest your profile on *The New York Times* of Filmmaker Laura Poitras, centered on her participation in disclosing the documents leaked by Mr. E. Snowden. It ends with your being described as "an investigative reporter working on a book about surveillance and privacy". This is a proposal for you to advance your work through an investigation of the lack of reverse, democratic 'surveillance' by *We the People* of a whole branch of government, the Federal Judiciary, due to the conniving failure of the other branches to exercise their checks and balances on it. The result is pervasive secrecy enabling wrongdoing as its institutionalized modus operandi.

The Judiciary holds all its administrative, adjudicative, policy-making, and disciplinary meetings behind closed doors and no press conferences[29]. A single federal judge can hold unconstitutional what 535 members of Congress and the President have debated, voted, and enacted[17a]. Unlike them, justices are life-tenured, as are district and circuit judges; the latter appoint bankruptcy judges for renewable 14-year terms[61a] with no consent of representatives of the people. In the 224 years since the creation of the Federal Judiciary in 1789, only 8 federal judges [13] have been impeached and removed[14]. Chief circuit[22a] judges abuse their statutory self-disciplining authority by dismissing 99.82%(jur:10-14) of complaints against their peers; with other judges they deny up to 100% of appeals to review such dismissals(24§b). Up to 9 of every 10 appeals are disposed of ad-hoc[29] through no-reason summary orders[66a] or opinions so "perfunctory"[68] that they are neither published nor precedential[70], mere fiats of raw judicial power. They are influenced by the most insidious corruptor, *money!*(27§2) If your bosses knew that they were entrenched for life and could unaccountably(21§A) wield power for material and professional profit(5§3) and neither Congress, the President nor the media would dare criticize, let alone investigate, them, would such unchecked power, unbalanced due to lack of adverse consequences, corrupt them absolutely[28], causing[32] them to abuse with a sense of entitlement your rights, property, liberty, and life?

The investigation can initiate with the President Obama-Justice Sotomayor story set forth in the letter to Mr. Snowden(ol:17-21). You can pick up where *NYT*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico[107a], inexplicably[173a] left off their stories suspecting J. Sotomayor of concealing assets[107c]. The investigation also rests on my prosecution of cases from bankruptcy court all the way to the Supreme Court[109b,114c]; and on my verifiable research[ii] for my study(i) "Exposing Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Riskless Wrongdoing: Pioneering the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting"(119§E). The investigation relies on an external sources strategy: judges' publicly filed financial disclosure reports that contain incongruous data[107b,213] and a *Follow the money!* investigation(ol:1,2). The unique story of a sitting justice's tax evasion/money laundering and a sitting president's condonation of it and nomination of her will so outrage a financially struggling public as to set off a Watergate-like generalized media investigation, giving *NYT* a second [198f] chance. You will be able to cast a critical view on the media, which by abdicating their mission to inform the people on *all*(jur:3§2) public servants' abuse of power have allowed judges to become Wrongdoers Above the Law. Indeed, through the *Follow the wire!* investigation(ol:19§D), you may reveal their abuse of their IT infrastructure and expertise to run surveillance on, and invade the privacy of, people trying to expose them. Thus, I respectfully propose that you discuss with Ms. Poitras my letter to Mr. Snowden and forward it to him so that we may investigate(100 §§3-4) jointly.

Dare trigger history!(jur:7§5)

Sincerely,

s/Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris

Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org

2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

August 26, 2013

Mr. Dean Baquet nytnews@nytimes.com
Managing Editor, *The New York Times*
620 Eighth Avenue, NY, NY 10018

Dear Mr. Baquet,

You were "awarded a Pulitzer Prize for investigative reporting in March 1988, when [you] led a team of three in documenting corruption in the Chicago City Council". In that vein and The Guardian's enviable E. Snowden scoop, this is a proposal for you to pursue a similar investigation in the public interest but as to corruption at the national level that is much graver: It is in the Federal Judiciary and is inevitably bred by the lack of reverse, democratic 'surveillance' of it by Congress and the presidency acting in their personal and partisan interest[17a]. The result: pervasive secrecy[71] with wrongdoing festering as its institutionalized modus operandi(jur:49§4).

The Judiciary holds all its administrative, adjudicative, policy-making, and disciplinary meetings behind closed doors[29] and no press conferences. A single federal judge can hold unconstitutional what 535 members of Congress and the President have debated, voted, and enacted[17a]. Justices are unelected yet life-tenured, as are district and circuit judges; the latter appoint bankruptcy judges for renewable 14-year terms[61a] with no consent of popular representatives. In the 224 years since the creation of the Federal Judiciary in 1789, only 8 federal judges[13] have been impeached and removed[14]. Chief circuit[22a] judges abuse their statutory self-disciplining authority by dismissing 99.82%(jur:10-14) of complaints against their peers; with other judges they deny up to 100% of appeals to review such dismissals(24§b). Up to 9 of every 10 appeals are disposed of ad-hoc through no-reason summary orders[66a] or opinions so "perfunctory"[68] that they are neither published nor precedential[70], mere fiats of raw judicial power. They are influenced by the most insidious corruptor, *money!*(27§2) If your bosses knew that they were entrenched for life and could unaccountably(21§A) wield power for material and professional profit(5§3) and neither Congress, the President nor the media would dare criticize, let alone investigate, them, would such unchecked power, unbalanced due to lack of adverse consequences, corrupt them absolutely[28], causing[32] them to abuse with a sense of entitlement your rights, property, liberty, and life?

The investigation can start with the President Obama-Justice Sotomayor story set forth in the letter to Mr. Snowden(ol:17). The unique story of a sitting justice's tax evasion/money laundering and a sitting president's condonation of it and nomination of her will so outrage a financially struggling public as to set off a Watergate-like generalized media investigation, giving *NYT* a second[198f] chance. You can pick up where *NYT*[173a], *The Washington Post*, and Politico left off their stories[107a] suspecting J. Sotomayor of concealing assets[107c]. The investigation also rests on my prosecution of cases(xxxv) from bankruptcy court all the way to the Supreme Court[109b,114c]; and on my verifiable research[ii] for my study(i) "Exposing Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Riskless Wrongdoing: Pioneering the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting"(119§E). The investigation relies on an external sources strategy: judges' publicly filed financial disclosure reports that contain incongruous data[107b,213] and a *Follow the money!* investigation(ol:1,2). Through the *Follow the wire!* investigation(ol:19§D), you may reveal the judges' abuse of their IT resources to interfere with would-be exposers' communications. You will be able to cast a critical view on the media, which by abdicating their mission to inform *We the People* on all(jur:2§2) public servants' abuse of power have allowed judges to become Wrongdoers Above the Law. So I respectfully ask that you invite me in to present(171§F) a proposed expository piece to be followed by the investigation(98§§2-4)'s findings. You can become this generation's Benjamin Bradlee(4¶¶10-14).

Dare trigger history!(jur:7§5) Sincerely, s/Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Physical Address of *The New York Times*

620 Eighth Avenue
New York, NY 10018

and

email addresses of the editors to whom a personalized letter was sent

1.	Ms. Jill Abramson, Executive Director executive-editor@nytimes.com, Jill.Abramson@nytimes.com, Abramson@nytimes.com http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/NYT/13-8-24DrRCordero-**ExecEd_JAbramson**.pdf
2.	Ms. Denise Warren, General Manager generalmgr@nytimes.com, warredf@nytimes.com http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/NYT/13-8-26DrRCordero-**GenMng_DWarren**.pdf
3.	Mr. Dean Baquet, Managing Editor nytnews@nytimes.com http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/NYT/13-8-26DrRCordero-**MngEd_DBaquet**.pdf
4.	Mr. Matt Purdy, Investigations & Assistant Managing Editor Matt.Purdy@nytimes.com, MPurdy@nytimes.com, Purdy@nytimes.com http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/NYT/13-8-24DrRCordero-**AMngEd_MPurdy**.pdf
5.	Ms. Alison Mitchell, National Editor national@nytimes.com http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/NYT/13-8-26DrRCordero-**NatDeskEd_AMitchell**.pdf
6.	Ms. Margaret Sullivan, Readers Advocate public@nytimes.com, Margaret.sullivan@nytimes.com http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/NYT/13-8-26DrRCordero-**PubEd_MSullivan**.pdf
7.	Mr. David Leonhardt, Washington Bureau Chief leonhardt@nytimes.com http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/NYT/13-8-26DrRCordero-**DCBC_DLeonhardt**.pdf
8.	News Tips Editor news-tips@nytimes.com …/13-8-26DrRCordero-**NewsTipsEditor**
9.	Op Ed Editor oped@nytimes.com …/13-8-25DrRCordero-**Op-EdPgEditor**
10.	Mr. Andrew Rosenthal, Editorial Page Editor editorial@nytimes.com http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/NYT/13-8-25DrRCordero-**EdPgEd_ARosenthal**.pdf
11.	Ms. Terry Tang, Deputy Editorial Page Ed. terry.tang@nytimes.com http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/NYT/13-8-25DrRCordero-**DepEdlPgEd_TTang**.pdf
12.	Mr. Francis X. Clines, Member of the NYT Ed. Bd. FClines@nytimes.com http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/NYT/13-8-25DrRCordero-**EdBd_FClines**.pdf
13.	David Firestone, Member, NYT Ed. Bd David.Firestone@nytimes.com, firestone@nytimes.com http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/NYT/13-8-25DrRCordero-**EdBd_DFirestone**.pdf
14.	Ms. Dorothy Samuels, Member of the NYT Ed. Bd. Dorothy.Samuels@nytimes.com http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/NYT/13-8-25DrRCordero-**EdBd_DSamuels**.pdf
15.	Dr. Brent Staples, Member of the NYT Ed. Bd. brent.staples@nytimes.com http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/NYT/13-8-25DrRCordero-**EdBd_BStaples**.pdf
16.	Mr. Jesse Wegman, Member of the NYT Ed. Bd. Jesse.Wegman@nytimes.com http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/NYT/13-8-25DrRCordero-**EdBd_JWegman**.pdf
17.	Mr. Hugo Lindgren, Editor in Chief, *NYT* Magazine hugo.lindgren@nyt.com http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/NYT/13-8-24DrRCordero-**HLindgren**.pdf
18.	Mr. Joel Lovell, Deputy Ed., *NYT* Magazine joel.lovell@nytimes.com (editor of How Laura Poitras [ol:36] Helped Snowden Spill His Secrets, by Investigative Reporter Peter Maass; *NYT*, 13aug13; http://www.nytimes.com/2013/08/18/magazine/laura-poitras-snowden.html?pagewanted=all http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/NYT/13-8-24DrRCordero-**PLovell**.pdf http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/WL/13-8-23DrRCordero-**PMaass**.pdf

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England **Judicial Discipline Reform** **2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472 USA**
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School **tel. +1(718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq**
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org **Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net**

November 7, 2013

Herr Hans-Christian Ströbele
Fraktion Bündnis 90/Die Grünen hans-christian.stroebele@bundestag.de
Platz der Republik 1 http://www.stroebele-online.de/
11011 Berlin, Germany tel. 030-22 77 15 03

Dear Mr. Ströbele,

I congratulate you for investigating the extent of NSA's spying in Germany and for meeting with Whistleblower Edward Snowden. This is a proposal for you and him to use your access to the international media to push your investigation and his whistleblowing into the unlawful conduct of the enablers of the NSA: the federal judges who rubberstamp[7] NSA's secret requests for secret orders of surveillance. This is the investigative query: To what extent the Federal Judiciary has abused its own vast Information Technology infrastructure and expertise or has in exchange for its approval of NSA's requests benefited from NSA's IT means to interfere with the communications –a crime under 18 USC §2511– of complainants of judges' wrongdoing.(ol:2)

Federal judges engage in wrongdoing because **1.** they are held by politicians[17a] and the media unaccountable. In the last 224 years, only 8 federal judges have been removed[14]. Consequently, they are able to do wrong risklessly. They do so under the influence of the most insidious corruptor, *money!*(jur:27§2): *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico [107a] suspected Then-Judge, Now-Supreme Court Justice Sotomayor, the first justiceship nominee of President Obama, of concealment of assets[107c]. **2.** Judges also by self-assure their impunity, e.g., for money grabbing, by cloaking their own and their Judiciary's activities in pervasive secrecy: **a)** They hold all their adjudicative, administrative, policy-making, and disciplinary meetings behind closed doors[29] and no press conferences[71]. **b)** Chief circuit judges abuse the Judiciary's statutory[18a] self-disciplining authority by dismissing 99.82%(10-14) of complaints against their peers; with other judges they deny up to 100% of appeals to review such dismissals(24§b). **c)** Up to 9 of every 10 appeals are disposed of ad-hoc through no-reason summary orders[66a] or opinions so "perfunctory"[68] that they are neither published nor precedential[70], raw fiats of star-chamber power. **d)** Justices are unelected yet life-tenured, as are district and circuit judges; the latter appoint bankruptcy judges. Their appointees decided in CY10 who kept or received the $373 billion at stake in only personal bankruptcies[31]. About 95% of those bankruptcies are filed by individuals, the great majority of whom appear pro se[33] and, unable to defend themselves, fall prey to a bankruptcy fraud scheme(66§2), which J. Sotomayor helped to cover up(xxxv). **e)** 28§§3-4

By posing(ol:18§B) to the media(cf. ol:1) the above query, you can launch a *Follow the money and the wire!*(100§§3-4) investigation that can prompt: **i.** a Watergate-like generalized media investigation of another: 'What did P. Obama know about J. Sotomayor's and other judges' wrongdoing and when did he know it(ol:19§C) but lie to the public to protect his health care act'(ol:17§A); and **ii.** the demand that he release the FBI vetting report on her. The finding that judges interfere with complainants' communications(ol:19§D), not for the national security's sake, but in the crass interest of covering their wrongdoing, e.g., money laundering and concealment of assets, can outrage the public more than the revelations about the NSA. Its outrage(83§§2-3) will advance to a greater extent a key interest of it and of yours, your Fraktion, Mr. Snowden, and mine: The people's right to hold public servants, including judges, accountable and replace secrecy with transparency. Your implementation of this strategy(ol:20§E) can culminate your career by generating in the U.S. a new paradigm that can spread abroad: *The People's* Sunrise, their reverse surveillance of government(Lsch:2). Let's discuss this proposal; you may write or talk to me in German.

Dare trigger history!(jur:7§5)…and you may enter it. Sincerely, s/Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England **Judicial Discipline Reform** **2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472 USA**
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School **tel. +1(718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq**
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org **Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net**

November 15, 2013

Mr. John Goëtz, Panorama Reporter
Frau Anja Reschke, Moderatorin
Redaktion PANORAMA
Hugh-Greene-Weg 1, 22529 Hamburg, DE

Dear Mr. Goëtz and Frau Reschke,

I congratulate you for investigating NSA's spying in Germany by meeting with Whistleblower E. Snowden. This is a proposal for you and him(ol:17¶¶i-1) to use your access to the international media to push your investigation and his whistleblowing into the unlawful conduct of NSA's enablers: the federal judges who rubberstamp[7] NSA's secret requests for secret surveillance orders. This is the investigative query: To what extent has the Federal Judiciary abused its own vast Information Technology infrastructure and expertise(Lsch:11¶2b.ii) or has in exchange for its approval of NSA's requests benefited from NSA's IT resources to interfere with the communications –a crime[10], unlike surveillance– of complainants of judges' wrongdoing(Toc:xix)?

Federal judges do wrong because **1.** they are held by politicians[17a] and the media unaccountable. In the last 224 years, only 8 of them have been removed[14]. With that factual and historic assurance of impunity, they engage in wrongdoing risklessly. They do so under the influence of the most insidious corruptor, *money!*(jur:27§2): *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico[107a-c] suspected Then-Judge, Now-Supreme Court Justice Sotomayor, the first justiceship nominee of P. Obama, of concealment of assets(65§1). **2.** Judges also self-assure their impunity, e.g., for money grabbing, by cloaking their own and their Judiciary's activities in pervasive secrecy: **a)** They hold all their adjudicative, administrative, policy-making, and disciplinary meetings behind closed doors[29] and no press conferences[71]. **b)** Chief circuit judges abuse the Judiciary's statutory[18a] self-disciplining authority by dismissing 99.82%(10-14) of complaints against their peers; with other judges they deny up to 100% of appeals to review such dismissals (24§b). **c)** Up to 9 of every 10 appeals are disposed of ad-hoc through no-reason summary orders [66a] or opinions so "perfunctory"[68] that they are neither published nor precedential[70], raw fiats of star-chamber power. **d)** Justices are unelected yet life-tenured, as are district and circuit judges; the latter appoint bankruptcy judges. These appointees decided in CY10 who kept or received the $373 billion at stake in only personal bankruptcies[31]. About 95% of those bankruptcies are filed by individuals, the great majority of whom appear pro se[33] and, unable to defend themselves, fall prey to a bankruptcy fraud scheme(66§2), which J. Sotomayor covered up(68§3). **e)** 28§§3-4

You can investigate the IT-related *Follow the wire!*(ol:19§D) query and, benefiting from ICIJ's(1) *Follow the money!* expertise(19§2), search for J. Sotomayor's concealed assets(102§4). You can thus **i.** start off a Watergate-like(ol:18¶¶5-7) generalized media(ol:37) investigation of the query, What did P. Obama know about her and other judges' wrongdoing and when did he know it?(ol:17¶¶2-4); and **ii.** demand that he release the FBI vetting report on her(77§5). Many Americans believe that he lied when he promised that under Obamacare they could keep their current health insurance; you can show that he also lied about her integrity when, to replace Retiring J. Souter, he nominated her so as to cater to those asking for another woman and the first Latina for the Court, from whom he expected support for passing Obamacare. Nothing would boost your standing(ol:21) as much as being recognized as having prompted investigations whose findings of NSA-Judiciary and Obama-Sotomayor connivance, and judges' coordinated wrongdoing so outraged(83§§2-3) the public that it called for the President, justices(92§d), and judges(88§§a-c) to resign, and for reform(ol:20§E) leading to *the People*'s Sunrise(Lsch:2). So let's discuss this proposal.

Dare trigger history!(jur:7§5)…and you may enter it. Sincerely, s/Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris

Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org

2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472 USA
tel. +1(718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

November 15, 2013

Mr. John Goëtz, Investigative Journalist
Herr Andreas Cichowicz, Chefredakteur Fernsehen
NDR Presse und Information presse@ndr.de; www.ndr.de
Rothenbaumchaussee 132, 20149 Hamburg, DE

Dear Mr. Goëtz and Herr Cichowicz,

I congratulate you for investigating NSA's spying in Germany by meeting with Whistleblower E. Snowden. This is a proposal for you and him(ol:17¶¶i-1) to use your access to the international media to push your investigation and his whistleblowing into the unlawful conduct of NSA's enablers: the federal judges who rubberstamp[7] NSA's secret requests for secret surveillance orders. This is the investigative query: To what extent has the Federal Judiciary abused its own vast Information Technology infrastructure and expertise(Lsch:11¶2b.ii) or has in exchange for its approval of NSA's requests benefited from NSA's IT resources to interfere with the communications –a crime[10], unlike surveillance– of complainants of judges' wrongdoing(Toc:xix)?

Federal judges do wrong because **1.** they are held by politicians[17a] and the media unaccountable. In the last 224 years, only 8 of them have been removed[14]. With that factual and historic assurance of impunity, they engage in wrongdoing risklessly. They do so under the influence of the most insidious corruptor, *money!*(jur:27§2): *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico[107a-c] suspected Then-Judge, Now-Supreme Court Justice Sotomayor, the first justiceship nominee of P. Obama, of concealment of assets(65§1). **2.** Judges also self-assure their impunity, e.g., for money grabbing, by cloaking their own and their Judiciary's activities in pervasive secrecy: **a)** They hold all their adjudicative, administrative, policy-making, and disciplinary meetings behind closed doors[29] and no press conferences[71]. **b)** Chief circuit judges abuse the Judiciary's statutory[18a] self-disciplining authority by dismissing 99.82%(10-14) of complaints against their peers; with other judges they deny up to 100% of appeals to review such dismissals (24§b). **c)** Up to 9 of every 10 appeals are disposed of ad-hoc through no-reason summary orders [66a] or opinions so "perfunctory"[68] that they are neither published nor precedential[70], raw fiats of star-chamber power. **d)** Justices are unelected yet life-tenured, as are district and circuit judges; the latter appoint bankruptcy judges. These appointees decided in CY10 who kept or received the $373 billion at stake in only personal bankruptcies[31]. About 95% of those bankruptcies are filed by individuals, the great majority of whom appear pro se[33] and, unable to defend themselves, fall prey to a bankruptcy fraud scheme(66§2), which J. Sotomayor covered up(68§3). **e)** 28§§3-4

You can investigate the IT-related *Follow the wire!*(ol:19§D) query and, benefiting from ICIJ's(1) *Follow the money!* expertise(19§2), search for J. Sotomayor's concealed assets(jur:102 §4). You can thus **i.** start off a Watergate-like(ol:18¶¶5-7) generalized media(ol:37) investigation of the query, What did P. Obama know about her and other judges' wrongdoing and when did he know it?(17¶¶2-4); and **ii.** demand that he release the FBI vetting report on her(77§5). Many Americans believe that he lied when he promised that under Obamacare they could keep their current health insurance; you can show that he also lied about her integrity when, to replace Retiring J. Souter, he nominated her so as to cater to those asking for another woman and the first Latina for the Court, from whom he expected support for passing Obamacare. Nothing would boost your standing(ol:21) as much as being recognized as having prompted investigations whose findings of NSA-Judiciary and Obama-Sotomayor connivance, and judges' coordinated wrongdoing so outraged(83§§2-3) the public that it called for the President, justices(92§d), and judges(88§§a-c) to resign, and for reform(20§E) leading to *the People*'s Sunrise(Lsch:2). So let's discuss this proposal.

Dare trigger history!(dcc:11)…and you may enter it.

Sincerely, s/Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris

Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org

2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

November 19, 2013

Ms. Judy Kelly
ALM, Conferences & Trade Shows
120 Broadway, 5th Floor
New York, NY 10271-1101

Dear Ms. Kelly,

I would like to be considered for inclusion on the speaker faculty list of Legal Tech's February 4-6, 2014, event at The Hilton New York.

I. Subject

Auditing Judges' Writings

A business venture to apply advanced IT to develop a software product that performs statistical, literary, and linguistic analysis of written materials to detect patterns of decision-making and partiality that have predictive value useful for litigants to devise legal strategy

II. Type of product

This is a proposal for developing an advanced Information Technology software product running on artificial intelligence to audit court decisions and other writings of judges for authorship and partiality, understood as including biases, prejudices, conflicts of interests resolved to one's benefit, and personal agenda pursued in disregard of the duty to be fair in accordance with the rule of law.

III. Benefits

Competitive advantage can be gained if before writing a brief, arguing in court, or dealing with the opposing party one finds out what makes the judge assigned to the case at hand decide cases one way or another. One can do that by identifying the variables of the judge's cases and the features of his writings that with statistical significance correlate with the way he made rulings and decisions in the past so that the significant variables in the present case can be relied upon as determinants of the statistical probability that he will rule on, or decide likewise.

To the extent that such variables and features are irrelevant to the merits of the corresponding cases, the statistically significant correlation with the way the judge handled them provides objective data on which to base a motion for recusal for bias and for appeal from the judge's denial(cf. jur:45§2) of such motion or to devise legal strategy to play to the judge's biases.

IV. Beneficiaries as intended clients

Lawyers, their clients, and the ever-growing number of pro ses[35,38] will benefit from this product, for they all want to know the probability that the judge or judges handling their cases will treat them fairly and impartially based on the relevant elements that should determine the merits of their cases. It will give them a competitive advantage over not only opposing parties who do not use the product, but also over the judge insofar as it will allow them to obtain, as it were, 'inside the judge's mind information' and to deal with him accordingly. Advocates of legislated judicial reform will also benefit from objective data showing judges' wrongdoing(5§3).

©2013 Richard Cordero. All rights reserved.

These beneficiaries constitute a large market: over 2 million federal and 48 million state cases are filed each year(jur:8fn4,5). Since every case has at least two parties, at least 100 million people and entities would benefit annually from this product. Those numbers, of course, do not begin to account for the scores of millions of cases pending in either of those jurisdictions.

V. Audience at Legal Tech

The presentation of this business venture will appeal to developers of software for both lawyers and the fast growing pro se market; all those interested in anticipating legal market trends under the ever more extensive application of IT to legal business; and hence, investors.

VI. Overview of the analysis: data source, examination, determination, and benefit

Statistical, linguistic, and literary analysis has a scientific basis recognized by the scientific community and its results are capable of demonstration to a court performing an independent assessment of reliability. Hence, whether under *Frye* or *Daubert*, the analysis is likely to be admissible in court. Regardless of such admissibility, the analysis is valuable as the source of essential information for parties to strategize how to deal with those with the most power to steer their cases to failure or success: the judges.

Also, the use of scientific, non-legal arguments in court has a long legal history, for it can be traced back to the famous Brandeis briefs. The best known of them was filed in *Muller v. Oregon*, 208 U.S. 412, 28 S.Ct. 324 (1908), where Then-Attorney Brandeis used social and economic studies to argue to the Supreme Court that it should uphold statutes limiting workdays for women to a maximum of 10 hours. He persuaded the Court to do so. Later on, he became a member of it The proposed analysis for auditing judges' writings will exhibit the scientific refinement achieved over the more than a century since Brandeis' days and will initially be targeted on judges and the vast corpus of their decisions. Cf. Dr. Cordero's use of statistics[14] at http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/statistics&tables/correctioneers/correctional_population_1in31.pdf.

A. Statistical analysis

1. Data source: written and transcribed or recorded oral rulings and decisions.
2. Examination using artificial intelligence and optical character recognition to discern the variables in the largest number of writings to increase statistical accuracy and develop a relational database that allows the widest correlation of variables to identify the dominant ones:
    a. intrinsic: the parties' or victims' race, gender, social standing, wealth, level of education; appearance pro se, representation by a solo practitioner or a large law firm; civil, or criminal case concerning commercial, family, civil rights, IPO, or other matters;
    b. extrinsic: time of day, day of week, season of year; proximity to a judicial holiday, the judge's vacation, her attendance at judicial meetings, seminars, CLE presentations; the publication of her book and participation in a book presentation tour; the correction of exams that the judge gave in the university course that she teaches; etc.
3. Determination of frequency correlation between one or more variables in a case and the judge's decisions to dismiss, grant discovery, send the case to the jury, deny a motion to set aside the verdict; a batch of cases expediently decided by summary orders[66] of the same date; etc.
4. Benefit: Identification of variables that have an outcome-determinative impact on the judge's conduct to establish the statistical probability of the same conduct in the case at hand.

B. Linguistic analysis

1. Data source: written rulings, decisions, and other writings purportedly of a given judge.
2. Examination of the use of language: choice of words, syntactical structure, punctuation, grammatical correctness, stylistic flair, etc.
3. Determination of authorship of the examined writing and correlation of its grammatical quality, reflective of the amount of effort put into writing it, with its visibility, e.g., high quality for a law journal article or a decision to be published in a media-covered case as opposed to perfunctory[68] writing for decisions marked by the judge "non-precedential, not for publication" (43§1), which renders process before him wasteful and the decision meaningless for appeal.
4. Benefit: Objective data describing a judge's conduct can be invoked to impugn a decision on grounds of denial of equal treatment; breach of the contract entered into when the court offered judicial services in exchange for the payment of filing fees; and breach of the judicial oath to "administer justice without respect to persons, and do equal right to the poor and to the rich", so that those "persons" are third-party beneficiaries of the oath and have a claim of action against the judge(26§d) who breaches it by discriminating against them and in favor of others.

C. Literary analysis

1. Data source: written rulings, decisions, and other writings of a given judge.
2. Examination of their semantic aspect: the explicit message that the author conveys to his audience and the implicit one that he sends intentionally or unwittingly in his subtext. This is the most innovative and technologically challenging analysis, relying most heavily on artificial intelligence to understand meaning and describe objectively one's psychology.(142§3)
3. Determination of the judges' reasoning, interests, and attitudes, including partiality, of which the judge may be unaware, for they form an integral part of his understanding of the world, whereby the analysis can help even him take a critical view of himself in light of other criteria.
4. Benefit: The most insight into the judges' character and value system that motivate his conduct.

VII. Qualifications

I hold a doctorate of law from the University of Cambridge in England, where my thesis dealt with the integration of the banking industry in the European Union. I earned a law degree from La Sorbonne in Paris, where I concentrated on currency stability and the abuse of dominant positions by entities in commerce, similar to antitrust law. I also earned a Master of Business Administration from the University of Michigan after concentrating on the use of computers, their networks, and software expert systems to maximize workflow efficiency and productivity.

I worked as a researcher-writer at the preeminent publisher of analytical legal commentaries, i.e., Lawyers Cooperative Publishing, now part of Thomson West. There I wrote commentaries on the regulation of financial activities under federal law(a&p:17). Currently at Judicial Discipline Reform, I am promoting(Lsch:9) the formation of a multidisciplinary academic and business team of professionals(128§4) to advocate judicial accountability and discipline reform with a view to creating a for-profit institute(153§§c-g). To further that endeavor, I have set forth a much more detailed proposal for the development of the IT software described above(131§b).

I respectfully refer you to it in support of this application to speak at your February 2014 Legal Tech event in New York. Therefore, I look forward to hearing from you.

Dare trigger history!(jur:7§5)…and you may enter it. Sincerely, s/Dr.Richard Cordero, Esq.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris

Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org

2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472 USA
tel. +1(718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

February 10, 2014

Mr. Jo Becker, and Mrs. Gertrud Sivalingam
Netzkraft Movement info@netzkraft.net
Marsstraße 70
46509 Xanten, Germany

Dear Mrs. Sivalingam and Mr. Becker,

I would like to establish contact with groups of the Chaos Communication Congress and Netzkraft as well as investigative journalists, such as the German ones named at ol:39-41*, in order to induce them to use the information that I have already gathered to investigate this query:

> To what extent have the U.S. Federal Judiciary and the federal judges of the secret court set up under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA) abused the Judiciary's vast Information Technology infrastructure and expertise(Lsch:11¶2b.ii) or, in exchange for rubberstamping[7] their approval of NSA's requests for secret surveillance orders, benefited from NSA's IT resources to interfere with the communications –a crime[10] under U.S. law, unlike surveillance– of complainants of judges' wrongdoing(ol:66)?

Federal judges do wrong because **1.** they are held by politicians[17a] and the media unaccountable. In the last 224 years, only 8 of them have been removed[14]. With that factual and historic assurance of impunity, they engage in wrongdoing risklessly. They do so under the influence of the most insidious corruptor, *money!*(jur:27§2): *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico[107a-c] suspected Then-Judge, Now-Supreme Court Justice Sotomayor, the first justiceship nominee of P. Obama, of concealment of assets(65§1). **2.** Judges also self-assure their impunity, e.g., for money grabbing, by cloaking their own and their Judiciary's activities in pervasive secrecy: **a)** They hold all their adjudicative, administrative, policy-making, and disciplinary meetings behind closed doors[29] and no press conferences[71]. **b)** Chief circuit judges abuse the Judiciary's statutory[18a] self-disciplining authority by dismissing 99.82%(10-14) of complaints against their peers; with other judges they deny up to 100% of appeals to review such dismissals (24§b). **c)** Up to 9 of every 10 appeals are disposed of ad-hoc through no-reason summary orders [66a] or opinions so "perfunctory"[68] that they are neither published nor precedential[70], raw fiats of star-chamber power. **d)** Justices are unelected yet life-tenured, as are district and circuit judges; the latter appoint bankruptcy judges. These appointees decided in CY10 who kept or received the $373 billion at stake in only personal bankruptcies[31]. About 95% of those bankruptcies are filed by individuals, the great majority of whom appear pro se[33] and, unable to defend themselves, fall prey to a bankruptcy fraud scheme(66§2), which J. Sotomayor covered up(68§3). **e)** 28§§3-4

Nothing would advance your members' interest in privacy on the Internet and in their use of digital devices than the outrage(83§§2-3) caused in the U.S. and felt in the rest of the world by any of your groups' using their computer expertise to reveal that a sitting U.S. president and a sitting U.S. Supreme Court justice have connived in their personal and partisan interest to violate the law and cover it up by abusing IT resources to silence their critics. You can do so through the *Follow it wirelessly!*(ol:19§D) and *Follow the money!*(ol:19§2) investigations. A detailed plan to conduct such investigations is at ol:66. The search for Justice Sotomayor's concealed assets (102§4) can **i.** start off a Watergate-like(ol:18¶¶5-7) generalized media(ol:37) investigation guided by the query, What did P. Obama know about J. Sotomayor's and other judges' wrongdoing and when did he know it?(ol:17¶¶2-4); and **ii.** demand that he release the FBI vetting report on her(77§5). This can lead to reform(ol:20§E) and to *the People*'s Sunrise(Lsch:2). So let's discuss this proposal.

Dare trigger history!(dcc:11)…and you may enter it

Sincerely, s/Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris

Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org

2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

January 6, 2014

Chief Justice Elizabeth A. Weaver (ret.)
c/o: Peninsula Press, 10th Floor, Suite 1000
1050 Connecticut Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20036

tel: (+1) 202 772 1090 ew@justiceweaver.com
fax: (+1) 202 772 3101 Dr. David: schock@charter.net
http://judicialdeceit.com/

Dear Chief Justice Weaver,

I would like to congratulate you for your courageous publication of *Judicial Deceit*. I have researched and written a study of the Federal Judiciary titled *Exposing Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Riskless Wrongdoing*: Pioneering the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting(jur:1). I just sent Peninsula Press a query letter(a&p:1) to request that it publish my study. This is a proposal for you, Peninsula, Dr. David Shock, and me to collaborate to implement a plan of action(Lsch:9) that takes advantage of the current distrust of federal judges –blamed by many for rubberstamping[7] NSA's secret applications for secret orders of surveillance in violation of the privacy rights of tens of millions of people(ol:63)– in order to advance our common cause of exposing judges' wrongdoing and bringing about judicial reform.

The plan is centered on a unique story(xxxv) that can interest journalists, outrage the NATIONAL public, and win its indispensable support for reform: After his first election, the President disregarded the known tax evasion of Tim Geithner, Tom Daschle, and Nancy Killefer and nominated them to his cabinet[108]. So it was in character for him to disregard the suspicion of *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico[107a] about Then-Judge Sotomayor's concealment of assets, nominate her to the Supreme Court, and lie to the public by vouching for her honesty. His motive was to cater to those petitioning for another woman and the first Latina for the Court, and receive in exchange their support for passing Obamacare. In self-interest, he thereby saddled the public with a life-tenured dishonest justice who for the next 30 or more years will be shaping the law of the land while engaged in the continuous crime(ol:5fn10) of concealment of assets(68§3) to avoid incriminating herself and risking calls for her resignation. Indeed, the revelations by Life magazine of the financial improprieties of Justice Abe Fortas forced him first to withdraw his name for the chief justiceship and subsequently to resign on May 14, 1969(92§d).

The Obama-Sotomayor story is objectively unique. So is what it can offer a principled and ambitious assigning editor, journalist, and graduate student(xlvi§H): A unique opportunity to become this generation's B. Bradlee or B. Woodward/C. Bernstein of Watergate fame through the exposure of abuse of power and reasonably foreseeable, thus intentional harm to the people by public officers who replace the rendering of honest services according to law with their pursuit of personal crass interests. The story offers us a unique opportunity to set off a Watergate-like generalized media search(97§D) for J. Sotomayor's concealed assets that ends up exposing her concealment enabler: unaccountability(21§A) and secrecy(Lsch:2§A) that have allowed federal judges to risklessly hatch a system of wrongdoing so coordinated[213] among themselves and between them and insiders[169], and so routine and pervasive as to have turned wrongdoing into their Judiciary's institutionalized modus operandi(49§4). Since they wield power that affects not only the right of privacy, as the NSA scandal mainly does, but also every other right and everybody's property, liberty, and life, exposing their wrongdoing can so outrage(83§§2-3) the *national* public as to cause it to force(164§9) politicians to undertake judicial reform(158§§6-8), lest they be voted out of, or not into, office. Emboldened by such public support, journalists will investigate state judges too. Implementing the plan(Lsch:10) will start this process(ol:29) and pioneer a news and publishing business(119§§1-5). Hence, I respectfully request that we discuss working together.

Dare trigger history!(jur:7§5)…and you may enter it.

Sincerely, s/Dr.Richard Cordero, Esq.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England **Judicial Discipline Reform** **2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506**
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School **tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq**
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org **Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net**

January 3, 2014

Dr. David Schock
c/o: Peninsula Press, 10th Floor, Suite 1000 tel: (+1) 202 772 1090 schock@charter.net
1050 Connecticut Avenue NW fax: (+1) 202 772 3101 ew@justiceweaver.com
Washington, DC 20036 http://judicialdeceit.com

Dear Dr. Schock,

I would like to congratulate you for cowriting *Judicial Deceit* with Former CJ E. Weaver. I have researched and written a study of the Federal Judiciary titled *Exposing Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Riskless Wrongdoing*: Pioneering the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting(jur:1). I just sent Peninsula Press a query letter(a&p:1) to request that it consider publishing my study. This is a proposal for you, Peninsula, CJ Weaver, and me to collaborate to implement a plan of action(Lsch:9) that takes advantage of the current distrust of federal judges –blamed by many for rubberstamping[7] NSA's secret requests for secret orders of surveillance in violation of the privacy rights of tens of millions of people(ol:63)– in order to advance our common cause of exposing judges' wrongdoing(5§3) and bringing about judicial reform.

The plan is centered on a unique story(xxxv) that can interest journalists, outrage the NATIONAL public, and win its indispensable support for reform: After his first election, the President disregarded the known tax evasion of Tim Geithner, Tom Daschle, and Nancy Killefer and nominated them to his cabinet[108]. So it was in character for him to disregard the suspicion of *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico[107a] about Then-Judge Sotomayor's concealment of assets, nominate her to the Supreme Court, and lie to the public by vouching for her honesty. His motive was to cater to those petitioning for another woman and the first Latina for the Court, and receive in exchange their support for passing Obamacare. In self-interest, he thereby saddled the public with a life-tenured dishonest justice who for the next 30 or more years will be shaping the law of the land while engaged in the continuous crime(ol:5fn10) of concealment of assets(68§3) to avoid incriminating herself and risking calls for her resignation. Indeed, the revelations by Life magazine of the financial improprieties of Justice Abe Fortas forced him first to withdraw his name for the chief justiceship and subsequently to resign on May 14, 1969(92§d).

The Obama-Sotomayor story is objectively unique. So is what it can offer a principled and ambitious assigning editor, journalist, and graduate student(xlvi§H): A unique opportunity to become this generation's B. Bradlee or B. Woodward/C. Bernstein of Watergate fame through the exposure of abuse of power and reasonably foreseeable, thus intentional harm to the people by public officers who replace the rendering of honest services according to law with their pursuit of personal crass interests. The story offers us a unique opportunity to set off a Watergate-like generalized media search(97§D) for J. Sotomayor's concealed assets that ends up exposing her concealment enabler: unaccountability(21§A) and secrecy(Lsch:2§A) that have allowed federal judges to risklessly hatch a system of wrongdoing so coordinated[213] among themselves and between them and insiders[169], and so routine and pervasive as to have turned wrongdoing into their Judiciary's institutionalized modus operandi(49§4). Since they wield power that affects not only the right of privacy, as the NSA scandal mainly does, but also every other right and everybody's property, liberty, and life, exposing their wrongdoing can so outrage(83§§2-3) the *national* public as to cause it to force(164§9) politicians to undertake judicial reform(158§§6-8), lest they be voted out of, or not into, office. Emboldened by such public support, journalists will investigate state judges too. Implementing the plan(Lsch:10) will start this process(ol:29) and pioneer a news and publishing business(119§§1-5). Hence, I respectfully request that we discuss working together.

Dare trigger history!(dcc:11)...and you may enter it. Sincerely, s/Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris

Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org

2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

January 9, 2014

Mr. Norman Hughes
MCU/MiCPAC/MFTW/URM
micpac.hughes@gmail.com; tel. (810) 678-3678

Dear Mr. Hughes,

Thank you for dealing with this matter in a prompt fashion.

My expenses will be a function of what you expect me to do and what I would like to be able to do for you.

A. For how long will the meeting last on a Saturday?

1. The length of the meeting will give me an idea of the amount of preparation that I must make.

B. With how many people will I be meeting?

2. If I only have to give a speech to an audience of hundreds of people, the meeting will not be interactive, for such setting does not lend itself to Questions & Answers.
3. By contrast, if I am going to meet with you and your leadership, who will be grilling me with questions all the time, the meeting will require a lot of preparation on my part so that I can ensure that it is as informative and productive as it can possibly be.
4. In this context, it is very revealing and encouraging that you wrote, "**I have forwarded some of your posts to an extensive list of tea party and other conservative leaders**". I welcome the opportunity to meet with you and your leadership because what I would like to offer all of you and what it is reasonable to believe you all are interested in is not an academic, classroom-like speech on my part.
5. Rather, you are more likely to want what I am in the best position to offer you, that is, a practical presentation that answers the question: What realistic strategy and plan of action reasonably calculated to be cost-effective can our organization adopt to attain its objectives?
6. Current events at the national level offer your Michigan leadership as well as your Tea Party and other conservative colleagues around the country the opportunity to take the lead in tackling a problem of national scope: unaccountable and activist judges.
7. Solving that problem should be your first priority. All the eleven bills leading up to the Freedom to Work legislation that you passed last year are nothing but a paper tiger until a judge says what it actually means and applies it in practice. Only then does the law roar like a tiger and get teeth that can mangle its violators, as intended…or mangle you and the ones it was intended to protect. Where would Obamacare be today if Chief Justice Roberts had voted with those justices who considered it unconstitutional?
8. It follows that all your hard work in passing bill after bill can be rendered an exercise in futility by judges; and that you must first ensure that judges will give effect to the law as passed, not as they want certain socio-economic and political matters to be so that they can foster their personal and judicial class interests.
9. Hence, our meeting can be an opportunity for you and your Michigan leadership, your fellow

leaders elsewhere, and me to discuss how to put to good use the current national distrust of judges brought about by the federal judges who are blamed by many people nationwide for rubberstamping(ol:5fn7) NSA's secret applications for secret orders of surveillance in violation of the privacy rights of tens of millions of people(ol:63). That is the kind of strategic thinking that I would like to engage in on your behalf. It can be guided by this query:

10. With a view to advancing toward your organizational objectives, how can you take into consideration current events and all the actors on the scene?
11. I can do that by applying 'dynamic analysis of conflicting and harmonious interests'. This analysis allows the identification of your potential allies and foes, and the crafting of a plan of action to play them against each other so as to maximize the contribution of the former and minimize the opposition of the latter. See the application of strategic thinking and dynamic analysis at id. >Lsch:13.
12. Therefore, you and your leadership need to tell me how you conceive of that Saturday meeting: Is it a one-hour speech or a daylong planning workshop?

C. The cost of the trip and stay

13. How to leave New York City in order to be in Lansing on Saturday must be planned by taking into account what happened just this week: A Polar Vortex not seen in more than 20 years brought subzero temperatures that froze even the antifreeze liquid and the jet fuel at airports! It caused more than 17,000 flight cancellations.
14. In a very pertinent application of the strategic principle of 'taking current events into account', I should leave NYC on Friday morning to ensure that I am in Lansing for the Saturday meeting, after which I would return on Sunday. Therefore, my expenses would include land and air transportation, hotel, meals, the handouts for the participants in the meeting, and other presentation materials and communication expenses.

D. The cost of my services

15. To the above would be added my professional fee. You can determine whether it is justified by reviewing my study Exposing Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Riskless Wrongdoing: Pioneering the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting(jur:i) as well as my emails to you. They are palpable evidence that you can examine to convince yourself of, and show your financial supporters, the quality of my work, my professionalism, and the common and practical sense that characterizes my concrete and logically developed advice.

E. The benefit of both a new strategy and your foresight in applying it

16. Now it is up to you and your fellow leaders to decide whether you want to keep profiling judges who once elected or appointed disregard with impunity your enacted bills or you want to take the lead in adopting and applying a different approach:
17. An investigation of judges that exposes how up to now they have been conducting themselves as Judges Above the Law, and that opens the way to judicial reform that ensures that in future the people in Michigan and the rest of our country will have the power to hold them for what they really are, to wit, public servants hired by the master, *We the People*, to perform the service of

adjudicating controversies according to law, and accountable to the master for administering Equal Justice Under Law.

18. Look ahead and you will see that in fewer than 5 months the mid-term elections will be in full swing. Imagine the headlines emerging from this underlying journalistic query:

> What did the President(77§5),
> Chief Justice Roberts, and other justices and judges[196] know[23b]
> about Justice Sotomayor's concealment of assets(65§1),
> –suspected by *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico[107a]–
> and
> consequent tax evasion[107c] and
> when(75§d) did they know it?

19. Imagine that journalists searching for Justice Sotomayor's concealed assets made it impossible for her to "avoid even the appearance of impropriety"[118a] so that she had to resign, just as Supreme Court Justice Abe Fortas had to resign on May 14, 1969, as a result of the revelations by Life magazine of his 'financial improprieties'.(92§d)

20. Imagine further that the journalists demanded that President Obama release the secret FBI vetting report on J. Sotomayor to show whether he knew that she was engaging in the crime(ol:5fn10) of concealing assets but covered it up and lied to the American public by vouching for her honesty because he wanted to cater to those petitioning for another woman and the first Latina for the Supreme Court and from whom he expected in exchange support for the passage of Obamacare, his personal interest, the signature piece of legislation that should establish his legacy even if to that end he had to nominate a dishonest person to shape the law of the land for the next 30 or so years of her lifetime-appointment, the detriment to the people and judicial integrity notwithstanding.

21. Imagine also that the so-called liberal *New York Times*, *Washington Post*, and Politico came under fire for having simultaneously and without explanation killed in a quid pro quod with President Obama their stories[107a-c] suspecting Then-Judge Sotomayor of concealment of assets (jur:xxxv).

22. Which party do you see winning the mid-term election and controlling the confirmation of the replacement nominees for the one or more justices that had to resign from the Supreme Court?

23. Do you see the journalists who took on the justices of the U.S. Supreme Court for wrongdoing emboldened enough to take on the justices of the Michigan Supreme Court and lower courts as well as those of the other states?

24. You, the Tea Party, and conservative leaders can manage the next mid-term election campaign as you have all previous ones or you can think strategically(jur:xxxix) to lead a different campaign aimed at bringing about fundamental changes in our form of government that empower *We the People* to hold accountable all public officers. If so, you can usher in *the People*'s Sunrise(ol:29).

25. If you pull this off, a grateful *People* who believe that 'government, not of men, but by the rule of law' is their birthright will nationally recognize you as their Champion of Justice.

I look forward to hearing from you all.

Dare trigger history!(jur:7§5)…and you may enter it.

Sincerely, s/Dr.Richard Cordero, Esq.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris
Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org
2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

January 10, 2014

Mr. Norman Hughes
MCU/MiCPAC/MFTW/URM
micpac.hughes@gmail.com; tel. (810) 678-3678

Dear Mr. Hughes,

Thank you for providing me more information about your MiCPAC and the presentation that you would like me to make there as well as the prospect that "We might be able to put together a private meeting with some of the activists most likely to act on your recommendation".

Your willingness to pay my expenses and an honorarium assures me that after your making an investment in my preparation for, and trip to, the Conference, you will want to obtain your return on it by meeting with me and discussing my recommendations. In the absence of such investment on your part, there can be no expectation whatsoever that anybody will bother to meet with me, never mind pay attention to what I have to say. After all, nobody values what he or she can take for free and leave at no cost. I do not want to be left holding the bag of bills and of effort invested by me and ignored with indifference by everybody else. On this basis of mutual investments, my answer to your question 'whether I wish to explore this further' is Yes.

A. Talking points for the meeting between you, the leaders, and me

1. You stated that there could be as many as 40 speakers at the MiCPAC talking about Michigan issues. My doing the same as they will do is unlikely to be as valuable to you and the attendees at your Conference as if you can enrich its offering with my novel analysis of current events and recommendations on how you all can attain your key objectives by playing a leading role in shaping those events. This can be most attractive to the Tea Party and other conservative leaders who will come from out of state and state leaders who want to step up to the national stage.
2. My talking points are contained and developed in my study Exposing Judges' Unac-countability and Consequent Riskless Wrongdoing: Pioneering the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting(jur:i) and my emails to you(cf. ol:48). They consist of a presentation of the motives, means, and opportunity(21§A) for judges to engage in wrongdoing(5§3), followed by a proposal for exposing such wrongdoing so as to bring about judicial unaccountability reform(158§§6-8).
3. How widely wrongdoing judges are resented can be easily extrapolated from the many litigants and lawyers in courthouses and other venues, and the countless websites and Yahoo- and Google-groups that complain about arbitrary, arrogant, biased, and law-disregarding and -breaking judges. The fact that this is a main problem for the American people can be established statistically given that every year 50 million new lawsuits are filed in the federal[4] and state[5] courts. Since there are at least two parties to each lawsuit, this means that annually another 100 million people and entities start to be directly involved in court litigation as plaintiffs or defendants. This figure does not beginning to count the number of parties to pending cases filed in previous years. To the number of litigants must be added scores of millions of people indirectly yet deeply affected by wrongdoing judges and likely to learn about them. They include litigants' relatives, employees, employers, witnesses, class action members, shareholders, suppliers, buyers, investors, etc.
4. So there is a huge constituency who feel that judges abuse(Lsch:15§II) their power, effectively denying parties their day in court and justice at the end of it, and get away with it: In the 224 years since the creation of the Federal Judiciary in 1789, the number of federal judges -2,131 were in office on September 30, 2011[13]- impeached and removed is 8![14] 'Power corrupts, and ab-

solute power –whose hallmark is unaccountability– corrupts absolutely'[28], especially when money (27§2), the most insidious corruptor[32], can be grabbed risklessly. Judges' victims can be expected to pay attention to courageous leaders offering to expose and hold those judges accountable.

B. The impact of judges on your organization's attainment of its objectives

5. Solving the problem of wrongdoing judges should be the first priority of any entity advocating public integrity and good government. All the 11 bills leading up to the Freedom to Work legislation that you passed last year are nothing but a paper tiger until a judge says what it means and applies it. Only then, does the law roar like a tiger and get teeth that can mangle its violators, as intended…or mangle you and the ones it was intended to protect. Where would Obamacare be today if Chief Justice Roberts had voted with those justices who considered it unconstitutional?

6. Hence, all your hard work in passing bill after bill can be rendered an exercise in futility by judges abusing their power to pursue financial and non-financial gain[69]. It follows that the satisfaction of your constituency with the effectiveness of your legislative activity and your leadership depends on ensuring that judges apply the law faithfully and treat litigants in a fair and impartial way that accords them due process of law and "avoids even the appearance of impropriety"[118a]. Attaining these objectives requires not only supporting judicial candidates who have the necessary integrity and commitment to the rule of law, but also and more importantly keeping tabs on them after their installation in office. That in turn requires that you and your fellow leaders remain independent and attentive to their performance so as to be able to criticize judges when they perform badly or wrongfully. It also requires lobbying successfully for people's right to file complaints against judges publicly so that patterns of wrongdoing may be detected; and that the filing be with, not the peers of the complained-against judges, but rather citizen boards of judicial accountability(160§8) authorized to investigate with subpoena power and hold hearings on, them, and discipline judges, even hold them liable to compensate their victims.(158§6)

C. Strategic thinking & dynamic analysis of harmonious and conflicting interests

7. The talking point of how to expose wrongdoing judges relies on strategic thinking:(ol:8§E) The latter takes stock of all the actors in the judicial and legal systems, and of the respective resources that they have or lack and visualizes them in a series of actions and reactions that either foster or hinder such exposure, which leads to devising a plan of action. Underlying such thinking and plan is dynamic analysis of harmonious and conflicting interests(Lsch:13). This analysis identifies those actors who have interests in harmony or in conflict with those of each of the other actors so that some actors can become in fact or effect allies or foes in the series of actions leading to or away from the exposure of wrongdoing judges. Every change in the nature of an interest, and every actor's entry into, or exit from, the systems requires the reclassification of all the interests as harmonious or conflicting, and the actors' realignment: Interests are dynamic, in flux; their analysis is constant. Strategic thinking uses it to play the actors against each other so as to maximize their potential contribution as allies and minimize their potential opposition as foes.

8. My presentation will apply such thinking and analysis to put to good use the current national distrust(ol:11) of judges brought about by the federal judges who are blamed for rubberstamping (ol:5fn7) NSA's secret applications for secret surveillance orders with disregard for the privacy rights of tens of millions of people(ol:63). Such disregard has predisposed people to believe the exposure of judges as having abused both their pervasive secrecy, secured by holding all their meetings behind closed doors(27§e), and their and NSA's IT networks(Lsch:11¶9b.ii), with which they may do financial wrongs and interfere with their exposers' communications(ol:19§D).

D. Your benefit from foresight in applying novel analysis and recommendations

9. Look ahead. You will see that in fewer than five months the mid-term elections will be in full swing. Imagine the journalistic investigation of a unique case, for it involves in wrongdoing a sitting president and a sitting justice nominated by him. Imagine if you, your fellow leaders, and I met in advance of the MiCPAC to organize a team of journalists from the national media and at the Conference we announced with them their preliminary findings of the investigation laid out at jur:100§§3-4 that was being guided by a proven devastating query thus updated:

> What did the President(77§5), top Democratic senators(78§6), Chief Justice Roberts, and other justices and judges[196] know[23b] about Justice Sotomayor's concealment of assets(65§1) –suspected by *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico[107a]– and consequent tax evasion[107c] and when(75§d) did they know it?

10. Imagine that the announcement caused the established media and even citizen journalists in quest for a Pulitzer Prize or a name on social media to launch a Watergate-like(4¶¶10-14) generalized search for Justice Sotomayor's concealed assets; and to demand that P. Obama release the secret FBI vetting report on Then-Judge Sotomayor to show whether he knew that she was committing the crime (ol:5fn10) of concealing assets but covered it up and lied to the people by vouching for her honesty because he wanted to cater to those petitioning for another woman and the first Latina for the Supreme Court and from whom he expected in exchange support for the passage of Obamacare, his personal interest, through which he expects to establish his legacy even if to that end he had to nominate a law-breaking person to shape the law of the land for the 30 or so years that she may still serve, the detriment to the people and judicial integrity notwithstanding.

11. Imagine further that all those searching for Justice Sotomayor's concealed assets made it impossible for her to "avoid even the appearance of impropriety"[118a] so that she had to resign, just as SCt. Justice Abe Fortas had to on May 14, 1969, as a result of the revelations by Life magazine of his financial improprieties(92§d). Imagine that they also exposed her concealment enabler: judicial unaccountability and pervasive secrecy(Lsch:2§A) that have allowed her and her peers to risklessly hatch a system of wrongdoing so coordinated(88§a-c) among themselves[213] and between them and insiders[169], and so routine and widespread as to have turned wrongdoing into the institutionalized modus operandi(49§4) of the Federal Judiciary, the model for its state counterparts. The ensuing outrage(83§§2-3) can cause the people of Michigan and elsewhere to support their leaders in demanding investigation of their judiciaries and reform that empowers them to treat judges as what they are: public servants hired by, and accountable to, the master, *We the People*.

12. Imagine also that right in during the mid-term election, the so-called liberal *New York Times*, *Washington Post*, and Politico came under fire for having simultaneously and without apparent reason killed allegedly in a quid pro quod with the President their stories suspecting Then-Judge Sotomayor of concealment of assets(jur:xxxv). It could take them long to restore their credibility.

13. Which party do you see 10 months from now winning the elections and controlling the confirmation of the nominees to replace the one or more SCt justices that had to resign? Can you see yourself as a key figure in leading Tea Party and other conservative leaders to exercise foresight and think strategically in order to orchestrate a historic MiCPAC that set the dominant issue of the campaign and changed the course of politics by establishing the legislative priority of the new Congress and legislatures: judicial accountability, transparency, discipline, and judges' liability to their victims? If so, you can restore power to its legitimate source, *We the People*, and cause the emergence over their government of *the People*'s Sunrise(ol:29). A grateful nation will recognize you as a Champion of Justice. Thus, I look forward to hearing from you all.

Dare trigger history!(jur:7§5)…and you may enter it. Sincerely, s/Dr.Richard Cordero, Esq.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris

Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org

2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

February 21, 2014

Offer to Present a Proposal for Investigative Journalism
The need in the public interest and the leads for an exposé of judges' unaccountability and consequent riskless and coordinated wrongdoing

It would not be reasonable to expect politicians to do what they have failed to do since the creation of the Federal Judiciary: to exercise constitutional checks and balances on judges so that they too are held to the foundational principle of 'government, not of men, but by the rule of law': Nobody is Above the Law[*>6]. Even though politicians adopted the 1980 Judicial Conduct and Disability Act[18] to enable any person to file a complaint against federal judges, for more than the 30 years since then they have dismissed with knowing indifference the annual report that Congress required the Judiciary to file with it. Yet, it has shown the judges' systematic dismissal without investigation of complaints against their peers: 99.82% were dismissed; up to 100% of appeals was denied(jur:21§1). Judges in effect abrogated that Act of Congress. The media, prioritizing their corporate interest in not antagonizing life-tenured federal judges over their function as the counter-power to government, have failed(2§2) to hold those judges accountable as what they are: public servants hired by, and answerable[195] to, their masters, *We the People*.

Unaccountability makes wrongdoing(5§3) riskless; federal judges engage in, or tolerate, it because it is profitable(27§2). It consists of intentional disregard of due process that leads to unpredictable, non-precedential, ad-hoc rulings in defiance of precedent, law, and facts, made for their benefit and that of other insiders[169], and barely appealable and reviewable(28§3). Through coordination(88§§a-c) among themselves and with others, their wrongdoing has been structured in schemes, e.g., a bankruptcy fraud scheme(39§§5-6). It is so pervasive that it has become the Judiciary's institutionalized modus operandi(49§3). Judges will not voluntarily constrain their absolute power: the power to abuse power and get away with it. Nor will they expose their peers, lest they be ostracized by all the other judges. Much less will they self-incriminate by acknowledging the wrongfulness and harmfulness of conduct that individually or in coordination with others they engaged in themselves or enabled through their knowing indifference and willful ignorance and blindness, thus becoming accessories before and after the fact(65§§1-3). Judges have a vested interest in maintaining their unique, privileged status: Judges Above the Law.

Exposing judicial unaccountability and wrongdoing now falls to: **1)** journalism schools, which teach by having their students carry out journalistic projects and can use this one(100§§3-4; ol:66) to instill in them the their professional role, to wit, to ensure that democracy has what it needs to survive: "an informed populace"; and **2)** public interest organizations, whose delivery of any benefit to the public depends on judges' respecting the principle of Equal Justice Under Law.

Dr. Cordero respectfully requests your graduate school or public interest organization to invite him to present his proposal for pioneering the news and publishing field of JUDICIAL UNACCOUNTABILITY REPORTING(jur:1) This can be done by pursuing two stories that will draw national attention: the President Obama-Justice Sotomayor story and the *Follow the money!* investigation; and the Federal Judiciary-NSA story and the *Follow it wirelessly!* Investigation(ol:55). These stories are rooted in current events and their public importance will only increase as the mid-term election approaches(ol:63, 70). Their findings, presented at schools' job fair or commencements or press conferences(97§1), can provoke national outrage that stirs up voters to demand that candidates take a stand on judicial unaccountability and wrongdoing. This can set off a first-ever Watergate-like(4¶¶10-14) generalized media investigation of judicial wrongdoing. A multidisciplinary academic and business venture(119§1) can develop the field and advocate reform(130§5-8). By showing integrity, courage, and imagination in pursuing this proposal, professional and citizen journalists can, not only write the first draft of history, *they can trigger history!*(jur:7§5)

* http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL/DrRCordero-Honest_Jud_Advocates.pdf

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris
Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org
2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

January 20, 2014

The Investigation of Two Unique Cases

that can expose federal judges' wrongdoing as the institutionalized modus operandi of the Federal Judiciary, provoke national outrage, and cause the national public to demand that judicial public servants, such as judges are, be held accountable to and by their masters: *We the People*

1. In the 224 years since the creation of the Federal Judiciary in 1789, the number of federal judges –2,131 were in office on 30sep11[13], including the Supreme Court justices– impeached and removed is 8![14] Such historic assurance of irremovability in practice has given them the sense that they are unaccountable and can act with impunity. Thus, throughout their lifelong appointment they abuse their power to engage risklessly in individual and coordinated wrongdoing.(jur:2¶¶4-5)

A. Two unique cases and the queries guiding their investigations

2. Federal judges' wrongdoing(jur:5§3) can be exposed by the investigation of two unique cases that will not fail to draw the attention of a national public already so distrustful(ol:11) of government and its top politicians. Their investigation can be guided by these two queries:

1. The Obama-Sotomayor case and the *Follow the money!* investigation

What did the President(jur:77§5), Chief Justice Roberts, and other justices and judges[196] know[23b] about Justice Sotomayor's concealment of assets(jur:65§1) –suspected by *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico[107a]– and consequent tax evasion and when(jur:75§d) did they know it? (For an estimate of J. Sotomayor's concealed assets, see[107c].)

2. The Federal Judiciary-NSA case and the *Follow it wirelessly!* investigation

To what extent do federal judges abuse their vast computer network and expertise –which handle hundreds of millions of case files(Lsch:11¶9b.ii)– either alone or with the quid pro quo assistance of the NSA –whose secret surveillance requests are rubberstamped[7] by the federal judges of the secret court established under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA)– to conceal assets –a crime[10] under U.S. law, unlike surveillance– by electronically transferring them to secret inland and offshore(ol:1) accounts to launder money of its illegal origin and bring it back as legitimate assets, and to protect wrongdoing judges by interfering with the communications –also a crime(ol:20¶¶11-12)– of complainants(ol:19§D)?

B. The implications and consequences of the investigations

3. The findings of these investigations can show that justices and judges have failed to "avoid even the appearance of impropriety"[123a] and give rise to calls for them to be impeached or to resign, as J. Abe Fortas had to on May 14, 1969[186]. They acted either as principals by doing wrong or as accessories by tolerating(88§§a-d) it. In any event, they were remiss in their individual and collective duty to safeguard judicial integrity; and disregarded in their own personal or judicial 'wrongdoing family' interest the key principle of our democracy: Nobody Is Above The Law.

1. Connivance between P. Obama and J. Sotomayor and dereliction of duty

4. The President too will have to fight off calls for his resignation or impeachment. In addition, he will face the demand of the media and an outraged(83§§2-3) NATIONAL public that he release the secret FBI vetting report on J. Sotomayor, his first nominee to the Supreme Court. It can show whether he was informed also officially by it that she was engaging in the crime[10] of

concealing assets. Whether he learned through the FBI report or the articles in *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, Politico that she was suspected of concealing assets[107a], he covered it up and lied to the American public by vouching for her honesty. He had a personal interest in doing so: To cater to those petitioning for another woman and the first Latina for the Supreme Court and from whom he expected in exchange support for the passage of Obamacare.

5. Obamacare constitutes the President's personal interest, his signature piece of legislation, the one that should establish his legacy. To ensure its passage, he nominated to the Supreme Court a dishonest person, Then-Judge Sotomayor, to shape the law of the land for the next 30 or so years during which she can still remain on the bench. But just as felons cannot serve as jurors, a judge who breaks the law shows hypocrisy and contempt for the law and cannot be expected to respect it enough to apply it fairly and impartially. Hence, he nominated her to the detriment of the people and judicial integrity. Such conduct warrants calls for his resignation or impeachment.
6. The issue here is not whether Obamacare should or should not have been adopted. Rather, it is that the President breached the trust of the American people and placed the advancement of his interest ahead of his duty to defend theirs, just as it was J. Sotomayor's duty to uphold the law by abiding by it. Nor is it partisan politics that determines whether the people can exercise their right, as the source of all political power, to demand that its public servants behave with integrity.

2. Public outrage at the Federal Judiciary's abuse of IT resources

7. The Federal Judiciary-NSA case can provoke a scandal more outrageous to more people than the scandal arisen through Edward Snowden's revelations of NSA's abuse of secret surveillance requests rubberstamped by the federal judges of the secret FISA court. The scandal would be deeper and more extensive because the judges of the Federal Judiciary, a national jurisdiction, wield power that affects not only the right of privacy, as the NSA scandal mainly does, but also every other right as well as the property, liberty, and life of everybody in this country. The scandal would only be aggravated if it were exposed that the President has covered for wrongdoing judges to avoid their retaliation[17], i.e., their holding Obamacare and other actions of his unconstitutional, thus compounding the wrongdoing and allowing them to harm the people with impunity.

C. Plan of action to expose wrongdoing judges and lead to judicial reform

8. A plan of action can show how to proceed from exposing the unaccountability and riskless wrongdoing of the judges of the Federal Judiciary, the model for its state counterparts; to curbing them through legislated reform(158§§6-8) that mandates non-discretionary, specific method & result changes. The plan will subsequently find application to state judges and their judiciaries.

1. Presentations of the evidence and formation of an investigative team

9. The plan begins with presentations(Lsch:9) of the available evidence(jur:21§§A-B) of judges' unaccountability and consequent riskless wrongdoing. They will afford the opportunity to form out of the audiences a team of professionals(128§4) to investigate it further. So, the effort will be made to hold them at law, journalism, business, and IT schools as guest speaker events of classes, student societies, or the schools(Lsch:1). Holding them at student job fairs will offer in addition the presence of recruiters and even top officers of companies that can have an interest in joining the investigation. Likewise, they can be held at partisan conferences and meetings(ol:75). Winning the mid-term elections will give many politicians and their supporters a partisan interest in launching the investigation. Here applies the aphorism: "The enemy of my enemy is my friend".

2. Watergate-like generalized media investigation with national reach

10. The presentations and investigative team findings will outrage ever more people and can set off a Watergate-like(jur:4¶¶10-14) generalized media search for J. Sotomayor's concealed assets (100 §§3-4); and for a Judiciary-NSA link or an NSA-like abuse of IT resources(ol:19§D). Journalists covering the presentations can join the investigation in quest for a Pulitzer Prize, their portrayal in a blockbuster movie, and a name for themselves as those who caused a president or a justice to resign or be impeached(ol:3§6). Their editors can be motivated by increasing revenue from selling more advertisement addressed to a growing readership and viewership demanding ever more news on a scandal graver than current ones. Journalists can reach and outrage a NATIONAL public. Thus, they are indispensable for the presentations to have their full effect.

3. Official investigations by the authorities

11. An outraged national public can force Congress and the FBI to investigate officially the full extent of the judges' wrongdoing and of the connivance between politicians(jur:77§§5-6) and the Federal Judiciary. The official investigators can exercise subpoena, search and seizure, contempt, and penal power. Hence, they can make even more outrageous findings of wrongdoing by federal judges and others doing wrong in coordination with them[169]. Those findings will cause the national public to demand of politicians that they undertake judicial reform(158§§6-8), lest they be voted out of, or not into, office. There is precedent for this: The power of the Tea Party to force politicians to support its agenda or risk having their political careers terminated.

4. The pioneering of a field fostered by an academic and business venture

12. The novel news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting(122§§2-3) and reform advocacy will be pioneered at the presentations. It can be fostered through a multidisciplinary academic and business venture(119§1). Its members are likely to emerge from the audiences and be motivated by rendering service in the public interest and capitalizing on a business opportunity.

5. Creation of an institute and advocacy of judicial reform

13. The creation of the Institute of Judicial Unaccountability Reporting and Reform Advocacy (130§5) should be the mature and permanent form of the venture. It will advocate judicial reform based on the principles of accountability, transparency, discipline, and liability(ol:65§D). To be effective, it must include the public filing of complaints against judges, and the establishment of citizen boards of judicial accountability and discipline authorized to investigate them with subpoena, search and seizure, and contempt power, hold public hearings, and discipline judges, including by holding them liable to compensate the victims of their wrongdoing(160§8).

14. Emboldened by public outrage at the Federal Judiciary's wrongdoing and demands for its reform, journalists will overcome the fear of retaliation and will investigate state judges too.

D. Working together to become *We the People*'s Champions of Justice

15. The task now is to produce(Lsch:12§C) the presentations. They will start this chain of events (ol:29) that can set off unprecedented investigations and reform of the federal and state judiciaries. Those who courageously fight to protect the birthright of all Americans, to wit, 'government, not of men, but by the rule of law'[6], and enhance its benefits, such as freedom from abuse of power, secrecy, and arbitrariness, and effective enjoyment of Equal Justice Under Law, can be recognized by a grateful nation as its Champions of Justice.

Dare trigger history!(jur:7§5)…and you may enter it.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris

Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org

2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

January 27, 2014

Mr. Norman Hughes
MCU/MiCPAC/MFTW/URM
micpac.hughes@gmail.com; tel. (810) 678-3678

Dear Mr. Hughes,

Thank you for letting me know that you are reviewing some of my writings. You may have realized that they are based on official documents of the Federal Judiciary and its judges, and provide original analysis of them. Colleagues of yours, such as lawyers and legal reporters, who are familiar with commentaries on the judiciary(cf. *>a&p:14) will be able to confirm this.

1. There is independent evidence that people, especially professionals and regardless of their values, appreciate my analysis. This is shown by the message that LinkedIn sent me spontaneously:

> Richard, congratulations! You have one of the top 5% most viewed LinkedIn profiles for 2012. LinkedIn now has 200 million members. Thanks for playing a unique part in our community!(a&p:25-27)

2. Hence, it is reasonable to expect that your conference attendees too will appreciate my analysis. In fact, you may be able to ascertain this now, well in advance of the conference, by sharing my writings and emails to you with those to whom you referred when you wrote me that you had **"**forwarded some of your posts to an extensive list of tea party and other conservative leaders**"** and those that you had in mind when you stated, "We might be able to put together a private meeting with some of the activists most likely to act on your recommendation".

3. More important for all of you, my writings offer a plan of action that is in harmony with your conservative values. It offers the reasonable expectation of advancing one of your main interests: to empower *We the People* to retake Big Government and hold public officers, in general, and judges, in particular, accountable for the service that they were hired to render to the people.

4. After you have reviewed my writings and given the other leaders and activists the opportunity to do the same by forwarding to them some of my emails to you(ol:48,51), you all may realize that what my plan of action recommends holds out the reasonable prospect of helping you all advance your interests not only in Michigan, but also across the rest of the nation. Once you have come to that realization, discussing the issue that you brought up in your last email, to wit, my honorarium, will be most opportune. At that time, I suspect, you all will find it very reasonable. I say "you all" because in fixing my honorarium I will take into account the position and number of the "tea party and other conservative leaders…and activists" that you will have let me know will attend 'the private meeting that you will put together', as you stated. The more of them, the more likely it is that one or more will in turn ask me to address their respective conference and private meeting, and pay me an honorarium, which justifies fixing a lower one for you.

A. My plan of action can advance your interests in the mid-term & 2016 elections

5. You and the other leaders and activists can benefit from meeting with me and having me address your conferences because my plan of action can also advance your interests at play in the fast approaching mid-term election campaign and the one of which it will become the opening salvo: the 2016 presidential election campaign. Judge for yourself the pertinence of my analysis:

6. The Bridgegate Affair has badly bruised NJ Governor Chris Christie. Nobody else in the Republican camp enjoys the same visibility as a likely presidential candidate as he did up to now. By contrast, the Democratic camp already has a frontrunner with enviable name recognition that has been enhanced by Christie's loss of popular confidence: Hillary Clinton. She is likely to receive

the endorsement of President Obama. During the primaries, she will be able to take the high road of her likability and stay away from bashing other Democratic candidates. That will not be an option for the unknown and little known Republican primary candidates jockeying for position. They will gang up on a Christie already on the defensive and engage in a fratricide battle among themselves. The wounds that they will inflict on whomever among them becomes the presidential candidate will be spread with salt by the Democratic opponent during the presidential campaign.

7. Envisage in that scenario the positive impact for conservatives like you and your fellow leaders and activists of the two cases whose investigation I have proposed(infra; id.>ol:55): The Obama-Sotomayor case and the *Follow the money!* investigation, and The Judiciary-NSA case and the *Follow it wirelessly!* investigation. As journalistic running stories that expose the President's wrongdoing, they can outrage Americans throughout the mid-term and the presidential campaigns. They can provide solid grounds for calls for his resignation or impeachment; taint the Democratic Party; and even force Mrs. Clinton to distance herself from him and his endorsement, which will weaken her. The probability of his impeachment could become so high that he would prefer to resign rather than risk losing his pension. Thus, even a resignation close to the 2016 election cannot be excluded. Its devastating impact on the Democrats cannot be doubted.

B. Taking action now that can pay off at the height of the 2016 election

8. From the beginning of the journalistic investigation of these stories to the time of serious talk of President Obama's resignation or impeachment, a couple of years could go by. The precedent for this is the Watergate Scandal. On June 17, 1972, the five burglars were caught who had broken into the Democratic National Committee at the Watergate building complex in Washington, D.C. It was not until August 9, 1974, that President Nixon, decried by even his former allies and facing impending impeachment for political espionage and its cover-up, resigned(4¶¶10-14).

9. Now is the time for you all to show political savvy and foresight by adopting the plan of action to have the available evidence of those stories presented(Lsch: 9) so as to set off a Watergate-like generalized media search for J. Sotomayor's concealed assets; demand that the President release the FBI vetting report on her; and investigate the Judiciary's abuse of its and NSA's IT resources to conceal assets and interference with the communications of its complainants. The payoff for Republicans and for your reputation among them can come just before the November 2016.

10. I am non-partisan. I criticize Republicans, Democrats, and Independents alike, doing so with the same sense of responsibility, fairness, and proper timing. My objective is one: to expose federal judges' unaccountability and riskless wrongdoing(21§§A-B), and lead to reform(158§§6-8). I think strategically by applying dynamic analysis of harmonious and conflicting interests(Lsch:14 §§b-c). You, your fellow leaders and activists, and I have harmonious interests. The rationale for our joint pursuit of them is expressed by the aphorism: "The enemy of my enemy is my friend".

11. If we meet, we are likely to establish a friendly relation. Just as I have shown that I have paid attention to every word that you have written to me, I do not talk *to* people when I meet them; rather, I listen to them, integrate their ideas with mine, and join the discussion in a respectful, persuasive, and constructive way. My diplomatic attitude is likely to leave you satisfied with meeting with me. Once you all, upon reviewing my posts and emails(ol:48,51), come to believe that such is likely to be the case and that I offer original analysis, a realistic plan of action, and help in advancing your interests, and you have let me know who the other leaders and activists are, we can discuss my honorarium. Thus, feel free to share this and my other writings with them.

Dare trigger history!(jur:7§5)…and you may enter it.

Sincerely, s/Dr.Richard Cordero, Esq.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris

Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org

2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

November 18, 2015

Dean Martha Minow
Harvard Law School
1563 Massachusetts Avenue
Cambridge, MA 02138

Mr. Daniel Lewis, CEO
Ravel Law
San Francisco, CA
daniel@ravellaw.com

Dear Dean Minow and Mr. Lewis,

Kindly find below my proposal for auditing judges' decisions through an academic study and an IT R&D project that analyze them to detect judicially relevant attitudes and predict decisional conduct. It rests on my study **Exposing Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Riskless Wrongdoing:** Pioneering the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting*.

A. Research Question

1. How statistical, linguistic, and literary analysis performed by conventional methods and a yet to be developed IT product based on artificial intelligence can constitute an objective means of identifying the authors of judicial decisions and ascertaining their fairness and impartiality – understood as a function of their biases, prejudices, conflicts of interests resolved to one's benefit, and personal agenda pursued in disregard of the duty to act according to the rule of law– so that in reliance on such objective means lawyers may predict a judge's decision and devise legal strategy; applications for recusing or disqualifying a judge may be determined; and entrepreneurs may pioneer the business field of judicial decisions auditing and predictive analytics?

B. Conceptual Framework

2. The concept underlying the proposed research is that recurrent sets of elements, that is, patterns, and charged terms –e.g., the difference between referring to John Doe, Esq., as a lawyer or as a hack– appear in the written and oral expression of any individual as well as of a group of people that share a language, a culture, and a level and kind of education. Those patterns and terms have author-identifying capacity because they can be used to determine whether a given individual is the author of a piece of writing and to identify who is the author among a group of people. Moreover, those patterns and terms have character reflective capacity because they reflect on the system of beliefs, moral values, and attitudes of an individual and of people. The analysis of charged terms allow detection of patterns, which in turn allow assessing the degree to which a judge satisfied the legal requirements of fairness and impartiality in one or all her decisions.
3. Statistical analysis does so, at its most basic, by relying on number crunching and comparison of the frequency of objective features in judges' decisions, such as whether the winning party was a pro se client or a business, her race, the amount of money at stake, etc. It plots those numbers on a system of coordinates and establishes standard deviations. Such analysis is of immense value precisely because it is based on objective facts and their individual and comparative quantification. Thus, it can be as reliable as it can be surprisingly revealing of absence or presence of bias.
4. Linguistic analysis can use optical character recognition software to identify the string of characters and establish the author's lexicon, to wit, the pool of words that she uses and their frequency. Then it moves to the more difficult but equally objective application of grammatical rules to determine in which of the 9 parts of a sentence each word falls and in what syntactical order the judge placed them in a sentence and grouped them through punctuation. This analysis allows determining which decisions the judge wrote herself and which were written by others, such as her clerks or staff lawyers with some or no supervision by the judge. Such determination

is most useful for a party to strategize: Before the start of the case, the party can rely on it to estimate the degree of attention that the judge is likely to pay to a case whose decision she has every or no intention to write; and after the decision is issued, to determine whether the judge wrote it or had a clerk or a staff lawyer write it. If the latter, the party can present on the strength of objective analysis a challenge to the decision, e.g., on the ground that there was a constitutional denial of equal protection of the laws because judicial decision-making power was transferred to, and exercised by, a non-judge who legally had been neither invested with such power nor authorized by law to exercise it, and who may not even have been in the courtroom during the whole of the case. It is as if at the end of the case, a juror had been replaced by a member of the audience who may or may not have been in the courtroom during all the sessions or a member of the public who watched some or all of the case on TV at home or only read the transcript.

5. Literary analysis, the most ambitious and innovative part of the research: It analyzes the person through the meaning of her language while linguistic analysis focuses on the personal use of language. It will analyze language as a reflection of the author's character. To do so, software must go beyond analyzing strings of characters with the tools of Boolean logic, proximity connectors, and variation symbols, e.g., wild cards. Those tools implement the functional premise of current search engines, even those that use natural language for the formulation of the search query: A given string of characters or those close to it are likely to have been used in the searched-for text; to find it, an objective analysis of text is performed. However, the proposed software must perform subjective analysis. It must be sophisticated enough to interpret the subtext of text to reach, not the characters used to write it, but rather the character of the writer. To do so, it must search for patterns and charged terms that reveal the abstract, that is, beliefs, values, and attitudes, and determine the subjective, namely, whether she was fair and impartial in her decision and how that decision reflects on the fitness of her character to be a judge. To do so, the software is expected to be based on artificial intelligence as the engine of an expert system.

C. Method

6. Auditing judicial decisions through statistical analysis can be started right away given that there are already either official statistics of the courts, cf. http://www.uscourts.gov/Statistics.aspx, or access to the decisions either at the office of the clerk of court or online, cf. Public Access to Court Electronic Records, http://www.pacer.gov/. See samples of statistical work at * >jur:10-14. Then determine the applicability of res ipsa loquitur to the queries whether by examining that work a lawyer can learn most valuable information concerning the partiality or impartiality of federal judges when one of their peers is the subject of a misconduct complaint; and whether that work would substantially influence that lawyer when devising his legal strategy for dealing with the judge presiding over his case whom he deems to have engaged in misconduct.

7. Auditing judicial decisions through linguistic analysis can begin by studying the literature on the several programs used for that purpose, writing a report in light of the intended use, and using it to form a multidisciplinary team that should include lawyers, IT experts, and experienced sellers of digital products. The team should test available programs and recommend which to acquire, including the right to modify its code, or whether the program should be developed in-house.

8. Auditing judicial decisions through literary analysis starts with the previous step and adds the review of the literature to determine the current state of development of artificial intelligence and expert systems. After choosing a program or deciding to develop it in-house, these steps follow:

    a. Establishment of a baseline: Legal research using, for example, digests, will be conducted to identify cases that on appeal were reversed or vacated for unfairness or partiality. Those

cases will be preferred where the appeals court, otherwise the appellant, identified the passage or language of the challenged decision that evinced unfairness or partiality.

b. Those decisions will be edited to eliminate text that is not necessary for the unfairness and partiality passage to remain in a context that makes sense as a judicial decision.

c. Decisions challenged on grounds other than unfairness and partiality and praised on appeal for their fairness and partiality will be similarly edited to their minimal expression. These and the above decisions will form the control decisions. Their volume should be liable to be read by an average reader within an hour.

d. An unfairness and partiality-identifying exercise will be conducted by submitting the control decisions to control subjects, that is, a pool of lawyers, judges, law students, and lay people identified through a questionnaire to fit the legal paradigm of "a reasonable man". They will be asked to identify any passage in the control decisions that they deem to evince unfairness or partiality and to state their reason therefor.

e. After review of the exercise results, the control subjects will be interviewed individually and as a group to provide additional reasons in light of what the others deemed to evince unfairness or partiality and to comment on what they generally deem to be unfair or partial.

f. A table of the elements of unfairness and partiality will be drawn up and used to write software code that enables a program to identify passages that evince unfairness and partiality.

g. Software will be acquired and modified as necessary or developed to identify with the help of the above table of elements the passages in the control decisions that with statistical significance were identified by the control subjects as evincing unfairness and partiality.

D. Possible Findings

9. Auditing judicial decisions through these types of analysis should determine the prevalence among the decisions and the perception among the public of unfairness and partiality in the judiciary. It should provide the basis for drawing up a set of measures to reform the judiciary so that "Justice should not only be done, but should manifestly and undoubtedly be seen to be done", *Ex parte McCarthy*, [1924] 1 K. B. 256, 259 (1923). It should provide parties' with both 'inside the judge's mind information' and a reliable tool for predicting the fairness and impartiality that they can expect, thus allowing them to strategize their conduct inside and outside the courtroom.

E. Importance To The Field

10. This is a proposal for path-breaking multidisciplinary research that will allow the undertaking of the first-ever systematic audit of the decisions of judges of the Federal Judiciary, the most secretive, opaque, and unresponsive of the three branches. Up to 90% of the decisions of the circuit courts are reasonless summary orders or decisions so "perfunctory" that the judges themselves mark them "not precedential" and "not for publication"(jur:43§b). Federal judges are unelected and enjoy de jure or de facto life tenure, and though public servants, they escape the scrutiny of their masters, *We the People*. As a result, they unaccountably wield absolute power that allows them to issue decisions tainted with unfairness and partiality. This research should begin the process of restoring power to *the People* by holding judges accountable for their decisions. Thereby it will contribute to giving effect to the principle that in 'government, not of men and women, but by the rule of law'[ol:5fn6], Nobody is Above the Law, and that having one's day in court should afford the realistic opportunity to seek and receive Equal Justice Under Law.

Dare trigger history!(jur:7§5)…and you may enter it. Sincerely, Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris
Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org
2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

November 26, 2013

Do the President's lies for the personal and political gain of passing and implementing Obamacare warrant calls for his resignation or impeachment?

The request that he release the FBI vetting report on his justiceship nominee J. Sotomayor

1. Former President Bush's Attorney General, Alberto Gonzales, was forced to resign because he had lied to Congress and had lost its trust. Today, an ever-greater number of Americans believe that President Obama lied to them when he said that under his Affordable Health Care Act, or Obamacare, they would be able to keep their current health insurance. Instead, the insurance of millions of them has been cancelled and they have been left by insurers with no more option than a more expensive insurance with features that they may not need but that are in compliance with Obamacare as now the President pretends to understand what his own signature piece of legislation offers. His motive for lying to them would have been to induce them to support the passage and implementation of Obamacare. Many Americans think that he is untrustworthy.

A. The President's graver lie about Judge/Justice Sotomayor's honesty

2. How would Americans react if they learned that the President also lied when he vouched for the integrity of his first nominee to the Supreme Court, Then-Judge Sotomayor, although he knew that *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico[107a] suspected her of concealing assets of her own. Concealment of assets is a crime in itself and is undertaken either to evade taxes or launder them of their illegal provenance, both of which are also crimes(ol:5fn10).

3. Unlike those preeminent and trusted media outlets, the Department of Justice and its FBI had subpoena, search & seizure, contempt, and penal powers to conduct a more intrusive investigation when vetting all candidates being considered as replacement for Retiring Justice Souter. By exercising them, the FBI could both confirm such suspicion and even find the whereabouts of the concealed assets. It could do so because the very documents that Then-Judge Sotomayor submitted to the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Judicial Nominations and that it posted on its website[107b] showed that she could not account for the income that she herself had declared[107c]. The FBI could inform thereof the President in its vetting report on Justiceship Candidate Sotomayor before he nominated any of his candidates for the Supreme Court(jur:77§5).

4. After his first election, the President disregarded the known tax evasion of Tim Geithner, Tom Daschle, and Nancy Killefer and nominated them to his cabinet[108]. So it was in character for him to disregard the incriminating information about J. Sotomayor's concealment of assets, nominate her, and lie about her honesty. He had a motive: to cater to those petitioning for another woman and the first Latina for the Supreme Court, and receive in exchange their support for passing Obamacare. By so doing, he in self-interest saddled the American public with a life-tenured dishonest justice who for the next 30 or more years can be shaping the law of the land with one hand and covering her concealed assets with the other, for she cannot declare them, but must keep them concealed(68§3) to avoid incriminating herself and risking calls for her resignation. Just as felons cannot serve as jurors, a judge who breaks the law shows contempt for it and cannot be expected to respect it enough to apply it fairly and impartially. Indeed, the revelations by *Life* magazine of the financial improprieties of Justice Abe Fortas forced him first to withdraw his name for the chief justiceship and subsequently to resign on May 14, 1969(92§d).

B. The Obama-Sotomayor story can reveal graver lies and wrongdoing

5. Whether one is for or against Obamacare is utterly irrelevant as is whether one is Democrat or Republican. What matters is how revealing the involvement of a sitting president and a sitting

justice nominated by him in concealment of assets and its cover-up for personal and political gain can reveal their unfitness for office. That revelation can so outrage the national public as to convince the media that there is a large and avid audience for the Obama-Sotomayor story(xxxv) that justifies making the necessary investment in manpower, money, and public relations to:

a. conduct a *Follow the money!* search(102§a) for the concealed assets of J. Sotomayor, which can be facilitated by obtaining the unique expertise therein of the International Consortium of Investigative Journalists(ol:1,2), and lead to a bankruptcy fraud scheme(66§2);

b. investigate the circumstances in the Federal Judiciary that enable her to conceal assets[107c] despite her duty[107d] to file publicly her annual financial disclosure report[213]; and

c. determine how many of her peers engage through coordination(88§a) in financial wrongdoing(102¶¶236-237) and other kinds of wrongdoing(5§3), which can lead the media to

d. conduct a *Follow the wire!* investigation(105§b) of the extent to which the Federal Judiciary –whose judges rubberstamp annually up to 100%(ol:5fn7) of NSA's secret requests for secret orders of surveillance– either has abused its own vast Information Technology infrastructure and expertise(Lsch:11¶2b.ii) or in exchange for its approval of NSA's requests has benefited from NSA's IT resources to interfere with the communications of complainants of judges' wrongdoing(ol:19§D). The judges have a motive: to prevent being exposed and secure the continued stream to themselves of wrongful benefits. Unlike surveillance, interference with third-party communications is a crime under 18 U.S.C. §2511(ol:20¶¶11-12). Revealing that the Judiciary and its judges interfere in crass self-interest with complainants' communications would stir up a scandal more intense than(ol:11) that of NSA's snooping on millions of Americans in the interest of national security.

   This investigation can reveal whether the President lied about not knowing that NSA's was snooping on 35 foreign heads of state or government: It is inconceivable that he has been briefed on security every morning for years, but has never blurted 'How did you get that information?!' It is the most privacy-breaching information that the briefers would disclose to him and boast about because 'With $X we got you this; if you give us $X x 2, we will get more and you will gain an informational advantage over world leaders'. NSA has managed to increase its budget from $5.5 billion under P. Bush to $10.8 billion under P. Obama(ol:5fn11).

C. Scandal in the Presidency and the Judiciary leading to judicial reform

6. An Obama-Sotomayor scandal can launch an unprecedented, Watergate-like generalized media investigation of the Federal Judiciary and its judges. Emboldening the media would be the fact that while the judges, whether individually or as a class through explicit or implicit coordination (90§§b-c) among themselves, can retaliate against a single journalist or media outlet that is investigating one of them, the judges cannot retaliate against all journalists and media outlets at the same time, for thereby they would reveal their non-coincidental, intentional, wrongful motive for sending the abusive message, 'This is what happens(Lsch:17§III) when you mess with us!' The ever more numerous journalists and media outlets revealing ever more blatant wrongdoing by judges can so intensely outrage the national public as to make it politically unavoidable for Congress and DoJ-FBI to conduct official investigations, even hold nationally televised public hearings, such as those on the Watergate Scandal(jur:4¶¶10-14) and those held by the 9/11 Commission.

7. That historic investigation of the Federal Judiciary and its judges can embolden the media to investigate state judges and judiciaries too. The revelations of their wrongdoing can likewise so outrage a state public as to make it unavoidable for the state authorities to investigate them.

8. That is the strategy for advocates of honest judiciaries and even political partisans and visceral enemies of President Obama who nevertheless search for solid grounds on which to stake their call for his resignation or impeachment: To take advantage of current widespread disbelief in the trustworthiness of the President and distrust of government(ol:11) by investigating the Obama-Sotomayor story of personal wrongdoing and inter-branch connivance so as to provoke in the public 'reformative outrage'(83§§2-3). That will be its reaction to revelations that judges engage in even criminal wrongdoing(133§4), not excusable as the exercise of judicial discretion, because they are held by politicians unaccountable[17], who have allowed them to cloak their activities in pervasive secrecy(27§e). So judges do wrong risklessly and in coordination. Risklessness renders their wrongdoing more alluring and profitable since costly detection-prevention and defensive measures are unnecessary. Coordination makes it more effective and expands its reach. The President knew that, for to cover for herself and her peers(43¶80), J. Sotomayor perjuriously withheld from the Senate a case that would have exposed them(68§3). Let the President deny it and then demand that he order all FBI reports on Candidate/Now-Justice Sotomayor released.

D. Your choice: suffer, whine, be one of many or become a Champion of Justice

9. Exposing judges' wrongdoing can achieve the objective of causing an outraged public to force politicians, lest they be voted out of, or not into, office(ol:123¶17), to undertake judicial reform(158§§6-7). The precedent for this is what the Tea Party has forced politicians to do. The reform can impose concrete, non-discretionary duties on judges and judiciaries to attain (Lsch:10¶6):

    1. TRANSPARENCY, for "Justice should not only be done, but should manifestly and undoubtedly be seen to be done"[71]; so the secrecy of their closed-door adjudicative, administrative, policy-making, and disciplinary meetings and no press conferences must give way to their being forced to function on the same open-door basis as Congress, legislatures, and the Executive;

    2. ACCOUNTABILITY, to terminate Judges Above the Law by bringing them down to where *the People*, their masters, can hold them accountable as what they are: their public servants;

    3. DISCIPLINE, administered by independent citizen boards(160§8) after removal of the immunity that judges have arrogated to themselves(26§d) by self-applying the undemocratic, by-the-grace-of-God-ruling principle "The King Can Do No Wrong"; and

    4. LIABILITY, so that judges and judiciaries can be held by the boards subject, as the rest of government is(ol:5fn9), to compensate jointly and severally their wrongdoing victims.

10. The application of those principles to judges and judiciaries forced by the public's reformative outrage at their objective wrongdoing can be ever more expansively applied to the other branches. This can bring about a new *We the People*-government relation where *the People* exercise 'reverse surveillance'(ol:17) on their servants: *the People*'s Sunrise civic movement(ol:73, 29). As a member of *the People,* you have a choice: You can remain a silent journalist, just another professional or student among thousands or a judicial complainant among millions railing at judges to no avail. Or you can choose to be a courageous, principled, unique person and thinking strategically(ol:52§C), take advantage of optimal timing, when the audience is most receptive to a scoop. If the latter, you can set in motion a process of exposure that leads to historic reform (158§§6-8). To that end, you can help organize a presentation(Lsch:2) by this author to expose judges' wrongdoing(ol:154¶3), the Obama-Sotomayor story(ol:176§§A.B), and lay out a plan of action(Lsch:10§B). Even if proceeding anonymously as this generation's Deep Throat of Watergate fame(106§c), you can produce the Coalition for Justice(Lsch:12§C) and become *the People*'s Champion of Justice.

Dare trigger history!(jur:7§5)…and you may enter it.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris
Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org
2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

February 5, 2014

Leads and an Investigation Plan for

the President Obama-Justice Sotomayor case and the *Follow the money!* investigation and the Federal Judiciary-NSA case and the *Follow it wirelessly!* investigation intended to expose federal judges' unaccountability and riskless wrongdoing in connivance with top politicians, outrage the national public, and cause it to force official investigations and reform that empowers *We the People*, the masters in government of, by, and for *the People*, to hold all its public servants accountable

A. From "a garden variety burglary" to the Watergate Scandal and the resignation of a President in the pre-computer and pre-database days

1. On June 17, 1972, five unauthorized men were caught inside the Democratic National Headquarters in the Watergate building complex in Washington, D.C., and charged with burglary. *Washington Post* Reporters Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein, assigned to the unglamorous Metro Desk, asked themselves at their arraignment a keenly perceptive question: 'How is it possible that if those men, belittlingly dubbed by the rest of the media "five plumbers", are nothing but inept burglars who botched a "garden variety burglary", they are being represented by top notch, very expensive Washington lawyers?' By searching for the answer to that question, Woodward and Bernstein started their "*Follow the money!*" investigation.

2. In those days, there were no databases accessible by personal computers. Bernstein and Woodward relied on what was available to journalists then and still is now: their ability to talk to people in person and on landline phones; the pursuit of leads on shoe leather; the manual sifting of stacks of documents; and the connection of the dots using common sense and logic. By so doing, they found that the money to pay the lawyers for the burglars was held in one of the latter's bank account in Miami, which was linked to an account of the Republican National Committee for the Reelection of President Nixon. They and the rest of the media connected the dots: It was a slush fund for political espionage. The consequence was inevitable: All journalists and media outlets jumped on Bernstein and Woodward's investigative bandwagon and without any assistance from databases pursued that lead to find out how high the organization of that crime reached. That is how "a garden variety burglary" was turned into the Watergate Scandal, which dominated the headlines and newscasts for years. In fact, it caused President Nixon to resign on August 9, 1974.

3. The Watergate investigation benefitted from a secret informant, code-named Deep Throat(jur:106§c). Today journalists can benefit from pointing to potential informants on abuse of power under cover of secrecy(Lsch:2) the availability of growing whistleblower protection[12] and the example of open and notorious disclosures by Edward Snowden, WikiLeaks, and Anonymous (ol:13) of official wrongdoing that has offended against American democratic and moral values, and heightened public distrust of government(ol:11). Journalists can stress to informants that the injunction "if you see something, say something" is not to be heeded only by others, but rather is a call to everybody to take responsibility for the common good and show the civil courage required to do so. Persuasively, they can note that whether informants proceed discreetly or openly, they too can earn material and moral rewards(ol:3§6) for their contribution to government whose public servants work transparently for, and are accountable to, their masters, *We the People*.

B. Plan for the *Follow the money!* investigation of the P Obama-J. Sotomayor story

4. Today there are computers, databases, Internet searches, cellular phones, and video chats. They may facilitate any investigation or render it more technically demanding. But they are not

indispensable. Journalists can rely on the traditional means and skills of investigative journalism. They can do so to expose judges' unaccountability and consequent riskless wrongdoing(5§3). Central to that endeavor is the President Obama-Supreme Court Justice Sotomayor story(ol:55).

5. Indeed, nothing would advance that endeavor more than finding J. Sotomayor's concealed assets or indicia thereof, thus confirming the suspicion of *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico[107a] that she had concealed assets. That is a criminal(ol:5fn10) act committed to evade taxes and launder money. It would prove that she has failed to live up to the judicial standard requiring judges "to avoid even the appearance of impropriety"[123a]. That failure can be enough to cause her to resign, as it did U.S. Supreme Court Justice Abe Fortas on May 14, 1969, after Life magazine revealed his involvement in improper financial dealings(jur:92§d).

6. Likewise, the effort to expose judges' wrongdoing would receive official imprimatur by obtaining the secret FBI vetting report on Then-Judge Sotomayor and showing that it informed the President that she was concealing assets. That would support the contention that the President disregarded the evidence of her criminal conduct, which disqualified her for a justiceship, because he wanted to ingratiate himself with those petitioning that he replace Retiring Justice Souter with another woman and the first Latina, and from whom he expected in exchange support for the passage of his signature legislation, the one that should establish his legacy: Obamacare. So in self-interest, he lied to the American public when he vouched for her integrity.

7. He also has harmed Americans by saddling them with a dishonest justice for the next 30 years or so that she may serve as such. She will be shaping and applying to them with one hand the law of the land while breaking it with the other hand for her and her peers' benefit: She must keep concealing assets, lest she incriminate herself by declaring her possession of them. She must also cover up her peers' wrongdoing regardless of its nature and gravity, lest its exposure reveals their facilitation of her own. Their survival is mutually dependent on, and will not be imperiled by, doing more wrong(21§1). Hence, they have every incentive to do more of it to grab all the benefit(27§2; 62§g) that it can bring them and to do it in coordination(88§§a-c) among themselves and with others[169], for it enhances grabbing-efficiency. That is how by conniving with J. Sotomayor, the President(77§§5-6) has abetted judges' coordination of wrongdoing harmful to the public.

1. Phases of the plan for searching for J. Sotomayor's concealed assets

8. The plan has phases: **I**. learning the available evidence and leads, ¶¶a-b; **II**. investigating the sources of assets, ¶¶c-d; and **III**. following the assets through transferors and transferees, ¶¶e-h.

   a. Many leads are found in the articles of *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico[107a] suspecting J. Sotomayor of concealing assets. Their writers may have more and the answer to the question why they stopped investigating her. Was there a quid pro quo?(xlviii)

   b. The study[107c] of the financial statements that J. Sotomayor submitted under oath to the Senate Committee on Judicial Nominations[107b] demonstrates her concealment of assets.

   c. One of the main sources of assets illegally obtained by judges is the bankruptcy fraud scheme fed by a bankruptcy petition mill(66§§2-3). J. Sotomayor's connection to that "cronyism"-based(32§2) fraud scheme is revealed by the *DeLano* case, where she was the presiding judge when the case went on appeal from the U.S. Bankruptcy Court, 04-20280, WBNY; to the District Court, 05-6190L, WDNY; to the Circuit Court, 06-4780-bk-CA2(65§1); and on to the Supreme Court, SCt-08-8382[109b]. *DeLano* is so incriminating that she withheld it from the Senate Committee. Thereby she committed perjury when she affirmed under oath that she had complied with the subpoena requiring her to submit copies

of all cases in which she had participated[107b]. *DeLano* is succinctly described at jur:xxxviii; expanded to include the role of the bankruptcy fraud scheme and of J. Sotomayor, it is at jur:xxxv. The investigation of *DeLano* as an assets source can follow the leads at 100§§3-4.

d. Another potential source of assets is the high-end boutique law firm of Pavia & Harcourt in New York City, where Then-Attorney Sotomayor was a partner. When in 1992 she cashed in her stake as a partner upon being confirmed as a district judge, SDNY, she received the suspiciously low amount of $25,000. Information can be sought from her former partners and very wealthy clients, who are most unlikely to talk for fear of incriminating themselves if they participated in concealing the real amount of money that she received and its transfer. But P&H's subsequent associates and partners may be more talkative because they neither owe her any duty of loyalty nor run the same risk of incriminating themselves.

e. The investigation can move to the transferors and transferees of assets from the sources to the accounts controlled directly or indirectly by J. Sotomayor, other judges, and strawmen. Transferors include intermediaries between the asset sources and the people who have the means and expertise to retrieve the assets and send them to judge-controlled accounts.

f. Information about transferors can be obtained from Then-Attorney Sotomayor's former col-leagues at the State of New York Mortgage Agency, where she was a member of the board of directors between 1987 and October 1992[107b/JS:2]. She may have made there some of the earliest connections to people who knew how to conceal assets and could have helped her to conceal hers. They may also have facilitated unlawfully favorable terms for her own mortgages[107c]. During the process of her confirmation as a judge or after her becoming such, they may have kept silent about their intermediary services in exchange for money or for her favorable attitude toward their side of cases that were or could come before her. At the time, the Mortgage Agency was located at 260 Madison Avenue, NY.

g. Transferors and transferees can be employees of the realtors and banks in NY and Wash-ington, D.C., that participated in the handling of her NY condominium and her search for a residence suitable for a Supreme Court justice in Washington or Virginia when she moved in 2009. Realtors whose offers were not accepted may have information and a motive to share it.

h. Records of transfers can be sought in the property registries in NY, Washington, D.C., and in Florida, where it is said that Then-Judge Sotomayor bought a home for her mother.

2. Requesting the *Follow the money!* expertise of the International Consortium of Investigative Journalists

9. Unique expertise in tracking asset transfers can be found in the International Consortium of Investigative Journalists, headquartered at the Center for Public Integrity in Washington, D.C. They have databases of financial transfers; the knowledge to detect the relationship between accounts and their real and strawmen holders; and the means to access them. They gained their expertise in the search for concealed assets during their 15-month Offshore Leaks investigation.

10. Offshore Leaks are the leak of 2.5 million financial files on 260 GB of data contained on a hard disk sent anonymously to the Investigative Journalists, and its report thereon, released on April 3, 2013(ol:1). The files reveal how more than 120,000 offshore companies and trusts in 170 countries manage between $21-32 trillion in private financial assets. These include the trillions that transit through places with tax haven status and complaisant authorities and that are involved in tax evasion and money laundering. Such crimes are committed by private persons and public officers, all wealthy, some shady too, using layers of anonymity, secrecy, and false declarations

with the assistance of a host of bankers, lawyers, accountants, and other professionals with a lot of knowledge and not so many scruples(ol:2).

11. You, and if you are a journalist, also your assigning editor and publisher, could submit to the Investigative Journalists a request for their open or discreet *Follow the money!* expertise.(ol:1)

C. The Federal Judiciary-NSA case and the *Follow it wirelessly!* investigation

12. This investigation seeks to determine whether federal judges abuse their vast IT resources(Lsch:11¶9b.ii) either alone or with the assistance of the NSA –whose requests for secret surveillance orders are rubberstamped by the judges of the secret FISA court[7]– to conceal assets by transferring them electronically to and from secret accounts(ol:2), and to protect wrongdoing judges by interfering with the communications –which is a crime(ol:20¶¶11-12)– of complainants(ol:19§D). The national public would be outraged upon learning that judges have abused their own and NSA's IT resources to help themselves to a solution to "the single greatest problem facing the Judicial Branch today: inadequacy of judicial salaries", as stated by C.J. Rehnquist, and repeated by C.J. Roberts[30].

13. This investigation needs to be assisted by IT security experts competent to explain the available probable cause to suspect that the Federal Judiciary has interfered with the electronic communications of judicial wrongdoing complainants, such as that described at http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/WL/2two/RC-JA_17dec10.pdf >ws:46§V. The experts should determine whether any interference has occurred, e.g., by the installation of malware on complainants' computers or through access to their accounts with their Internet or email service providers. All providers should be requested to take a position on that specific probable cause, to wit, what role they have played or are playing in it and at whose initiative or order; otherwise, to state whether, in general, they have been ordered, for instance, through a security letter from an intelligence agency, to monitor, report back, and/or interfere with the communications of clients similarly situated to that described at id., and whether they suspected or knew of any involvement of the Judiciary. The USPS should be requested to take a position on similar interference with postal communications.

D. The presentation of the available evidence at professional venues

14. There is already enough evidence(21§§A-B) to show that J. Sotomayor and her peers have failed "to avoid even the appearance of impropriety"[123a]. But having evidence of even their wrongdoing is not enough. One must also be able to bring it to the NATIONAL public. That is essential to the strategy(83§§2-3) of provoking such outrage over such extended period of time that a critical mass of outrage builds up and explodes in calls for their resignation or impeachment and for politicians to discharge their duty to exercise their constitutional checks and balances by investigating and reforming the Federal Judiciary, lest their political careers be terminated at the polls(164§a). This strategy needs many journalists and the national media networks to publish a relentless series of findings of judges' outrageous wrongdoing. Hence the effort to launch the first-ever, Watergate-like generalized media investigation(100§§3-4) of Judges Above the Law.

15. To that end, Dr. Cordero offers to present the evidence of judges' unaccountability and wrongdoing and this plan for its further investigation through the unique Obama-Sotomayor and Federal Judiciary-NSA national stories. The presentations' target venues are law, journalism, business, and IT schools and public interest organization(Lsch:1, 5-8; ol:54): Their audiences have an academic and business interest in the *Follow the money!* and *Follow it wirelessly!* investigations (119§1) and needed professional skills. Members of the audience may respond to the call to join an investigative team of professionals(128§4) who should take the first step toward holding judges accountable to *We the People*.

Dare trigger history!(jur:7§5)…and you may enter it.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris

Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org

2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

February 12, 2014

Determining the circumstances under which a lie told by the President may be deemed by *We the People* and our representatives in Congress to constitute an impeachable 'high crime or misdemeanor'

1. The U.S. Constitution provides in Article II, Section 4, thus: "The President, Vice President and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors". The Constitution does not state what constitutes "High Crimes and Misdemeanors". Nor can the Federal Judiciary do so since there is no right to appeal an impeachment to any of its courts. An impeachment is a political, not a judicial, decision, and so is the definition of "High Crimes and Misdemeanors". At stake is not the impeached officer's property, liberty, or life. Rather, *We the People*, the source of all political power, take back through our representatives in Congress the office that we gave the officer. Thus, whether the President commits an impeachable 'High Crime or Misdemeanor' when he lies to *the People* is a matter for the latter and their representatives to decide.

2. If impeachment were available only for "High Crimes", the impeachable conduct would have to attain a particularly conspicuous level of unacceptability to become a 'High Crime'. But also "Misdemeanors" support an impeachment. So, the level of unacceptability of a certain conduct does not determine whether it is impeachable. Nor does it affect the punishment, for impeachment always leads to the officer being "removed from Office". It is the Constitution's recall. Thus, the impeachability of an officer who lies must be determined in light of the circumstances evidencing that he knew that his statement was counterfactual so that his making it anyway was deceptive, a lie; the motive for lying, and the consequences of the lie, even if unintended, for an officer who due to incompetence cannot foresee the consequences of his lie is also impeachable.

3. Let's make such determination concerning President Obama's vouching to the American public for the honesty of his first nominee to the Supreme Court, Then-Judge Sotomayor(jur:65§1). The **CIRCUMSTANCES EVIDENCING HIS KNOWLEDGE** that his statement was counterfactual are these:

   a. *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico[107a] had suspected her of concealing assets. Concealment of assets is a crime[ol:5fn10] committed to evade taxes or launder money of its illegal source and bring it back with the appearance of being lawful so as to invest it openly without the risk of self-incrimination attached to investing dirty, unlawfully obtained money.

   b. The FBI must have investigated such suspicion of concealment of asset, for it could have derailed J. Sotomayor's confirmation. Using its subpoena and search and seizure power, it must have compelled production of, and obtained, documents that even those three major news entities could not obtain employing only the means of lawful investigative journalism. Had the FBI found a satisfactory explanation that dispelled the suspicion, it would have given it to the President, who would have made it public to put the issue to rest and spare himself a major embarrassment, much worse than that experienced by P. Bush when Harriet Miers withdrew her name under criticism that she lacked the qualifications needed to be a justice.

      No such explanation was ever publicized. Far from it, these news entities dropped the issue inexplicably and simultaneously. Yet, each could have reasonably expected to win a Pulitzer Prize had it found the concealed assets of J. Sotomayor or led her or the President to withdraw her name, or even caused her to resign as a circuit judge, never mind be indicted for concealing assets. Was there a quid pro quo between the President and those entities?(jur:xlviii)

   c. J. Sotomayor filed "complete" financial statements with the Senate Judiciary Committee in response to its questionnaires and it posted them on its website[107b]. To avoid embarrassing sur-

prise[cf.186], the FBI must have checked them for consistency with those that she had filed with the President while he was considering candidates for his nomination, and reported to him. After tabulating the figures in the statements filed with the Senate, they lead to this conclusion:

> Judge Sotomayor earned $3,773,824 since 1988 + received $381,775 in loans = $4,155,599 + her 1976-1987 earnings, yet disclosed assets worth only $543,903 thus leaving unaccounted for in her answers to the Senate Judiciary Committee $3,611,696 - taxes and the cost of her reportedly modest living[107c.i]

4. President Obama's lie can be established or dispelled by circumstantial evidence, and also objectively, e.g., by his agreeing to release unredacted all the FBI vetting reports on J. Sotomayor.

5. **THE MOTIVE** of the President to lie about J. Sotomayor's honesty was to curry favor with those who were petitioning him to replace Retiring Justice Souter with a woman and the first Latina, and from whom he expected in return their support to pass through Congress the Obamacare bill. That was the central piece of his legislative agenda, the one in which he had a personal interest because its continued validity by the Supreme Court upholding its constitutionality would make him the president who managed to pass universal health care while others had failed trying.

6. **THE CONSEQUENCES** of the President's lying by vouching for J. Sotomayor's honesty are substantially harmful and lasting. With respect to those who supported her confirmation for the Supreme Court, it constituted **fraud in the inducement**, for he told them a lie to induce them to support the confirmation of a person whom on his word they took for honest. With respect to those petitioning for another women and the first Latina, it constituted **fraud in the performance**, for they could reasonably expect that out of a population of over 300 million people and the pool drawn from it of women and Latinas qualified to be justices, he would choose one who was also honest and would not disappoint and embarrass them by being exposed later on as dishonest.

7. The president heads the Executive Branch. His duty is to execute the bills of Congress enacted into law. His execution of Congress's acts through his enforcement of the law is his function; it is not optional with him. His office carries neither discretionary power to enforce the law nor the power to exempt at will anybody from its enforcement. The president must enforce the law on everybody equally, as provided by law, including tax, financial, and criminal laws. By failing to enforce those laws on J. Sotomayor, President Obama committed **dereliction of duty**. By so failing, he also **compounded the crime** because he knew of her concealment of assets, and should have known if instead of looking with willful blindness at *NYT*, *WP*, and Politico's suspicion, and of looking away with willful ignorance(90§§b-c), he had performed his duty to vet her properly.

8. Since Obamacare had not been passed by Congress yet, the President could not possibly have nominated J. Sotomayor for a justiceship because she happened to agree with its provisions, for nobody knew what the bill would look like in its final form, that is, if it were ever passed. Moreover, the Democrats have been criticized for having rushed Obamacare through Congress with almost no debate so that the members had barely any opportunity to read it. The fact that the bill ran well in excess of 1,000 pages made it all the more difficult for anybody to read it in its entirety Thus, it is reasonable to assume that J. Sotomayor had not read it either. By the President not enforcing the law on her upon an explicit or implicit agreement that in exchange for nominating her to the Supreme Court she would support the constitutionality of Obamacare when, as expected, it came before the Court for review, he **committed bribery**. In that unlawful swap of benefits, the President **abused his power of nomination** to turn his nomination of her into the benefit that he gave. In exchange, he got the benefit of an agreement to prejudge Obamacare to be constitutional, whereby he **intended to deprive the challenging party of its right to its day in court** before a fair and impartial judge; and **intended to obstruct justice**. Since J. Sotomayor

was a public officer, the President committed an act of **corruption of a public officer**.

9. To vouch for J. Sotomayor's honesty, President Obama covered up her concealment of assets. Since that is a crime, he became an **accessory after the fact** for the crime already committed. He also became an **accessory before the fact** for the crime that he knew she would continue to commit, for J. Sotomayor could not thereafter declare her concealed assets without her sudden and unexplainable possession of such assets incriminating her. Therefore, relative to her continuing crime of keeping assets concealed, the President incurs **continuing accessorial liability**.

10. Assets are concealed to evade taxes and launder money of their unlawful origin. When the President lied to cover up J. Sotomayor's concealment of assets, he abetted and continues to abet her evasion of taxes, which are collected for the common good. So he **inflicted a financial injury in fact** on the people and still **inflicts a continuing financial injury in fact**. By allowing her to engage in money laundering, he **facilitated** and **continues to facilitate financial corruption**.

11. A judge who breaks the law shows contempt for it and those whose interests it intends to protect. She cannot reasonably be expected to respect the law enough to apply it fairly and impartially. In fact, due to practical considerations, she cannot because a yet to be exposed law-breaking judge is impaired by a conflict of interests: She has a duty to apply the law, but her application of it can lead to investigations and the incrimination of third parties. They can expose her law-breaking and cause those parties to enter into a plea bargain whereby in exchange for leniency they provide information or testimony exposing the judge's law-breaking. The risk of exposure undermines her resolve to apply the law and renders her vulnerable to, and extortionable by, third parties. She owes a debt of survival to those who did not, or have agreed explicitly or implicitly not to, expose her. Her mutually dependent survival, assured through coordination(88§a) becomes her first concern; doing justice is downgraded to only a request of litigants. Her unfitness to discharge the duties of her office is foreseeable. Such foreseeability makes applicable the principle that a person is deemed to intend the reasonable consequences of his acts. By the President nominating for a justiceship J. Sotomayor, whom he knew to be breaking the law by concealing assets, and by causing senators to shepherd her confirmation through Congress(78§6), he exercised power irresponsibly since he **intentionally caused a person known to him to be unfit for office to be vested with it**. He also **intentionally and knowingly undermined the institutional integrity** of the Supreme Court, the Federal Judiciary, and the process of judicial confirmation.

12. By so doing, the President has **intentionally and knowingly inflicted on the American people the dishonest service** of J. Sotomayor. For her next 30 years or so on the Supreme Court, just as she helps shape the law of the land that she will hold others to obey, she will continue to break it and harm others so as to resolve her conflict of interests in favor of her survival(xxxv), her peers(71§4), and those who can expose a source(66§§2-3) and the whereabouts of her concealed assets.

13. The readers of this article may share it with journalists and the rest of the national public. Informed of its considerations at the start of the mid-term election campaign, the public may demand that all candidates and politicians **ask the President to release unredacted all FBI vetting reports on Justice Sotomayor**. If they raise concerns about her asset-concealing or other law-breaking, then he had at least circumstantial evidence requiring that he not vouch for her honesty because to do so was counterfactual and knowingly deceptive: a lie. Given his motive for, and the consequences of, lying, *We the People* and our current and would-be representatives can determine whether his lie constitutes an impeachable 'High Crime or Misdemeanor'. Journalists can pursue an investigation(ol:66) guided by a proven devastating query(4¶¶10-14) that can dominate the campaign: What did the President know[23b] about J. Sotomayor's concealment of assets and when did he know it?(ol:54)

Dare trigger history!(jur:7§5)…and you may enter it.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris
Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org
2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

March 20, 2014

On Becoming the Organizer of Presentations of Evidence of Two Unique National Cases of Public Wrongdoing and the Builder of a Coalition for Justice to Enable *We the People* to Reverse Surveil and Hold Public Servants Accountable and Liable, Which Can Dominate the Mid-term and 2016 Elections and Lead to the Formation of a Civic Movement that Forces Government Reform: *the People*'s Sunrise

1. In the past few years, media reports of wrongdoing by public officers have rendered the public distrustful of government(ol:11). Evidence in such scandals and in current events points to two unique cases of public wrongdoing that can so outrage the public as to cause it no longer to passively learn about yet another scandal, but rather to actively force politicians to fundamentally reform government. These cases were discussed earlier(ol:55). They can be summarized as queries for further investigation by citizen and professional journalists and the authorities:

   The Obama-Sotomayor case and the *Follow the money!* investigation

   What did the President(jur:77§5), his top congressional supporters(78§6), and federal justices and judges[196] know[23b] about Then-Judge, Now-Justice Sotomayor's concealment of assets –suspected by *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico [107a]– and consequent tax evasion; and when(75§d) did they know it? (For an estimate of J. Sotomayor's concealed assets, see[107c]; for a source of assets to conceal(65§§1-3).)

   The Federal Judiciary-NSA case and the *Follow it wirelessly!* investigation

   To what extent do federal judges abuse their vast computer network and expertise –which handle hundreds of millions of case files(Lsch:11¶9b.ii)– either alone or with the quid pro quo assistance of the NSA –whose requests for secret surveillance orders are rubberstamped[7] by the federal judges of the secret court established under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA)– to conceal assets –a crime[10] under U.S. law, unlike surveillance– by electronically transferring them to secret inland and offshore(ol:1) accounts to launder money of its illegal origin and bring it back as legitimate assets, and to protect wrongdoing judges by interfering with the communications –also a crime(ol:20¶¶11-12)– of complainants(ol:19§D)?

2. These two cases can outrage the NATIONAL public more deeply than any other scandal up to now: They involve national public officers in wrongdoing motivated, not by national security concerns or even partisan interests, but rather by the crass greed of officers who earn top salaries[211] while so many other people struggle just to survive. These cases reveal such a high degree of coordination among officers to commit crimes and cover them up that the wrongdoing cannot be explained as simply the conduct of rogue or incompetent officers, but rather has been integrated into each branch's modus operandi and into their inter-branch operations. Wrongdoing in government has become institutionalized. It requires a profound reform of government itself.

3. The main reason why these cases have not been investigated is that they involve the most powerful public officers in our country: Life-tenured federal judges with long memories and the power to defeat even the legislative agenda of the president and his congressional supporters by declaring laws unconstitutional[17a] and engaging in chicanery(Lsch:17§C). Their self-granted impunity(26§d) breeds riskless wrongdoing and instills fear: In the 225 years since the creation of the Federal Judiciary in 1789 –2,131 federal judges were in office on 30sep11[13]–only 8 have been removed![14] Similar official statistics[ii] and their sober analysis must be presented to the public to outrage it and cause it to force reform. You, the reader, can contribute to doing so by organizing presentations thereof and of the unique cases to promote their further investigation.

A. Presentations to audiences of potential investigators as part of a process

4. The content of the presentation is realistic because it consists of a well-thought out plan of action

that is concrete, feasible even with limited means, and reasonably calculated to have the intended effect: Instead of counting on a hero, a martyr, or an angel creating singlehandedly a miraculous change, the plan sets in motion a process that involves ever more people pursuing their own personal and professional interest even as they advance the public interest. This is an application of John Smith's theory on which our market economic works: A "hidden hand" guides each individual's pursuit of his or her own profit to increase the economic welfare of everybody in society. This model can in principle be applied to government reform by the public.

5. The venue of the presentation is, first, before you and your colleagues so that Dr. Cordero can convince you that he is as well-grounded in reality as he expects you to be; and that there is the prospect of material and moral rewards for you for your effort(ol:3§F). If he manages to convince you, presentations would take place at other venues thanks to your contacts and effort.

6. The most cost-effective is before journalists, either privately before a group of them or at a press conference. Their interest, among others, would be in winning a Pulitzer Prize and making a name in the media for their own career advancement and the greater reputation of their media outlets. The likely profile of the journalists that would be interested in further investigating the two unique national cases of public wrongdoing is worth considering(jur:lxvi§H). The presentation can also take place by you obtaining invitations from radio and TV talkshow hosts.

7. Another venue is journalism(ol:54), law(Lsch:1), business(104¶¶236-237), and Information Technololgy(131§b; ol:60§§A-E) schools. The audiences would be mostly of idealistic young adults who still believe that they can change the world for the better; can be inspired by a mission greater than themselves; and are hardworking and meticulous(128§4). They do not have the vested interests that prevent grown-ups from exposing public wrongdoers(81§1). A presentation can be held in a classroom, the school auditorium, a job fair, the fair of student organizations, a momentous speech at a commencement, or a symposium on public wrongdoing and reform held after of a summer of investigation conducted for academic credit or as a paid internship(97§1).

8. Presentations can also take place at Internet and IT companies. Their interest lies in investigating the Federal Judiciary-NSA case to expose such outrageous abuse of IT and privacy rights as to justify new legislation that protects them from interference by the government.

9. Presentations can be held at PAC conferences and townhall meetings by newcomers to public life committed to public integrity(ol:58§§A-B). They can help their audiences realize that *We the People* are the source of political power and masters of all public servants; the latter are entrusted power to exercise it in *the People*'s behalf and are accountable for embezzling it for their benefit. Newcomers can craft a platform of *People*'s empowerment through accountability.

Indeed, a key objective of the presentations is to invite the audiences to join a team of investigators of the cases and thus become active masters of government. They can benefit from the leads that have been gathered and organized in a plan of field and library investigation(ol:66).

B. A series of events revealing a strategy leading to government reform

10. The findings of the investigative team can be added to those available and made part of the presentation. They will outrage(jur:83§§2-3) the audiences and through them ever more members of the national public. The public will demand to get to the bottom of it, for the news are truly outrageous: the President and Congress allowing judges to engage in concealment of assets, tax evasion, and money laundering to avoid their retaliation; and judges abusing their IT resources to do so and interfere with their complainants' communications. Such demand for news will give ever more journalists and media outlets a market incentive to jump onto the

investigative bandwagon(119§1); otherwise, they risk losing their audience and the rest of the public to competitors that offer them the latest news on a story taking hold of the national debate at a critically important time for politicians: the midterm election campaign and what will follow on its heels, the primaries leading to the 2016 presidential election campaign. That reaction will progressively develop into a Watergate-like generalized media investigation(4¶¶10-14).

C. A Watergate-like generalized media investigation, but more outrage-provoking

10. It was progressively that any importance was attached to the news about the accidental apprehension of five burglars at the National Democratic Headquarters at the Watergate building complex in Washington, D.C., on June 17, 1972. At first, it was dubbed "a garden variety burglary by five plumbers". But for the next two years, it went from breaking news to ever more outrageous news until it became the Watergate Scandal. It led to the unthinkable: the resignation of President Nixon on August 9, 1974, and the incarceration of *all* his White House aides for political espionage, abuse of power, and resort to the most corruptive force of public life: *money!*[32]

11. A media investigation that takes its starting point in the suspicion of *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico[107a], of J. Sotomayor's concealment of assets; and the revelations about NSA's abusive surveillance with the rubberstamping[7] approval of federal judges can proceed much faster. It will be accelerated by something that was not available at all at the time of the Watergate Scandal: computers at the hand of journalists, never mind the public. Today there is also expertise in their use in *Follow the money!* investigations(ol:2). Just as laypersons have joined the highly technical search for the disappeared Malaysian airliner by analyzing radar data on their computers, the audiences can be encouraged to join both the search for the concealed assets of J. Sotomayor and others[213]; and the *Follow it wirelessly!* search for evidence of Federal Judiciary-NSA's abuse of their IT resources and interference with complainants' communications(ol:13). The popular investigation can be boosted by an empowering means: social media; thanks to it, the people brought down dictators as they gave rise to the Arab Spring.

12. An outraged and interconnecting public can force Congress and DoJ-FBI to open official investigations of those cases. The establishment of the 9/11 Commission is precedent therefor. Using their official investigative powers, they can make even more outrageous findings. History can repeat itself, but more forcefully: It can involve not only the presidency, as it did in the Watergate Scandal, but also the Federal Judiciary and Congress. Reform can follow(ol:8§§E-G).

D. From national outrage to a reformative civic movement: *the People*'s Sunrise

13. As you and your colleagues organize the presentations, you can also coalesce your interlocutors into a group of investigators, information disseminators, and opinion shapers that form a coalition. The latter can enable the public to engage in 'reverse surveillance': The opposite of the unlawful surveillance of the people by the NSA, it is the paying of keen attention by an outraged *We the People* to how their public servants exercise the power entrusted to them so that their performance increasingly becomes transparent and allows *the People* to hold their servants not only accountable, but also liable to compensate those whom they injure with their wrongdoing(160§8). That is how a civic movement can develop; the Tea Party is its precedent. It can force fundamental reform of government by politicians, lest they be voted out of office, and attract newcomers. In a realistic, enlightened way, it can strive not only for lower taxes, but also for legal, economic, social, and political justice through servants committed to public integrity and to making the common good shine for all: the *People*'s Sunrise movement. For that, a grateful nation can recognize you as the Organizer of Presentations and the Builder of the Coalition for Justice.

Dare trigger history!(jur:7§5)…and you may enter it.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris
Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org
2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

April 14, 2014

Doing Your Part To Impeach and Remove President Obama On Legal Grounds for Wrongdoing In Coordination With Officers of the Other Branches And Bring About Substantial Reform of Government Through *The People*'s Sunrise Civic Movement

1. In a democracy, differences of opinion and policy do not and should not constitute good cause to impeach and remove any public officer, let alone the president. Replacement of elected officers is achieved through the electoral process; non-elected ones are fired or caused to resign by the public's expression of loss of trust in them. That is why the proposal for impeaching and removing President Obama and others(ol:63,55) summarized below relies on proving that they have done wrong amounting to a 'high crime or misdemeanor' under the Constitution, Art. II, Sec. IV[12b].

A. Wrongdoing by the President, J. Sotomayor, the Federal Judiciary, and NSA

2. President Obama has done wrong by conniving with another public officer, namely, his first nominee to the Supreme Court, Then-Judge, Now-Justice Sotomayor. She was suspected of concealing assets by three top-rated, national, and even so-called liberal, Democrat-leaning papers, that is, *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico[107a]. He knew from the FBI vetting report on her and, had he proceeded with due diligence[107c], would have known, about her concealment of assets. But he condoned it because he wanted to cater to those petition-ing that he nominate another woman and the first Latina to the Supreme Court to replace Retiring Justice Souter, and from whom he expected in exchange support for the passage by Congress of the Affordable Health Care bill (now the law popularly known as Obamacare), his signature legislation.

3. The NSA is an agency of the Executive, gives President Obama the daily national security briefing, and its budget has been almost doubled by him. Its secret requests for secret surveillance orders are rubberstamped[ol:7] by the federal judges of the secret FISA court. After its unlawful surveillance was revealed by E. Snowden, the President promised to curb its power because 'not everything that one can do technologically one should do'[16a>Ln:293], thus implying that NSA had done anything if technically possible even if unlawful or unethical. This begs the question whether with his connivance, NSA has entered into a quid pro quo with judges to be allowed to surveil unlawfully in exchange for its use of its Information Technology resources to transfer judges' assets between concealed and disclosed accounts, and to interfere with the communications of complainants about judges' wrongdoing(ol:19§D) so as to defeat their efforts "to assemble" to expose their "grievances" against, and seek "redress" from, judges(Const., 1st Amdt.[268]).

B. Outrageousness of wrongdoing committed for money, condoned for politics

4. Wrongdoing by a Supreme Court justice is in itself outrageous. Judges, who apply the law to others, never mind justices, who say what the law of the land is, are supposed to set the example of respect for the law by complying with it. The concealment of assets committed by Then-Judge Sotomayor with the connivance of the President constitutes wrongdoing of a nature that cannot be excused by even his supporters. 'National security' has nothing to do with it; crass greed is its only motive: Concealing assets is the judges' self-help solution to "the single greatest problem facing the Judicial Branch today: inadequacy of judicial salaries", as stated by Former Chief Justice Rehnquist and repeated by C. J. Roberts[30]. Assets are concealed, e.g., by electronic transfer to offshore accounts(ol:2), to evade taxes and launder money of its illegal origin so that it can be brought back to be used openly in legitimate activities. Those are crimes[ol:10]. When committed by a justice, who earns four times the average household income[211], those crimes exacerbate the

outrage of the national public, a significant segment of whom is struggling financially to survive.

5. One's understanding of federal judges' motives to enter into an unlawful quid pro quo, conceal assets, and do other wrongs(5§3; Lsch:17§C) is enhanced by learning of their means and opportunity(21§§1-3) to do so. The evidence of wrongdoing by J. Sotomayor and her peers(65§§1-3) shows that wrongdoing is the Federal Judiciary's institutionalized modus operandi(49:§4).

C. Need for an outraged national public; politicians' sensitivity during elections

6. To cause Congress to impeach and remove a president and a justice nominated by him and confirmed by the Senate(78§6), it is necessary a NATIONAL public outraged at them and at a Congress and the Executive's DoJ-FBI that have failed to exercise their 'checks and balances' on the Judiciary, allowing the emergence of unaccountable(21§a), wrongdoing Judges Above the Law.

7. The House must draft and adopt the articles stating the 'high crimes or misdemeanors' with which the public officer is charged. The Senate must conduct the trial on the articles of impeachment; if it votes at least one of them, the officer is convicted, and his or her removal is mandatory. The trial is presided over by the chief justice. Would C. J. Roberts disqualify himself or be disqualified if the Senate prosecutors notified him -as they likely would the other justices too- that they intended to call him, as circuit justice[98], presiding officer of the Judicial Conference[91], and the justices' 'coworker and boss', to testify to the impact of "the inadequacy of judicial salaries" on judges' morale and conduct, and its role on J. Sotomayor's concealment of assets and the latter's coordinated enablement by Judiciary principals(93§e) and accessories[231b], and NSA?

8. The mid-term election campaign will set the stage for what will begin right after it has ended: the primaries and the all-important 2016 presidential election campaign. This means that for longer than the next two years, politicians, in general, and incumbent members of, and candidates running for, Congress and for the presidency, in particular, will be most sensitive to an outraged public. Insensitive politicians are punished by voters' withholding donations, volunteer work, and word of mouth support; their punishing attitude is spread by media reports and opinion polls. Soon they either drop out of the race or face electoral defeat. A politician shows sensitivity to public sentiment by taking an unambiguous, committed position on the issue provoking it. Doing so is needed when the sentiment is the outrage of a public across party lines who feels treated as an inferior class of foolish citizens forced to obey the law by a superior class of smart people who abuse their power to profit from disregarding it with impunity, as do Judges Above the Law.

D. Need for the media to outrage the national public and potential rewards

9. To outrage the NATIONAL public the news investigative and disseminating work of journalists and media outlets, especially the national networks, is indispensable. Thus, the incentives for their undertaking such work are critically important: They can gain valuable material and moral rewards(ol:3§F) by pursuing the Obama-Sotomayor and Federal Judiciary-NSA stories(ol:55). They are national and unique, involving in wrongdoing a sitting president, a sitting justice nominated by him, and judges so far held unaccountable(21§A); and they inflict injury in fact(ol:72¶10) on litigants and the rest of the people. Those stories can outrage the public, prompt it to demand ever more related news, and make it profitable to invest journalistic resources to obtain and offer such news. Also, journalists and media outlets can reasonably expect to go down in history as those who broke and/or pursued most effectively stories that so grabbed the public's attention as to cause ever more journalists and outlets to jump on the investigative bandwagon and have a historic effect: the first-ever, Watergate-like generalized media investigation of the Judiciary.

10. The media investigation of the Watergate Scandal(4¶¶10-14) that began on June 17, 1972, led to

the resignation of President Nixon on August 8, 1974, and the imprisonment of *all* his White House aides. They were the only public officers involved in Watergate. The latter's scope and importance would be surpassed by these stories: The three government branches are doing wrong in coordination. The media also exposed the financial "improprieties"(92§d) of Justice Abe Fortas, causing him to withdraw his name for the chief justiceship and then resign on May 14, 1969.

11. Media investigation of these two stories can cause the resignation or impeachment of not only the president, but also of J. Sotomayor, some or even all the other justices, and any number of judges and Judiciary staff, and the indictment of other public officers, such as those of NSA, for having participated in, enabled, or condoned(88§§a-c) concealment of assets and other forms of 'high crimes and misdemeanors'. No doubt, there are substantial economic, professional, and personal incentives for the media and journalists to investigate those stories, which have Pulitzer Prize potential, for they can generate the coming electoral season's dominant and decisive issues.

E. 'Doing your part' by organizing presentations of the stories & their investigation

12. To draw public attention to the Obama-Sotomayor and the Federal Judiciary-NSA unique national stories(ol:55) together with their enabling circumstances(21§§1-3), and promote their investigation, a plan for concrete and realistic action(ol:73) is respectfully submitted to you, the Reader, and your colleagues. In brief, it calls on you to contact journalists; law(Lsch:1), journalism(ol:54), business(104¶¶236-237), and Information Technology(ol:60) schools; and public interest organizations to hold a series of presentations of those stories in order to interest ever more journalists, students(129§b), and professors to investigate them. They can do so on their own or by joining a team of professionals(128§4) participating in a multidisciplinary academic and business venture(119§1) to investigate those stories during the campaign season and thereafter(130§5).

13. The presentations can convince reasonable persons, including members of Congress of either party, of the legal grounds(ol:70) for impeaching and removing the President and J. Sotomayor. They can make the public realize that wrongdoing among public officers and even the branches is so widespread, routine, and coordinated that profound reform of government is needed.

F. Empowering *We the People* to assert our status as masters of all public servants

14. You, your colleagues, and Dr. Cordero can form the group of people who instead of just swapping emails among themselves or merely whining about public wrongdoing, take action to make the public realize that in "government of, by, and for the people[172] according to the rule of law[ol:6]", *We the People* are the masters of all public officers, whom we hire to perform services that we need and fire when they fail to perform them: So they are our public servants. Asserting that tenet of democracy can give rise to a civic movement that forces reform of government to prevent, detect, and punish wrongdoing by public servants. The reform(158§6-7) must empower *We the People* to exercise our right to 'reverse surveil'(Lsch:2) all our public officers, use the enlightening information thus obtained to render their performance transparent, and hold them accountable and even liable for compensation to their victims(160§8): *the People*'s Sunrise movement(ol:29).

15. The goal of reform shows that the motive for doing your part in impeaching and removing the President and others is not unprincipled animosity toward a Democrat that leads to nothing but his uncritical replacement with an equally wrongdoing Republican. Rather, the driving force should be the permanent and significant promotion of the public interest by empowering *We the People* to be masters of their government. That is a lofty goal with practical benefits worth doing not just a part, but a whole lot for.

Dare trigger history!(jur:7§5)…and you may enter it.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris
Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org
2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

April 27, 2014

The investigation to impeach President Obama on legal grounds relating to his wrongdoing when nominating Then-Judge Sotomayor, suspected by *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico, of concealing assets, can lead to the more important investigation of the circumstances enabling such concealment and other forms of wrongdoing among the unaccountable federal judges, whose findings can be so outrageous as to cause *We the People* to emerge as a civic movement that takes advantage of the coming election campaigns to force politicians to officially investigate and substantially reform the Federal Judiciary and its relation to the other branches:

THE PEOPLE'S SUNRISE AS THE MASTERS OF ALL PUBLIC SERVANTS

A. The investigation to impeach President Obama as a strategic step toward exposing wrongdoing throughout the Federal Judiciary

1. The study of the Federal Judiciary, Exposing Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Riskless Wrongdoing: Pioneering the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting(jur:1), discusses inter alia how the impeachment of President Obama can be based on legal grounds(ol:70) rather than spring from personal or partisan antipathy. Nevertheless, the main point of the discussion and of the strategy proposed therein is not to impeach the President. Although his impeachment is legally viable, even without it he will be out of office by law in January 2017 anyway.

2. By contrast, federal judges are appointed for life. Whereas 2,131 were in office on September 30, 2011[13], in the 225 years since the creation of the Federal Judiciary in 1789, the number of them impeached and removed is 8![14] Such historic assurance of irremovability in practice has given them the sense that they are unaccountable and can act with impunity. It endows their wrongdoing(5§3) with risklessness, making it all the more attractive to engage in its individual form as well as in its more system corruptive and deleterious form: coordinated wrongdoing(133§4).

3. Nevertheless, federal judges are the most vulnerable public officers to *published* evidence that they may have violated their own injunction 'to avoid even the appearance of impropriety'[123a]. Indeed, it was through the revelations by Life magazine of the financial 'improprieties' of Supreme Court Justice Abe Fortas that he was forced first to withdraw his name for the chief justiceship, and then to resign on May 14, 1969(92§d). His conduct was not even a misdemeanor; in fact, it did not offend against any law whatsoever. It was simply conduct improper for a justice.

4. It follows that federal judges are all the more vulnerable to suspicion of their criminal conduct. Concealment of assets is a crime[ol:10]; it is committed to evade taxes and launder money of its unlawful origin(cf. 65§§1-3). It was the three top, 'liberal and Democrat-leaning' newspapers, i.e., *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico[107a], that suspected Then-Judge, Now-Justice Sotomayor, the first justiceship nominee of President Obama, of concealing assets.

5. The large and ever growing segment of the public that wants the President impeached can find legal grounds therefor through an investigation of his nomination of J. Sotomayor. The findings can so outrage(83§§2-3) the rest of the public as to win over more of its members to support his impeachment as well as a more promising investigation: the discussion's main and strategic point.

B. The President's personal interest in covering up J. Sotomayor's wrongdoing

6. The President learned from the FBI vetting report on Then-Judge Sotomayor, and by proceeding with due diligence would have learned[107c], that she was concealing assets. But he covered it up

and mendaciously vouched to the public for her honesty. He wanted to ingratiate himself with those petitioning that he nominate another woman and the first Latina to replace Retiring Justice Souter. In exchange, he expected them to support the passage by Congress of the Affordable Health Care bill, now the law popularly known as Obamacare. It was the centerpiece of his legislative agenda. Its enactment would establish his legacy in marked contrast to his predecessors, who for decades had failed in their attempts to set up a universal health insurance system. That was his personal motive for lying to the nation. It involved his condonation of J. Sotomayor's concealment of assets, but not only that. He also condoned and helped perpetuate the circumstances enabling such concealment by her and her peers[213b]: federal judges' pervasive secrecy, self-exemption from accountability, and motive, means, and opportunity to do wrong(21§§1-3).

C. Outrage exacerbated by the investigation of the Federal Judiciary-NSA story

7. Public outrage would be exacerbated if journalists revealed a quid pro quo between the Judiciary and an already suspect NSA. The latter has up to 100% of its secret requests for secret orders of surveillance approved by the judges of the secret Foreign Intelligence Surveillance court[ol:5fn7]. The President has acknowledged implicitly that NSA does anything that it can do technologically regardless of whether it should do it[152c>Ln:293]. The exacerbation would occur upon journalists:
    a. confirming the probable cause to believe(ol:19§D) that the Federal Judiciary abuses its own vast Information Technology resources(Lsch:11¶9.b.ii), particularly if it does it with the assistance of the NSA, to interfere with the communications –which is a crime(ol:20fn3)– of complainants about judges' wrongdoing and prevent them from exercising their First Amendment right 'to assemble to petition for redress of their grievances against them'; and
    b. revealing that NSA repays federal judges by abusing its IT resources, not 'in the interest of national security', but rather to abet the judges' base greed by transferring electronically between disclosed and secret accounts their assets to be concealed or laundered.

D. From investigating the President and J. Sotomayor's involvement in assets concealment to revealing the Judiciary's wrongdoing enabling circumstances

8. Prompted by the desire of many Republicans and a growing number of disappointed Democrats to impeach the President, media outlets and journalists can investigate his wrongdoing relating to J. Sotomayor's concealment of assets because of the legal grounds(ol:70) that it offers as foundation for his impeachment. Given the current national mood of distrust(ol:11) of the President and his administration, they can initially be guided by a query that proved in its application to the Watergate Scandal(4¶¶10-14) its capacity to scoop up the nation's attention and bring down its president. It can be rephrased here thus: What did the President(77§5), the DoJ-FBI, and the IRS know about Then-Judge Sotomayor's concealment of assets, and when(75§d) did they know it?
9. But their investigation will soon take a life of its own. While pursuing the legal implications of the lie to the public of a president intent on laying down the basis for his place in history, it will stumble upon a government that has turned its basis in the rule of law into a sinkhole due to its undermining crisscrossing currents of wrongdoing. The findings' own logic will inexorably cause the investigative query to mutate into a more fundamental one: What circumstances have enabled J. Sotomayor and her peers to engage in concealment of assets and other forms of wrongdoing? The stream of findings will keep exacerbating the public's outrage regardless of partisan affiliation and justifying the investigation going deeper as it makes a realization emerge ever more convincingly: Federal judges do wrong among themselves and with other insiders[169] of the legal system in such coordinated(88§a), routine, and extensive manner that wrongdoing

has become the Federal Judiciary's institutionalized modus operandi(49§4), while Congress and the Executive have become their accessories before(78§6) and after(90§§b-d) their wrongdoing?

E. The investigation can dominate politics, reshape government & earn rewards

10. As the investigation of the queries reveal the nature, extent, and gravity of the wrongdoing by the President, J. Sotomayor, the Judiciary, and NSA as well as the injury in fact(ol:72¶¶10-12) that they inflict on people, public outrage and demand for news thereon will keep growing. That will generate a market incentive for ever more media outlets and journalists to pursue the queries to offer such news while earning more advertising fees. Thus will develop the first ever, Watergate-like generalized media investigation of wrongdoing in the Judiciary and the rest of the government. An outraged public will demand successfully that politicians open official investigations and undertake substantive reform(158§§6-7) or pledge to do so. The creation of the 9/11 Commission(Lsch:12¶13b) is a precedent for this scenario; the season that the nation is entering makes it more likely: the 2½-year long mid-term, primary, and presidential election campaigns. During them, the public can withhold from unresponsive candidates donations, volunteered work, and word of mouth support, forcing them to either drop out of the race or face defeat at the polls.

11. Such a long investigation with the highest political stakes warrants any investment by media outlets and journalists. Its findings and the appearance of impropriety cast by justices and judges will heighten the clamor for the President's impeachment and can lead to the resignation of J. Sotomayor and peers of her. Likewise, they will shape the issues and can determine the outcome of the elections. A grateful public will bestow many material and moral rewards(ol:3§F) upon principled and ambitious media outlets and journalists. The perceptive ones among them will realize early on that pursuing the Obama-Sotomayor and the Federal Judiciary-NSA stories(ol:55, 66) offers a more enticing economic and professional potential than the President's impeachment.

12. From an outraged public a civic movement(164§9) can arise that compels a reallocation of political power, of which *We the People* are the only source. This can result in a new *We the People*–government paradigm: *The People* gain an assertive self-awareness as masters of 'government of, by, and for the people'[172], and the realization that it is they who hire all public officers as their public servants to render the masters needed services. As masters, they are entitled to practice 'reverse surveillance'(Lsch:2) on their servants to obtain the enlightening information required to make their performance transparent and all servants, including judicial ones, accountable and liable to compensate the victims of their wrongdoing(160§8). So is reallocated power exercised by THE PEOPLE'S SUNRISE civic movement(ol:29). This popular empowering can be fostered among *the People* of America by a multidisciplinary academic and business venture(119§1) and then by an institute(130§5). It can trend to the peoples abroad, as other developments here have done.

F. Request to inform, organize presentations & become Champions of *the People*

13. I would like to request that you, the Reader, reach out to your colleagues to inform them of the evidence supporting the investigation(ol:66) of the Obama-Sotomayor(65§§1-3) and Federal Judiciary-NSA(ol:19§D) stories; and of the proposal(ol:76) for you to organize presentations(ol:76) thereof by me to you, and at press conferences(97§1); media and public interest entities(86§4); political meetings(ol:58); and schools of law(Lsch:1), journalism (ol:54), business(104¶¶236-237), and IT(ol:60). You and your colleagues can thus set in motion a process that empowers *We the People*, who can recognize you all as Champions of *the People*'s Sunrise.

Dare trigger history!(jur:7§5)…and you may enter it.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris
Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org
2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

May 9, 2014

Mrs. Amy Riisna Thompson and Mensa Members
La Paz, Baja California Sur, CA
riisna@hotmail.com

Dear Mrs. Thompson and Mensa Members,

Thank you for your suggestion and the addresses that you so kindly provided.

1. My previous emails contain many blue text references to passages and foot- and endnotes –hereinafter notes– in my study, Exposing Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Riskless Wrongdoing: Pioneering the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting, and supporting articles found in the instant file, which is downloadable through the link at the footer.*

2. From what you wrote and from the absence of what you could reasonably have been expected to write had you downloaded that file, it can be concluded that you did not download it and, thus, did not check any of my references. As a result of your having failed to do your homework, you are not in a position to affirm, "I do not believe you have tried hard enough or often enough" 'to contact newspapers to ask that they print your letters' analyzing evidence of judges' unaccountability and wrongdoing. If you did download and review the study with even the minimal due diligence expected of a prudent person who is going to pass judgment on the matter at hand, then you would not have missed noticing the following quantitative and substantive features.

A. Quantitative features indicating the effort made to contact newspapers

3. It follows from the study title, its preface(Preface:i), and its introduction(jur:1§§1-7) that the purpose of the file and the articles is to discuss judges' wrongdoing(3§5) and the novel field of its reporting; not to submit an accounting of the newspapers to which I have sent letters for publication. Likewise, the notes only illustrate, non-exhaustively at that, what is stated in the main text.

1. The file's letters to newspapers and other parties

4. In its ol:# pages, that file contains more than 20 entities and more than 40 named individuals, almost all members of the media, to whom in the last nine months alone, I have addressed my offer to present, and my request that they investigate, the evidence. Note that the letter at ol:1 is precisely addressed to the Director of the International Consortium of Investigative Journalists.

5. Similarly, at jur:ii and Lsch:1, you will find the generic versions of the cover letters that I personalized with the name and address of the hundreds of politicians, journalists, and law school deans, professors, presidents of law school classes and associations, editors of law journals, etc., to whom I mailed and emailed them together with supporting materials in just the last two years. The subsequent jur:Roman # and Lsch:# pages consist of short articles –relative to the study– that address the concerns of specific types of addressees and propose concrete action(jur:xxxii).

2. Links to letters to newspapers and deductions about yet more letters

6. The over 1,000 individual notes contain links to samples of my letters to journalists, newspapers, members of Congress, public officers, candidates in elections, etc., to bring to their attention such evidence and request that they investigate it further(e.g. 71§§4-6). From the links that indicate a date and the corresponding text of those that do not, the time can be determined when I became aware of judges' wrongdoing and began to study official judicial publications[ii] and to expose it. From those links, one can reasonably deduct that since that time I may have written to similar types of addressees who nevertheless are not represented by any of the links.

B. Substantive features in the study indicating why neither newspapers nor other entities or people would expose judges' wrongdoing

1. The fear of retaliation by life-tenured federal judges

7. I provided reasons(81§1) for the reluctance of newspapers, politicians, and law professors even to criticize federal judges, of whom presidents too are afraid[7a]: Their life-tenured appointment and survival record show that they can retaliate individually and as a class for a long time against anyone who peeves them: In the 225 years since the creation of the Federal Judiciary in 1789, only 8 have been removed[14]. Insidious forms of judicial retaliation are discussed at Lsch:17§C.

8. Confronted with this reluctance, I resorted to strategic thinking(Lsch:14§§2-3; jur:xliv¶C; Lsch:20§1): What interest do journalists and media outlets –not only newspapers– have whose advancement could motivate them to risk judges' retaliation? For any professionally ambitious journalist and outlet that is aware of the key role that the media play in a democracy as watchdog on behalf of the people, that interest is, in addition to winning a Pulitzer Prize, to be this generation's Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein, the *Washington Post* Reporters who were instrumental in exposing the Watergate Scandal that caused the resignation of President Nixon in 1974 and the imprisonment of *all* his White House aides(4¶¶10-14). The interest now at stake is even more motivating: to bring down not only a sitting president, but also a sitting Supreme Court justice nominated by him(ol:55) and other justices(92§d) and judges after exposing their participation in, or condonation of, wrongdoing that is so routine, widespread, and coordinated(86§4) among themselves and with others[169] as to constitute their institutionalized modus operandi(49§4).

9. The journalists and media outlet that can set in motion the process leading to these top national officers' resignation or impeachment will have a secure place in history; be studied in all journalism schools; and have a real chance to write a bestseller and be played by list A actors in a blockbuster movie. Bernstein and Woodward's *All the President's Men*[3] is the precedent therefor.

2. Judges' interference with the communications of would-be exposers

10. I provided another explanation for the reluctance of the media and others to expose judges' wrongdoing: The Judiciary's(ol:19§D) and NSA's abuse of their Information Technology resources(Lsch:11¶9b.ii) to interfere with both the communications of complainants about such wrongdoing and their efforts to expose it. Probable cause to suspect such criminal[ol:10] interference is based on a statistical analysis of an even more astonishingly large number of people whom I contacted, but who contrary to reasonable expectation did not reply or whose reply did not reach me; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/WL/2two/RC-JA_17dec10.pdf >ws:46§V.

C. An appeal to Mensa members to use their intelligence to outsmart wrongdoing judges and become nationally recognized as Champions of Justice

1. Sizing up the author to build up confidence in him and his proposal

11. It is easier to run with one's assumptions than to do one's homework before venturing statements that cast doubt on what other people have said or done. But one is reasonably entitled to expect above average intelligent people to exhibit above average intellectual rigor in their assessment of any matter that they deal with; and to size up any person by extrapolating from the observed features of their conduct to non-observed ones likely to be part of the person's character.

12. For instance, from the very logically developed and carefully written study and articles in this file, one would reasonably be led to assume that the writer, that is I, was with a high degree of probability the kind of person to proceed systematically to contact the type of people in a position to further pursue or act on his evidence to attain his intended objective: to expose wrong-

doing judges by "pioneering the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting", as indicated in the subtitle of the study(Title page). The fact that the subtitle itself makes reference to reporting by the media would lead one to assume that the author, that is I, would identify media outlets and journalists and make a particular effort to contact them. This renders the contrary "belief" quite unfounded, the product of an ordinary preconception rather than above average reflection.

13. If you, the Reader, had to use this email to size up its writer, would you be inclined to deem him a reasonable person, with a sense of proportion, his focus on the facts, and competent to argue his case in a professional and respectful manner that rather than antagonize or alienate wins the reader's attention to the author's message? If so, you may feel confident in considering the following proposal grounded in common sense(ol:55), but rising up to a high-minded concept.

2. An intellectually challenging but well-thought out proposal, inspiring as work for the common good, yet self-beneficial: for *We the People*

14. I have invested effort and time in writing this rebuttal, taken an objective approach, and used a sober tone because, far from seeking to indict anybody, I want to convince you and all the Mensa members: If in spite of my enormous effort to expose the riskless and coordinated wrongdoing of federal judges, I have been unable to find supporters among the very large number of media outlets and journalists, and other people that I have contacted, it is because the stakes in exposing life-tenured judges with power over people's rights, property, liberty, and even lives are decidedly high(2§2). It is risky. That is honest disclosure. It is not for the average person, as shown by the facts. It requires the best and the brightest with professional skills(128§4)…and courage too.

15. By this measure of practical and emotional difficulty, you all can measure the merit that will be recognized to, and the rewards(ol:3§F) that will be bestowed upon, those who through their strategic thinking(ol:8§E, 52§C) and superior skills and strength of character succeed in this endeavor: To be those who refused to be abused and to let millions[4,5] of fellow citizens to be abused by Judges Above the Law; and in that vein, implemented a realistic plan of action(ol:66) intended to benefit all and aimed to end the abuse by establishing the tenet underlying 'government of, by, and for the people'[172], i.e., *We the People* are the masters of government and to perform needed services hire all public officers as *Our* public servants, including judicial ones, and are thus entitled to practice 'reverse surveillance'(Lsch:2) on them to obtain the necessary enlightening information about their performance to ensure its transparency(Lsch:10¶6) so that *We* can hold them accountable and liable to compensate the victims of their 'malperformance' and wrongdoing(160§8). A new *People*-government paradigm can emerge: *the People*'s Sunrise(ol:29).

16. The plan of action calls for you and I to hold presentations(ol:73) at schools of law(Lsch:1), journalism(ol:54), business(104¶¶236-237), and Information Technology(ol:60) because of the yet uncompromised idealism of young adults(129§b); public interest organizations(86§4); political meetings(ol:58); and private meetings with journalists(97§1) or press conferences, of both the evidence of judges' wrongdoing(21§A) and two unique national stories(ol:55). The public outrage provoked by the presentations will generate demand for news on the wrongdoing enabling circumstances(jur:xxix), creating the market incentive for ever more journalists and media outlets to join the investigation in order to offer such news. Thanks to our contacts and business acumen, we can foster this process through a multidisciplinary academic and business venture(119§1).

17. You can be self-satisfied with being a Mensa member together with other '6 million people who are or qualify to be such', or you can feel confident that you are one of a handful of people uniquely qualified by skills and character to achieve this mission for the common good and be recognized by *We the People* as a Champion of Justice. So I look forward to hearing from you.

Dare trigger history!(jur:7§5)…and you may enter it. Sincerely, s/Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris
Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org
2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

August 1, 2014

BLACK ROBED PREDATORS

A Proposal for a documentary on two unique cases of wrongdoing at the top of government that expose how federal judges have become unaccountable in connivance with the other two branches and consequently, engage risklessly in coordinated wrongdoing by disregarding their duty, due process, and the rule of law to prey on *We the People*'s rights, property, and liberty

1. Federal judges' wrongdoing has been shown through the analysis of official statistics, reports, and statements[ii] in the study of the Federal Judiciary –whose procedural and evidentiary rules are followed by its state counterparts, for which it is the model–: Exposing Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Riskless Wrongdoing: Pioneering the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting(jur:1) It highlighted their means, motive, and opportunity(21§§1-3) for wrongdoing.

2. This article proposes its presentation in a documentary. It will emphasize its most outrageous and corruptive enabling circumstance: coordination(88§§a-c) among judges and between them and other insiders of the legal and bankruptcy systems[169], politicians(77§§5-6), and government entities(ol:19§D). It will show that wrongdoing(133§4) is not the deviant conduct of individual rogue judges, but rather collective conduct that is coordinated to ensure that doing wrong is safer, easier, and more beneficial. That encourages further wrongdoing. So does a judge who keeps quiet about his peer's wrongdoing, becoming an accessory after the fact concerning it and before the fact concerning all future wrongdoing encouraged by the expectation of his silence. Such implicit coordination corrupts the judge and his peers, putting them 'in the same boat' of mutually dependent survival due to complicity. Coordination has allowed judges to develop the most harmful form of wrongdoing, i.e., schemes, such as a bankruptcy fraud scheme(66§§2-3), a concealment of assets scheme[107ac, 213], and a docket clearing scheme(43§1). Coordination has made wrongdoing so widespread and routine that it is the Federal Judiciary's institutionalized modus operandi(ol:190).

A. The documentary' financial viability: its market is huge

3. Every year 50 million new cases are filed in the state and federal courts[4,5]. To them must be added scores of millions of pending cases. Given that every case involves at least two opposing parties, at least 100 million persons and entities go and are brought to court annually. In fact, many more do so because a party can be composed of more than one person or entity; it can even be composed of a class of hundreds of thousands of persons similarly situated. To the parties must be added all those persons and entities who are more or less directly affected by their litigation. These include friends, relatives, employees, buyers, suppliers, investors, creditors, debtors, shareholders, landlords, tenants, even the store on the corner, who may see its business diminished because a party and others affected by it can no longer afford to patronize its store, etc.

B. Two unique national stories to expose judges' coordinated wrongdoing and provoke action-stirring outrage in the public during the long electoral season

4. All those persons and entities actually form the national public. The documentary can make that public aware of how it is affected by judges who abuse their power to make self-beneficial decisions that with disregard for due process of law dispose of litigants' and non-litigants' rights, property, liberty, and lives. Thus, it can provoke in the public action-stirring outrage(83§§2-3). That is what two unique national stories(ol:55) can provoke. They can also expose top Democrat and Republican politicians[17a](jur:22¶31) who in their own interest and to the people's detriment have allowed judges' wrongdoing(5§3) to fester. These are the President Obama-Justice Sotomayor story –she was his first nominee to the Supreme Court– and the Federal Judiciary-NSA story.

5. A realistic plan of investigation(ol:66) based on numerous leads and reliable evidence([107a-c]; jur:65§B) is available to pursue these stories through a *Follow the money!* investigation(ol:1) and a *Follow it wirelessly!* investigation(ol:19§D), respectively. Such focused objective and advanced starting station facilitate the documentary's production and reduce its cost and production lag.

C. A documentary that provides the dominant issue of the electoral season

6. The documentary can be produced in time to impact, and even provide the dominant issue of, the electoral season comprising the mid-term, primary, and 2016 presidential election campaigns. It can do so to a greater extent than Michael Moore's *Fahrenheit 9/11*, which earned over $200 million.

1. A documentary with apolitical, general public appeal

7. A documentary on judges' wrongdoing will appeal to the national public regardless of any political affiliation or lack thereof, and independently of any or no intention to vote in any election.

2. Insatiable public demand for information about judges' wrongdoing

8. Rather than exhaust its subject, the documentary will open the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting. It will cause the public to demand to be informed about:

   a. judges' motive, means, and opportunity to do wrong(21§§1-3);

   b. explicit and implicit coordinated wrongdoing among judges and with others(88§§a-c); and

   c. the extent, nature, and gravity of judges' past and ongoing unaccountability and wrongdoing, e.g., "demeanor, abuse of power, bias, conflict of interest, bribery, incompetence"(10,11).

3. Meeting a low standard can cause high-level resignations & impeachments

9. To be effective, the documentary only has to show that judges have violated the injunction in their own Code of Conduct "to avoid even the appearance of impropriety"[123a]. Their "appearance" of lack of respect for legal and ethical provisions in their own conduct will detract from the required trust in their having respected them enough to apply them fairly and impartially to other people's conduct. This is reasonable and precedented: Supreme Court Justice Abe Fortas was forced to resign in 1969 after *Life* magazine made his hold on office untenable by showing that he had engaged in financial improprieties, though they did not even amount to misdemeanors(92§d). Thus, the documentary can cause a flood of motions to vacate judgments and hold new trials of cases argued to, or tried before, judges who appear to have committed improprieties. This flood and the chaos into which it will throw the Federal Judiciary –eventually having the same effect on the state judiciaries– will work as free advertisement for the documentary.

4. Launch a Watergate-like generalized media investigation of judges

10. The above developments will prompt ever more journalists and media outlets to jump on the investigative bandwagon of judges' wrongdoing in coordination with other parties, lest their audience go elsewhere to satisfy their demand for news thereon. Thereby the documentary will launch the first-ever, Watergate-like(4¶¶10-14) generalized media investigation of the Federal Judiciary. Such ever-expanding investigation will provide a constant reminder of the documentary as its starting point and continuing point of reference. The journalists' investigation can be guided by a query that already(id.) proved to be devastating and that can be adapted thus:

> What did the President(77§5) know about both the concealment of assets of J Sotomayor(65§§1-3) –suspected by *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico[107a,c]– and the abuse by the Federal Judiciary and NSA of their computer network and expertise(Lsch:11¶9b.ii) to transfer money between disclosed[107d] and secret(ol:1) financial accounts and interfere with the communications of complainants against them; and when did he know it?

11. The investigation guided by this query can generate distrust of top public officers and make improprieties –even criminal conduct[ol:7, 10]– appear that lead to their resignation or impeachment.

5. Public demand for official investigations by the authorities

12. The intensifying outrage will stir up the public to demand official investigations by Congress, DoJ-FBI, and an independent prosecutor. Their more intrusive powers to issue subpoena, search & seizure and contempt orders, indictments, to interrogate, place under oath, plea bargain, hold public hearings, etc., will allow them to make findings that will further outrage the public.

6. From an outraged public that demands reform to a civic movement

13. The stream of outrageous findings during the electoral season will stir up the public to demand that both incumbents commence and candidates pledge to undertake fundamental judicial reform(158§§6-7). This can turn judges' wrongdoing into an issue that shapes or even dominates the campaigns because it concerns the practical meaning and safeguard of a tenet of our republic:

14. *We the People*, the only source of political power in 'government of, by, and for the people'[172], are the masters who have hired public officers as servants, including judicial servants, to perform services in *the People*'s behalf. *We* are entitled to subject them to 'reverse surveillance'(ol:29) to obtain the information needed to dispel the secrecy(27§e) of their performance in order to hold them accountable and liable to the victims of their wrongdoing(160§8). A documentary intent on causing *the People* to assert in practice this tenet can prompt the emergence of a civic movement(164§9) that demands a new *We the People*-government paradigm: *the People*'s Sunrise. By empowering *the People* to reestablish themselves as the masters of government, the documentary will be endowed with unequaled moral force and inspire a sense of mission: To implement the principle that 'in government, not of men, but by the rule of law'[ol:6], Nobody is Above the Law, and ensure that judges and politicians are committed to delivering Equal Justice Under Law.

D. An outraged public can force politicians to amend the Constitution

15. The documentary can show how the three branches of government have connived to participate in, or tolerate, judges' trampling underfoot the rule of law to squeeze out for expediency and their benefit the strictures of due process and dish out its residue: the lees of justice. Nothing can outrage the national public as a showing thereof. No force can more strongly push for a constitutional convention than an outraged public supporting the 34 states that have called for it[270>Ln:309]. The public has the power to punish politicians insensitive to its mood and demands by withholding from them donations, volunteered work, and word of mouth support, and by issuing warnings of defeat when surveyed. The precedent for such popular conduct is the Tea Party, a civic movement that forces politicians to support it or risk having their careers terminated. Hence, provokeing such outrage can bring about the convention. But before it is called, there must be exposed how unaccountable judges risklessly prey on *We the People* so that the latter can determine the needed amendments(Lsch:10¶6). A widely distributed documentary can most effectively help a people do so who are wont to be informed through movies, TV, and computer communications.

E. Joining forces to produce the documentary and become Champions of Justice

16. Thus, I encourage you, the Reader, and all other advocates of honest judiciaries to join forces to produce this documentary. By exposing judges' wrongdoing in connivance with politicians, it can play a key role in the coming elections, lead to a new *We the People*-government relations(ol:29), and earn us many material and moral rewards(ol:3§F), such as becoming recognized by a grateful *People* as their Champions of Justice. So you may share and post this article widely as I look forward to hearing from you.

Dare trigger history!(jur:7§5)…and you may enter it.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England **Judicial Discipline Reform** **2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506**
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School **tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq**
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org **Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net**

May 27, 2014

Reporter Glenn Greenwald and
The Guardian
Kings Place, 90 York Way
London N1 9GU, U.K.

Dear Mr. Greenwald and Guardian Officers,

In the context of your publication of a list of NSA victims, I would like to propose the joint publication of all available evidence and further investigation of two unique, national stories that can enhance the practical value of your list to all actual and potential victims by shedding light on how NSA engages in systematic abuse of power, although it is subject to federal judges' oversight and is answerable to the President, whom it briefs every morning. Their pursuit can provide the public with information on the circumstances enabling such abuse by NSA and top officers that it can use "to petition the Government for a redress of grievances"(jur:112¶249).

A. The two unique, national stories can be stated as investigative queries:

The Obama-Sotomayor story and the *Follow the money!* investigation

What did the President(77§5), his top congressional supporters(78§6), and justices and judges [196] know[23b] about his first Supreme Court nominee, Then-Judge, Now-Justice Sotomayor's concealment of assets –suspected by *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico[107a]– and consequent tax evasion and money laundering[ol:5fn10]; and when(75§d) did they know it? (For an estimate of her concealed assets, see[107c]; for a source of assets to conceal(65§§1-3).)

The Federal Judiciary-NSA story and the *Follow it wirelessly!* investigation

To what extent do federal judges abuse their vast computer network and expertise –which handle hundreds of millions of case files(Lsch:11¶9b.ii)– either alone or with the quid pro quo assistance of the NSA –whose secret requests for secret surveillance orders are rubberstamped[ol:5fn7] by the federal judges of the secret court established under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA)– to conceal assets –a crime[ol:5fn10] under U.S. law, unlike surveillance– by electronically transferring them between declared and hidden financial accounts(ol:1), and to protect wrongdoing judges by interfering with the communications –also a crime(ol:20¶¶11-12)– of those complaining against them(ol:19§D)?

There are numerous leads and a concrete plan of investigation(ol:66). I discovered many through research[ii] or prosecution of cases from federal bankruptcy, district, and circuit courts (jur:xxxv) to the Supreme Court[109b; 114c]. They point to a bankruptcy fraud scheme(66§§2-3), a concealment of assets scheme[107a-c, 213], and a docket clearing scheme(43§1) run by unaccountable (21§§1-3) judges, including J. Sotomayor(65§1). By its nature(133§4), judicial wrongdoing leads to scheming. You and The Guardian are well qualified to initiate the investigation of those stories:

1. You and The Guardian enjoy international credibility for having broken the Snowden story and revealed courageous independence and commitment to the journalists' mission to be the people's watchdog against the government's abuse of power.

2. You are based abroad and consequently, are not exposed to the same retaliation by federal judges as are your American counterparts. Thus, you can be the journalist that breaks the story, sparks an outraged public's demand for more news, and prompts ever more journalists to join the investigative bandwagon until there sets in the first-ever, Watergate-like(jur:4¶¶10-14) generalized media investigation of both wrongdoing(5§3) in the Federal Judiciary and, more important from the standpoint of causality and reform, the circumstances enabling it. After all, not even federal judges can take on all journalists and media outlets simultaneously, lest they incriminate themselves for abusing their power to intimidate and silence their exposers.

3. You wrote "With Liberty and Justice For Some: How the Law Is Used to Destroy Equality and Protect the Powerful". There you criticized judges. However, they and those conniving with them can defend their wrongful decisions under the pretense of judicial discretion. Even the public can find whether a judge's decision is right or wrong to be a matter of opinion. By contrast, the two stories give the opportunity to begin the exposure of a kind of judges' conduct that everybody will find indefensible: financial wrongdoing in crass self-interest, e.g., concealment of assets, committed through such close coordination(88§§a-c) among judges and so routinely and extensively as to form part of their and their Judiciary's institutionalized modus operandi (49§4). Such wrongdoing cannot be extenuated by invoking 'the national security interest'.

Exposing judges' financial wrongdoing is particularly realistic if you collaborate with the International Consortium of Investigative Journalists to benefit from their especial *Follow the money!* expertise(ol:1). You need not find their concealed assets; only show that they violated the injunction "to avoid even the appearance of impropriety"[123a]. That can lead to their resignation or impeachment. The precedent for this is Justice Abe Fortas, who was forced to resign on May 14, 1969, after *Life* magazine made his hold on office untenable by showing that he had engaged in financial improprieties, though the latter did not even amount to misdemeanors(92§d).

A public outraged at judges' wrongdoing can demand a historic reform(158§§6-8) of the Judiciary based on transparency, accountability, discipline, and liability to compensate the victims(Lsch:10¶6; ol:65§D). Such reform can place the Judiciary in its proper role of administering Equal Justice Under Law *for All*, thus terminating Judges Above the Law. The reform can assert a tenet of our republic: *We the People* are the masters of 'government of, by, and for the people' [172]; public officers, including judicial ones, are our servants. *We* are the ones entitled to practice 'reverse surveillance'(ol:29) on them to obtain the enlightening information necessary to hold them accountable. A new *We the People*-government paradigm can emerge. It can spread from the federal to the state judiciaries to the rest of government and even abroad driven by the civic movement of *the People*'s Sunrise. This too has a precedent: the Tea Party's sway over politicians.

B. An outrage, action-inducing documentary based on the two stories

To enhance to such degree the value of your list of NSA victims, I also propose to you and all advocates of honest judiciaries and accountable government that we join forces to produce a documentary(ol:85) on the circumstance enabling such victimization: judges' unaccountability and riskless wrongdoing in connivance with other top officers. The documentary can:

1. outrage thanks to its audio/visual component the national public as no list or article can, but rather as did its precedent: Michael Moore's *Fahrenheit 9/11*, which grossed over $200 million;
2. raise issues that dominate the mid-term, primary, and 2016 presidential election campaigns, and cause what its precedent did: the Watergate Scandal, which broke on June 17, 1972, forced President Nixon to resign on August 8, 1974, and sent to jail *all* its White House aides;
3. lead to *the People*'s Sunrise and their fundamental reform to government accountable, which has inspiring precedent in the New Deal, the Civil Rights Movement, and other historic "impossibles" that now form part of our reality(ol:8§E; Lsch:12¶13; jur:164§9); and
4. Pioneer[] the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting, to be fostered by a multidisciplinary academic and business venture(119§§1-4), which argues for strategic thinking(ol:52§C).

Therefore, I respectfully submit to you the proposal for the joint pursuit of the two unique, national stories and the production of the documentary; and look forward to hearing from you.

Dare trigger history!(jur:7§5)…and you may enter it. Sincerely, s/Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris
Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org
2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

June 10, 2014

Strategy to bring veterans issues to the attention of the national public and journalists, and for veterans to once more render service to the nation by contributing to the exposure of judges' unaccountability and consequent riskless wrongdoing, and to the building of public pressure for substantial judicial reform

A. Interest shared by veterans and other victims of judges' wrongdoing

1. Veterans are a large and respected national audience. They command the attention of the media. That attention has only been made keener by the VA Scandal. It has exposed how high VA officers as well as low VA employees put their interest in bonuses ahead of veterans' life and death health care needs.

2. Federal judges too engage in self-interested wrongdoing in pursuit of material([213], jur:27§2), professional([69], 56§§e-f), and social benefits(62§g; a&p:1¶2nd) at the expense of veterans and the rest of the people and their rights, property, liberty, and lives. The judges do so seduced by a breaker of moral and ethical restraints more effective than anything that VA staff have: risklessness. Whereas 2,131 federal judges were in office on September 30, 2011[13], in the 225 years since the creation of their Judiciary in 1789, the number of them impeached and removed is 8![14] Such historic record of irremovability in practice has assured them that they are not only life-tenured, but also in effect unaccountable. They form an unelected and undemocratic class with the privileged status that they have arrogated to themselves through self-exoneration(ol:92¶11a), -immunization(jur:24§§b-d), and abuse with impunity: Judges Above the Law.

3. What would VA staff not do if they too were life-tenured, irremovable, and unaccountable? Federal judges do anything(5§3), for everything is riskless for them. Thus, veterans share an interest with all victims of wrongdoing judges and advocates of honest judiciaries: to expose them and their judiciary and bring about substantial, historic judicial reform(jur:xlv§G).

B. Proposal: Veterans hold media-covered presentation of judges' wrongdoing

4. The proposal is for you to lobby veterans and their associations to use the heightened media attention on their abuse by VA to hold meetings to which they attract the media and where I make presentations of both the available evidence of judges' wrongdoing(21§§A-B) and the media's interest(jur:xliv§§B,E,F) in exposing it to the national public through the dissemination of that evidence and the cost-effective investigation of two unique, national cases(infra). Such evidence and investigation findings can so outrage(83§§2-3) the public as to stir it up to force politicians to investigate it and undertake judicial reform that includes holding judges accountable, disciplinable, and even liable to compensate the victims of their wrongdoing(158§§6-8). The precedent for expecting even only part of the public to force politicians to do so is the Tea Party and its capacity to cause them to support its agenda under pain of being voted out of, or not into, office.

C. The indispensable role of the media in exposing judges' wrongdoing

5. Without the information-disseminating and investigative contribution of the media, it is not possible so to outrage the public at judges' wrongdoing that it compels judicial reform. Without the media, even cases of outrageous abuse remain unknown or are added as personal anecdotes to the 1.3 million[33] new bankruptcy(28§a) cases filed every year or the rest of the 50 million[4,5] cases filed annually in the federal and state courts and all the scores of millions of pending cases.

6. The exposure of wrongdoing judges cannot be accomplished by complaining against them before other judges. Judges judging judges has proved(24§§b-c) a failed mechanism to ensure the integrity of judges and their judiciaries. The black robe that cloaks their wrongdoing is stronger than the police's blue wall of silence: Judges have the power to take dispositive action, not just shut their mouth. They dismiss complaints against their peers or exonerate them of all charges(id.).

D. Strategy: have media members realize their interests by exposing judges

7. The strategy underlying this proposal is based on strategic thinking(Lsch:14§§2-3, ol:52§C; jur:xliv¶C) and dynamic analysis of harmonious and conflicting interests(ol:8§E, dcc:8¶11).

8. The media comprise hundreds of thousands of people and thousands of entities of different kinds and at different stages of business development. Not all of them can possibly have the same interests: *The New York Times* does not have the same economic interests and does not apply the same strategy to pursue them as the local *Daily Cry* of Granny City, because the former runs a $2 billion global business and the latter must ask for donations. The publisher and editor-in-chief of a financially struggling traditional newspaper do not have the same professional interests as the journalism student or the rooky that just landed his or her first job at a digital era newssite, because their careers and their media outlets are at completely different stages of professional and industry development. The host of the 2:00 p.m. radio talkshow does not reach the same audience as the TV network anchor of the 6:30 p.m. newscast so they do not have the same interests: one gets calls from housewives and the other gets to the White House to interview the president. To those journalists and media outlets the investigation of wrongdoing judges means something different. The spectrum of meaning goes from professional suicide to last-chance-business-saving scoop.(jur:xlvi§§H-I: likely profile of the journalist who starts the investigation of judges)

9. Those who say that the media, all of them, are in the pocket of X and cover up Y betray their prejudices, their deficient capacity for analysis of even a simple set of facts in plain sight, and their ignorance of a bell-shaped curve distribution of statistical values(ol:19fn2 >ws:59¶124).

10. Instead, one must proceed in a discriminating way to identify those media members whose interests are in harmony or in conflict with exposing judges' wrongdoing. To persuade the largest number of them to undertake such exposure, one must strategize by performing a cost-benefit analysis from each member's point of view: The first step is to find out or reasonably speculate on the member's personal, professional, economic, and reputational cost of the investigation that it is interested in avoiding or reducing; and the material and moral benefit(ol:3§F) that it can gain from breaking the story, making a scoop, or setting in motion a media investigative bandwagon. The second step is to use the resulting information or speculation to present media members, in general(jur:xxxii), or each one dealt with, in particular(ol:21,37), with a plan or recommendation that makes the benefit outweigh the cost and causes them to start or join the investigation.

E. Coordinated wrongdoing judges, enabling circumstances, and schemes

11. Only one or two cases should be chosen to expose wrongdoing in the Federal Judiciary so that a sharply focused, cost-effective, Watergate-like(jur:4¶¶10-14) generalized media investigation can develop. The wrongdoing that those cases present must be obvious but simultaneously complex enough not to have been committed by individual rogue judges. Rather, it was wrongdoing (133§§4) coordinated(88§§a-c) among the judges. The key factor that will naturally take the media from the investigation of the chosen cases to that of the judges as a class and of their judiciary is the enabling circumstances of coordinated wrongdoing: What was necessary to be in place and working for the judges to have engaged in the coordinated wrongdoing in question?

12. The enabling circumstances of wrongdoing may have developed into schemes, that is, systems of interpersonal relations and procedures that function organically and are coordinated and run by judges to commit the wrongdoing in a more secure, effective, and beneficial manner. Schemes are the most harmful form of coordinated wrongdoing because they represent wrongdoing that has been institutionalized as the judges' and their Judiciary's modus operandi. Some of them are:

    a. the judicial wrongdoing complaint dismissal scheme that dismisses 99.82% of complaints against federal judges and denies up to 100% of motions to review such dismissals(24§b);

    b. the docket clearing scheme(43§1) that disposes of 75% of appeals to the federal circuit courts with summary orders bearing only one operative word, most frequently 'affirmed', since a denial would defeat the workload-dumping objective by requiring the reversible error to be explained so that it is not committed again by the lower court on remand; the scheme expediently disposes of up to an additional 16% of appeals with reasoning so "perfunctory"[68] that the judges themselves mark the decisions "not for publication" and "not precedential"; all of which allows the arbitrary, biased, ad hoc exercise of raw judicial power[69];

    c. the en banc motions denial scheme that protects judges' wrong and wrongful decisions from review by all the judges of the court(45§2), whereby ever graver wrongdoing is encouraged by an explicit or implicit 'live and let live' agreement that it will be covered up and riskless;

    d. the financial disclosure reports scheme(104¶¶236,237), which allows judges to make a mockery of the Ethics in Government Act[107d] by filing with other judges annual reports on their financial affairs that are meaningless, implausible, and pro forma[213], thus enabling their concealment of assets[107a] to evade taxes and launder money of its illegal origin[107c]; and

    e. the bankruptcy fraud scheme(66§§2-3), the most elaborate and profitable scheme since it is the main source of assets(27§2) to conceal and involves non-members of the judiciary[169].

13. Would you trust judges who showed such dishonesty and contempt for the law and due process by participating in those schemes or covering them up with their complicit silence(Lsch:16§1) not to disregard your rights or take advantage of you when deciding a case affecting you as a party or as a member of 'the land within the judges' jurisdiction'?; after all, their wrongdoing is riskless.

F. Media to search only two unique, national cases that lead to coordination

14. The cases chosen to expose judges' wrongdoing will spare the media having to search thousands of cases to ascertain that the wrongdoing must have been enabled by judges acting in coordination rather than committed by individual rogue ones. The media will only have to show that they violated the injunction "to avoid even the appearance of impropriety"[123a]. There is a precedent for the consequences of appearing improper: Supreme Court Justice Abe Fortas was forced to resign on May 14, 1969, after *Life* magazine made his hold on office untenable by showing that he had engaged in financial improprieties, though the latter did not even amount to misdemeanors (92§d). The outrage(83§§2-3) of the national public at the appearance of federal judges' engaging in wrongdoing, let alone coordinated wrongdoing, can suffice to cause resignations and impeachments. The more of them, the stronger the public demand for judicial reform(158§§6-8).

15. The two cases(ol:55) chosen are obviously unique and have national appeal. Their underlying queries can entice journalists into investigating them and affirmative replies to them can outrage the national public already exasperated by the VA and other scandals(ol:11):

    The Obama-Sotomayor story and the *Follow the money!* investigation

    What did the President(77§5), his top congressional supporters(78§6), and justices and

judges[196] know[23b] about his first Supreme Court nominee, Then-Judge, Now-Justice Sotomayor's concealment of assets –suspected by *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico[107a]– and consequent tax evasion and money laundering[ol:5fn10]; and when(75§d) did they know it? (Whether his lie in vouching for her honesty in his interest of passing Obamacare warrants his removal, see ol:63, 70; for an estimate of her concealed assets[107c].)

This story can be pursued through the *Follow the money!* investigation(ol:194§E; jur:102§a), which includes a call on the President to release unredacted all FBI vetting reports on J. Sotomayor and on her to request that she ask him to release them. That can set a precedent for the vetting of all judges and other candidates for public office.

The Federal Judiciary-NSA story and the *Follow it wirelessly!* investigation

To what extent do federal judges abuse their vast computer network and expertise –which handle hundreds of millions of case files(Lsch:11¶9b.ii)– either alone or with the quid pro quo assistance of the NSA –whose secret requests for secret surveillance orders are rubber-stamped[ol:5fn7] by the federal judges of the secret court established under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA)– to conceal assets –a crime[ol:5fn10], unlike surveillance– by electronically transferring them between declared and hidden financial accounts(ol:1), and to protect wrongdoing judges by interfering with the communications –also a crime(ol:20¶¶11-12)– of those complaining against them(ol:19§D)?

This story can be pursued through the *Follow it wirelessly!* investigation(jur:105§b; ol:2, 69§C).

16. These cases narrow the focus of the media investigation to the judges themselves. The considerable amount of research already conducted and findings made(21§§A-B), and their connection with current scandals, which facilitate further investigation of the circumstances enabling such wrongdoing, will make for a cost-effective investigation. They will lead to the exposure of the schemes of judges' coordinated wrongdoing. Are you interested in finding out how Supreme Court justices engaged in wrongdoing as lower court judges and must continue to engage in it and allow their peers to do wrong so as not to incriminate themselves or them, and how they interfere with your communications with would-be exposers of them or would you rather learn about the case of judicial wrongdoing affecting another veteran in a lower court?

G. Proposal for you to cause veterans to hold judicial wrongdoing presentations

17. If any audience has a right to demand that ours be a 'government of, by, and for the people[172] according to the rule of their laws'[ol:5fn6], it is veterans, who fought for it. But a class of wrongdoing judges have turned it into their government, where they disregard the laws and rule by fiat, so that the people are at their mercy. Veterans have the opportunity to defend once more *We the People* and our republican form of government from the enemy within: Judges Above the Law.

18. Hence, I would like to propose that you reach out to veterans to explain why it is in their interest to hold meetings well advertised to the media where I can make presentations of the evidence of judges' wrongdoing(21§§1-3) and of the two unique national cases(ol:55). Such presentations can make the media realize that it is in their interest to publish the evidence and further(ol:66) investigate those cases. By persuading ever more veteran and non-veteran entities, such as schools of journalism(ol:54; Lsch:23), law(Lsch:1,21), business(104¶¶236-237), and Information Technology(ol:42,60); public interest(86§4) and political(ol:51) organizations; and media outlets(ol:88), to stage those presentations and contribute to producing the proposed documentary(ol:85) on judges' wrongdoing and the two cases, you can become the Builders of a Coalition for Justice (ol:73) that brings about a new *We the People*-government relation: *the People*'s Sunrise(ol:29).

19. I encourage veterans and their supporters to contact me and share this article as widely as possible.

Dare trigger history!(jur:7§5)…and you may enter it.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris
Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org
2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

June 16, 2014

Novel Strategy for Veterans to Deal With Their Problems and Those of the Nation Not By Suing In Court, Which Has Proved An Ineffective Approach, But Rather By Exposing The Wrongdoing Coordinated Among The Branches of Government to Cause An Outraged Public To Force Politicians, Especially Sensitive to Public Mood and Demands During Election Campaigns, to Investigate Wrongdoing and Reform Government, and In The Process Gives Rise to a Civic Movement That Calls For A New *We the People*-government relation: *the People*'s Sunrise

In the previous article(ol:90), there was highlighted the role of the media and journalists in bringing to national attention veterans issues as well as those of the rest of the national public. This article proposes a strategy for dealing with those issues.

A. Veterans' efforts to solve their problems up to now

1. Veterans have issues particular to them and, like any other audience, are entitled to pursue their solution. However, veterans may be one of the very few audiences capable of putting the interest of our country ahead of their own; they showed that capacity when they risked limb and life for us and our national values.
2. Trying to solve veterans issues the same way as you and many veterans have done for decades unsuccessfully is not a strategy. It is pursuing a course of action out of habit. It warrants the application of Einstein's aphorism: "Doing the same thing while expecting a different result is the hallmark of irrationality".
3. This is so because such conduct betrays ignorance of the fundamental law of our physical and human worlds: cause and effect.
4. Up to now, you have been trying to solve veterans issues by going to court to assert you rights. By your own account, that has not been successful.
5. The courts are the turf of judges, where they control the system, the process, and the outcome since they make the rules as they go without for the law and in reliance on their unaccountability. They protect each other and the politicians who recommended, endorsed, nominated, confirmed, appointed, supported and donated to their electoral campaigns, and who must do so again for a judge to be elevated to a higher court and be insulated from investigation and incrimination.
6. Hence, judges have a vested interest in protecting, rather than exposing, wrongdoing politicians. The latter are the very ones who have the duty and the power to solve veterans' problems, but have failed to do so.
7. This analysis is in line with what Former House Speaker Nancy Pelosi said, "Washington is dominated by the culture of corruption"[16a]. She promised to "drain the swamp of corruption in Washington", id. She failed miserably in doing so. Democratic and Republican officers keep their corruption festering in that swamp.
8. The VA scandal shows that veterans' lawsuits did not instill in VA staff and the politicians who appointed and oversee them respect for even veterans' life and death health care needs.
9. Under those circumstances, why would veterans want to pay attention to a proposal only if it consists in joining a course of action that has been tried for decades and found ineffective?

B. A novel strategy: 'enlisting' national outrage at coordinated wrongdoing among the branches to cause reform beneficial to veterans and the public

10. It is because I bring to you and veterans fresh ideas that reveal the causes of your failed habits and appeal to your strategic thinking(Lsch:14§§2-3, jur:xliv¶C, Lsch:20§1, ol:8§E, ol:52§C) that you should want to read it carefully, analyze it critically, and share them with your fellow veterans.

1. Two unique, national cases that can outrage the national public

11. My strategy is to expose how top officers in the three branches of government are taking care of their individual and class interests at the expense of the public interest, including veterans' interests. That exposure can be achieved through two unique, national cases(ol:55).

> **The President Obama-Justice Sotomayor case** involves the President in allowing his first Supreme Court nominee to continue concealing assets, which *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico[107a,c] suspected her of doing, to evade taxes and launder money, because he wanted to ingratiate himself with those petitioning that he nominate another woman and the first Hispanic to replace Retiring Justice Souter and from whom he expected in exchange support for the passage of the Obamacare bill in Congress. This case can be pursued through the proposed *Follow the money!* investigation(ol:66).

> **The Federal Judiciary-NSA case** aims to establish any assistance that NSA may have given federal judges by committing the crimes of electronically transferring money between declared and hidden financial accounts(ol:5fn10) and in interfering with the communications(ol:5afn13) of would-be exposers of judges' wrongdoing in exchange for judges' rubberstamping up to 100%(ol:5fn7) of NSA's secret requests for secret surveillance orders and condoning the bulk collection of digital information on scores of millions of Americans. This case can be pursued through the proposed *Follow it wirelessly!* investigation(ol:66).

2. Power of outraged national public and advocates of honest judiciaries

12. Given the current scandals and profound distrust of government, the publication of the available evidence(jur:65§B) of top officers' wrongdoing and the investigation findings can exacerbate public outrage to the point of causing the national public to demand a fundamental reform of government. The public has the power to do so through its withholding or contribution of its donations, volunteered work, word of mouth support, and votes during the long mid-term, primaries, and 2016 presidential electoral season.

13. Proof of the public's power to make effective demands on politicians is this week's defeat of House Republican Majority Leader Eric Cantor by a newcomer, Dave Brat, in the mid-term primary in Virginia and the shocking message that it has sent to politicians in either party: *You had better listen to what we want and do not want or we will vote you out of, or not into, office!*

14. That is the kind of power that advocates of honest judiciaries can realistically develop to make effective their demands. Veterans cannot do that alone. They can only do that if they join forces with those advocates, whose pool is enormous and nationwide: Every year 50 million[4,5] new cases are filed in the federal and state courts involving 50 million plaintiffs and 50 million defendants, or well over 100 million persons and entities since each party can be composed of many more than one, plus all the tens of millions of pending cases, and all the scores of millions

of affected relatives, employees, suppliers, stockholders, veterans, etc. Let them know that politicians, to avoid judges' retaliation[17a](Lsch:17§C) for investigating their wrongdoing, have allowed judges to become unaccountable and free to trample with impunity people's rights underfoot to shatter the strictures of due process of law in search for expediency and their own benefit and dish out to the people the residue of their threshing: the chaff of justice!

C. Veterans' role in inducing journalists to investigate the two cases

15. Therefore, I respectfully encourage you and your fellow veterans, not to conduct yourselves as victims and instead put on the hat of soldiers that allows you to think strategically. You can approach fellow veterans to persuade them to take advantage of the attention focused on them due to the VA scandal to hold meetings at which I offer to present to journalists the evidence of the President Obama-Justice Sotomayor and Federal Judiciary-NSA cases.

16. Journalists will be asked to undertake the *Follow the money!* and *Follow it wirelessly!* investigations in the interest of the national public as well as in their own interest. Indeed, they can bring about resignations(jur:92§d) and impeachments and thereby become this generation's equivalent of *Washington Post* Reporters Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein of Watergate Fame. They were key figures in forcing the resignation of President Nixon on August 8, 1974, and the imprisonment of all his White House aides(jur:4¶¶10-14).

17. Just as Woodward and Bernstein did, journalists who expose wrongdoing coordinated among the top officers of the three branches can earn any and all of many material and moral rewards(ol:3§F), including national recognition for setting in motion the…

1. Development of an outraged national public into a civic movement of masters that hold their servants accountable: *the People*'s Sunrise

18. The national outrage provoked by those two unique, national cases can benefit veterans and the rest of Americans by causing a deep-reaching review of the relation between *We the People* and government. The outraged public can develop into a civic movement that asserts *the People*'s status as masters in 'government of, by, and for the people'[172] to demand accountability of all its public servants, including judges, and hold all public wrongdoers liable to compensate their victims, including veterans. That civic movement can become *the People*'s Sunrise(ol:29).

2. Search for candidates courageous enough to expose wrongdoing judges and advocate judicial reform

19. There is one candidate for Congress, Mr. Andy Ostrowsky of Pennsylvania, andy@andyostrowski.com**,** who has in his platform the exposure of judges' wrongdoing and is willing to consider fresh ideas for doing so. I invite you, the Reader, and the other Advocates of Honest Judiciaries to join in his consideration thereof. If we think strategically and join forces, we can promote the development during this electoral season of *the People*'s Sunrise civic movement and even be recognized by a grateful nation as the *People*'s Champions of Justice.

20. Simultaneously, you can sound out with veterans as well as your own colleagues my proposal and let me know their response for my presentation(Lsch:9) of the two unique, national cases at their and your meetings and other appropriate venues, such as schools of journalism(ol:54; Lsch:23), law(Lsch:1, 21), business (104¶¶236-237), and Information Technology(ol:42, 60). By arranging for those presentations, you can become the Builder of a Coalition for Justice(ol:73).

Dare trigger history!(jur:7§5)…and you may enter it!

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris
Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org
2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

June 22, 2014

Using the detection of malware intended to interfere with the communications of advocates of honest judiciaries and victims of wrongdoing judges to induce people with harmonious political and professional interests with theirs, such as members of the Tea Party, journalists, and students acquiring relevant knowledge and skills to investigate two unique national queries that can expose the conniving relation between federal judges and NSA

1. I am not a member of the Tea Party. However, I recognize the wisdom of the aphorism, "The enemy of my enemy is my friend". It is part of my dynamic analysis of harmonious and conflicting interests(Lsch:14§2; ol:52§C, dcc:8¶11). I apply that analysis to identify the kind of interests that relate the members of an interpersonal system, such as those involved in politics, and based thereon determine who at any point in time is our potential ally or foe.

2. Given our effort to expose federal judges' wrongdoing and bring about judicial reform, we have interests harmonious with those of the Tea Party, which is so critical of President Obama and his administration. By contrast, our interests are in conflict with the judges' and the Federal Judiciary's. In fact, there is probable cause to suspect that as part of covering up their wrongdoing and maintaining their benefits from it, those judges and their Judiciary interfere with the communications of their would-be exposers as the latter try to join forces to expose them(ol:19§D; see also[ol:19§Dfn2] on how the statistical analysis of pertinent facts gives rise to such probable cause).

A. Using malware detection as inducement to investigate Federal Judiciary-NSA

3. To investigate the Judiciary's probable communications interference and the assistance that it may be receiving from NSA to carry it on, I have proposed a query for journalists and media outlets that highlights the Judiciary's and NSA's harmonious interests:

> **The Federal Judiciary-NSA query and the *Follow it wirelessly!* investigation**
>
> To what extent do federal judges abuse their vast computer network and expertise – which handle hundreds of millions of case files(Lsch:11¶9b.ii)– either alone or with the quid pro quo assistance of the NSA –up to 100% of whose secret requests for secret surveillance orders are rubberstamped[ol:5fn7] by the federal judges of the secret court established under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA)– to conceal assets –a crime[ol:5fn10], unlike surveillance– by electronically transferring them between declared and hidden financial accounts (ol:1), and to cover up the judges' wrongdoing by interfering with the communications –also a crime(ol:20¶¶11-12)– of complainants trying to expose it(ol:19§D)?
>
> This query can be pursued through the *Follow it wirelessly!* investigation(ol:194§E; 69§C).

4. It would be outrageous if there were probable cause to suspect that either the Federal Judiciary or NSA in its behalf introduced malware in, or attached it to, the emails of advocates of honest judiciaries or victims of wrongdoing judges so that it would interfere with our communication by damaging our computers, thus preventing us from joining forces to expose wrongdoing judges.

1. Fostering media's interest in a scoop: the Judiciary does wrong

5. If the malware could be identified, isolated, or together with my submission made avail-able for examination, we could use it to incentivize journalists and media outlets to investigate the query:

Those that could establish probable cause to suspect that the Judiciary with or without NSA's assistance used it in self-interest to harm third parties would make a national scoop.

6. To begin with, interference with a third party's communications is not only a crime[ol:5fn7], but also "[an abridgment of] the freedom of speech, [and] of the press, [and] the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances" guaranteed by the First Amendment(ol:20¶11). Moreover, the intentional transmission of **"malware"** to damage a third party's computer is in itself a separate crime[ol:5a.fn14]. This is often referred to as computer tampering.

7. For federal justices or judges merely to appear, rather than to be proved, to be involved in, or condone, such criminal and unconstitutional conduct would be such an indisputable violation of the sweeping injunction in their own Code of Conduct for U.S. Judges, namely, "to avoid even the appearance of impropriety"[123a], as to call for their resignation or impeachment.

8. The journalists and media outlets that made that scoop would earn any of many material and moral rewards(ol:3§F). For one thing, they would attract greater professional recognition and have their career more strongly boosted than has The Guardian Columnist Glenn Greenwald, for he only published the documents that Edward Snowden gave him, whereas the journalists and media outlets would have made their scoop by deciding to risk investigating federal judges, failing, and nevertheless being retaliated against; devising and conducting their own journalistic investigation; and doing so successfully.

2. Media's fostering our interest in judicial exposure and reform

9. The journalists and media outlets that traced the malware to the Federal Judiciary-NSA would make an indispensable contribution to the implementation of the strategy to expose judges' unaccountability and consequent riskless wrongdoing: They would disseminate information that would not fail to outrage(83§§2-3) the national public. Precisely the public officers charged with administering justice according to the rule of law were showing contempt for the law by breaking it to pursue their interest in covering up their wrongdoing and securing continued unlawful benefits.

10. Outraged, the national public would force politicians, lest they be voted out of, or not into, office, just as House Majority Leader Cantor was ousted, to investigate judges officially and undertake significant judicial reform(jur:158§§6-8). In the process, the public could realize that in 'government of, by, and for the people'[172] the people are the masters and have the right to hold all their public servants, including judicial public servants, accountable and even liable to compensate the victims of their wrongdoing. The outraged public's will to assert that right could lead to the emergence of a civic movement that demanded a new *We the People*-government relation: the *People*'s Sunrise(ol:29).

B. Whether the President knew about a judge's and the Judiciary-NSA's wrongdoing

11. The above-stated unique national query for the journalistic investigation of wrongdoing by the Federal Judiciary and NSA is closely related to another one(ol:190§A):

> **The President Obama-Justice Sotomayor query & the *Follow the money!* investigation**
>
> Did the President know that his first Supreme Court nominee, Then-Judge, Now-Justice Sotomayor, was involved in both concealing assets, which *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico[107a] suspected her of doing, and which is done to commit the crimes of tax evasion[107c] and money laundering, and in computer tampering, carried out

through the Federal Judiciary with or without NSA's assistance to prevent would-be exposers from joining forces to expose her, but did he cover it up and lie to the American public by vouching for her honesty because he wanted to ingratiate himself with those petitioning that he nominate another woman and the first Hispanic to replace Retiring Justice Souter and from whom he expected in exchange support for the passage of the Obamacare bill in Congress; and if so, when did he know?

This query can be pursued through the *Follow the money!* investigation(ol:194§E).

12. If President Obama knew about Then-Justice Sotomayor's concealment of assets but covered it up and lied to the American public about it, then he abetted such crime as an accessory after the fact; and all her subsequent asset concealment he has abetted as an accessory before the fact. Such criminal conduct would support the impeachment of the President.(For a detailed discussion of this and other legal grounds for the impeachment of President Obama, see ol:63, 70.)

13. No doubt, every professionally knowledgeable and ambitious journalist, especially if motivated by the principled, watchdog function of journalism, would want to expose the President's wrongdoing and bring about his resignation or impeachment. By so doing, that journalist would become this generation's *Washington Post* Reporter Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein of Watergate Fame(jur:4¶¶10-14). Through their superior investigative journalism, Woodward and Bernstein were instrumental in setting up the stage for the Senate Watergate Committee to be called into being. It asked of witnesses at its nationally televised hearings a question that became devastating, causing President Nixon to resign on 8aug74, and bringing about the imprisonment of all his White House aides. That question has since formed part of our political discourse:

"What did the President know and when did he know it?"

C. Requested action

14. So, I appeal to all advocates and victims as well as all Tea Party supporters, those committed to impeaching President Obama, journalists, and students and their professors in relevant fields to:

    a. let me know whether you have probable cause to believe that malware has been introduced in you emails;

    b. name the software that you used to deal with the detection and removal of the malware;

    c. describe how the software dealt with the malware;

    d. state the name of the malware identified by the software;

    e. provide a copy of the malware on a CD or flash drive if the software quarantined it or you otherwise have a copy of it; and

    f. provide any other information useful to incentivize journalists and media outlets to investigate the malware's potential connection to the Federal Judiciary and NSA and assist them in such investigation.

15. Likewise, I encourage all of you to contribute to the implementation of the proposal to have journalists and media outlets investigate those two unique national queries and, to that end, to contact them with this email and arrange for the proposed presentations(ol:197§G) of those queries at schools of journalism, Information Technology, law, and business as well as other public interest organizations(ol:90) and political meetings(ol:52; 97). I look forward to hearing from you and kindly ask that you acknowledge receipt in light of the possibility of interference with our communications.

Dare trigger history!(jur:7§5)…and you may enter it!

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris

Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org

2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

July 29, 2014

What Journalists Stand to Gain From Investigating Two Unique National Stories

of wrongdoing at the top of government: the attention of a growing outraged audience; credit for issues that dominate the mid-term, primary, and presidential election campaigns; and recognition for launching a civic movement that forces a new *We the People*-government relation where the masters assert their right to hold their public servants accountable and liable to them: *the People*'s Sunrise

A. Scandals based on abuse of discretionary power v. two unique national stories involving criminal wrongdoing for self-benefit

1. The national mood is one of distrust of government. From the failure to find WMD in Iraq, predatory home mortgage lending, the near financial collapse and massive unemployment, to the NSA, the VA, the IRS, the Benghazi, and the Fast and Furious scandals, the people have been given reasons to become distrustful. However, in almost all of those instances only lower level public officers have been involved. Neither President Bush nor President Obama was directly involved or they made political decisions in the exercise of their discretionary power and their decisions, when impartially and fairly assessed, had some justification under the circumstances.

2. By contrast, the proposed President Obama-Justice Sotomayor story has the President as the main actor. His decision was knowing, voluntary, and lacked every justification: He engaged in wrongdoing in self-interest. His co-wrongdoer is liable to an easy-to-meet standard of journalistic showing: She failed to "avoid even the appearance of impropriety"[123a] The scandal around her can lead to her precedented resignation(jur:92§d) and to the President's gravest scandal.

   i. The President Obama-Justice Sotomayor story & the *Follow the money!* investigation

   Did the President know that his first Supreme Court nominee, Then-Judge, Now-Justice Sotomayor, was involved in both concealing assets –which *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico[107a] suspected her of doing, and which is done to commit the crimes[ol:5fn10] of tax evasion[107c] and money laundering– and abusing the Federal Judiciary's and/or the NSA's computer network –see story ii. below–; but did the President cover it up and lie to the American public by vouching for her honesty because he wanted to ingratiate himself with those petitioning him to nominate another woman and the first Hispanic to replace Retiring Justice Souter and from whom he expected in exchange support for the passage of the Obamacare bill in Congress; and if so, when did he know it?(jur:4¶¶10-14)

   This story can be pursued through the *Follow the money!* investigation(ol:194§E). It can include a call on the President to release unredacted all the FBI vetting reports on J. Sotomayor and on her to request that she ask him to release them; that can set a precedent.

B. Detailed grounds(ol:194§E) for investigating J. Sotomayor for wrongdoing

a. The statements of financial affairs that Then-Judge Sotomayor filed publicly with the Senate Committee on Judicial Nominations[107b], which show an earning-assets-liability mismatch pointing to her concealment of assets[107c]

b. The suspicion of *NYT*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico of her assets concealment[107a]

c. Their suspicion of her having declared a much smaller cash out for her partnership in the high end boutique law firm of Pavia & Harcourt in New York City upon resigning it to become a federal district court judge(194¶23)

d. Her concealment from the Committee of the *DeLano* case, which she had presided over at the 2nd Circuit Court of Appeals and that had gone on certiorari to the Supreme Court (194§2)

e. Her participation as justice in assets concealment, which is a continuing crime committed to avoid the self-incrimination attendant upon declaring up-to-now concealed assets

f. Her cover up in *DeLano* of a bankruptcy fraud scheme, run with the participation of a bankruptcy judge appointed by her 2nd Circuit peers(194§2)

g. Her participation as member of the Judicial Council of the 2nd Circuit in the 100% denial of appeals from the 99.82% systematic dismissal without any investigation by her chief judge peers of misconduct complaints against her peers, including the bankruptcy judge in *DeLano*, whereby she too without authority and in self-interest abrogated in effect Congress's Judicial Conduct and Disability Act of 1980(jur:24§b)

h. Her participation in the systematic denial of petitions for en banc review by all the Circuit judges of their three-judge panel decisions, thus covering up her peers and her own wrong and wrongful decisions(jur:45§§2-3)

i. Her condonation of the wrongdoing of her peers in spite of her duty[170b] to expose it in order to safeguard the integrity of judicial process, of her Court, and of the Federal Judiciary, and in the self-interest of avoiding her denunciation prompting investigations that lead to finding her own wrongdoing or that motivate an investigatee to enter into a plea bargain agreement to provide incriminating information about his peers, including her, in exchange for leniency. (See a detailed investigation plan and leads at jur:102§4, ol:66.)

C. Trojan horse investigation to find judges and others in coordinated wrongdoing

3. The investigation of J. Sotomayor will lead to that of THE CIRCUMSTANCES ENABLING HER WRONGDOING and reveal the key one: WRONGDOING COORDINATION in government. But for it, she could not have concealed assets. The President and others enabled her wrongdoing by looking the other way(jur:88§§a-c) or participating in it or in other forms of wrongdoing for expediency(43§1), or material ([213], 27§2), professional([169], 56§§e-f), and social benefits(62§g, a&p:1¶2nd). Their pervasive wrongdoing has become the Judiciary's institutionalized modus operandi. It abuses its technical means:

i. The Federal Judiciary-NSA story and the *Follow it wirelessly!* investigation

To what extent do federal judges abuse their vast computer network and expertise –which handle hundreds of millions of case files(Lsch:11¶9b.ii)– either alone or with the quid pro quo assistance of the NSA –up to 100% of whose secret requests for secret surveillance orders are rubberstamped[ol:5fn7] by the federal judges of the secret court established under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA)– both to conceal assets –a crime[ol:5fn10], unlike surveillance– by electronically transferring them between declared and hidden financial accounts(ol:1), and to cover up the judges' wrongdoing by interfering with the communications –also a crime(ol:20¶¶11-12)– of would-be exposers and prevent them from joining forces to expose them? (See the statistical analysis giving probable cause to suspect communications interference[ol:19§Dfn2].)

This story can be pursued through the *Follow it wirelessly!* investigation(ol:192§B).

D. Ambitious journalists able to think strategically(Lsch:14§§2-3, ol:52§C; jur:xliv¶C)

4. If you are one of them, investigate the two stories and arrange for their presentation(ol:197§G) at law, journalism, business, and IT schools, and public interest and political entities to launch a Water-gate-like generalized media(200§I) investigation(194§E); provoke national outrage(193§D) that empowers the public to force politicians to investigate and reform(201§J) the Federal Judiciary; and spark a civic movement that leads the masters in 'government of, by, and for the people' to hold their public servants disciplinable: *the People*'s Sunrise…and you may be recognized as one of their Champions of Justice(201§K). *Dare trigger history!*(jur:7§5)…and you may enter it!

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris
Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org
2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel.(718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

July 29, 2014

How to prepare and post a pdf file to engage in the collaborative development of an electoral platform that advocates of honest judiciaries can propose to candidates for political office

Table of Contents

A. The parts of the link: a website + a pdf file 102
1. Some benefits for readers from downloading a pdf file 102
B. References as active blue text links, types, and format 103
1. References to sections and paragraphs within the file 104
2. References to end- and footnotes 104
C. Bookmarks 104
D. Table of Contents 105
E. The importance of avoiding non-working referential and navigational features 106
1. Manually making links upon conversion to a pdf file 106
2. Broken links 106
3. Unavailable pages 107
4. Ensuring the functionality of the links between table of contents page numbers and their corresponding text 107
F. Distributing the pdf file as an attachment or as a downloadable file 107
1. Disadvantages of distributing the pdf file as an attachment 107
2. Distributing a pdf file by making it downloadable from the cloud 108

****

A. The parts of the link: a website + a pdf file

1. The link http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL/DrRCordero-Honest_Jud_Advocates.pdf is the address of my pdf file containing my study of the Federal Judiciary titled, Exposing Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Riskless Wrongdoing: Pioneering the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting.
2. The first part of that link indicates that I have a website, namely: http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org. The second part, OL/DrRCordero-Honest_Jud_Advocates.pdf, indicates the location on that website and name of a pdf file.
3. I do not direct readers to my website. On the contrary, I call on them to click on that link, whereby they download my pdf file to their reading device, such as a computer, a tablet, and depending on how smart their phone is, a phone. There they can read it as not only the functional equivalent of a website, but also with more advanced features than those regularly found in an e-book.

1. Some benefits for readers from downloading a pdf file

4. Features that make reading a pdf file easier as well as more personal and productive than reading

a website or a regular e-book should be used whenever possible. Using them in the making of a pdf file does take the author a considerable amount of time, effort, and forethought, for their use begins when the author is creating text, spreadsheets, or graphics with applications such as Microsoft Word, Excel, and PowerPoint.

5. However, those features will save readers time, effort, and frustration, thus increasing the chances of their reading the file. This is particularly so in the case of a file as large as mine, which currently has over 500 pages and keeps growing by addition to the study of the related articles and letters of general interest that I continue writing. (I also use means of easily correcting and updating my file and making the updated version available to all readers(see its first bookmark), but this article does not deal with them.)
6. How much readers can benefit from such features depends on whether on their reading devices they have the full version of Adobe Acrobat or only Adobe Reader, the version thereof that they have, and whether the document is secured and the kind of security it has.
    a. By downloading the file, readers do not have to copy from a website passages that they find interesting since they have easy access to the whole downloaded file.
    b. They can highlight any passage using Acrobat's highlighting feature and save the file with those passages highlighted, thus personalizing the file. They can see a list of all highlighted passages.
    c. They can search for a term or a phrase in the file by clicking the binocular icon and writing it in the search box. This returns a list of each occurrence of it in the context of some preceding and following words. They can click on any occurrence to go to where it is
    d. They can insert sticky notes to make comments and see a list of comments. They can put stamps on the file or pages thereof to provide information about their review of them.
    e. They can share with others the file together with their comments and stamps. These features enable readers to participate with the author in the file's collaborative editing.
7. Since the file is large, it is important to facilitate the readers' finding their way through it, that is, navigate it. There are three features that facilitate navigation: references, bookmarks, and the ToC.

B. References as active blue text links, types, and format

8. References tell readers where to find additional information on the subject preceding the respective reference. Cross-references are to places within the file. External references point to materials with additional information on a website, a book, or journal.
9. Both types of references in my pdf file are written in the blue color that on the Internet is the convention to signify a hyperlink –or link, for short–, that is, a piece of text or other graphic containing an invisible latent instruction that is activated by clicking on it and causing:
    a. the material being read to be replaced on the reading device screen by material containing additional information in the same pdf file, that is, 'to jump to the target of the reference';
    b. another window to open on the screen and display the target material; or
    c. a file to be downloaded from a website to the reading device.
10. References are created as part of creating the original document, e.g., using the "Cross-reference" command on Word's "Reference" tab on the toolbar, whereby the resulting references are active, i.e., clicking on them causes any of the above-mentioned actions. After the document's

conversion to a pdf file, when readers click on a cross-reference, its target jumps onto the screen. After checking it out, readers can click the "Previous view", left pointing arrow on the Acrobat navigation toolbar to easily return to the place where they found the reference and go on reading.

11. An inactive reference only tells readers the place where the additional information is located, but requires them to find that place on their own, that is, 'manually'. That can be time consuming and frustrating. It is all the more so if the "Previous view" button does not 'recall' the place of the reference, which readers must find manually.

12. Each page in my pdf file contains numerous active references. That makes each behave as if it were a webpage linked through links to other webpages in the same website or in other websites.

1. References to sections and paragraphs within the file

13. Most references in my file bear the format(prefix:page number+§section or ¶paragraph symbol+section or paragraph number), e.g., (ol:100§A), (jur:4¶¶10-14). There is no space before the opening parenthesis of the prefix so as to make it clear that it refers to what precedes it rather than what follows it. Accordingly, there is a space between the closing parenthesis and the text that follows it. The page number prefix, e.g., jur:, ol:, Lsch:, indicates a set of materials tightly related by their subject or their intended audience. As a reader becomes more familiarized with them, he receives useful information when he sees the prefix of a reference.

2. References to end- and footnotes

14. A reference may also consist of a superscript, which in academic writing is the convention to signify a reference to a foot- or endnote. For instance, my pdf file includes references to articles on how to create various types of documents[jur:124fn261] or simply[261].

15. Foot- and endnotes may refer to materials with additional information accessible through links. The materials may have been written by me[23a] or others[jur:22fn12b], e.g., [12b] contains the link http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/US_Constitution.pdf. The referred-to material may be stored on my website[262] or on a third-party website[265c].

16. There are thousands of internal, cross-references in my pdf file and they are active links. They make it very easy for the reader to click any one and jump to the corresponding section, paragraph, or foot- or endnote to find additional information, and then click the "Previous view" button to go back to where the reference is. However, there are circumstances under which some cross- references do not cause that jump, i.e., they are inactive, as discussed below.

C. Bookmarks

17. On a website, a navigation menu appears on every one of its pages and lists its main sections with hyperlinks, which makes it possible to jump to the corresponding section. Hovering the cursor over a section hyperlink may cause a submenu to drop down and reveal a list of other links to its subsection.

18. Such a navigation menu is represented in my pdf file by the bookmarks in the bookmarks pane – a pane is an area in window that is distinct from that of the page and that can be opened to perform certain actions and then closed–. A bookmark is an icon that the author creates in the bookmark pane to easily go to a given place on a given page of a pdf file. He can label it with a short name, similar to that of a section on a website navigation menu, or even a phrase or sentence that

better identifies the contents of the section, such as the heading of the respective section.

19. Since clicking a bookmark causes the place in the file or the heading to which it is linked to jump onto the screen, its label should be kept short enough to serve only an identifying rather than an informative function. That allows the reader to scan bookmarks with the eyes either to get the gist of the file sections or spot the place or heading that he is looking for.

20. Bookmarks allow for the relation between sections and their subsections to be represented by a greater degree of indentation and by the subsections of a section to appear as menu-like lists of bookmarks connected to their corresponding higher-level bookmark.

21. A higher level bookmark can be expanded by clicking on its + symbol so that all its subsectional bookmarks display; and it can be collapsed by clicking on its - symbol to eliminate clutter and see only that clicked higher-level bookmark. As a result, the pane of bookmarks with properly short labels provides summary of a table of contents with degrees of detail that the readers can vary depending on what they want to overview or spot.

22. When all the highest-level bookmarks are collapsed, they show the major parts of a file. For instance, the bookmark in my pdf file for the study of the Federal Judiciary is "jur:1. II. Exposing Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Riskless Wrongdoing", while the bookmark for the articles whose page numbers bear the prefix ol:# is "ol:1. IV. Presentation of evidence of judge's wrongdoing so as to form an investigative team of professionals". Section I. includes the Table of Contents.

23. Notice that in my file each bookmark begins with the prefix of the section and the corresponding page number. This information together with the collapsing and expanding feature facilitates substantially navigating through the file and renders much easier finding the target of a reference if it has to be looked for manually. The reader need only look for the prefix of the section, expand its bookmark, and keep expanding or collapsing bookmarks until he finds the page number sought.

24. My pdf file has hundreds of bookmarks. They show the titles of the main parts of the file, thus providing an overview of its structure, as well as all the headings of the study, the articles, and the letters, which are properly indented and grouped to reveal the hierarchy that they form. Thanks to its references and bookmarks, my pdf file, once downloaded, allows readers greater scope and ease of navigation than if they had downloaded a website or an ebook.

D. Table of Contents

25. My pdf file also provides a third navigational feature that a website does not: a Table of Contents, or ToC, with hyperlinked page numbers. Its highest-level bookmark in my pdf file is "ToC:i. Table of Contents"; it is preceded by a few pages of prefatory materials.

26. Normally, a Table of Contents is only a device to show the structure of a piece of writing by listing the titles of articles or chapters and their headings, indenting them to show their hierarchical relation; and indicating their page number. But it is for the reader to use the page numbers to find manually the corresponding text.

27. The superior navigational feature of the Table of Contents of my pdf file lies in the fact that I have colored the page numbers in the blue of hyperlinks to signify that they are such; and in addition, have in many cases manually linked those numbers with their corresponding text in the file. Readers can easily jump from a title or heading to the corresponding text by clicking its page number; and then click the "Previous view" button to go back.

E. The importance of avoiding non-working referential and navigational features

28. Cross-references and links to downloadable files or to websites are provided by the author in support of what he has just stated. When they do not lead to the referred-to supporting material, they detract from the author's credibility. It is as if the author had told readers that there was support for his statement, but when readers tried to check it out, they found that there was none. Readers may justifiably wonder whether the author was careless in making a mistake or preyed on their trust in him by implicitly asking them to take his word at face value and skip verifying it.

29. It may be that readers can find manually the text corresponding to each cross-reference, link, bookmark, and page number on the table of contents. But when they are taken to that text automatically by effortlessly clicking the blue text or bookmark linked to it, they develop trust in the author's work, his attention to detail, and his having so facilitated their reading experience. They may even carry over their trust in the author's handling of such and similar formal features to his handling of the substantive aspects of his writing, such as his accurate statement of facts, his objective account of opposing views, and his intellectual integrity and professional responsibility in stating his own views and recommendations for action.

30. That extrapolated trust is worth a lot of the author's time and effort in ensuring that referential and navigational features work and that even formatting features are consistent, easy on the eye, and on a par with a professionally published piece of writing.

31. To ensure the functionality and professional look of his piece of writing, the author must learn technical details of his computer, operating and application programs, processes, the Internet, etc., because in digital writing, they are as much his work tools as the rules of grammar are in composing correct, easily intelligible, and elegant text that informs and elicits readers' admiration.

1. Manually making links upon conversion to a pdf file

32. In many instances, the conversion of the original document to a pdf file fails to impart the linking attribute to references or page numbers on a table of contents (nor does it shorten bookmarks that are too long or include the sectional prefix and page number). The author should create the link manually by clicking on the link icon on the pdf menu bar and following the instructions.

2. Broken links

33. Links should always be written out as the full address where the referred-to material is found on the Internet, e.g., instead of writing, [1] This is how Author Larry Hohol's homepage describes his talk with…, write [1] This is how Author Larry Hohol's homepage, www.TheLuzerneCountyRailroad.com, describes his talk with….

34. By writing out links, if one breaks or otherwise loses the invisible hyperlinking instruction contained in the code behind its visible text or graphic, the author makes it possible for readers to repair it, or copy and paste it in the address bar of their browsers, press enter, and either download a file or open a website on their screen.

35. A link may not work if upon conversion of the original document, such as a Microsoft Word doc or docx, to a pdf file it extended over the end of a line so that a space was inserted at the end of the line and the rest of the link was placed in the following line. That space breaks the link and causes it not to work in the pdf file: It is inactive. No such space is inserted if the line-break

happens to occur where the link has a hyphen.

36. For instance, http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL/DrRCordero-Honest_Jud_Advocates.pdf, should work in a pdf file, but http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL/DrRCordero-Honest_Jud_Advocates.pdf will not work upon conversion of a doc to a pdf because the link was broken at a non-hyphenated point.

37. However, such a link can be repaired by removing manually the space. On how to do so, open the bookmark pane of my pdf file, click on the NOTE ON BROKEN LINKS bookmark, and read the note "Correcting Links Broken at the End of a Line".

3. Unavailable pages

38. A link may not be broken, yet it may only lead to a "405 error. Page not found" webpage. That means that the webpage or website containing the referred-to material no longer exists or has been moved to another addresses on the Internet. Consequently, the referential value of that link is zero. This also detracts from the author's credibility.

39. To avoid that, the material on a third-party website should whenever possible be converted to a pdf file by clicking on the "Convert" to pdf file icon on the menu bar of the browser. Once it is downloaded to his computer, the author should upload it to his website –or an equivalent site, see below-, store it there, and provide the address of that location, e.g., [3]…http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/WP_The_Watergate_Story.pdf. Even if that material becomes unavailable at its original site, it will be available from the author's site.

4. Ensuring the functionality of the links between table of contents page numbers and their corresponding text

40. The link between the page number associated with an entry in a table of contents (ToC) and the corresponding text in the body of the pdf file can occur automatically in some instances. For example, an author writes in a word processor a piece to whose sections he assigns headings created with heading styles. After finishing the piece, he applies a ToC command that uses those headings to create a table whose page numbers are hyperlinked to the corresponding text in the body of the file. When he converts his word processor document to a pdf file, the page numbers in the table of contents of that file are likely to be hyperlinks too. But even in that instance, the page numbers will not be blue, which would signify to the reader that they are hyperlinks. Moreover, some hyperlinks may be broken so that clicking on them leads nowhere.

41. To make the table in the pdf file most useful to readers, the author should color the page numbers blue; click on each number to determine whether the corresponding text jumps to the screen, and if not, use the "Link" tool to manually establish its hyperlinking connection to such text.

F. Distributing the pdf file as an attachment or as a downloadable file

42. After the author has finished writing his file in his creative application, e.g., Word, he must convert it to a pdf file and distribute it in that format. The latter will preserve the formatting that he gave it and ensure that even readers who do not have his creative application will be able to open it. Pdf is the format adopted by the Federal Judiciary and many state courts and companies.

1. Disadvantages of distributing the pdf file as an attachment

43. The pdf file can be distributed as an attachment to an email, but only if it does not exceed the

maximum size in mega bytes allowed by the author's email client, such as Outlook or gmail, and handled by his recipients' email clients. To distribute it as an attachment, the author must know the email addresses of the recipients. In any event, many email recipients do not open attachments because they may be infected with viruses and other malware. Some companies set up their mail servers to reject emails that have attachments.

44. Recipients could send to their own recipients the file as an attachment, provided they wanted to share with them a file that by then they might have personalized with their highlights and comments. The author could only hope that those recipients would realize that he did not make those additions to convey some message and did not bear responsibility for them.

45. Moreover, a reader who has the pdf file on her computer can only send it to others if she remembers the one place where she stored it. By contrast, she may have written the author's name, the title of his work, the name of his website or company, or similar identifiers in an unlimited number of places on her computer and most likely associated to them the link too. By searching for a key word or words in those identifiers, she can find the link and share it with others.

46. The possibility of finding the link to the pdf file through a computer search of such key words militates in favor of the author's including them in the link. Accordingly, the link should not be a meaningless string of alphanumeric characters. The words specific to the pdf file are those between the last forward slash and before the period of the extension; they are italicized in this example: http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL/*DrRCordero-Honest_Jud_Advocates*.pdf.

2. Distributing a pdf file by making it downloadable from the cloud

47. The author can opt for distributing his pdf file by uploading it to a website and having readers download it from there. He can upload it to his own website. But suppose he did not have one and hired a company to design it, that could be expensive. He could design it himself, but that is time consuming. In any event, to have a company host his website, that is, to put it on its servers and make it available on the Internet, he has to pay a fee.

48. A recent, free of charge alternative is optimal: Let the author upload his pdf file to the cloud and provide readers the link to the file. The cloud is nothing but the servers of a company that allows people to store their documents, photos, music, video, etc., for free up to a certain number of mega or giga bytes. One such company, a very popular one indeed, is Dropbox.

49. That is similar to the service that a website hosting company offers for a fee, except that in most cases cloud uploaders do not have a homepage. However, the equivalent can be the top pages of the pdf file, where a preface, an abstract, and an executive summary can provide an overview to the file similar to that of a homepage(id. >Prefatory:i-iii).

50. After the author uploads his pdf file to a website or the cloud, he can send emails on related subjects and write articles and post them to his and third-party websites, and indicate that all references have their corresponding additional information in his pdf file downloadable through the included link. He can thus enable readers to copy and distribute the link to others.

51. The attentive review of my pdf file will give you other ideas of how to use other pdf features to facilitate and enhance readers' reading experience, impress them with the professional look and functionality of your piece of digital writing, and even earn their trust as a competent person capable of analyzing a complex subject and responsibly expressing opinions worth considering.

Dare trigger history!(jur:97§§1-2)…and you may enter it!

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris
Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org
2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

August 3, 2014

Forming a bipartisan team of professionals and candidates for political office who are committed to exposing judges' wrongdoing and advocating judicial reform

A. The conceptual foundation and strategy for exposing judges' wrongdoing

1. We, Advocates of Honest Judiciaries, are trying to expose judges' wrongdoing and advocate judicial reform. We recognize that lawsuits against judges and judicial misconduct complaints filed with their peers are useless: Judges judging judges, who may have been their colleagues, peers, and friends for 1, 5, 10, 15, 20, or more years and may continue working with them for that long, will doom those lawsuits and complaints to failure in order to protect them and themselves, for thereby they spare themselves being treated as treasonous pariahs(jur:21§1).

2. Avoiding that negative outcome warrants our alternative strategy of bringing our evidence of judges' wrongdoing outside the courts. It calls for us to contact journalists and have them bring to the national public's attention the evidence already available(21§§A-B) or that which they can find through the proposed further investigation of two unique national stories(ol:99).

3. The national public will be so outraged at judges' wrongdoing as to force politicians, lest they be voted out of, or not into, office, to undertake official judicial wrongdoing investigations and reform. The precedent for reasonably expecting this development is the sway over politicians that the Tea Party has, whose members recently ousted U.S. House Majority Leader Eric Cantor.

4. The investigative means of journalists are limited compared to the intrusive powers of investigation of Congress, DoJ-FBI, and a special prosecutor: They can issue subpoena, search & seizure, and contempt orders, and indictments; enter upon premises; hold in custody, place under oath, depose, and interrogate persons of interest, witnesses, and suspects; enter into plea bargains, hold public hearings, etc. By wielding those powers, authorities will be able to make findings that will further outrage the public and strengthen its determination to demand judicial reform.

5. A distrustful public(ol:11) can become ever more outraged by the stream of revelations of the long investigation throughout the electoral season comprising the mid-term, primary, and presidential election campaigns. It can realize the problem underlying judges' wrongdoing: connivance between the branches that in self-interest suspend checks and balances on judges and hold them unaccountable(22¶31). Unaccountability assures judges that their wrongdoing is riskless and can be as self-beneficial as they can make it, thus providing a perverse incentive to do wrong.

6. An outraged public can assert its status in 'government of, by, and for the people'[172]: It is the master of all public officers, who are its hired public servants, including judicial public servants. The public is entitled to practice "reverse surveillance"(Lsch:2) on the servants –as opposed to the mass surveillance over the public by NSA with judges' rubberstamping[ol:5fn7] approval– to obtain the necessary enlightening information about their performance to hold them accountable and even liable to compensate the victims of their 'malperformance' and wrongdoing(160§8).

7. By an assertive outraged public giving or withholding its donations, volunteered work, word of mouth support, and expression on surveys of favorable or unfavorable voting intention, it can force politicians, lest they be voted out of, or not into, office, to investigate judges' wrongdoing and undertake judicial reform where the public plays a key monitoring role. More importantly, it can compel the adoption of a new master-servant, *We the People*-government relation(Lsch:10 ¶6). Thereby it can develop into a Tea Party-like civic movement: the *People*'s Sunrise(ol:29).

8. In brief, we want to be joined by professionals like us and together persuade journalists to report our evidence to the national public and further investigate it; and lead the public in demanding

official investigations of judges' wrongdoing and judicial reform. To that end, we also want to connect with Republican and Democratic politicians who have made or are amenable to making such exposure and the advocacy of such reform the centerpiece of their platform.

B. Queries about implementing the strategy and developing the platform

9. Therefore, can you and your colleagues help us do the following?(cf. ol:119):

   a. Contact journalists and media outlets to whom we can pitch the unique national stories described in the press release(ol:100), which can dominate the electoral debate:

   i. The P. Obama-Justice Sotomayor story and the *Follow the money!* investigation

   Did the President know that his first Supreme Court nominee, Then-Judge, Now-Justice Sotomayor, was involved in both concealing assets –which *The New York Times, The Wash-ington Post,* and Politico[107a] suspected her of doing, and which is done to commit the crimes[ol:5fn10] of tax evasion[107c] and money laundering– and abusing the Federal Judiciary's and/or NSA's com-puter network –see story ii. below–; but did the President cover it up and lie to the American public by vouching for her honesty because he wanted to ingratiate himself with those petitioning him to nominate another woman and the first Hispanic to replace Retiring Justice Souter and from whom he expected in exchange support for the passage of the Obamacare bill, the key piece of his legislative agenda; and if so, when did he know it?

   To pursue this story, journalists can appeal to the *Follow the money!* expertise of the International Consortium of Investigative Journalists headquartered in Washington, D.C.(ol:1, 66§B); and bring it to a head by calling on the President to release all the FBI vetting reports on J. Sotomayor and on her to request that she ask him to release them.

   ii. The Federal Judiciary-NSA story and the *Follow it wirelessly!* investigation

   Have federal judges abused their computer network and expertise –which handle hundreds of millions of case files(Lsch:11¶9b.ii)– either alone or with the quid pro quo assistance of the NSA –up to 100% of whose secret requests for secret surveillance orders are rubberstamped[ol:5fn7] by the federal judges of the secret court established under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA)– both to conceal assets –a crime[ol:5fn10]– by electronically transferring them between declared and hidden accounts(ol:1), and to cover up judges' wrongdoing by interfering with the communications –also a crime(ol:20 ¶¶11-12)– of would-be exposers and prevent them from joining forces to expose them; and if so, since when?(ol:69§C).

   b. Lay out to them the material and moral rewards(ol:3§F) that they stand to gain(ol:100) from "Pioneering the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting"(jur:2§2).

   c. Identify those candidates of either party among the 435 x 2 running for the U.S. House of Representatives and the 33 x 2 for the Senate:

      1) who may be receptive to our approaching them with our strategy and platform;

      2) who eventually can be invited to meet with us to discuss them further; and

      3) who may join us in calling a well-advertised press conference(97§1) to present it jointly to as many journalists and media outlets as possible.

   d. Find other professionals who have the necessary skill sets and are willing to join the team of professionals(128§4) that we seek to form to implement(ol:119) the strategy and develop and promote the platform in the context of the electoral campaigns as well as of the proposed multidisciplinary academic and business venture(119§1; cf. 130§5).

Dare trigger history!(jur:7§5)…and you may enter it!

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris

Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org

2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

November 4, 2014

What Journalists Stand to Gain From Investigating Two Unique National Stories

of wrongdoing at the top of government: the attention of a growing outraged audience; credit for raising issues that dominate the mid-term, primary, and presidential election campaigns; and recognition for launching a civic movement that forces a new *We the People*-government relation where the masters assert their right to hold their public servants accountable and liable to them

1. The national mood is one of distrust of government. From the failure to find WMD in Iraq, predatory home mortgage lending, the near financial collapse and massive unemployment, to the NSA, the VA, the IRS, the Benghazi, and the Fast and Furious scandals, the people have been given reasons to become distrustful. However, in almost all of those instances, only lower level officers were involved; the top officers are only alleged to have exercised bad judgment.

2. By contrast, the two proposed stories are unique, for they involve top officers in self-beneficial criminal activity. Their violation of the injunction "to avoid even the appearance of impropriety"*>[123a] should be easy for journalists to show, yet generate enough public pressure to cause resignations(*>jur:92§d) and impeachments. Here are the stories, stated as variations of a query of proven devastating consequences since it led to the resignation of President Nixon on 8aug74:

   i. The President Obama-Justice Sotomayor story & the *Follow the money!* investigation

   > Did the President know that his first Supreme Court nominee, Then-Judge, Now-Justice Sotomayor, was involved in both concealing assets –which *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico[107a] suspected her of doing, and which is done to commit the crimes[ol:5fn10] of tax evasion[107c] and money laundering– and abusing the Federal Judiciary's and/or the NSA's computer network –see story ii. below–; but did the President cover it up and lie to the American public by vouching for her honesty because he wanted to ingratiate himself with those petitioning him to nominate another woman and the first Hispanic to replace Retiring Justice Souter and from whom he expected in exchange support for the passage in Congress of the Obamacare bill, the key piece of his legislative agenda; and if so, when did he know it?(jur:4¶¶10-14)
   >
   > Journalists can pursue this story through the *Follow the money!* investigation(ol:1, 66) and bring it to a head by calling on the President to release all the FBI vetting reports on J. Sotomayor and on her to request that she ask him to release them.

   ii. The Federal Judiciary-NSA story and the *Follow it wirelessly!* investigation

   > Have federal judges abused their computer network and expertise –which handle hundreds of millions of files(Lsch:11¶9b.ii)– either alone or with the quid pro quo assistance of the NSA –up to 100% of whose secret requests for secret surveillance orders are rubberstamped[ol:5fn7] by the federal judges of the secret court established under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA)– both to conceal assets –a crime[ol:5fn10]– by electronically transferring them between declared and hidden accounts(ol:1), and to cover up judges' wrongdoing by interfering with the communications –also a crime(ol:20 ¶¶11-12)– of would-be exposers and prevent them from joining forces to expose them; and if so, since when?(ol:69§C)

3. The investigation of J. Sotomayor(ol:100§A) will lead to that of THE CIRCUMSTANCES ENABLING HER WRONGDOING and reveal the key one: WRONGDOING COORDINATION that has allowed the Federal Judiciary to become a safe haven for wrongdoing(jur:21§§A-B). Its exposure can determine an outraged public to assert its power to hold officers accountable; allow journalists to assert their role as its watchdog; and make of the elections a watershed moment in American politics. For context, see Exposing Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Riskless Wrongdoing: Pioneering the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting*. *Dare trigger history!*(jur:7§5)...and you may enter it.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris
Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org
2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

July 23, 2014

How a politician running on a platform of exposing judges' wrongdoing and advocating judicial reform can obtain support from the victims of wrongdoing judges and graduate students who want to impress potential employers: a proposal for making presentations at graduate schools and recruiting students for innovative research and investigative work in the public interest that also supports an electoral campaign

A. Contribution to the reputation of the team to run venture and Institute

1. For politicians running on a platform of exposing judges' wrongdoing and advocating judicial reform it is important to convince judges, lawyers, professionals, and potential donors that not all those who criticize judges are merely 'disgruntled losers', as judges derogatorily refer to pro ses[35,38,64] who may not have known what they were doing, lost in court, and make 'allegations without merit' that blame the judges therefor. Rather, among the critics are also knowledgeable and responsible doctors of law, lawyers, journalists, MBA holders, Fraud and Forensic Accountants, Information Technology experts, public interest advocates, and other professionals who have researched the judiciary and its judges and have concluded that, in fact, judges are held unaccountable(jur:21§§1-3) and consequently, do wrong(Lsch:21§A; jur:5§3) risklessly to gain material[213](27§2), professional[69](56§§e-f), and social benefits(62§g, a&p:1¶2nd).

2. Hence, advocates of honest judiciaries should make every effort to build a sterling reputation that attracts professionals and students(jur:128§4) for the team that should run the multidisciplinary academic and business venture(jur:119§1) intended to expose judges' wrongdoing and advocate judicial reform(jur:158§§6-8). That venture can turn out to be the forerunner of the Institute of Judicial Unaccountability Reporting and Reform Advocacy(jur:130§5).

3. In that vein, to advance the public interest in honest judiciaries and to support politicians running on a platform of exposing judges' wrongdoing and advocating judicial reform, there is proposed a concrete and realistic plan of action based on the application of two principles of strategic thinking(Lsch:14§§2-3, ol:52§C; jur:xliv¶C), i.e., the enemy of my enemy is my friend(§B), and one who wants to prove oneself is worth two who feel they already have(§C).

B. Judges' enemies, their victims, can contribute money, volunteered work, word of mouth support, and votes to a judges-exposing politician

4. The enemies of judges are precisely pro ses who lost their cases as well as those who are struggling not to lose theirs. They are mostly involved in cases of child custody, divorce, foreclosure, probate matters, personal bankruptcy, personal taxes, landlord-tenant disputes, eviction, and public assistance. In your state alone, they may number hundreds of thousands. Their names and contact information are contained in the papers filed in court as a matter of public record.

5. Their cases are a personal matter. They feel offended by the arrogant and arbitrary judges who took advantage of their ignorance of the law and abused them in court. They are passionate about vindicating their rights. They are bipartisan. They can constitute the outraged nucleus of a public who through information develops awareness that in 'government of, by, and for the people' [172], the people are the masters of all their public officers, who are their public servants, including judicial public servants. They can be grown into a civic movement that asserts its power at and outside the polls to hold their servants accountable and even liable to compensate the victims of

their wrongdoing(ol:29). They are waiting for a Champion of Justice[164a]. You can be it.

6. Contact them(see below how to) and meet with them in person and on interactive digital town-hall meetings where they can ask you questions orally, as if it were a radio talkshow, or in writing. It makes a big difference in terms of establishing a more or less personal relation whether the questions are asked one way or the other. It is a matter of the technological infrastructure to which you have access, the money that you need to afford it, or your savvy…

1. Development of a strategic alliance with radio and TV talkshow hosts

7. Imagine how the parties to the anecdote at [1] could have created a novel type of host-guest relation if instead of merely playing their customary role, they had seized the opportunity to grow a new audience, attract higher-paying sponsors, and pioneered judicial unaccountability reporting.

8. Talkshow hosts working in their own interest even as they join forces with you can become the Builders of the Coalition for Justice. They can approach their fellow hosts to make them aware that out there in the public among the actual and potential buyers of the products and services of their sponsors is an audience of outraged pro ses and related people(ol:85§A) waiting for the opportunity to tell their stories of judges, their cronies, and a judicial system that trample on people's rights and the facts of their cases, squeeze the law out of due process, and dish out to them the residue: the lees of justice! The hosts can develop this audience during the most propitious period: the mid-term, the primary, and the 2016 presidential election campaigns, when the people are most vocal and politicians are most sensitive to the tone and content of what the people say.

9. Instead of making a one-off appearance on their shows, try to develop a mutually beneficial long-term relation with the hosts, e.g. a weekly or more frequent program on the state of justice, where:
    a. people talk about judges' wrongdoing for material, professional and social gain(ol:101¶3);
    b. journalists and students publicize their investigation of the two unique national P. Obama-Justice Sotomayor and Federal Judiciary-NSA stories of coordinated wrongdoing(ol:100);
    c. judges, lawyers, and officers that process complaints against them are interviewed;
    d. politicians are asked to take a stand on the issues and on two repeated demands: that they call for official investigations of wrongdoing in the judiciary, and for the release of the official vetting reports on judicial candidates and of complaints against judges and lawyers(id.); and
    e. the hosts grow their audience and attracts more and higher paying sponsors.

10. There is a qualitative and quantitative difference between the work that victims of judges' wrongdoing can volunteer and the money they can donate to a campaign and the research, investigative, and analytical work that graduate students can undertake. Yet, both are indispensable.

C. Students want to prove themselves to land the best first job and can work hard to make a scoop on their and your behalf

11. Recruiting presentations of the evidence of judges' wrongdoing(jur:21§§A-B) and the investigation of the two stories(ol:100) can be made at journalism, law, business, and IT schools and think tanks. Through them, you can gain access to idealist young hard-working students who can still feel attracted by 'a mission greater than themselves that can change the world for the better': holding judges accountable and liable to ensure that they administer Equal Justice Under Law.

12. You can highlight to the students that they can enhance their appeal to potential employers by applying what they are learning to the first-ever investigation of wrongdoing in the Federal Judiciary and in coordination with the other branches. Their exposure of wrongdoing can bring about

resignations and impeachments of the top officers in government. There is precedent for this:

a. The Watergate Scandal, which started on June 17, 1972, forced President Nixon to resign on August 8, 1974, and sent to jail *all* its White House aides for political espionage, abuse of power, and obstruction of justice. Politicians could not evade Watergate-related questions and had no choice but to condemn its protagonists lest they be tainted by it(jur:4¶¶10-14).

b. After *Life* magazine revealed that Supreme Court Justice Abe Fortas had engaged in financial improprieties, public pressure forced him to withdraw his name from the nomination for the chief justiceship and finally to resign on May 14, 1969(jur:92§d). Though his improprieties did not even amount to misdemeanors, they showed that he had violated the as yet unwritten injunction on federal judges "to avoid even the appearance of impropriety"[123a].

13. There is a long series of field and library investigative activities(ol:115) in which students can participate with significant academic benefit for them while benefiting the public interest aspect of your campaign for judicial reform. The activities can be assimilated to non-remunerated supervised practicums/externships for or without credit. The students' work is of a demanding academic nature unlike the victims' clerical work. That is how a win-win arrangement looks like.

14. Among the multidisciplinary academic activities(ddc:10) one is suggested by the previous section:
    a. the research of court record databases(ol:195¶b) to find the contact information of pro ses, particularly those who lost, similar to the identification of members for a class action;
    b. the journalistic interviewing of parties to identify actual and potential complainants against judges; and of court personnel to draw a sociogram(jur:52§§c-g; 106§c) by applying dynamic analysis of harmonious and conflicting interests(Lsch:14§2; ol:52§C, dcc:8¶11);
    c. the detection of fraud patterns in judges' financial disclosure reports[107c](jur:104¶¶236-237)[213a] and a *Follow the money!* investigation between declared and hidden accounts(ol:1)
    d. the development of software to read massive numbers of court documents[22a], financial reports[213a], and registries in county clerk's offices[243] in search of pro ses' contact information, financial data, patterns of conduct, etc., through the pathbreaking application of an expert system based on artificial intelligence, among others techniques(jur:136§§6-10; ol:60).

15. Now, before classes start around September 1, is the time for making presentation and practicum/externship proposals to the deans, deans of students, professors, and the officers of the student classes and especial interest organizations, whose whereabouts the schools' placement offices may know. While their fear of retaliation by judges must not be ignored(jur:81§1), they are likely to welcome the proposals' innovative multidisciplinary challenge and enhancement of job finding prospects(ddc:8¶12); and the reputational gain for their respective institution from having contributed their academic acumen to the research, investigation, and analysis of issues of public integrity and accountability that may go on to dominate the debate of the next elections and to foster a new relation between *We the People* and our public officers: *the People*'s Sunrise(ol:29).

16. Making the proposals can be facilitated by the model letters to approach students(Lsch:1) and professors(Lsch:21, 23); describe the presentations(ol:54; Lsch:9); and list research, investigative, and analytical activities that students can undertake under academic supervision(ol:66, 100, 115).

D. Proposed action

17. I respectfully suggest that after you, the Reader, have considered this realistic plan of action to advance an election campaign and our common interest in exposing judicial wrongdoing and advocating reform you email me to discuss your views of it and how we can jointly implement it.

Dare trigger history!(jur:7§5)…and you may enter it.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England | Judicial Discipline Reform | 2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School | tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris | www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org | Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

July 30, 2014

Research and Investigative Activities that Professional and Citizen Journalists and Students Taking a Course or Practicum Can Conduct to Expose Judges' Wrongdoing and Advocate Judicial Reform

1. The study of the Federal Judiciary titled, Exposing Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Riskless Wrongdoing: Pioneering the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting(jur:1) is based on both library research and field investigation[ii] (investigation for short). To further pursue its exposure and reporting, two unique national stories have been proposed with their corresponding investigation, namely:

   i. The President Obama-Justice Sotomayor story & the *Follow the money!* investigation

   Did the President know that his first Supreme Court nominee, Then-Judge, Now-Jus-tice Sotomayor, was involved in both concealing assets –which *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico[107a] suspected her of doing, and which is done to commit the crimes[ol:5fn10] of tax evasion[107c] and money laundering– and abusing the Federal Judiciary's and/or the NSA's computer network –see story ii. infra–; but did the President cover it up and lie to the American public by vouching for her honesty because he wanted to ingratiate him-self with those petitioning him to nominate another woman and the first Hispanic to re-place Retiring Justice Souter and from whom he expected in exchange support for the passage of the Obamacare bill in Congress; and if so, when did he know it?(jur:4¶¶10-14)

   This story can be pursued through the *Follow the money!* investigation(ol:2; 66) It can make a striking call on the President to release all the FBI vetting reports on J. Soto-mayor and on her to request that she ask him to release them; that can set a precedent.

   ii. The Federal Judiciary-NSA story and the *Follow it wirelessly!* investigation

   To what extent do federal judges abuse their vast computer network and expertise –which handle hundreds of millions of case files(Lsch:11¶9b.ii)– either alone or with the quid pro quo assistance of the NSA –up to 100% of whose secret requests for secret surveillance orders are rubber-stamped[ol:5fn7] by the federal judges of the secret court established under the Foreign Intelli-gence Surveillance Act (FISA)– both to conceal assets –a crime[ol:5fn10], unlike surveillance– by electronically transferring them between declared and hidden financial accounts(ol:1), and to cover up the judges' wrongdoing by interfering with the communications –also a crime(ol:20¶¶11-12)– of would-be exposers and prevent them from joining forces to ex-pose them? (See the statistical analysis supporting the interference suspicion[ol:19§Dfn2].)

   This story can be pursued through the *Follow it wirelessly!* investigation(ol:19§D; 69§C).

2. Likely investigators can be interested in participating in the investigation at presentations of the available evidence of judges' wrongdoing(21§§A-B); the above-described unique national stories(ol:100); a realistic, feasible plan of investigation(ol:66) together with the additional investigative activities described infra; and judicial reform(jur:158§6-8).

3. Journalists can be addressed at private meetings, press conferences(jur:97§1), media outlets(ol:88), and during appearances at talkshows. The talkshow hosts can be encourage to become instrumental in organizing those presentations by contacting other fellow members of the media and thereby become Builders of the Coalition for Justice(ol:73).

4. Young idealistic hardworking students(jur:129§b) can be attracted to the investigation through 'recruiting' presentations(Lsch:9) held at graduate schools of journalism(ol:54, Lsch:23); law (Lsch:1, 21); business(104¶¶236-237); and Information Technology(ol:42, 60); after being

offered to, and accepted by, the officers of the student classes, pertinent student associations, and the organizers of the fair of student organizations held at the beginning of the academic year and of job fairs later in the year(jur:97§1).

5. Presentations can also be held at think tanks, civil rights entities, and public interest organizations(jur:86§4); political meetings(ol:51, 58); and meetings of veterans(ol:90, 94).
6. These presentations can contribute to identifying the necessary talent and financial supporters to produce the proposed documentary(ol:85) on judges' wrongdoing and judicial reform.

A. Additional(ol:66) investigative activities to propose to potential investigators

7. Find the court statistics[10c,d], analyze them, and make tables for the other(jur:10-14) circuits.
8. Retrieve and analyze the documents that judges filed to the commission on judicial nominations, which are likely to include financial affairs statements[cf. 107b,c].
9. Find out and analyze the state judges' financial disclosure reports, if any; federal judges have to file them publicly every year pursuant to the Ethics in Government Act[107d], which Judicial Watch downloaded in bulk and made available to the public[213a]; then analyze them to determine whether their disclosures make sense at all(cf. [213b], jur:104¶¶236-237).
10. Engage in private investigation work by finding out where a judge lives; how many cars he has and how often he changes them; to what school he sends his kids; where he goes on vacation; at what restaurants he eats and how often; what clubs he is member of and what their annual fees are; what brand of suits he wears; where his wife works, etc., and then ask the critical question: Can he afford all that on his judicial salary?
11. Find out what judicial conferences and seminars he has attended; who organized them; what role he played there, e.g., whether he gave a speech, participated on a panel discussion, conducted a workshop; whether he declared his attendance as he should and stated who paid for his hotel, transportation, meals, and entertainment, and whether he was reimbursed by the organizer[cf.223].
12. Go to the hotel at which the judge stayed during the seminar or conference, the clubs of which he is a member, and the restaurants that he patronizes, and talk to maids, janitors, waiters and waitresses, barmen, car and hotel limousines drivers, desk attendants, etc., to find out about his conduct and that of his fellow judges and the organizers(cf. jur:106§c).
13. Go to the county clerk's office registry, a marina, an airport and find out what property is registered in his name or in that of his family and relatives; try to find out whether he has registered property in the name of strawmen.
14. Hunt down the court reporters[176-179] –the journalists who report on notable cases and court events– and try to join forces(ol:1) with them in your investigation(ol:54); or at least obtain some leads for your further investigation.
15. Write to the deans[180-183] of journalism schools and professors of investigative journalism(Lsch:23), and thereafter go to the schools to meet them, the class presidents(Lsch:1), and the students enrolled in the investigative journalism classes, who may have had some of their work published on the school websites; or find out from students in the student center or cafeteria who is in those classes; interest students in joining your investigation(ol:55, 66) given that journalism is taught by students going out in the field to search a story, write a journalism article, and submit it to their professor for correction and grading; have students join you in proposing to a professor your investigation or the development of a course that investigates the judiciary and its judges.

16. Go to the court website and read the biographical note of the judge and download his picture; then go to the law school or public library and use their commercial databases, cf. jur:108§d, to search the name of the judge in order to find out in connection with what social, business, and professional activities his name appears, e.g. on what academic and business boards he sits, what groundbreaking and business opening ceremonies he attended; search the names of the members of his family to the degree of relationship provided by the law for the determination of conflict of interests and disqualification, cf. [40] >28 USC §455.
17. Go to the website of the judge's judiciary and download his biography and photo; find out in what judicial committees[106] he has sat or sits and in what judicial activities he has participated, what articles he has written for the judiciary's newsletter(cf. jur:iii/fn.ii, generally, and entries g and h, in particular).
18. Use the downloaded photo of the judge and run it through facial recognition software to find out in whose company he appears, cf. *Caperton v. A. T. Massey Coal Co*.[276].
19. Access the judge's postings on social media, such as Facebook, LinkedIn, Twitter, Youtube, etc., and use the names of people, entities, and activities as leads to determine the judges' connections and any conflict of interests and sources of undue influence.
20. In the law school or public library, access the WestLaw and Lexis-Nexis databases to search for law journal articles on the organization of the judiciary, judges' decision making, judicial wrong-doing, etc.(cf. a&p:14); download the list of all the decisions that the judge has written or the cases in which he has participated as an appellate panel members(cf. [107b] >JS:98§f et seq.).
21. Access the website of the university and law school that the judge attended and of the local law schools and universities and find out in connection with what activities and persons his name appears, e.g., on what moot courts he sat, what commencement classes he addressed, what fundraising activities he participated.
22. Go to the websites of the government, the legislature, and the political parties, and find out the names of the people who recommended, endorsed, supported, nominated, voted for and against the confirmation of the judge, appointed, donated to the electoral campaign and campaigned for the judge, and find out how he has repaid the favor to them when he sat on cases in which those people had an interest; find out who are the people who at present would determine whether to elevate the judge to a higher court, to chief judge of his court, or to reappoint him.
23. Progressively develop a sociogram for the judge, that is, a graphical representation of the people to whom and activities to which you have found him to be connected(jur:9); Word and PowerPoint have several templates for developing sociograms; developing the sociogram on the computer will make it possible to easily correct and update it.
24. Make a list of all his journal and book publications and read as many of them as possible to determine where he stood on issues, how his position has changed since when compared with his judicial decisions, what his biases are, etc.
25. Audit the judge's decisions for patterns of dicta and decisions that reveal bias and prejudice rather than a principled view of the law consistently applied; to that end, the audit can use statistical, linguistic, and literary analysis(cf. jur:131§b; ol:42; ol:60).
26. Find in those decisions the names of lawyers and parties that have appeared before the judge; meet them and, in general, ask them about him, and, in particular, ask them the questions that you have developed in a questionnaire intended to elicit information about his impartiality, fairness, temperament, treatment of people in and out of his courtroom, any evidence, rumors, or

suspicion that he is involved in wrongdoing or is incompetent or physically disable(jur:10 left column); etc., so that eventually you can compare the opinion in which they hold him with the opinion in which other judges are held(cf. jur:122§§2-3).

27. Go to the courthouse and without tipping anybody to the fact that you are investigating a judge, befriend the court clerks to obtain inside information about the judge and court procedures as they are actually performed even in disregard of the rules(Lsch:17§C).

28. Find out who his current law clerks are and talk to them very casually about the judge; if you sense that they disapprove of him or the court, see whether they can be turned into Deep Throats on the judge and the going-ons in the courthouse(jur:106§c); find out who were their predecessors, the judge's former law clerks, track them down, and ask them confidentially, on a promise of anonymity, how the judge was in and out of chambers; what they saw him do and asked them do; with whom of his peers he had friendly or hostile relations; with whom he played cards or went geese hunting; who were his acquaintances other than peers, lawyers, and parties; etc.

29. Interview the people with whom he worked at his previously held jobs, e.g., the secretaries, associates, partners, clients, at law firms where the judge worked.

30. Persuade candidates for public office to make, whether out of conviction or opportunism, the exposure of judges' wrongdoing part of their platform and coalesce them into a bipartisan coalition.

B. The need to work professionally and disseminate the findings effectively

31. The investigators need to memorialize their work in painfully accurate and complete notes, which will save them an enormous amount of time, extra work, and frustration when they want to:

    a. go back to the source of a piece of information to further pursue it;

    b. give a lead to a co-investigator;

    c. defend against an attack on your credibility, honesty, and good faith;

    d. appear authoritative at a press conference or a talkshow by showing journalists, the host, and their respective audience that they did their homework and know their subject;

    e. avoid making misstatements or spreading unsubstantiated, exaggerated, one-sided anecdotes of victims of judges' wrongdoing;

    f. prevent being bogged down and depleted of their financial resources by being sued for defamation and having to concentrate on defending against the suit;

    g. win a suit for defamation by showing a complete defense to it: the truth.

32. Hard work is only valuable if it leads to making progress. Just sweating profusely is not useful, i.e.: Setting up another website on which to display the findings will merely add another site to the hundreds already on the Internet and have very little, if any, effect. The appropriate kind of hard work results from the investigators' thinking strategically(Lsch:14§§2-3, jur:xliv¶C, Lsch:20§1, ol:8§E, ol:52§C). This will lead them to implement the strategy(ol:56§C): to launch a Watergate-like generalized media investigation driven by the profit motive(ol:74§§B-D) and moral rewards(ol:3§F) of judges' wrongdoing, whose findings so outrage the national public as to stir it up to force politicians, lest they be voted out of, or not into office, to conduct the first-ever official investigation of the Federal Judiciary by Congress, DoJ-FBI, a special counsel, and their state counterparts using their intrusive powers of subpoena, search and seizure, etc., and to undertake judicial reform.

Dare trigger history!(jur:7§5)…and you may enter it!

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris
Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org
2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

August 4, 2014

What is entailed in membership in the team of professionals formed to expose judges' wrongdoing, and advocate judicial reform

1. Thank you for expressing interest in joining a team of professionals(jur:128§4) who have attained a high level of knowledge and skills, particularly in the fields of law(Lsch:1, 21), journalism(ol:54; Lsch:23), business(jur:97§1, 104¶¶236-237), Information Technology(ol:42, 60), and politics(ol:112, 58), and can think strategically(Lsch:14§§2-3, ol:52§C; jur:xliv§C) expose judges' wrongdoing and bring about judicial reform. What team membership entails is that you:

2. **Read** as much as possible of the study of the Federal Judiciary titled, Exposing Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Riskless Wrongdoing: Pioneering the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting(* >Prefatory:i).

   a.1) The reason for this is that Knowledge is Power and doing one's due diligence to know what one is talking about is the hallmark of a professional. The study aims to establish the exposure of judges' wrongdoing and the advocacy of judicial reform as the joint effort of a team of professionals who work to the highest standards of academic scholarship, intellectual responsibility, and public integrity. We want to be taken seriously by judges, politicians, potential donors, other professionals, and the reasonable person in the street.

   a.2) We do not want to give any grounds for judges to disparage us and dismiss our effort as that of mere 'disgruntled losers' who cannot read with understanding a text, describe in writing a situation in a fair and accurate way, or craft a convincing argument; as a result, lose their cases; and then vent their frustration by whining and blaming the judges.

   a.3) We have done our homework and have identified the key ENABLING CIRCUMSTANCE OF WRONGDOING by judges: their unaccountability. It is the result of their connivance with politicians(22¶31), and the latter's and journalists' fear of judges' retaliation(cf. ol:30¶9).

   a.4) We have also figured out the means, motive, and opportunity(21§§1-3) for judges to engage in wrongdoing(133§4), not only as rogue judges indulging in individual deviant conduct, but also explicit and implicit coordinated wrongdoing(88§§a-c) among themselves and with insiders[169] of the legal and bankruptcy systems. Coordination has allowed them to engage in the most harmful and extensive form of wrongdoing: schemes(ol:91§E), such as their concealment of assets scheme[107a-c, 213](68§3) and their bankruptcy fraud scheme(66§2). Through coordination, wrongdoing has become the judges' institutionalized modus operandi(49§4) and the Federal Judiciary the safe haven of wrongdoers(ol:2§C).

   b. By reading the study you will learn the elements of judicial reform(158§§6-8).

   c. Reading will enable you to identify typing, formatting, language usage, and substance mistakes, and propose corrections; point out passages that need to be clarified, completed, or updated; challenge statements; provide more compelling official sources[ii] and cases; and if you are not a lawyer, enrich the study with your non-legal knowledge and skills.

3. **Arrange** for presentations(ol:73) at law, journalism, business, and Information Technology schools, think tanks, political meetings, and public interest entities, intended to 'recruit' students (129§b) for, and persuade deans to offer, courses/practicums for credit where to carry out legal, statistical, financial, IT, property registry research, interviewing, etc.(ol:115) There will be presented:

   a. the evidence of judges' wrongdoing(21§A) and of the President Obama-SCt. Justice Sotomayor and Federal Judiciary-NSA unique national stories(ol:100). It will reveal the nature,

extent, and gravity of judges' coordinated wrongdoing(90§§b-d). Such revelation is a prerequisite to removing wrongdoers; determining the necessary reformative measures to prevent, detect, and punish wrongdoing; and remaining with only judges capable of abiding by the reform and having no vested interest in preventing and circumventing it;

b. the strategy(83§§2-3) of having students(ol:113§C), and professional and citizen journalists investigate(ol:66) that evidence; provide a competitive incentive for ever more of them to jump on the investigative bandwagon(8¶¶26-27); thus launch a Watergate-like generalized media investigation; and so outrage the public at judges' wrongdoing that it will force politicians, lest they be voted out of, or not into, office in the mid-term, primary, and presidential elections, to call for, and carry out, official investigations and judicial reform;

c. the development of an outraged national public into a civic movement driven by the realization that in 'government of, by, and for the people'[172], the people are the masters that hire all public officers, who thus become their public servants, including judicial public servants. The people can assert their right both to require that their servants perform their duties transparently and to practice 'reverse surveillance'(Lsch:2) on their servants so as to inform themselves of their performance in order to hold them accountable, disciplinable, and liable to compensate their victims(Lsch:10¶6). An outraged assertive people can compel the adoption of a new *We the People*-government paradigm: *the People*'s Sunrise civic movement(ol:29). This is a realistic prospect, for its precedent is the Tea Party.

4. **Contact** journalists and media outlets(ol:88), including talkshow hosts(ol:113§1), and identify candidates(ol:110§c) for public office who are, or are amenable to, running on a platform of exposing judges, to invite them to a private meeting or a press conference in order to make a presentation in which to persuade them to investigate the stories(ol:100) and join forces with us.

5. **Contribute** ideas, contacts, and effort to the making of the proposed documentary(ol:85) and the holding of the pioneering, widely advertised, and trendsetting multimedia public presentation of, or academic conference on, judicial unaccountability reporting and reform advocacy(cf. dcc:11).

6. **Participate** in collaborative writing and editing(ol:102), such as of the **t**eam's platform(ol:109); **l**etters to student officers, professors, deans, and publishers(Lsch:1, 21, 23; a&p:1); **p**ress releases(ol:111; jur:xlviii); **h**andouts for distribution at presentations and rallies(jur:xxvi); a **u**niversity course to teach and investigate judges' wrongdoing(dcc:1, 23); the **E**mile Zola-like *I accuse!* denunciation of judges' wrongdoing(98§2); the **b**rochure on judges' wrongdoing and its **t**emplates for people to describe their wrongdoing cases(122§2); the **e**diting of the cases(cf. jur:xxxviii) collected for, and the analytical text of, the **A**nnual Report on Judicial Wrongdoing(126§3); etc.

7. **Donate** and fundraise to help pay for the above plan's implementation and start the multidisciplinary academic and business venture(97§1) aimed at Pioneering the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting(2§2). The venture has a huge market(8¶25) that can support its development into the for-profit Institute of Judicial Unaccountability Reporting and Reform Advocacy (130§5). At this early stage, team membership is unpaid and holds out no expectation of payment.

8. **Share** in the many material and moral rewards(ol:3§F) available to those who contribute to reversing and stopping the harmful impact of judges' wrongdoing on people's rights, property, liberty, and everyday lives(ol:122¶14); and to making progress toward the realization of the noble ideal of affordably accessing the courts and therein obtaining Equal Justice Under Law. One of such reward is being recognized by a grateful nation as *We the People*'s Champions of Justice.

I welcome your comments, so I look forward to hearing from you.

Dare trigger history!(7§5)…and you may enter it!

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris
Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org
2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

June 19, 2014

Mr. Andy Ostrowski
4311 N. 6th Street
Harrisburg, PA 17110
andy@andyostrowski.com
tel. (717)571-1818

Dear Mr. Ostrowski,

Thank you for your email.

I agree with your statement and appreciate your commitment when you state, "**we no longer own our courts – judges and lawyers and their cronies do…I will keep this issue at the very center of my campaign, and will not relent on it".** So I share your "hope we will find some way to work together". This is a proposal for us to work together.

A. An inoculating disclosure that gets you neither readers' sympathy nor vote

1. I went to your website and read your homepage message and your disclosure and related materials. The latter two indicate the origin and nature of your stand on the courts. They provide assurance that your commitment to exposing judges' wrongdoing is deeply rooted in dealings with the PA judiciary that have disrupted your personal and professional life and is not a campaign jingle likely to be toned down out of expediency.
2. It is clear that you are making the tactical move of a savvy lawyer in court by inoculating your witness, in this case yourself, against the exposure of damaging information by opposing counsel, that is, the candidate running against you: You offer the information before your opposer can do so as if you had tried to keep it hidden out of a guilty conscience, whereby he/she would cast you in a bad light. But this is only a damage containment move, not a reason for readers to vote for you.
3. Indeed, your disclosure makes your presentation of the judges' wrongdoing too personal. Fundamentally, it is an anecdote: Your personal experience with the judges. You hope that readers will identify with your predicament, feel for you intensely, and vote for you, just as you will. And what's in it for them? Nothing.
4. In fact, you have not made the case intended to lead readers to the realization that what happened to you can happen to them too. Nor have you made the more persuasive case: They have already been victimized by wrongdoing judges and you are offering readers your help to do what comes to the mind of all Americans right away: Sue those who have harmed them and demand compensation for the harm. But what happened to you cannot happen to them because the immense majority of readers are not lawyers. So why should the readers care about you?
5. On the contrary, there is every reason for readers not to care about you, for you are a member of two classes that stand at the bottom of the public esteem scale: lawyers and politicians. The readers' likely reaction when they read your anecdote and learn about your predicament is:
6. "He must have done something to deserve it. After all, he's a lawyer. At least this time, the judges caught one of those tricksters". Readers' most unlikely subsequent reaction is, "Yeah, I'm going to vote for him". Far from that, you made the judges appear to be the good guys.

B. A homepage that fails to make readers feel that you represent them

7. Your disclosure was inevitable given that you had posted information about your predicament

before you decided to run for Congress. Neither in your disclosure nor in your homepage did you relate it to your readers. In any event, it is unrelatable to them because they are not lawyers.

8. Worst of all, in your homepage you did not give readers any reason why they should vote for you. Repeating the ready-made 'bunch' of promises that all politicians make does not amount to a platform.

9. A platform is effective when it allows people to vote for themselves, that is, for what matters to them. When they realize that you too have the same interests as they do, then they feel that you represent them. If you also convince them that you have the capacity to advance those interests, they send you to Congress to do so.

10. A case in point is that of Up-to-Now-Unknown Candidate Dave Brat of Virginia, who with a budget of only $200,000 defeated in the Republican primary House Republican Majority Leader Eric Cantor, who by contrast spent $5,000,000. What allowed him to prevail over money, name recognition, and long incumbency was his message. It was surprisingly simple: He too was against immigration. However that issue related to his personal experience, it was not his anecdote that won over voters. Rather, what mattered to voters was that, like them, Mr. Brat too was against immigration, whereas they felt that Rep. Cantor was willing to compromise on that issue. An exit poll interviewee put it pithily: "We felt that Mr. Cantor no longer represented us".

11. Your homepage fails to make the case that you represent voters. It should be the place where you argue their case, not yours.

C. Voters treated as a jury to be enlightened and made to care about the most important person: themselves

12. Judicial reform is hardly at the top of voters' interests. That in your "**estimation…we no longer own our courts…and it is the biggest single problem facing America today**" is hardly persuasive.

13. To persuade, you have to argue the case for judicial reform, rather than state your "**estimation**". Enlighten voters with information that concerns them because nobody cares so much as when they care about themselves and their friends and family. Make them realize that they are victims and stir them up to determine themselves to take action against their victimizers: "**judges and lawyers and their chronies**", namely, the politicians that put them on the bench and act in connivance with them.

14. To that end, conceive of voters as the jury and address them as if you were making the opening statement, presenting evidence, and delivering your summation. You can begin by showing your jury how they have already been harmed by judges even when the jury is not a party to any case:

> Judges' decisions have precedential value that affects your rights, property, liberty, and even lives, whether it is on issues of immigration, health care, abortion, same sex marriage, taxes, the right to bear arms, surveillance and privacy rights, the criminal liability of predatory bankers, foreclosures and liquidation of bankrupts' assets to pay creditors, business regulation, partition of marital assets, child custody, the execution of wills, women's equal rights, etc. Judges abuse their power to decide cases because they are held unaccountable by the politicians who recommended, endorsed, nominated, confirmed, appointed, contributed to, and campaigned for, them and by the media, which fear their retaliation. As a result of their unaccountability, judges risklessly decide cases in their personal and class interests while harming litigants and the rest of *We the People*.
>
> Even when you sue or are sued and go to court, judges abuse your fundamental

right to due process by disregarding the law and the facts and making rules as they go. Here are some official statistics, statements of judges themselves, and what parties and lawyers say in hundreds of websites and blogs…[Lsch:21§A]

You would think that in 'government of, by, and for the people'[172] you and I, *We the People* could hold judges accountable and even force them to compensate us. But that is not the case no matter the degree to which their conduct is outrageous, for judges have arrogated to themselves(jur:26§d) a status that is impermissible in 'government, not of men, but by the rule of law'[ol:5fn6]: Judges Above the Law.

D. Public outrage: not to grow grassroots in your support, but to develop a civic movement in defense of *We the People*... whom you lead in Congress

15. Grassroots support for you cannot be grown by resorting to the anecdote of your personal experience at the hands of judges who disregard free speech and retaliate against their exposers. "**To win on a judicial reform platform with…effort from across the country"**, you need an issue with national appeal that provokes national outrage(83§§2-3).

16. National outrage is provoked by making the public realize how unaccountable judges are, how they abuse their resulting risklessness to engage in wrongdoing in their personal and class interest, and how much they harm the public. National outrage at judges' wrongdoing is what will make it possible to avoid the exercise in futility of trying to sue wrongdoing judges in court, where their peers will see to it that the cases are dismissed or that the judges are exonerated. It is an extra-judicial alternative based on strategic thinking(Lsch:14§§2-3, ol:52§C; jur:xliv¶C).

17. An outraged public will force politicians to investigate judges and hold them accountable or it will do to them what Virginia voters did to Rep. Cantor if they show insensitivity to its mood and dismiss its demands. The public has the power to withhold donations, volunteered work, word of mouth support, and issue unfavorable opinions on surveys and votes on election day, unless it has already made their campaigns so unviable as to force them to drop out of the race. It is for you and the rest of us, advocates of honest judiciaries, to promote the conscious use of that power.

18. Two unique, national stories can outrage the public of Pennsylvania and the rest of the country at judges' wrongdoing in coordination among themselves and in connivance with politicians(ol:100):

i. The President Obama-Justice Sotomayor story and the *Follow the money!* investigation

Did the President know that his first Supreme Court nominee, Then-Judge, Now-Justice Sotomayor, was involved in both concealing assets –which *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico[107a] suspected her of doing, and which is done to commit the crimes[ol:5fn10] of tax evasion[107c] and money laundering– and abusing the Federal Judiciary's and/or the NSA's computer network –see story ii. infra–; but did the President cover it up and lie to the American public by vouching for her honesty because he wanted to ingratiate himself with those petitioning him to nominate another woman and the first Hispanic to replace Retiring Justice Souter and from whom he expected in exchange support for the passage of the Obamacare bill in Congress; and if so, when did he know it?

This story can be pursued through the *Follow the money!* investigation(ol:1, 66). The investigators can make a striking call on the President to release all the unredacted FBI vetting reports on J. Sotomayor and on her to request that she ask him to release them; that can set a precedent.

ii. The Federal Judiciary-NSA story and the *Follow it wirelessly!* investigation

To what extent do federal judges abuse their vast computer network and expertise –which handle hundreds of millions of case files(Lsch:11¶9b.ii)– either alone or with the quid pro quo assistance of the NSA –up to 100% of whose secret requests for secret surveillance orders are rubberstamped[ol:5fn7] by the federal judges of the secret court established under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA)– both to conceal assets –a crime[ol:5fn10], unlike surveillance– by electronically transferring them between declared and hidden financial accounts(ol:1), and to cover up the judges' wrongdoing by interfering with the communications –also a crime[ol:5a.fn13]– of would-be exposers and prevent them from joining forces to expose them; and if so, since when?(ol:69§C) (See the statistical analysis supporting probable cause to believe that there has been communications interference[ol:19§Dfn2].)

This story can be pursued through the *Follow it wirelessly!* investigation(ol:2; 69§C).

19. A discussion of these unique national cases is found at ol:55; of a plan for their investigation at ol:66, 100§B; and of the role of the media at ol:90§§C-D, including a documentary at ol:85. There is proposed at ol:73 that those cases and evidence of judges' wrongdoing be the subject of presentations to be arranged and held by us at journalism(ol:54; Lsch:23), law(Lsch:1, 21), business(104¶¶236-237), and IT(ol:42, 60) schools; and veterans(ol:94) and political meetings(ol:51).

E. Development of an outraged national public into a civic movement of masters that hold their servants accountable: *the People*'s Sunrise

20. The national outrage provoked by those two unique, national cases can benefit Americans by causing a deep-reaching review of the relation between *We the People* and government. The outraged public can develop into a civic movement that asserts *the People*'s status as masters in 'government of, by, and for the people'[172] to demand accountability of all its public servants, including judicial ones, and hold all public wrongdoers liable to compensate their victims(160§8). It can force politicians, lest they be voted out of, or not into, office, to investigate judges and undertake judicial reform(158§6-7). That civic movement can become *the People*'s Sunrise(ol:29).

F. Proposal for concrete and realistic action

21. Therefore, I respectfully propose that:

    a. your website be revised so that you appear representing *We the People*'s interest in exposing judges' wrongdoing and bringing about significant judicial reform, such as the establishment of citizen boards of judicial unaccountability and discipline; and

    b. we work together to make a presentation of the two unique, national cases, initially at a private meeting with journalists or a press conference and subsequently at the other venues, where we highlight the many material and moral rewards(ol:3§F) that journalists and media outlets as well as students(ol:115) and other professionals(128§4) stand to earn by pursuing those cases through the proposed *Follow the money!* and *Follow it wirelessly!* investigations and the making of the proposed documentary thereon(ol:85).

22. I encourage all the members of this email thread to contact Mr. Ostrowski, andy@andyostrowski.com, and me to let us know how you can contribute(ol:119) to the implementation of this proposal by arranging for the proposed presentations(ol:73) at venues near you. Therefore, I look forward to hearing from you.

Dare trigger history!(7§5)…and you may enter it!

Sincerely, s/Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris
Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org
2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

August 8, 2014

Dear Att. T. Neroni,
Mr. A. Ostrowski, and
Potential Members of the Team to Expose Judges' Wrongdoing,

It is a welcome development to see that you, Att. Neroni, are supporting Mr. Ostrowski in his race for the House of Representatives from the District of Harrisburg in Pennsylvania. He has made of the exposure of judges' wrongdoing a key issue of his platform. It is also a welcome development that you are trying to rally other lawyers to support him.

A. People's interests in campaign focus, not lawyers' problems with judges

1. You show candor in pointing out that "the public may react to a discipline of an attorney on the level of "lawyer jokes" - one more sank down, good riddance". Indeed, the public holds

> members of two classes [] at the bottom of the public esteem scale: lawyers and politicians. The readers' likely reaction when they read your anecdote, Mr. Ostrowski, and learn about your predicament as a lawyer is: "He must have done something to deserve it. After all, he's a lawyer. At least this time, the judges caught one of those tricksters". Readers' most unlikely subsequent reaction is, "Yeah, I'm going to vote for him". Far from that, you made the judges appear to be the good guys.(ol:112¶¶5-6)

2. Thus, I respectfully submit that if you are going to make a laudable effort to rally lawyers and blog in Mr. Ostrowski's support, your focus should be on how he intends to advance the interests of the people that he wants to represent, rather than on lawyers' experience with judges.

3. Strategic thinking(Lsch:14§§2-3, ol:52§C; jur:xliv¶C) requires that even the impression be avoided that a candidate for political office is using people to get elected so that he can take care in Congress of vindicating his name and taking revenge on judges. That impression would only cement in people's mind their deep contempt, in the majority of cases well justified, for us lawyers as opportunists looking after our own interests, just as politicians do, most of whom are lawyers.

4. What should be emphasized in the effort to expose wrongdoing judges is how the latter abuse their power to disregard the law and the facts in order to gain for themselves material[213](27§2), professional[69](56§§e-f), and social benefits(62§g, a&p:1¶2nd) while taking away the rights, property, and liberty, and profoundly impacting the lives of litigants as well as of the rest of the people affected by the precedential value of their decisions and the socio-economic and political environment that they create. Equally emphasized should be the positive: ideas to bring about judicial reform(158§§6-8), e.g., establishment of an inspector general of the Federal Judiciary and of citizen boards of judicial accountability and discipline, all meetings open to the public, etc.

5. Therefore, I would like to suggest for your blog the same formulation(ol:122¶14) that I did for Mr. Ostrowski's campaign in my letter to him quoted supra:

> Judges' decisions have precedential value that affects your rights, property, liberty, and even lives, whether it is on issues of immigration, health care, abortion, same sex marriage, taxes, the right to bear arms, surveillance and privacy rights, the criminal liability of predatory bankers, foreclosures and liquidation of bankrupts' assets to pay creditors, business regulation, partition of marital assets, child custody, the execution of wills, women's equal rights, etc. Judges abuse their power to decide cases because they are held unaccountable by the politicians who recommended, endorsed, nominated, confirmed, appointed, contributed to, and campaigned for, them and by the

media, which fear their retaliation. As a result of their unaccountability, judges risklessly decide cases in their personal and class interests while harming litigants and the rest of *We the People*.

Even when you sue or are sued and go to court, judges abuse your fundamental right to due process by disregarding the law and the facts and making rules as they go. Here are some official statistics, statements of judges themselves, and what parties and lawyers say in hundreds of websites and blogs….[cf. Lsch:21§A]

You would think that in 'government of, by, and for the people'[172] you and I, *We the People* could hold judges accountable and even force them to compensate us. But that is not the case no matter the degree to which their conduct is outrageous, for judges have arrogated to themselves(26§d) a status that is impermissible in 'government, not of men, but by the rule of law'[ol:5fn6]: Judges Above the Law.

B. Appealing to the natural allies of exposers of judges: their wrongdoing victims

6. Mr. Ostrowski has indicated his need for financial support to run his campaign, which is quite understandable. For their part, some of the lawyers that have run afoul of judges have indicated that they cannot help financially, which is equally understandable because, for instance, in these harsh economic times ever more parties cannot afford lawyers and must appear pro se[35,38,64].

7. However, the natural constituency of a candidate for political office who is trying to expose judges' wrongdoing is not lawyers. Rather, it is precisely all those pro ses and even represented litigants who feel that they were abused b y arrogant, arbitrary, and law-disregarding judges.

8. I have proposed a plan(ol:112§§B-C) to identify judicial wrongdoing victims so as to rally them behind our common effort to expose wrongdoing judges(92§d). To solve the problem of how to identify, and appeal to, them I have proposed making presentations(ol:73) of the evidence of judges' wrongdoing and of two unique national journalistic stories –the President Obama-Justice Sotomayor story and the *Follow the money!* investigation; and the Federal Judiciary-NSA story and the *Follow it wirelessly!* investigation(ol:100)– at law, journalism, business, and Information Technology schools, think tanks, and public interest entities to recruit hardworking and idealistic(129§b) young students(ol:115). The precedent for this plan is the first campaign of Sen. Barak Obama for the presidency, which he financed largely by appealing to young people, who contributed between $5 and $10.

9. But those victimized by judges have suffered personally together with their relatives, employees, friends, etc. They are passionate about seeking justice. They may contribute even higher amounts of money, volunteer work, support with word of mouth, and give what counts the most: their vote to a candidate who convinces them that advancing their interests is his central concern and that by exposing judges and bringing about reform he will enable them to become the masters who hold public servants, including judicial public servants, accountable and liable to compensate their victims. A public outraged at wrongdoing judges can grow into a Tea Party-like civic movement that compels a new *We the People*-government relation: *the People*'s Sunrise(ol:29).

10. I kindly refer you also to the concrete actions that we, as members of a team to expose judges, can undertake(ol:119). I encourage you to indicate what you can do. Time is of the essence, for those presentations should be made at the beginning of the academic year and some preliminary contact should be made with the deans of students. Hence, I look forward to hearing from you.

Dare trigger history!(7§5)…and you may enter it!

Sincerely, s/Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England **Judicial Discipline Reform** **2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472 USA**
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School **tel. +1(718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq**
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org **Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net**

August 18, 2014

Mr. Colin Wilson colin@centralwebs.co.uk
Dignity Alliance
Scotland

Re: A 3-step plan of action to expose wrongdoing judges and reform judiciaries

Dear Mr. Wilson and Dignity Alliance Members,

Thank you for watching the interview(http://dai.ly/x2362o) with me by Alfred Lambremont Webre, JD, MEd, and your kind words for my work. As for your request for a suggestion on how you and Dignity Alliance can expose wrongdoing judges and reform the judiciary in Scotland, I would like to oblige you with a plan of action in three steps: A. Read a model study; B. Describe in a study the state of your judiciary; C. Propose a strategy, a plan of action, and presentations.

A. Read the study of the U.S. Federal Judiciary and develop a similar one for your local judiciary

1. I have researched and written a study of the U.S. Federal Judiciary titled, Exposing Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Riskless Wrongdoing: Pioneering the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting(title page). I suggest that you read the first three prefatory pages after the title page. They contain a preface(i), an abstract(ii), and an executive summary of the parts (iii) of the study. Click on as many(blue text)[references] as possible, whereby you will effortlessly call up to the screen supportive and additional information found mostly in official judicial statistics, reports, decisions, and statements of the federal courts or their judges(jur:ii), or links to download them. Read, analyze, draw implications, and learn as much as you can, for Knowledge is Power.
2. Research and write a similar study of your judiciary. You might wish to consider the structure of mine, whose parts, described in the Executive Summary(Prefatory:iii), reveal a logical progression from describing the judiciary to prescribing action for an organization and its supporters.

B. Establish the state of your judiciary by identifying the salient, objective elements of coordinated judicial wrongdoing

3. Impressionistic statements of judicial wrongdoing based on anecdotic accounts of 'disgruntled losers' in court do not convince anybody but those who want to have their animosity toward judges confirmed. They do not provide the basis for professional, responsible discussion and action.
4. Hence, when describing the state of your judiciary, you should focus on the concrete, objective, and thus verifiable. Nothing allows accomplishing that task more convincingly than the judiciary's(126¶270b) statistics analyzed with trained reasoning, yet made understandable to untrained people(jur:10-14). This part should reveal the seriousness of your research(21§A) and capture the attention of the public, advocates of honest judiciaries, journalists, lawyers, donors, and legislators. Consider the poignancy of the following brief description of the Federal Judiciary:
    a. Federal judges hold all their adjudicative, policy-making, administrative, and disciplinary meetings behind closed doors[29] and never appear at a press conference[71]. Secrecy breeds self-indulgence and disregard for the law; it allows embezzling entrusted power into private property by making its abuse concealable, riskless, widespread, routine…an entitlement.
    b. Chief circuit[22a] judges abuse the Judiciary's statutory[18a] self-disciplining authority by dismissing without investigation 99.82%(jur:10) of complaints against their peers; with other judges they deny up to 100% of appeals to review such dismissals(24§b). Thereby they have arrogated to themselves the power to abrogate the act of Congress providing for the filing of those com-plaints and their appeal[18bc]. They have even immunized themselves for

'acting maliciously, corruptly, and in excess of authority'(26§d). By so doing, they have in effect amended the U.S. Constitution[12b], arrogating to themselves the power of at least 37 states(Art. V), by deleting its provision in Art. III, Sec. 1, limiting their hold on office "during good Behaviour"; carving for themselves an exception from Art. II, Sec. 4, which declares impeachable "all civil Officers"; and depriving the people of their 1st Amendment right "to petition Government [judges] for a redress of grievances [against them]".

c. Up to 9 of every 10 appeals are disposed of ad-hoc through no-reason summary orders[66a] or opinions so "perfunctory"[68] that they are neither published[69] nor precedential[70], raw fiats of star-chamber power. They are as difficult to find as if they were secret; and if found, meaningless to litigants and the public, for most frequently their only operative word is the easiest: 'affirmed!'(43§1). They defeat the purpose of public rulings: to provide notice, predictability, consistency, and a constraint on arbitrary and capricious judicial power.

d. Circuit judges appoint bankruptcy judges[61], whose rulings come on appeal before their appointers, who protect them. In CY10, these appointees decided who kept or received the $373 billion at stake in only personal bankruptcies[31]. About 95% of those bankruptcies are filed by individuals; bankrupt, the great majority of them appear pro se[33] and, ignorant of the law, they fall prey to a bankruptcy fraud scheme(66§2).

e. While 80% of all cases filed every year in the Federal Judiciary are brought in its bankruptcy courts, only .23% are reviewed by district courts and fewer than .08% by circuit courts(28§3). Such unreviewability of bankruptcy rulings makes them in effect secret. It enables judges to run bankruptcy courts as their private fiefdom, allowing them the indispensable arbitrariness and unlawfulness to run the bankruptcy fraud scheme. Unreviewable exercise of power turns it into 'absolute power, the kind that corrupts absolutely'[32].

f. Federal judges together with bankruptcy and legal system insiders[169] run[60] the scheme risklessly, for in the 225 years since the creation of their Judiciary in 1789, only 8[11] –2,131 federal justices, judges, and magistrates were in office on 30sep11[13]– have been impeached and removed[14] from the bench. Those who implicitly or explicitly give assurance of silence before and/or after a peer's wrong become liable as accessories. They too, just as the principals, corrupt the integrity of the Judiciary, thus harming litigants and the rest of the public. All are responsible for the historic assurance that a federal judgeship is a safe haven for judges that engage in wrongdoing individually and in its most corruptive form, COORDINATED WRONGDOING. The latter, by increasing its risklessness, efficiency, and profitability, turns wrongdoing into the judiciary's institutionalized modus operandi.(88§§a-c)

g. In self-interest, politicians recommend, nominate, and confirm as judges people of their own ilk. Thereafter, they hold them unaccountable(50¶95) because a single federal judge, whether honestly or abusively to retaliate for himself or a peer being investigated for wrongdoing, can hold unconstitutional what 535 members of Congress and the president have debated, voted, and enacted; and by so doing, can doom their legislative agenda[17a].

h. Unelected, life-tenured, and beyond democratic control, federal judges act with impunity for their professional(25§c; 60§f), social(62§g), and material(27§2; 32§2) benefit(5§3).

i. Given their secrecy and unaccountability, judges can allow themselves to be influenced by the most insidious corruptor[32], *money!*(27§2), which offers especially tempting profit rates (71§4) since judges need not invest in costly means to avoid detection and punishment.

5. If your bosses knew that they were entrenched in their jobs for life and could unaccountably wield power for their benefit regardless of whom they harmed, and neither Congress, the Presi-

dent nor the media would dare criticize, let alone investigate, them, would such unchecked power, unbalanced due to lack of penalizing consequences, corrupt them absolutely[28], causing them to abuse with a sense of entitlement your rights, property, liberty, and life? From the hands of judges that engage in such conduct it is not reasonable to expect to receive Equal Justice Under Law.

C. Propose exposing judges' wrongdoing by pursuing outside the courts a unique case capable of outraging the public and stirring it into reformative action

1. Avoiding judges-judging-judges futility through extra-judicial action

6. The previous descriptive part of the study should have convinced you and your fellow members that filing lawsuits against judges is doomed to failure. Judges will never allow defendant judges, who may have been their peers, colleagues, and friends for 1, 5, 10, 15, 20, 30 years or more, to be exposed through judicial complainants' discovery, never mind held liable to them. During those years, judges have learned too much about each other's wrongdoing to run the risk that a defendant judge may settle her case on more favorable terms by offering to give incriminating information, perhaps even testimony, about a 'bigger fish' or the judiciary's whole school of fish (51¶103). Worse yet, a successful case may attract a prosecutor's attention…"*the horror of it!*"
7. This calls for the adoption of an extrajudicial strategy(jur:xxix) for exposing judges' wrongdoing. It is not centered on exposing one wrongdoing judge after the other through suits doomed to be dismissed or lost. Rather, it focuses on exposing a whole judiciary that does wrong due to its insidiously corruptive coordination of wrongdoing. Rogue judges only warrant their removal from the bench; coordinated judicial wrongdoing requires the judiciary's reform as an institution.

2. Trojan horse strategy: a uniquely outrageous case that leads to the circumstances enabling coordinated wrongdoing throughout the judiciary

8. The strategy is based on honest judiciary advocates making presentations(ol:73§A) of evidence of judges' wrongdoing, in general, and of one case involving wrongdoing at the judiciary's highest level, in particular. They will thus interest professional and citizen journalists(jur:xxxix; xlv§§E-I) in investigating them further because of the material and moral rewards(ol:3§F) that they can earn by so doing and, more importantly, by pursuing and revealing THE CIRCUMSTANCES ENABLING WRONGDOING in the Judiciary, especially those enabling pervasive coordinated wrongdoing.
9. Their reports should so outrage the public as to stir it up to force investigations by politicians in the legislative and executive branches, lest the public deny them essential election campaign donations, volunteered work, word of mouth support, survey endorsements and, if not thus forced out of the electoral race, its vote at the polls. Politicians and a special prosecutor wield intrusive investigative powers, i.e., to issue subpoena, search & seizure, and contempt orders; charge interviewees with obstruction of justice; interrogate under oath; plea bargain; hold public hearings; etc. Those powers will allow them to make findings of judges' wrongdoing that will exacerbate public outrage. An outraged public will compel reform to ensure for itself honest judicial services.
10. Hence, look for the rationale for, and one or two unique national cases equivalent to, the President Obama-U.S. Supreme Court Justice Sotomayor case and the *Follow the money!* investigation; and the Federal Judiciary-NSA case and the *Follow it wirelessly!* investigation(ol:100).

3. Legislated, non-discretionary, reform, and constitutional amendments

11. The strategy can be implemented through a plan of action(Lsch:10§B) with concrete investigative activities(ol:115). Its implementation can lead to legislated(158§§6-8) judicial reform that

prescribes new organizational, procedural, and performance requirements for the Judiciary and its judges. A constitutional convention[270>Ln:309] can eliminate their accountability- and democracy incompatible life-tenure. The unacceptable alternative would be a grant of authority to the Judiciary for it to decide how to police itself, which has proved(supra ¶4b) a foreseeable[105a-b] failure.

12. The 'separate but equal powers' doctrine is drawn also by self-serving, tortuous implication from the Constitution's dedicating a separate article to each of the three branches of government…as it does regarding other subjects. Such separation does not mean that its drafters, let alone *We the People* –its first three words– wanted to separate the Judiciary from every control, whether direct by the people or through its representatives, and empower judges to apply to themselves the principle "The King can do no wrong". *The People* rejected that principle through the American Revolution to adopt a republican form of 'government, not of men, but by the rule of law'[ol:5fn6]. As the sovereign source of political power, they became the masters who hired all public officers as their public servants, including judicial ones, to render *the People* needed services and be held accountable by them in application of a new principle: 'government of, by, and for the people'[172].

13. Today, a public outraged by the exposure of judges' wrongdoing can assert its right to impose new 'terms of employment' on all its public servants, beginning with judges. To inform itself on their use of the power, not parted with on their behalf, but only entrusted to them to render the services, the public can practice "reverse surveillance"(ol:29) on them to know for what to hold them accountable. Four new employment terms(Lsch:10¶6) will constitute the foundation of mandatory, non-discretionary reform: TRANSPARENCY of individual and institutional performance based on open-door meetings; and the establishment of independent citizen boards of judicial ACCOUNTABILITY –through publicly filed and investigated complaints– and DISCIPLINE –by imposing fines, demotion to lesser duties, and LIABILITY to compensate their wrongdoing victims–(160§8).

14. These are basal concepts that the Scottish people can apply when reorganizing their self-government if they vote for their independence from the U.K. on the September 18 referendum.

4. From presentations of judges' wrongdoing evidence to *the People*'s Sunrise

15. You and Dignity Alliance can offer, as I do, to present(Lsch:9) at private meetings and conferences with journalists(ol:22, 26, 88); schools(129§b) of journalism(ol:54; Lsch:23), law(Lsch:1, 21), business(104¶¶236-237), and IT(ol:42, 60); public interest entities(86§4); etc., our respective:

    a. official statistics, reports, and statements of the judiciary and its judges[ii] and their analysis showing judicial unaccountability and consequent riskless wrongdoing(21§§A-B);

    b. the investigation(ol:66) of one or two unique cases(ol:100) and a proposal for a documentary(ol:85), both of which can expose judges' wrongdoing and outrage the public; and

    c. the formation of a multidisciplinary academic(ol:115) and business venture to Pioneer the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting(119§1) and advocate reform; and the team of professionals(128§4) who should run it as the precursor to an institute(130§5).

16. You and Dignity Alliance can participate in activities(ol:119) that set in motion a process leading to reform that begins in the judiciary on those new terms of master-servant employment and extends to the rest of government. An outraged public enlightened with information and self-awareness of its status as master can compel a new *We the People*-government relation as it develops into *the People*'s Sunrise civic movement(ol:29). It can set an example that is followed abroad. So I encourage you to share this email widely with all other advocates of honest judiciaries.

Dare trigger history!(jur:7§5)…and you may enter it.

Sincerely, s/Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England | Judicial Discipline Reform | 2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School | tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris | www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org | Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

August 19, 2014

Dear Requester of Pro Bono Legal Assistance,

Thank you for your email. However, I cannot spend time and effort reading documents related to individual cases that I cannot represent or that I can represent but not pro bono (for free). Of those, I receive more than I can possibly read. Nor do I have the means to deal with state judicial wrongdoing. Only if a document contributes to exposing ***federal*** judges' wrongdoing and does so in a verifiable way, am I interested in reading it. See jur:106§c and ol:100.

A. Strategy to receiving legal help: giving a valuable story

1. The following statement of general applicability will provide you with ideas on how to obtain pro bono assistance from lawyers. In so doing, you should keep present in your mind that nobody is interested in your case. People have enough with their own problems. They are most interested in solving the problems that affect them now or can affect them in the near future. Therefore, whenever you approach anybody in an effort to solve your problem, your emphasis should be on how they will benefit from taking on your case.
2. The principle here is quite elementary: If you want people to do something for you, you need to show that you are willing to do something for them too. This means that you need to show sensibility to their situation, be diplomatic, and think strategically. This is particularly so when you are asking for professional services for free. Hence, you should do your homework by finding out in advance what their problems are and figuring out how they would come closer to solving them by dealing with your case. Do not approach them in the role of a beggar; deal with them as a businessperson laying out a win-win proposal. You are offering them an opportunity to make headlines by exposing a significant societal, legal, journalistic, or economic problem.
3. Do some research to find statistics, newspaper clips, law review articles, etc., describing how frequent the problem appears, how many people it affects, what economic impact it has, etc. This is a lot of work. It is the kind of work that will impress the people that you are approaching, will enhance your credibility in their eyes and highlight the merits of your case, and make them pay attention because it is in their interest to do so.
4. Dress up when you go there to approach them. You are a professional and a businessperson, not Joe on the Corner panhandling for free services.

B. Crafting your legal statement: a story valuable to the listener

5. Prepare a concise statement of your case and a well-organized binder with your evidence. Do not say, "My case is a long story". That is off-putting. Right there you are letting your listeners know that they are in for a rambling babble that will make no sense, bore them, and waste their time. It is up to you to summarize your case to its essential elements, those that are most likely to fill with interesting and/or shocking details the short attention span of your listeners. Do not waste your opportunity with nonsense, trivia, and everyday details. Focus on what is essential and determined the course or outcome of your case. Focusing on the essential takes a lot of homework on your part. Spend your time so that you do not waste that of your listeners.
6. Once you know what you want to tell your listeners, you can practice how to present your case. You will be making a presentation. *Do not wing it!* Engage in rehearsal after rehearsal of a 5-minute presentation of your case where you highlight why your case will be beneficial either for the name of the institution concerned or for the students, professors, or lawyers involved (see

below). http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/Summary_&_synoptic_paragraph.pdf

a. The theme of your presentation is "Why it is in your academic, professional, journalistic, subsequent economic or other interest to take this case pro bono".

b. The structure of your presentation is:

1) **Opening sentence**: What the case deals with [the category of your legal problem and how it affects people generally], stated in 10 to 15 SECONDS.

2**) Explanatory statement**: State the facts:

a) How, when, by whom the problem arose, and where the main characters and property (if applicable) are located.

b) Why there is a problem: what are the interests in conflicts, that is, you have an interest that is opposed to somebody else's interest. That is the essence of a legal controversy: conflict interests.(Lsch:14§§2,3)

c) If you know, what legal right or claim you are asserting; or at least why you think that you should be able to do what you want to do to advance your interest or should not have to do what the other person or entity is requiring you to do but that would be detrimental to your interest. This takes 3.5 to 4 minutes.

3) **Closing statement**

a) What you want your listeners to do and how they or their institution will advance their interests by so doing: What is in it for them if they help you? State this in a 45 seconds to 1 minutes.(ol:3§6).

b) Do not defeat yourself from the opening statement by babbling about how distraught you are, what a horrible person the opposing party is, how much commiseration you need from others, and on and on with more rambling of irrelevant matters, nonsense, and issue-clouding emotions. Lawyers discount sad stories as exaggerated, self-serving, and irrelevant since they do not in themselves present a legal claim that they can help to resolve. Give them the facts, only the facts. If he or she takes your case and has to address a jury, then he or she will make the story in a professional way.

c) *Do not wing it!* Do not improvise. PRACTICE YOUR 5 MINUTES PRESENTATION. Deliver your presentation to your friends and ask them whether they understood your case, what they did not understand, what they needed you to say for them to figure out what your case is all about, how it affects them what you want them to do, etc. Ask them to be harsh with you. The professionals that you want to persuade to take your case will be even harsher with you and in the first couple of minutes will tune out of your presentation if it is merely a jumble of incomplete sentences and ideas sputtered by fits and starts.

4) **Questions and answers**

a) After your finish your 5 minutes presentation, invite questions from your listeners. Answer them to the point. This is not the moment for you to indulge in unfocused and irrelevant rambling and thereby dissipate all the attention that you attracted with your well rehearsed and to the point presentation.

b) Continue to be disciplined and in control of yourself. Anticipate questions and

prepare precise and accurate answers to be delivered in 30 seconds or less. Answering a question is not an opening for latching on to another story. 'Keep to your script' and relate your answer to the essential elements of your case.

c) Hence, you need to pay close attention to what the question asks so that you can provide the answer to that particular question. Center on what the questioner wants to know, not on what you want to say to unburden your troubled soul. You are in the Q&A phase of the presentation, not on the couch of your psychologist. You want your questioner to provide you with legal help, not with a lobotomy.

C. Places where to obtain pro bono legal assistance

7. Google the names of the local universities and go to the entries of their respective law school**.** Search for the different **law clinics** that they have. Law clinics are part of their curriculum. They offer hands-on, learning-by-doing education to students under the supervision of law professors. Clinics get their clients from the public, mostly from low-income people to whom they charge nothing –offering their services 'pro bono'; otherwise, they charge only a modest fee. Ask for, and read, the description of each law clinic and what their academic and public service interests are. Tailor your presentation accordingly. Contact those that sound reasonably bearing on your subject (for instance, the Bankruptcy Law Clinic would not be interested in your child support case, but the Domestic Law Clinic would). Cf. http://www.aals.org/about_memberschools.php
8. Contact the local **bar association** and ask for the pro bono legal services that they or their members offer.
9. Your city may offer pro bono legal assistance. Call **city hall** and find out.
10. **Charitable organizations** may have a list of law service providers to people with modest financial means.
11. The office of **the public defender** for criminal cases may have information about pro bono programs for civil cases.
12. Try to interest **investigative journalists** in your case because it is in THEIR professional interest: The case concerns a problem of great interest to a large sector of their audience; a scoop would enhance their professional standing; they could win a Pulitzer Prize as X did with his Y Story. See a long list of material and moral rewards for journalists at ol:3§6.
13. As a general principle, dangle a realistic reward in front of the eyes of the people you are trying to convince to take your case; otherwise, open your wallet and show that you have money to pay their normal fees.
14. The evidence that journalists dig up may be available to you and help your case enormously, not to mention that the publication of their reportage may influence in your favor the pool of potential jurors.
15. Consequently, go to the websites of **journalism schools** and find out about classes that investigate real cases; they are similar to law school clinics. Talk to the dean of academic affairs. A graduate journalism student might take your case as the subject matter of the required thesis for his academic degree. Cf. http://www2.ku.edu/~acejmc/STUDENT/PROGLIST.SHTML
16. Your presentation to a journalism professor, her class, or individual students must be as structured, well focused, and succinct as that to lawyers.

17. Would you read a newspaper article or watch a TV news reportage that did not tell you in the first sentence what the news is all about by answering "the six Ws": What? When? Who? Where? How? It is by providing that information right at the outset of their news articles that journalists try to convince you that their piece affects or should interest you and your friends and family so that you should read on or keep watching to find more details and the answer to the analytical and usually the most interesting question, "the six W": Why?

18. In addition to the Internet, **libraries** are a great source of community information. The local **public library** or even a **university library** may operate an information desk where you can ask about sources of pro bono legal assistance. Some libraries can be accessed through the Internet.

D. Your effort shows how much you value and deserve their assistance

19. Putting in practice the above advice takes an enormous amount of time, effort, and commitment. But if you are not willing to make such investment in your own case, why should you expect anybody to be sufficiently interested in your case as to give you their time, effort, and commitment and do so for free?

20. Pro bono services are the lawyers market. This means that there are literally millions of people with legal problems but without money to pay for the needed services. The lawyers that offer their valuable assistance for free can pick and choose those that are also interesting to them from their professional or personal perspective, that is, those cases help them advance their own interest: They have an agenda and your case allows them to pursue it.

21. Who do you think will impress more favorably those who offer legal assistance pro bono: The one who does all this enormous amount of work to offer a well-organized, brief, and enticing case, or the one who goes there with a never-ending sob story and a box of Kleenex?

22. You need a strategy to map out where you are and where you want to go; otherwise, you may end up elsewhere…or just keep turning in circles.(jur:83§§2-3; jur:xxix)

E. My request to you

23. You can read plenty about judges and how they deal with lawyers and the law in my study Exposing Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Riskless Wrongdoing: Pioneering the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting.

24. It concerns federal judges, whose Federal Judiciary is the model of the state judiciaries. If federal judges' wrongdoing is exposed, the process of exposing that of state judges will be set in motion. To download the file containing my study, click on link in the footer and begin reading at Lsch:2, 9. You will learn from those articles that an effort is being made for the presentation of the evidence of judges' unaccountability and consequent riskless wrongdoing to be held at a law, journalism, business, and Information Technology school. If you have contacts at any such school, please let me know.

25. Also, you can contribute to that effort by sharing the article at ol:100 as widely as possible and by encouraging all others to redistribute it likewise. How do you react when a person asks you to do something for free for him, particularly after he has done something valuable for you, as I have herein?

Dare trigger history!(jur:7§5)…and you may enter it.

Sincerely, s/Dr.Richard Cordero, Esq.

www.linkedin.com/pub/dr-richard-cordero-esq/4b/8ba/50/

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris
Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org
2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

October 5, 2014

First, Advocates of Honest Judiciaries should join forces to inform and outrage the public concerning wrongdoing judges, cause their resignation or removal, and then advocate new judicial accountability legislation

There is a need for Advocates of Honest Judiciaries to join forces to expose judges' wrongdoing and bring about judicial reform; otherwise, we will continue to achieve only what we have achieved so far: nothing(ol:127¶4).

A. Timing: the public must be informed of the nature, extent, and gravity of judges' wrongdoing before politicians adopt window dressing provisions

1. To have a reasonable chance of advancing our cause of exposing judges' wrongdoing and bringing about judicial reform, it is indispensable for Advocates of Honest Judiciaries to join forces.

1. Wrongdoing judges now on the bench will still be there to misapply in self-interest any new statutory and constitutional provisions

2. Even constitutional amendments, let alone a statute, will leave in place wrongdoing judges to apply them. They will apply the new provisions in the same manner as they have current ones up to now: to protect themselves and each other to the detriment of parties and the rest of the public:

3. Federal chief circuit judges systematically dismiss 99.82% of misconduct complaints against their peers(jur:10-14) and together with other judges in circuit councils[96](jur:20) deny up to 100% of petitions to review those dismissals(jur:24§§b-d). In effect, they have arrogated to themselves the power to nullify in self-interest through their dishonest application the Judicial Conduct and Disability Act of 1980 (28 U.S. Code §§351-364[18a]), enacted by the other two branches to enable any person to file a complaint against a federal judge (hereafter the Act).

4. Likewise, they routinely disregard 28 U.S.C. §455[40], which imposes on them the duty to disqualify themselves on their own motion where "[their] impartiality might reasonably be questioned" or where they have a bias[271] or conflict of interests affecting them or their relatives, never mind their denial out of hand of motions by parties for their disqualification on such grounds[272].

5. Today's wrongdoing judges will not be forced to respect the provisions against their own interests contained in a new ink-besmirched piece of paper issued in future from Congress or a constitutional convention any more than they have been forced by current similarly besmirched paper. Their self-serving performance of their office will ensure that no complaint or motion ever crosses whatever new threshold is set for judges to take disciplinary action against themselves.

2. Politicians who do not investigate for wrongdoing 'their men and women on the bench' will not adopt effective provisions against them

6. Politicians have no interest in adopting, much less enforcing, provisions against judges, whom they recommended, nominated, and confirmed to judgeships(77§§5-6). In fact, they disregard their own checks and balances on judges(50¶¶95-97) in the form of the Annual Report that they require the Director of the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts[10] to submit to Congress[23a] with the statistics[19a] on judges' handling of complaints against them. Through their covering-up and encouraging disregard, politicians act as accessories after the judges' Act-nullifying conduct

in the year covered by a Report and accessories before such conduct in the following year.

7. By so holding 'their own men and women on the bench' unaccountable, politicians expect them to declare the statutes that form a party's legislative agenda constitutional or unconstitutional[17a], as the case may be. Just examine how the majority of 5-4 votes in the Supreme Court are in harmony with the party affiliation of the presidents who nominated the several justices. Likewise, politicians expect that by not investigating judges, the latter will have no reason to retaliate against them if they appear before their bench charged with their own wrongdoing[15].

3. Only an informed and outraged public can force wrongdoing judges out of the bench and hold the remaining and new judges accountable

8. Before any referendum is held, and even before any discussion begins about amending the Constitution –rendered opportune after Michigan became last June the 34th state to call for a constitutional convention[270 >Ln:309]-, the public must be informed about the nature, extent, and gravity of judges' wrongdoing(ol:127¶4) and its harm to the public's property, liberty, and lives(jur:5§3).

9. Indeed, the national public will be outraged upon learning that the unaccountability of federal judges, who constitute the only national jurisdiction, induces them to engage risklessly in wrongdoing. The latter includes the judges' arbitrary and harmful disregard for the constraints of due process as well as for the law applicable to, and the facts of, the cases that parties bring before them, which judges fob off with dishonest adjudicative services(ol:128§c). Judges also do wrong by participating in criminal activity, such as concealment of assets to evade taxes and launder money(65§§1-3), whereby they serve themselves indulgence in boundless conduct. By what they wrongfully deny others and allow themselves to do they usurp the status of Judges Above the Law.

10. The information about wrongdoing judges' abusive and unequal treatment will outrage the public. It will also make understandable the far-reaching changes in statutory(158§7) and constitutional provisions necessary to ensure that judges comply with the rule of law and administer to others and themselves Equal Justice Under Law, e.g., the establishment of independent citizen boards of judicial accountability and discipline(160§8) and an inspector general for the judiciary (158§6); the elimination of tenured judgeships; the holding of all judicial meetings on an open door basis(ol:127¶4a); etc. A public outraged through information and assertively demanding those changes is indispensable. Without it, neither conniving politicians nor wrongdoing judges can be reasonably expected to make changes entailing their loss of power or privileged status.

11. Nor will wrongdoing judges apply any change honestly to give it effect in practice, for their interest lies in a cover-up and the frustration of all accountability measures. This calls for their removal from the bench. It can be effected under the current constitutional provision of Art. III, Sec. 1[12b], which allows the holding of a judgeship only "during good Behaviour"[12a].

12. Only an outraged public can generate the opinion pressure needed to cause the resignation or impeachment of wrongdoing judges, the way it caused S.Ct. Justice Abe Fortas to resign in 1969 (92§d)…or to terminate the careers of politicians indifferent to its demands, the way voters in the Virginia primaries terminated the career of HR Republican Majority Leader Eric Cantor. Only politicians frightened at the prospect of having their political careers similarly terminated can find it in their highest interest, survival, to push through far-reaching statutory provisions and constitutional amendments for judicial reform and ensure that they are effectively applied.

13. Information about wrongdoing judges can enlighten the public about its status as the source of political power in 'government of, by, and for the people'[172] and about the need and its means(ol:129¶9) to assert such status. It can so outrage the public as to stir it up to change the *We the*

People-government balance of power: *The People* are the employer of public officers, including judicial ones, and can change the terms of employment, which they can enforce through citizen boards rather than those officers to require transparency of performance, accountability, discipline, and liability to compensate their wrongdoing's victims. An informed and outraged public can develop into an assertive, Tea Party-like civic movement: *the People*'s Sunrise(jur:164§9).

B. The time is now, before the elections and a constitutional convention, for Advocates to join forces to inform and outrage the people

14. I have proposed a 3-step plan of action(ol:127) for judicial wrongdoing exposure and reform: read the study of it(title), continue it, and propose action. The proposed action is reasonable and feasible in terms of effort and money: to inform through presentations(Lsch:9) of:
    a. the evidence already available of judges' wrongdoing(jur:§§A-B);
    b. investigative activities(ol:115), e.g., the pursuit of two stories(ol:100) that can outrage the public at the nature, extent, and gravity of judges' wrongdoing in connivance with politicians:
        1) the President Obama-Justice Sotomayor story and the *Follow the money!* investigation; and
        2) the Federal Judiciary-NSA story and the *Follow it wirelessly!* investigation; and
    c. the material and moral rewards(ol:3§F) that can be earned by pursuing those activities and stories, such as winning a Pulitzer Prize, being played in a blockbuster movie, and receiving the recognition of a grateful nation as *We the People*'s Champions of Justice.
15. The presentations are to be made to professionals(128§4) and graduate students(129§b), such as:
    a. journalists and media outlets(ol:22, 26, 88) invited to private meetings or press conferences;
    b. schools of: 1) journalism(ol:54; Lsch:23) 3) business(jur:104¶¶236-237)
        2) law(Lsch:1, 21) and 4) Information Technology(ol:42, 60);
    c. public interest entities(jur:86§4);
    d. political meetings(ol:51, 58); etc
16. Swapping emails among us will get us nowhere. Sending just one person to Congress, such as HR Candidate Andy Ostrowski, for him to persuade as many among the other 434 HR members as necessary, who are limited to a 2-year mandate and from day 1 are working on their reelection, to work against their own interest by taking on life-tenured unaccountable federal judges, is a mission impossible. If we do not provide Mr. Ostrowski with the support of like-minded candidates and eventually elected ones not only in the House, but also in the Senate, as well as the much more important support of an informed, outraged, and assertive national public, we too will fail in our effort at exposing judges' wrongdoing and bringing about judicial reform.
17. Thus, are we willing to join forces and, if so, work actively, not just provide each other moral support, to implement that plan of action? Timing is of the essence: The public should be informed and outraged before the mid-term election; the invaluable help of graduate students and others should be sought at the beginning of the academic year.
18. How can you contribute to arranging the proposed presentations? I look forward to hearing from you.

Dare trigger history!(jur:7§5)…and you may enter it!

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris
Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org
2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

September 1, 2014

How being realistic and thinking strategically can lead victims of judges' wrongdoing to advance their interest in vindication and compensation by advocating the investigation by journalists of two unique national stories instead of their personal local common stories

Many people have shared with me their stories or opinion about the arrogance, arbitrariness, abuse of power, incompetence, and disregard for the applicable law and the facts shown by the judges in their cases, whether in the trial, family, or appeals courts in NY or the other several states. I have experienced that too in the NYS courts and the federal bankruptcy, district, and circuit courts and even the Supreme Court[109b,114c]. Hence, there is no lack of stories of wrongdoing(jur:5§3; ol:127¶4) by state and federal judges. Adding theirs to the list(jur:126§3) will provide these victims of judges' wrongdoing little comfort and hardly solve the problem underlying their respective stories. The difficulty in dealing with such wrongdoing lies elsewhere and is twofold, but there is a plan of action to address it.

A. Victims of judges' wrongdoing are only interested in telling their personal story, not in working toward judicial reform

1. Victims of judges' wrongdoing are only interested in telling their story and obtaining redress for their personal grievances against judges, not in reforming the judiciary, which most cannot do because they were lay pro se parties. Most are neither willing nor able to do what judicial wrongdoing exposure and reform require: a lot of library and field research to compare, corroborate, analyze, and edit the briefs, dockets, transcripts, rulings, and decisions of their cases in order to step up from telling their personal story, which is merely the anecdote of one biased lay party, to detecting a pattern of judges' wrongdoing by analyzing documents and conducting interviews in a statistically significant number of cases and determining the impact on them of *the circumstances enabling judicial wrongdoing*(ol:154§1): unaccountability, secrecy, coordination, and risklessness.

2. Does this sound like hard work, boring, pedantic, and unnecessary? How would you like it if on the account of one dissatisfied workmate, customer, or neighbor, you and all your colleagues, co-workers, relatives, and friends were not only described, but also treated as arrogant, abusive, and incompetent people to be fired and forced to compensate the account giver? You would likely feel that to be unjust. Being a judicial victim is not a qualification for being a judicial reformer.

3. To avoid such injustice, there is a need for advocates of honest judiciaries who can read critically and write analytical, objective, and detail-oriented statements(jur:128§4). They must show that judicial victims' complaints are wrongly held by federal judges -members of the only national jurisdiction and the model for its state counterparts- and even many members of the public to concern the deviant conduct of only individual, rogue judges. Instead, the advocates must show that underlying the complaints is coordination(jur:88§§a-c) of wrongful conduct among judges and between them and other insiders of the legal system[169]; and that coordinated wrongdoing is so widespread, routine, and grave that it has turned the nature(jur:133§4) of wrongdoing from individual conduct into the institutionalized modus operandi(jur:49§4) of the Federal Judiciary.

4. Coordinated wrongdoing among federal judges is the kind of wrongdoing that will catapult the subject to the national debate, for it will constitute the scandal that will most outrage a national public already distrustful of public officers due to a series of national scandals(ol:11): It is the ultimate betrayal of public trust because precisely those public officers charged with safeguarding the rule of law and administering equal justice thereunder to everybody abused their office to arrogate(jur:21§§1-3) to themselves the corruptive[28] status of Judges Above the Law.

1. Only a public outraged at judges' coordinated wrongdoing and threatening to oust politicians can force them to investigate judges

5. Only a national public thus informed and outraged can put politicians' highest interest, i.e., being reelected or elected, at stake and thereby force them to turn against the very judges that they recommended, nominated, confirmed, endorsed, appointed, donated to, and campaigned for, their judgeships. Politicians are in connivance with '*their* men and women on the bench'. They have allowed judges' wrongdoing to fester for the latter's material[213](jur:27§2), professional [69](jur:56§§e-f), and social(jur:62§g, a&p:1¶2nd) benefit; and the politicians' own interest in protecting their legislative agenda[17a] and themselves(a&p:6¶¶7-8; ol:79§B) from retaliation.

6. A key principle of the law of torts provides that a person intends the known or foreseeable consequences of his or her acts. By politicians holding judges unaccountable, they have intended the wrongs that have been foreseeably, and keep being knowingly, done by judges to the parties before them and the rest of the public affected by their decisions' precedential value. That is how both politicians and judges do Unequal Justice In Contempt of Law to *We the People*. Politicians will continue to protect their judges as long as by so doing they will not imperil their own career survival. They will not investigate judges for wrongdoing or undertake judicial reform simply because yet another constituent tells them that she or he has been victimized by a wrongdoing judge.

B. Journalists are afraid of taking on the powerful class of retaliation-prone judges and conniving politicians

7. For the national public to be thus informed and outraged, journalists and media outlets are indispensable. But despite the abundance of anecdotic stories of judges' wrongdoing, there is a lack of journalists and media outlets not deterred by the specter of retaliation(Lsch:17§C for subtle but devastating forms of such retaliation) and willing to investigate and corroborate the stories and do what is necessary to outrage the public and stir it up into action: Publish the resulting story of judges' coordinated wrongdoing and its institutionalization in their judiciary. That final action is the most demanding and risky. Publication must be progressive over a long period of time during which the investigation keeps mounting the hierarchy of the judiciary to establish such coordination and institutionalization as well as the interbranch connivance.

8. Who would remember Edward Snowden or be disturbed by his revelations if he had published in one fell swoop all his documents on NSA surveillance abuse?

9. The publication of the story of judges' wrongdoing goes to the issue of courage: a willingness to run the risk of being retaliated against by judges closing ranks to defend any one of their own being investigated and to stop as early as possible the investigation from casting a pall of suspicion over all of them of active and passive complicity in individual and coordinated wrongdoing.

10. For its part, the progressiveness of the publication of the judicial wrongdoing story goes to the strategy for maximizing its public impact and developing an ever bigger audience more avid for updating news on the story so as to keep a strong stream of revenue flowing to the media outlets to amortize the considerable investment that such an investigation requires. However, a progressive publication exposes journalists and media outlets also to ever more embarrassed and concerned judges and politicians' trying to buy them off with an attractive quid pro quo for their 'killing of the story'(jur:xlviii). Finding journalists and outlets that can resist the carrot and the stick is difficult but necessary to expose judges' wrongdoing and advocate judicial reform.

C. Two courageous and prominent journalists to persuade to investigate judges' wrongdoing through two unique national stories

11. Without the investigative skills and information sources of journalists and the information-disseminating power of media outlets, the national public cannot be informed of, and outraged at, (ol:136§3) judges' wrongdoing and thus stirred up to force politicians to wield their intrusive investigative powers(ol:109¶4, 129¶9) to investigate judges and undertake reform(jur:158§§6-8).

12. So I encourage all judicial wrongdoing victims to con-tact the following investigative journalists who have proved their professional courage and are in prominent academic positions. They can be asked to offer students(ol:113§C) courses and practicums/externships(ol:116§A) and call on professors and other journalists(ol:66), contacted individually or addressed at a press conference(Lsch:2), to further conduct a pinpointed investigation of judges' wrongdoing through two unique national stories(ol:100) intended to render their work focused and cost-effective:

Ms. Anya Schiffrin
Director of International Media,
Advocacy and Communications Specialization
School of International Affairs
International Affairs Building, room 1319
Columbia University, 420 W 118th Street #1
New York, NY 10027; tel. (212)854-7188;
acs76@columbia.edu
https://sipa.columbia.edu/faculty-research/faculty-directory?title=Anya+Schiffrin&keys=&=Apply

Professor Sheila Coronel
Dean of Academic Affairs
Director, Toni Stabile Center for
Investigative Journalism
Columbia University
Pulitzer Hall, MC 3801, 2950 Broadway
New York, NY 10027; tel. (212)854-5748;
ssc2136@columbia.edu
http://www.journalism.columbia.edu/profile/31-sheila-coronel/10

1. Confronting journalists with the moral question of their commitment to their professional values and public interest, watchdog mission

13. Judicial wrongdoing victims, just as all other advocates of honest judiciaries, are confronted with the moral question whether they are genuinely interested in the common good by exposing judges' wrongdoing and advocating judicial reform or rather only care about themselves and their respective case. They should reflect about not only their grievances, but also the pragmatic considerations of obtaining redress, which requires them to be realistic and think strategically.

14. They can satisfy that requirement by contacting Dean Coronel and Director Schiffrin and emphasizing what these journalists stand to gain(ol:100) by pursuing the two unique national stories. They can also confront them with the need to be consistent with themselves by in addition to talking about the need for their students and colleagues to show courage as investigative journalists, they are also willing to show such courage by example as they take the lead in investigating the most harmful public officers in our country: life-tenured unaccountable federal wrongdoing judges who abuse their power to deprive *We the People* of our property, our liberty, and our birthright to lead our lives in 'government, not of men, but by the rule of law'(ol:5fn6).

15. Their investigation must assert the principle that in 'government of, by, and for the people'[172] *We the People* are the masters while judges and politicians are our public servants. *We* are entitled to practice 'reverse surveillance'(Lsch:2) to inform ourselves of their performance so as to make it TRANSPARENT and be able to hold them ACCOUNTABLE, DISCIPLINABLE, and even LIABLE(Lsch:10¶6) to compensate their victims. An outraged public can thus force a new *We the People*-government relation as it develops into a Tea Party-like civic movement(164§9): *the People*'s Sunrise(ol:29).

2. When judicial wrongdoing victims contact journalists, they should emphasize not their interest in their respective case, but rather the journalists': how their careers will benefit from investigating judges

16. When contacting Dean Coronel and Director Schiffrin and other journalists(jur:xliv§§B,E-F) and even students(jur:xlvi§§H-I) and their class officers(Lsch:1), one must be realistic and think strategically (Lsch:14§§2-3, ol:52§C; jur:xliv¶C): Journalists are not going to drop what they are doing and investigate a judicial wrongdoing victim's story merely to do the victim a favor. Naturally, there must be something in it for the journalists. Investigating a victim's respective story, which despite its outrageousness is only one of tens of thousands of similar ones, is hardly of any interest to either the journalists or their audience. It is of little interest to even victims in the other several states, who may have even worse judicial wrongdoing stories. How much are you, the Reader, interested in a story similar to yours where the main character is a judge in any state other than yours? Why should people in those other states be interested in your story?

17. Let victims compare their personal story with one involving a Supreme Court justice, Then-Judge Sotomayor, suspected by *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico[107a,c] of concealment of assets; and where a sitting president and her nominator, President Obama, lied (ol:63) to the American people by vouching for her honesty though he had an FBI vetting report pointing to her dishonesty(ol:100§A). Would her story and the related story of possible collusion between the Federal Judiciary and NSA (ol: 101§C) interest you even more if its investigation could lead ever more journalists to jump onto the investigative bandwagon because of the enticing material and moral rewards(ol:3§F) that they could earn by exposing and bringing down a sitting president and sitting federal justices and judges(ol:70)?

D. Plan of action that offers a reasonable expectation of redress of grievances against judges and reform of the federal and state judiciaries

18. Circumstances that inflicted much pain and injustice on many people for thousands of years, like slavery and child labor, health care and education only for the rich, the right to vote reserved for men owning property, etc.(ol:§E; jur:xlv§G), were changed for the better by people who just would not give up trying to. There are recent, encouraging examples of the same(Lsch:12¶13).

19. Today, thanks to the collective effort of judicial wrongdoing victims, advocates of honest judiciaries, journalists, and students, the proposed plan of action can reasonably be expected to:

    a. reveal(ol:129§2) the circumstances enabling wrongdoing in the Federal Judiciary,

    b. outrage the national public, turning it into an avid consumer of related news, thus increasing the advertisement revenue of the media publishing the news and giving them and economic incentive(jur:8¶¶25-26) to invest even more journalistic resources in the investigation, and

    c. embolden ever more professional and citizen journalists to investigate similar wrongdoing in their respective state judiciary.

20. Such a series of realistic events will eventually benefit judicial wrongdoing victims and their respective story. That begs the question whether they have the discipline, foresight, and commitment necessary to think strategically and behave accordingly. They can show that they do if they: **a.** read the study of judges' wrongdoing(jur:1); **b.** arrange the proposed presentations(ol:137¶¶14-15); and **c.** contact Director Schiffrin and Dean Coronel, for which they can use as model the letters at ol:54, 100; Lsch:23, and this email, which they are invited to distribute and post widely.

21. Judicial wrongdoing victims who are able to see beyond their personal, local case as they think and act strategically can set in motion a process that lead to holding judges accountable and even liable to compensate their victims. Eventually, they too may have their rights vindicated and obtain compensation as they ensure for the rest of *We the People* greater respect for the rule of law.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris

Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org

2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

October 6, 2014

Mrs. Glenda Martinez glenest03@yahoo.com
and Advocates of Honest Judiciaries

Re: Organizing talkshow hosts into a media force for judicial wrongdoing exposure and reform

Dear Mrs. Martinez and Advocates of Honest Judiciaries,

I appreciate the fact that you not only complain about judicial wrongdoing, as is your right to do, but also take action to rally others to join the effort to inform the public, outrage it at such wrongdoing, and stir it up into forcing politicians to investigate judges' wrong-doing and undertake reform. I hope that you can encourage other Advocates of Honest Judiciaries to take action too. Just whining about judges' wrongdoing and swapping emails among us as a hobby, like poking cues into each other's head over a pool table at a bar, will get us nowhere at all.

A. Letters from which to choose one for the target audience and purpose

1. Therefore, it is with pleasure that I address your request for "an introductory short letter with your credentials that I could present to the several people who are also interested". My credentials are stated in the letterhead of the letters and articles in the attachment.[1] My most important credential is what I show to be able to do: the quality text that follows the letterhead. I painstakingly strive to make it exude:
    a. the strength of professional legal research;
    b. reasonableness that appeals to the common sense of readers treated as members of a jury whom I am trying to convince; and
    c. conciseness that
        1) starts in a title or introductory paragraph that states the gist of the content;
        2) continues in paragraphs that logically develops a theme and are frequently grouped under headings and subheadings, and
        3) ends in a clear call to take concrete, realistic, and feasible action.
2. That is the approach that I take when making presentations, whether in person or over the phone when appearing at talkshows[2]. Just as with a presentation delivered to a live audience, a piece should be written having in mind the audience to whom it is addressed and the action that it aims to persuade them to take. That is why in the attachment you will find several letters and short articles addressed to different audiences and intended to achieve different persuasive objectives.
3. The pieces in the attachment are written on one side of one sheet of paper or at the most on both sides. In either case, they are brief enough to be sent in emails or to be printed and distributed as handouts at private and townhall meetings. After you have read them, you may choose the one best suited to your audience and objective, or you may have a clearer idea of what kind of short letter you would like me to write. Forwarding the whole or pertinent parts of any of my emails is also another way, one often with a personal touch, to address people that you know.

B. Turning the sorrow and understanding of a dire situation into sources of strength to become a reluctant hero

4. I realize that right now your main concern is to deal with an abusive guardianship. Thousands of people find themselves in a similar situation, just as thousands of people find themselves abused

by both a judicial system and lawyers that see their own clients, never mind opposing pro ses, as easy prey. With your understanding of these situations, which you experience personally, you can bounce back from the depth of your sorrow. Other courageous women have done it. Each became what in literature is known as 'a reluctant heroine'.

5. Those are people who never intended to do anything other than lead a normal life. However, they were confronted with a terrible situation of injustice and abuse and they reacted in an unexpected way: They fought back, reluctantly at first, but as that only brought upon them more offensive abuse and injustice in retaliation, then with a fierce determination that surprised everybody around them. Indeed, a heroine is never a person who only fights for herself. A heroine is a person who fights principally on behalf of others out of a sense of duty and of what is right as well as moral commitment to their friends and relatives and their community. Here are some examples:
    a. MADD (Mothers Against Drunk Driving) was born of a mother who lost her daughter to a drunk driver and committed herself to preventing others from becoming victims. By din of hard work, she developed an organization, it went national, and has lobbied successfully for pertinent laws.
    b. Sally Regenhard, the mother of a firefighter killed at the Twin Towers on 9/11, is recognized as the driving force of the movement that made it unavoidable for the government to convene the 9/11 Commission to publicly investigate and report on what led up to that day's terrible events, including the government's responsibility for its occurrence.
    c. The Tea Party developed in less than 10 years from people who shared a single common idea, lower taxes, into a political force to be reckoned with at the national level.
6. Those examples are a source of encouragement. You can contact so many other people similarly situated to you. The Internet and social media offer excellent means to put out your call to join forces and have them contact you. This is illustrated by Kristen Christian and her call for a Bank Transfer Day(* >jur:165§c).

C. Improvising yourself as a community leader and becoming better at it as you go

7. The people above mentioned were not community organizers. They had no idea what they were doing, let alone what they were supposed to do to achieve their goal: to fight back! They improvised themselves as organizers of a few people. They ended up as leaders of a civic movement.
8. You can do likewise. You are more articulate and write better than most people on the Internet. Hard work will enable you to improve all the time. Keen perception of other people's reactions and fine tuning your message and its delivery accordingly will allow you to reach them ever more effectively. As several people have said, "the genius is 5% inspiration and 95% perspiretion", i.e., sweat, sweat, sweat…and so they became reluctant heroines and models for all of us.
9. In addition to the people above mentioned, the following people might be willing and able to give you some advice on community organizing work:

    Attorney Dr. Richard Fine <richardfine@campaignforjudicialintegrity.org>

    Attorney Michael McCray <mccray.michael@gmail.com>

    Attorney Zena Crenshaw <zcrenshaw@comcast.net>

    Whistleblower Dr. Marsha Coleman-Adebayo <nofearcoalition@aol.com>

    Florida Attorney Mark Adams <markadamsjdmba@hotmail.com>

D. From contributing generally to judicial exposure and reform to organizing talkshows into a Coalition for Justice

10. The people named above together with the others listed in the To: line of this letter's email version have expressed interest in my study of the Federal Judiciary titled, Exposing Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Riskless Wrongdoing: Pioneering the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting. The file containing the study and articles on specific related subjects can be downloaded through the link in the footer* and those listed below[3]. I endeavor to turn those people's interest into action that advocates honest judiciaries. You can join the effort.

11. You already have a group of people with whom you share a bonding experience: victims of abusive guardianships and of those who take advantage of pro ses with the complicity of judges. You can convince them of the pragmatic approach of the out-of-court strategy for judicial exposure and reform, discussed in the 'information & outrage' article[4]: To cause the media to work in their own professional and commercial interest to inform the national public about judges' wrongdoing so that an outraged public may force politicians, lest they be voted out of, or not into, office, to officially and at public hearings investigate judges and undertake judicial reform.

12. To that end and in general, you can persuade judicial victims and likely Advocates of Honest Judiciaries to contribute to informing the public by disseminating that article[4] as widely as possible and, as proposed in §B therein, arranging presentations to journalists and at graduate schools.

1. Concentrating on talkshows by highlighting the passionate audience to be gained if they promote judicial wrongdoing exposure and reform

13. In particular, you can concentrate on organizing talkshow hosts as a media force for judicial exposure and reform. The underlying argument is that they can gain a large audience by holding a regular show where the audience share their stories of how they were abused by arrogant and arbitrary judges who disregarded the facts of their cases and the law applicable to them, replacing it with capricious orders for which they did not bother to provide any legal support. A real case[5>§A] provides reasonable and credible support for that argument.

14. There is hardly a more passionate audience than that formed by people who feel profoundly offended by having had a fundamental element of the human psyche trampled upon: their sense of right and wrong. The infliction of injustice cracks open in the human spirit an inextinguishable source of energy that fuels its indefatigable quest for justice. People animated by that spirit have an unwavering commitment to vindicating their rights and retaking what is owed them: justice.

15. You can make talkshow hosts aware that if they open their microphones to judicial victims, they will gain the most important asset that anybody in the media can wish for: a loyal audience, better yet, a participating and growing one. To start the development of that audience, you can offer talkshow hosts a presentation by me of the evidence of judges' wrongdoing, the strategy to expose it through a public informed by the media and outraged at wrongdoing judges, and the elements of judicial reform in which citizens play a central role in holding judges accountable.

16. The objective is for the first hosts who join the judicial exposure and reform effort to network with ever more peers to pursue it together in their own professional and commercial interest. By so doing, they can become a media force to be reckoned with because it wells from a non-partisan, non-denominational broad base: the national public and its fundamental demand for justice according to the rule of law in 'government of, by, and for *We the People*'. You can be the one who with the support of judicial victims and reform advocates organizes talkshows into a Coalition for Justice(ol:146).

2. The encouraging example of a millennial injustice that was changed by courageous and determined women

17. If you feel that coalescing talkshow hosts is a tall order, take heart from this fact: It was courageous and determined women who took the lead in changing a condition of injustice that had lasted for thousands of years: the denial of women's voice, let alone any participation, in public life. Only last century did women win the right to vote and hold public office thanks to their unwavering assertion of their right to justice through political equality. They not only made history: they changed it.

18. By comparison, doesn't the proposal based on strategic thinking to organize the talkshow media niche into a force for exposing judges' wrongdoing and bringing about judicial reform appear so much more reasonable and doable, especially since far from men opposing your organizing effort, they will join it with as much interest and the same courage and determination as you do?

19. If you take action in favor of judicial exposure and reform, letting your passion for justice and example of self-transforming commitment be a source of encouragement for others to go into action too, you may vindicate your rights and also be recognized by a grateful nation as one of *We the People*'s Champions of Justice.

20. I look forward to hearing from you all and in light of the facts discussed at ol:19§D, will appreciate it if you would acknowledge receipt of this email.

Dare trigger history!(jur:7§5)…and you may enter it!

Sincerely,

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

---

1. See also www.linkedin.com/pub/dr-richard-cordero-esq/4b/8ba/50/.

2. Watch the interview with Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq., by Alfred Lambremont Webre, JD, MEd, on the issue of exposing judges' wrongdoing and bringing about judicial reform, at: http://www.dailymotion.com/video/x2362oh_dr-cordero-u-s-judiciary-goes-rogue-99-82-complaints-vs-judges-are-dismissed-u-s-justice-sonia-sotom_news;

   or Dr. Cordero: U.S. Judiciary goes Rogue - 99.82% complaints vs. Judges are dismissed; U.S. Justice Sonia Sotomayor hides assets with impunity.

3. Use either of these links to download the file with all (references), my study of the Federal Judiciary, and related articles. See there the article with a 3-step plan of action(… >ol:127): http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL/DrRCordero-Honest_Jud_Advocates.pdf >ol:127 or

   http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/jur/DrRCordero_jud_unaccountability_reporting.pdf >id.

4. First, Advocates of Honest Judiciaries should join forces to inform and outrage the public concerning wrongdoing judges, cause their resignation or removal, and then advocate new judicial accountability legislation(ol:135)

5. Strategic thinking to turn talkshows into rallying points for those who have experienced judges' unaccountability and consequent riskless wrongdoing, and who can implement a realistic plan of action, which aims to expose judges' wrongdoing, outrage the public, and cause it to make such wrongdoing a decisive issue of the mid-term, primaries, and presidential election campaigns: From a talkshow to a civic movement that brings about public servants' accountability to *We the People: The People*'s Sunrise(ol:146).

After information, *action!*

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris

Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org

2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

October 5, 2014

Strategic thinking to turn a talkshow into a rallying point

for those who have experienced judges' unaccountability and consequent riskless wrongdoing, and who can implement a realistic plan of action, which aims to expose judges' wrongdoing, outrage the public, and cause it to make such wrongdoing a decisive issue of the mid-term, primaries, and presidential election campaigns

From a talkshow to a civic movement that brings about public servants' accountability to *We the People: The People*'s Sunrise

A. An anecdote that shows a talkshow's potential for empowering *the People*

1. The following anecdote provides a realistic basis for a strategy that shows how a talkshow host and guests on a show dedicated to the issue of judges' unaccountability(jur:21§A) and consequent riskless wrongdoing(5§3) can turn what normally is a one-off event into a series of shows and then a regular program that serves as a venue for ever more judicial wrongdoing victims to rally and gradually become a civic movement that demands that judges be accountable and liable.

> "[1] This is how Author Larry Hohol's homepage, www.TheLuzerneCountyRailroad.com, describes his talk with Host Sue Henry as part of a Barnes & Noble Author Event about his book *The Luzerne County Railroad* on judicial corruption in Pennsylvania: "The scheduled 20 minute appearance was extended to two hours after the switchboard lit up solid with phone calls from listeners".
>
> It is quite rare for media stations to throw off their carefully matched schedules of shows and sponsors to respond on the fly to even overwhelming audience reaction to their current show. That this happened demonstrates that even within the limited geographic reach of an FM station, i.e., WILK-FM, 103.1, his story of judicial abuse of power and betrayal of public trust stroke a cord with the audience. This experience supports the reasonable expectation that people elsewhere would react likewise to similar accounts because judges have been allowed to engage in such conduct with impunity long enough to have victimized and outraged many people everywhere. They have become Judges Above the Law."[1]

2. This anecdote with my comment on it appears in my study Exposing Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Riskless Wrongdoing: Pioneering the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting, in the file at the footer[1].

1. A leader giving direction out of a problem, not a beggar asking for pity

3. You, Advocates of Honest Judiciaries, should use your time on a talkshow to make a professional presentation of the subject rather than of your personal cases. It should appeal to the most people in the audience because it explains the underlying circumstances and forms of judges' wrongdoing so that as many individuals in the audience as possible feel that you are enlightening their understanding of a most confusing situation: They went to court for justice, but came out abused. They will feel thankful to your for reassuring them that they did not do anything wrong so that it was not their fault. It was the judges who took advantage of them.

4. Compare that approach of giving to the audience to the one where you concentrate on the details of your personal experience and demand that the audience give you their time and attention to show interest in your case and in addition give you their support. This is the attitude of beggars preying on the audience's pity. You and your colleagues are leaders. You take people to a new understanding of their predicament and show the way for them to deal with it under your guidance. This requires strategic(ol:6) thinking to craft a concrete and realistic plan of action.

B. Appearance segments: problem presentation, plan of action, audience reaction

5. You can conceive your appearance in three well-defined, purposeful, and integrated segments.

1. Scene setup: presenting causes and forms of judicial wrongdoing

6. **Connivance between politicians and judges**: At the root of judicial wrongdoing is the connivance between judges and politicians. Politicians help put on the bench people of the same ilk as themselves. They recommend, nominate, confirm, appoint, endorse, donate to, and campaign for, judicial candidates on whom they have something and who will never forget to whom they owe their office. From those judges politicians expect that they at the very least uphold the legislation that they have passed or will pass to enact their political agenda; and that they be lenient toward the politicians if on charges of their own corruption they have to appear in court before those judges or their peers.

7. For their part, judges depend on politicians to be reelected or elevated to a higher court, for they do not have the power to promote their own to a higher court. They are connected by a mutually beneficial relation that is essentially inimical to the fair and impartial application of the law to Joe Schmock, the kiosk on the corner, and you, one-time, run-of-the-mill parties from whom judges cannot expect any problem, never mind any benefit. The question whether appointing, electing, or other form of selecting judges is preferable should be left unanswered. At this point, the only concern is to expose the nature and gravity of judges' wrongdoing and their practice of it in such widespread, routine, and coordinated fashion as to constitute their and their judiciary's institutionalized modus operandi. This should outrage the public and stir it up to force politicians to investigate and hold judges accountable and undertake reform.

8. **Pervasive secrecy**: Judges operate in pervasive secrecy by holding all their adjudicative, administrative, policy-making, and disciplinary meetings behind closed doors. Pervasive secrecy breeds abuse and ensures their riskless wrongdoing. What is not known cannot be controlled. Uncontrolled power is the hallmark of 'absolute power, the one that corrupts absolutely'[28, 32].

9. **Retaliation of judges**: Judges can retaliate against politicians that authorize or allow investigations against them by declaring their laws unconstitutional[17a] or interpreting them in disregard of their black letter or intent. the power of retaliation that judges wield against politicians who allow investigations against wrongdoing judges to be conducted. In addition, judges retaliate through many forms of chicanery, petit forms of harassment or disregard of procedural requirements that can doom a case and exhaust a party financially and emotionally(Lsch:17§C). This is judicial power wielded as a sword.

10. **Forms of wrongdoing**: Judges gain material[213](jur:27§2), professional[69](56§§e-f), and social benefits(62§g; a&p:1¶2nd) from their wrongdoing. This is judicial power wielded as a spoon.

2. Laying out a concrete and realistic plan of action

11. In this segment, you can briefly describe what you propose to do to establish a fundamental principle underlying the exposure of judges' wrongdoing: In a democracy, *We the People* are the source of all public power and the masters of all public servants, including judges, who are hired to perform services for the benefit of *the People* and are accountable to their masters for their performance. *The People* did not entrust, and it is unreasonable even to think that they would ever have entrusted, a portion of their power to servants who in turn would make themselves immune to accounting to their masters for their exercise of such power. Hence, you can state that your objective is to bring about judicial reform based on transparency, accountability, discipline,

and liability to compensate the victims of judges' wrongdoing(Lsch:10¶6). Those principles can be implemented through citizen boards of judicial accountability and discipline(jur:160§8).

3. Your and the audiences' experience of judges' wrongdoing

a. Your experience to illustrate different categories of wrongdoing

12. Each of you and your colleagues can briefly describe, in two minutes or less, a different kind of judicial wrongdoing experience had by you or another person, such as:

    a. foreclosure on mortgages;
    b. execution of wills
    c. handling of criminal cases and sentencing;
    d. dismissal of complaints against judges
    e. appointment of guardians for children or the elderly;
    f. divorce cases involving custody of children or partition of matrimonial assets;

b. Take calls from the public

13. Then the host can open the line for him to take calls from those in the audience who want to give a brief account of their experience with wrongdoing judges. You and your colleagues can comment on it as appropriate to try to highlight what is the most important feature: patterns of wrongdoing that point, not to individual rogue judges, but rather to coordination between judges who thereby make their wrongdoing more riskless, effective, and profitable (jur:122§§2-3)

C. Using the talkshow to appear as professionals and leaders

14. Appearing on a talkshow is a great opportunity for you and your colleagues to demonstrate that the problem is not with you: You are not a bunch of sore losers in court; you are not 'disgruntled litigants' who have nothing to offer but the hot air of your bumbling pro se handling of your own cases in court. Rather, you are professionals. You have studied the problem and understand its causes and forms: Judges who are held unaccountable by politicians and media people much less courageous than the host(jur:81§1). As a result, they engage in riskless wrongdoing that benefits themselves and a clique of insiders.

15. Neither you nor your colleagues can wing it. To begin with, you should only take to the meeting with host two or three of the most articulate, self-controlled, and knowledgeable people. If you take more, everybody will want to put in their piece of performance and you end up with a discordant mob of people whining about their personal problems. It will make a terrible impression. Remember, this is not an opportunity for you or your colleagues to vent your frustration and anger at the judges.

16. Rather, this is an occasion for you and your colleagues to show to the host that you are a group of highly polished civic movement leaders. You are people who can attract the attention of the thousands and thousands of people out there who have been victimized by judges but who can do little more than scream the pain of the injustice that they have suffered.

17. Thus, be professional. Hold yourself to high standards of professionalism. Make a highly organized and informative presentation of the issue. Practice your roles! Discard personal trivia and choose content that will inform, outrage, and stir up into action the largest audience. Show that you are capable of leading a movement to coalesce all victims of wrongdoing judges into a civic movement. The Tea Party is precedent therefor. However, your main concern is not lower taxes, but rather Equal Justice Under Law administered by judges accountable to *We the People*.

D. What the talkshow host stands to gain: a new audience to be developed

18. At the meeting with the host, you should convince him that there is an untapped audience who can regularly listen to his program and to you and your colleagues. The passionate commitment of that audience in search for justice can attract sponsors. The latter may be regular commercial advertisers or civil rights organizations and foundations willing to underwrite his program. You need to show that you are businesspeople: You show concern for the host's money-making needs and he takes care of your need to establish an avenue of communication with the public through which the latter can also communicate with you. This is part of strategic thinking. This audience can also express themselves on a website opened by the host and you that can be developed into a money-making center by selling advertisement and receiving donations. You need money to spread your message widely, cover travel expenses, organize presentations and conferences, etc.

E. Launching a generalized media investigation of judicial wrongdoing

19. The host together with your support can contact journalists that to let them know there is a story worth investigating and an audience avidly awaiting their reports: the story of judges' wrongdoing. This work needs your leadership. Eventually, it can become a self-reinforcing process because the more the audience share their experience of judicial wrongdoing victimization and journalists report their findings, the more public outrage will be provoked and the stronger the demand will be for more investigation and reports. That is how you can launch a Watergate-like generalized media investigation of judges' wrongdoing. It can be guided by a query with a proven devastating impact in that it caused the resignation of President Nixon in 1974 and the incarceration of all its White House aides(jur:4¶¶10-14). It can be reformulated thus:

What did President Obama and the Supreme Court Justices know
about Justice Sotomayor's wrongdoing
–suspected by *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico[107a,c] of concealing assets, which is done to hide their illegal origin and evade taxes on them, and constitutes a crime[ol:5fn10]–
with the complicity of the other justices, judges, andstaff of the Federal Judiciary,
and when did they know it?

20. Consider the case of Former Arizona Superior and Appellate Court Judge and Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor and the alleged corruption in Arizona courts[144d]. Hold out the prospect that the public outrage provoked by the audience's experiences and the journalists' findings can turn judicial wrongdoing and reform into a dominating issue of public debate that becomes decisive of the impending mid-term election campaign, which will lead right into the primaries and the 2016 presidential election campaign. An outraged public can force politicians to:

    a. take a public, unambiguous stand on judges' wrongdoing;

    b. call for official investigations of judges' wrongdoing;

    c. undertake judicial reform(jur:158§§6-7) that imposes transparency on the operation of the Judiciary and its judges, and establishes citizen boards empowered to hold them accountable, disciplinable, and liable to compensate the victims of their wrongdoing.

21. There is no doubt that your meeting with the host and eventually with other media people like him offer a great opportunity to turn it into a multiplier of your presentation to the public and journalists of the causes and forms of judicial wrongdoing and the need for reform. It can be the beginning of the formation of a civic movement that forces politicians to undertake such reform and holds judges accountable: *the People*'s Sunrise(ol:29). You can be the leader in building with hosts and journalists a Coalition for Justice that multiplies those presentations.

Dare trigger history!(jur:7§5)…and you may enter it.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris

Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org

2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

October 14, 2014

Strategic thinking to contact journalists and media outlets, and others with professional skills to form a team to pursue judicial wrongdoing exposure and reform by organizing presentations at graduate schools and talkshows to recruit students for investigation and attract investigative journalists to join it

1. Conducting the investigation of, and reporting on, judges' wrongdoing cannot be undertaken by improvised reporters. It is not a hobby. Nor can it be done the same amateurish way pro ses go about doing any legal research at all to find out what is the applicable law and how to craft legal arguments for their briefs and motions, which do not consist of only an anecdotic account of facts. Neither does a journalistic article or video.

2. Investigative skills are necessary. Likewise, compliance with generally accepted technical and ethical standards of journalistic reporting is necessary. It enables the production of a relevant, accurate, objective, and balanced story that responsibly and engagingly informs the reader, listener, or viewer rather than brings upon the storyteller a nerve-racking, financially devastating, and time-consuming suit for defamation.

A. Journalists' reluctance to investigate judges: the all-but sealed result of being sued for defamation by a judge

3. I have proposed a plan of action to access journalists and media outlets as part of the effort to form a team of professionals with the multidisciplinary skills necessary to engage in judicial wrongdoing exposure and reform. It centers on organizing a series of presentations at journalism, law, business, and Information Technology schools, and talkshows.

4. The details of the plan of action(ol:135) and of the team(jur:128§4) are contained in my study of the Federal Judiciary titled, Exposing Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Riskless Wrongdoing: Pioneering the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting*.

5. The plan of action is based on the realization that contacting journalists has proved unsuccessful in the past and cannot rationally be expected to be successful in future by simply making more of the same effort to contact them. Likewise, just as in the past journalists have not shown any interest in investigating any one case similar to thousands of other cases, including those concerning guardianship abuse, family matters, abusive mortgage lending, etc., it is not rational to expect that by Advocates of Honest Judiciaries, continuing to ask them to do so, they will respond differently and investigate common type cases.

6. The fact is that being sued for defamation by a judge or a person reportedly associated with a judge in doing wrong raises a justifiably serious concern for any reporter and the media outlet that publishes his or her reports. The reason therefor is obvious: The journalist and the outlet are taken to court to stand trial before a judge who is the colleague, peer, and friend of, or member of the same wrongdoing ring as, the plaintiff.

7. Consequently, the journalist and the outlet can objectively fear that they will not receive a fair and impartial trial. On the contrary, they can reasonably expect to be found liable and to be made an example to everybody else so that the wrongdoers' message is heard loud and clear: "*Don't you ever mess with anyone of us!*"

B. Retaliation deterrence and journalistic attraction in two unique national stories involving judges in criminal conduct

8. Understandably, journalists and media outlets fear that if they investigate and report on the wrongdoing that one or more judges or their cronies are engaged in, the judges will retaliate against them(on the subtle but damaging ways in which judges can retaliate see Lsch:17§C).

9. This explains why they are also unwilling to provoke judges' retaliatory wrath by investigating a judicial wrongdoing story if the judges may more or less plausibly be able to explain away the alleged wrongdoing as an exercise of judicial discretion or even abuse of it due to mere lack of proper understanding of its limits.

10. However, not even the powerful, life-tenured judges of the Federal Judiciary can retaliate against an ever growing number of journalists and outlets simultaneously investigating one or several of them, lest they betray their unlawful motive and self-interested abuse of power.

11. That is the reason why the judicial wrongdoing story must be so attractive from a professional and commercial point of view to all journalists and outlets as to as to be capable of launching a Watergate-like(jur:4¶¶10-14) generalized media investigation of it.

12. It follows that the most attractive investigation is one involving judges in inexcusable, intentional, culpable conduct: a premeditated crime, worse yet, an ongoing crime. Such an investigation can even frighten judges and cause them to avoid being associated in any way with the investigated judges or their alleged crime.

13. The fact is that however powerful judges are, they are also the public officers most vulnerable to journalistic exposure since they are enjoined by Canon 2 of their Code of Conduct "to avoid even the appearance of impropriety"(jur:68fn123a): Supreme Court Justice Abe Fortas, who had even been nominated for the chief justiceship, had to resign on May 14, 1969, after *Life* magazine revealed his financial improprieties, although they were not even misdemeanors, let alone crimes(jur:92§d).

14. Those requirements for the most attractive and safer judicial wrongdoing story are satisfied by the two proposed unique national stories of President Obama-Supreme Court Justice Sotomayor and Federal Judiciary-NSA(ol:100).

15. The former has a solid basis in the articles in *The New York Time*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico(jur:65fn107a) that suspected of concealing assets Then-Judge Sotomayor, who was being scrutinized as the President's first nominee to the Supreme Court.

16. The other story involves the relation between the Federal Judiciary and an NSA already suspected by practically everybody in this country and the rest of the world of abusing its power to engage in unlawful mass surveillance and political espionage.

C. The opportuneness of investigating stories that will outrage voters the most and afford one party an interest in protecting the journalists

17. The fact that the first story involves a sitting president is of utmost relevance. This is particularly so when one can think strategically and is more committed to advocating honest judiciaries than to supporting either the Republicans or the Democrats. The coming mid-term, primary, and 2016 presidential elections will be decided by very thin margins. Every vote will count. Every issue will be used and even exploited by politicians to win every available vote. In this context, it is reasonable to expect that the two stories will spread nationwide since they involve national

public officers and entities during congressional and presidential elections campaign. The two scandals that they will generate will surpass in their outrageousness all the series of scandals that have erupted up to now:

18. A sitting President that lied to the American people about the honesty of his nominee to the Supreme Court and a hypocritical nominee, Then-Judge, Now-Justice Sotomayor, who professed "fidelity to the law"(jur:65§1) while concealing assets to avoid taxes(jur:65fn107c), doing so, not as an individual judge gone rogue, but rather in coordination with the other judges, justices, and judicial staff as part of the Federal Judiciary's institutionalized practice of wrong-doing(ol:100§A).

19. The outrage will be exacerbated to an incalculable degree if probable cause is found to believe that NSA lends its technical expertise and computer network both to transfer judges' concealed assets in exchange for their unquestioned approval of its secret requests for secret surveillance orders, and to interfere with the communications of would-be exposers and complainants of wrongdoing federal judges(ol:101§C).

20. Not every American has been affected by the IRS, the Benghazi, the NSA, the Fast and Furious, and the Veterans Administration scandals. But all Americans will feel that they are being taken for fools by public officers who enforce upon them the duty to pay taxes while they themselves disregard that duty as part of their contempt for the law for the worst reason there is: because they can profitably(jur:27§2 & [30]; ol:76§B) get away with it. That is why those two unique national stories will be give rise to the most outrageous scandals: They will profoundly offend each American personally.

21. As a result, Republican politicians will take advantage of it, not because they care a nano ounce more for judicial honesty than Democratic politicians, but merely because of political expediency during elections in which they will have to fight for each vote. Their interest in stoking the scandal as much as they can will afford journalists and media outlets pursuing those two unique national stories a degree of protection that other scandals cannot generate.

22. It will also make applicable for Advocates of Honest Judiciaries a key principle of strategic thinking: The enemy of my enemy is my friend. This means taking into account the conflicting and harmonious interests of all the parties to situation under consideration in order to create, foster, weaken, or dissolve potential and existing alliances(ol:8§E, ol:52§C; Lsch:14§2).

D. Organizing presentations at graduate schools and talkshows to start the investigation and attract journalists to join it

23. Setting in motion these developments will require that a group of journalists and media outlets be sufficiently confident that the professional and commercial rewards of investigating stories that can lead to the resignation or impeachment of public officers at the top of government are worth running the risk of judicial retaliation.

24. However, reaching individual journalists and outlets, never mind persuading them to investigate the stories, has proved to be an insurmountable barrier. Overcoming it is the purpose of the presentations at journalism, law, business, and Information Technology schools, and talkshows discussed in detail in the previous emails and now found, respectively, at ol:135§B, and ol:142, 146.

25. Time is of the essence given that the mid-term elections are upon us and the campaign for the primaries will begin right thereafter.

26. Swapping emails among us will get us nowhere. Being an armchair whiner about judges'

wrongdoing will not advance in the slightest the effort at exposure and reform. Only taking action will. And that action must be rational, concrete, feasible, based on strategic thinking, that is, facts, the interests of the different parties, and common sense. The plan of action to implement that strategy requires that we all join forces in a committed and reliable way.

27. Therefore, what can you and your colleagues do to contact talkshow hosts and the student officers of classes at those schools and their deans or professors so that they invite us to make a presentation of the evidence of judges' wrongdoing, their investigation of the two unique national stories, and the proposal for judicial reform so as not only 'recruit' students and professors for the investigation, but also attract journalists and media outlets…and even sincere and opportunistic politicians?

28. In that vein, watch the interview with Dr. Cordero by Alfred Lambremont Webre, JD, MEd, thereon, which can be used as a promotional tool, at:

    http://www.dailymotion.com/video/x2362oh_dr-cordero-u-s-judiciary-goes-rogue-99-82-complaints-vs-judges-are-dismissed-u-s-justice-sonia-sotom_news

    and

    Dr. Cordero: U.S. Judiciary goes Rogue - 99.82% complaints vs. Judges are dismissed; U.S. Justice Sonia Sotomayor hides assets with impunity.

E. Why it is more effective to use the term "wrongdoing" than RICO

29. Referring to people or businesses as RICO is not effective because most readers cannot be expected to know that such acronym stands for the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations provisions of federal law (18 U.S.C. §1961-1968; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/18usc_2014.pdf).

30. Bringing charges under RICO is a highly technical matter that a pro se layperson cannot be expected to prosecute successfully. Hence, one readily gives away that one is not a lawyer when one speaks of "being in the RICO business", "be a RICO participant", or "our criminal RICO judicial court system". If the "judicial system" or "court" is involved in the "RICO business" of racketeering, then it is most likely that the judges presiding over a 'RICO suit' is a "RICO participant", either through participation or complicit silence. Thus, either out of wrongful loyalty to the sued judges or for self-preservation, the presiding judges will dismiss the suit or steer it to an acquittal or a finding for the sued judges.

31. Filing such suit would be irrational, for it would knowingly be doomed to failure. Talking about RICO in this context is misleading, for it gives the impression that in RICO there is a remedy against racketeering by judges or judges' coordinated wrongdoing even though nothing could be farthest from reality.

32. By contrast, the term "wrongdoing" is understood by everybody and is more comprehensive of conduct that is ethically, professionally, or legally reprehensible. Its application does not demand that highly technical statutory and case law requirements be met(jur:86§4, 133§4; Lsch:21§A). The investigation of "judges' wrongdoing" is more appropriate than of "wrongdoing judges" because the former expression points to the need to start investigating the manifestations of wrongdoing(jur:5§3 and Lsch:21§A), which should identify the participating judges and their enablers.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Dare trigger history!(jur:7§5)...and you may enter it.

www.linkedin.com/pub/dr-richard-cordero-esq/4b/8ba/50/

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris
Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org
2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

October 22, 2014

Avoiding irrationality in trying to expose judicial wrongdoing through common type state lawsuits: an out-of-court media strategy and two unique national stories

In the 225 years since the creation of the Federal Judiciary in 1789, the number of them impeached and removed is 8![14] Whereas 2,131 federal judges –including justices and magistrates– were in office on September 30, 2011[13]. Such historic record of irremovability in practice has given judges reliable assurance that they are in effect unimpeachable. This provides the historic assurance that a federal judgeship is a safe haven for wrongdoing judges, for those who commit it and those who enable them through their complicit silence(jur:90¶202). Judges protect their complicit insiders, or they all go down together(jur:51¶¶103-104).

A. The need to avoid the irrational behavior of doing the same things in the expectation of obtaining a different result

1. Advocates of honest judiciaries have been at work for decades. Yet, zero progress has been achieved in judges' accountability. To avoid that result, it is indispensable that Advocates think strategically. This includes applying Einstein's aphorism: "Doing the same thing while expecting a different outcome is the hallmark of irrationality". Such behavior is irrational because it fails to recognize a fundamental law of both the physical and the human worlds: cause and effect.

1. The need to expose the circumstances enabling wrongdoing in a judiciary

2. Exposing judicial corruption of individual judges is not enough." Actually, it is an inefficient way of proceeding, for it misses the cause: It is judges' unaccountability that allows them to engage risklessly in wrongdoing, not the deviant character of individual judges gone rogue.
3. That conclusion is drawn from this study of the Federal Judiciary(jur:1). See in particular these references to 'wrongdoing'or 'abuse':
   a. jur:133§4 on the nature of wrongdoing and ol:186§A on the circumstances enabling it
   b. jur:88§a-c on the passive and active elements of coordinated wrongdoing
   c. jur:5§3 and Lsch:17§C, 21§A on concrete forms of wrongdoing
   d. jur:21§§1-3 on the motive, means, and opportunity for judges' wrongdoing
   e. on judges' material([213], jur:27§2), professional([69], jur:56§§e-f), and social benefits (jur:62§g, a&p:1¶2nd) from wrongdoing
   f. ol:100§A on the outrageousness of wrongdoing involving judges in criminal activity v. the ineffectiveness of alleged wrongdoing dismissable as the exercise of discretionary judicial power
   g. jur:90¶200 on accessorial liability incurred by keeping silent about wrongdoing
   h. jur:52fn89 on perverse elements in a law that sets the dynamics of wrongdoing in motion
   i. Lsch:13 on understanding wrongdoing through dynamic analysis of harmonious and conflicting interests in the legal system
   j. jur:49§4 on the development from individual to collective fraud to wrongdoing so intrinsic to judges' performance as to form a judiciary's institutionalized modus operandi

k. ol:147¶6 and . jur:23fn17a on wrongdoing judges in connivance with politicians

l. jur:158§§6-8, ol:225§B, Lsch:10¶6 on reforms to prevent, detect, and punish wrongdoers.

4. Since unaccountable judges fear no adverse consequences from doing wrong, they engage in wrongdoing routinely, extensively, and in a coordinated way. Coordination among themselves and with other insiders of the judicial system increases the profitability and efficiency of wrongdoing. So does the secrecy with which they perform their duties individually and run the Federal Judiciary. Unaccountability and secrecy are the circumstances enabling judges to engage in wrongdoing pervasively. Thereby federal judges have turned wrongdoing into their institutionalized modus operandi and the Federal Judiciary into the safe haven of wrongdoing judges. That is what Advocates of Honest Judiciaries need to expose.

5. Hence, it is irrational to keep trying to expose individual wrongdoing judges, for it is judges as a class who enable each to do wrong. By the same token, the investigation of an individual judge is rationally justified when it is reasonably calculated to work as a Trojan horse that leads to the exposure of the circumstances enabling wrongdoing throughout a judiciary.

2. A case similar to thousands of others does not attract the necessary attention of politicians and the nation and neither does a state case

6. There is no doubt that for each litigant, his or her case is the most important in the world. Nevertheless, putting one's case in the backburner for the sake of making an effort reasonably calculated to advance toward the objective of judicial exposure and reform is proof of strategic thinking(id. >Lsch:14§§2-3, ol:52§C; jur:xliv¶C).

7. It is irrational to attempt to expose judges' wrongdoing through a case that is similar to thousands of other cases, e.g., such as those concerning bankruptcy, child custody, divorce, juvenile delinquency, mortgage foreclosure, probate, expropriation through eminent domain, securities fraud, etc. The attempt has failed because it cannot attract national public attention. One more case of a type of cases known to the public for decades will not outrage it. Outrage is indispensable because it is what will stir up the national public to force politicians, lest they be voted out of, or not into, office, to investigate the Judiciary officially and at public hearings.

8. Politicians are the very ones who recommended, nominated, confirmed, appointed, endorsed, donated to, and campaigned for, those who became judges. They have no interest in turning against their own 'men and women on the bench' to expose them as wrongdoers…and appear as the ones to blame for having put them there?; and be suspected because "birds of the same feather fly together"? No interest is furnished them to do so by bringing to their attention yet another case involving judicial wrongdoing similar to so many other cases that they have known for years and managed to disregard out of expediency.

9. Likewise, exposing wrongdoing in an Illinois case is of no interest to the public in either Florida, California, New York or the other states, for that case is not binding on its respective judiciary and, therefore, does not set a precedent that affects it. The same holds true for each of those states.

3. The media's indispensable investigative and information-disseminating work, drawn in its interest first to the federal, then to the state, judiciaries

10. A case similar to so many others will also fail to attract the attention of those indispensable to inform the public of judges' wrongdoing, namely, journalists and media outlets. Without their reporting on judges' wrongdoing, there will be no national public informed about, and outraged at, it and no voters' demand on politicians to investigate the Judiciary or face defeat at the polls.

11. The exposure of wrongdoing in the Federal Judiciary, the only national jurisdiction, the most prestigious, and the model for its state counterparts, will set the example to be followed with respect to the state judiciaries. It will beg the question: If the Federal Judiciary, though operating in, and reported on, nationwide has been able to practice wrongdoing pervasively, how much more likely is it that a state judiciary, the object of significantly less reporting, may have engaged in as much, if not more, outrageous wrongdoing?

12. With a steady stream of reporting on federal judges' unaccountability and consequent riskless wrongdoing, journalists and media outlets can give rise to the necessary critical mass of national public outrage to generate enough pressure in any individual state to cause the investigation and exposure of its judges and judiciary, and bring about their reform.

13. It is important to recognize that the exposure of wrongdoing in the Federal Judiciary will be motivated by journalists' and media outlets' professional and commercial considerations, not by their sudden conversion to the advocacy of honest judiciaries. The investigation of that Judiciary will provide the necessary financial resources, and embolden the media, to investigate state judiciaries too. In fact, nothing sells copy as scandal, particularly at the top of government, and all the more so the federal government, for its market is national. Judicial wrongdoing aggravates the scandal by adding a profoundly offensive element: The betrayal of *We the People*'s public trust by judges who are supposed to administer Equal Justice Under Law, but instead with reciprocally ensured impunity embezzle public power for their own benefit by beating the law out of due process and dishing out to *the People* what is left: the chaff of justice!

4. Operation Greylord is not precedent for the proposition that laypeople filing cases in court can expose wrongdoing pervading a judiciary

14. In Operation Greylord it was certainly not litigants, never mind pro se victims of wrongdoing judges, who exposed a ring of corrupt judges, lawyers, court clerks, etc. The Operation took place in Chicago in the early 1980s. Not even the complainant was a litigant; rather, it was a county prosecutor who brought the matter to the attention to the FBI. The latter together with the IRS, the USPS, and state law enforcement authorities conducted the investigation.

15. Operation Greylord was remarkable because instead of relying on corrupt participants willing to become informants in exchange for leniency, it relied on that prosecutor and other "good guys" posing as corrupt officers. Moreover, it was in this Operation that for the first time eaves-dropping devices were used to bug a judge's chambers. The investigative phase lasted 3½ years before it was revealed to the public. The prosecution of 92 defendants lasted for over a decade.

16. Today, even judicial victims cannot bother to read a 4-page research-based and strategy-proposing article on exposing judges' wrongdoing and bringing about judicial reform. Can they be reasonably expected to have the commitment, not to mention the skills, including the trained intellectual curiosity, necessary to undertake the exposure of state judges engaged in coordinated wrongdoing, let alone the powerful, life-tenured judges of the Federal Judiciary?

B. An out-of-court strategy centered on the investigation of two unique national cases that will expose the circumstances enabling judicial wrongdoing

17. The by rote approach to judicial wrongdoing exposure by suing judges constitutes irrational behavior because its key judges-judging-judges element entails its own defeat: The judges presiding over the cases of the sued judges will either dismiss or steer them to acquittals to protect those judges, who have been their peers, colleagues, and friends for 1, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25,

30 or more years, as well as themselves with a view to avoiding being caught in any investigation and ensure reciprocity if they or their friends are sued in future(ol:158).

18. Hence the strategy of taking the judicial wrongdoing exposure and reform effort outside the courts: It highlights journalists' and media outlets' professional and commercial interest in investigating two unique national stories(ol:100) that can make them a name and increase their audience by so outraging the national public as to stir it up to force politicians to officially and at public hearings investigate the circumstances enabling the wrongdoing of first federal, then state judges.

1. The action that you can take to implement the out-of-court strategy for judicial wrongdoing exposure and reform

19. The strategy can be implemented through a plan of action that sets forth the concrete, realistic, and feasible action that you can take and cause others to take as well. In brief:

    a. Disseminate this email and the article below as widely as possible as part of the effort to inform the public about judicial wrongdoing and reform.

    b. Contact talkshow hosts to arrange for me to appear in their shows to make presentations of the evidence of judges' wrongdoing and the plan of action to expose it to the national public and bring about judicial reform. The interview(ol:145fn2) with me by Mr. Alfred Lambremont Webre, JD, MEd, thereon can be used as a promotional tool.

    c. Facilitate through those presentations to talkshow hosts and their audience the contact with professional and citizen journalists and media outlets to encourage them to further investigate the two unique national stories(ol:100).

    d. Cause the launch through their investigation of a Watergate-like generalized media investigation of judges' wrongdoing guided by a proven query(ol:149¶19).

    e. Outrage the national public so as to stir it up to force politicians campaigning in the mid-term, primary, and presidential elections, when they are most responsive to the public's mood and demands, to take a stand on judicial wrongdoing and reform(158§§6-8), and

    f. compel politicians, lest they be voted out of, or not into, office, to open official investigations by Congress and DoJ-FBI of, and the holding of public hearings on, judges' wrongdoing, whose intrusive official investigative powers of subpoena to compel production of things, e.g., documents, and the appearance of people at depositions, search and seizure, contempt, indictment, and plea bargaining, will lead to even more outrageous findings that will so exacerbate the outrage as to determine the public to force politicians to

    g. legislate judicial reform that:

        1) requires the Federal Judiciary and its judges, the model of their state counterparts, to operate transparently and on an open door basis(Lsch:10¶6); and

        2) establishes citizen boards to conduct public proceedings for holding judges accountable, disciplinable, and even liable to compensate the victims of their wrongdoing.

20. You can take imaginative action to reach out to talkshow hosts as well as journalists and media outlets and organize them(ol:146) into a media force to be reckoned with for its effective impact on the national public and on behalf of its rights, such as its fundamental right in 'government not of men, but by the rule of law' to 'honest judiciaries of, by, and for *We the People'*. If you do so, you can be recognized by a grateful nation as one of *We the People*'s Champions of Justice.

Dare trigger history!(jur:7§5)...and you may enter it.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris
Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org
2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

November 10, 2014

Sources of authority that impose a duty of accountability on judges and that can be invoked when suing a judge for wrongdoing, but that judges have supplanted with their self-serving doctrine of judicial immunity and abusive practices to the same effect; and an out-of-court strategy to expose judges' wrongdoing and bring about judicial reform

Table of Contents

A. How federal judges are unaccountable in practice and engage in wrongdoing risklessly 159

B. Sources of authority that establish the accountability of federal judges 160

1. 'Bad Behaviour' under Article III of the Constitution 160

2. Impeachment under Article II of the Constitution 161

3. Equal protection of the laws under the Fourteenth and Fifth Amendments 162

4. Complaints under the Judicial Conduct and Disability Act of 1980 162

5. Oath of office and the sworn commitment to equality and legality 162

6. Duty under a law that requires judges to report a violation 163

7. Disqualification of judge by affidavit 163

8. Disqualification on judge's, or party's, motion 164

9. Integrity and impropriety under the Code of Conduct for U.S. Judges 165

10. Public confidence: the masters' trust in their servants 166

C. What drives judges to immunize judges sued for wrongdoing and afford them passive protection through their silence 166

1. Reciprocal wrongful loyalty 166

2. The instinct of self-preservation and how peer retaliation can trigger it 167

3. Passive cover-ups: judges' 3-monkeys' wrongful conduct 168

4. Judges who keep silent about the wrongdoing committed by others as principals become wrongdoers as accessories before and after the fact 168

D. Judges' active protection of their colleagues through practices that have the effect of immunizing them from their duty of accountability 169

1. Dismissing the case 169
2. Steering the case in favor of the sued judge 169
3. Petitions for a writ of mandamus or prohibition to district judges 170
4. Petitions for en banc review of panel decisions in circuit courts 171
5. Petitions to the Supreme Court for writs of certiorari 171
6. Peer pressure and retaliation to force a judge to immunize a peer 171
7. Self-inflicted pain when deciding whether to show integrity 172

E. Politicians in connivance with judges have allowed them to become unimpeachable, unsuable Judges Above the Law 172

F. From unaccountability to riskless wrongdoing, coordination, and schemes, to a Federal Judiciary that is the safe haven of wrongdoing judges 173

G. Suing judges is an exercise in futility because judges judging judges will make suits fail: an out-of-court strategy for judicial wrongdoing exposure and reform 174

1. The action that you can take to expose judge's wrongdoing and bring about judicial reform 174
2. One way for principled judges and journalists to collaborate to expose judges' wrongdoing 175
3. The need for every Advocate of Honest Judiciaries to take action, lest they become a useless debating society of armchair judicial victims 175

****

A. How federal judges are unaccountable in practice and engage in wrongdoing risklessly

1. Imagine that your boss and the other officers of the entity for which you work or where you study or the officers of the entity that supervises your profession can treat you however they like and disregard your rights as much as they want. Assume that they do so because they are contractually secured in their jobs for life. Nobody dare investigate them. Moreover, you are required to file any complaint against anyone of them with your boss's peers, who immunized each other from liability to any complainant. Under those circumstances, are you afraid that those officers will abuse you routinely and all the more so whenever they can profit from it?
2. Federal judges are in the position of those officers: Justices and circuit and district judges have life appointments. Politicians do not dare investigate them for fear of retaliation[17a]. People can only complain about any of them to his or her peers, who systematically dismiss their complaints by pretending that they relate to matters subject to appeal rather than to complaint(jur:21§§a-c). If people sue anyone in court, his or her peers dismiss the suit by invoking the doctrine of judicial immunity(jur:26§d).

3. Indeed, the Supreme Court has made the scope of judicial immunity absolute: "A judge will not be deprived of immunity because the action he took was in error, was done maliciously, or was in excess of his authority"[26]. Through that statement of policy, the highest court of the land has only expressed in words what practice has made the historic reality in the Federal Judiciary:

4. Whereas 2,131 federal judges –including justices, bankruptcy judges, and magistrates– were in office on September 30, 2011[13], in the 225 years since the creation of the Federal Judiciary in 1789, the number of them impeached and removed is 8![14] A sober statistical analysis shows that such amazingly low number is an anomaly that cannot possibly be explained by judges being above corruptibility[14]. But it is a reliable historic record that has given judges the assurance that they are in practice unimpeachable and in effect irremovable: Judges Above the Law.

5. The following article shows that federal judges are subject to a duty of accountability both as a matter of law and the very nature of our 'government, not of men, but of laws'[ol:5fn6]. It also shows how in practice, however, they hold themselves and are held unaccountable by politicians and the law enforcement authorities that they control, and that regardless of the type, extent, and gravity of their wrongdoing(jur:5§3; Lsch:21§A). Moreover, the article lays out a realistic out-of-court strategy that you, the Reader, can participate in implementing to expose judges' wrongdoing and bring about judicial reform.

6. This article can be used as a template to analyze any state judiciary and the out-of-court strategy can be applied to expose state judges' wrongdoing and reform a state judiciary.

B. Sources of authority that establish the accountability of federal judges

1. 'Bad Behaviour' under Article III of the Constitution

7. Article III of the Constitution[12b] sets up the judicial power of the federal government and it does not grant federal judges any immunity. On the contrary, Section 1 thereunder provides that federal judges can only 'hold Office during good Behaviour'. The Constitution does not prohibit anybody from suing a federal judge on a claim that he or she has engaged in 'bad Behaviour'. A suit conducted fairly and impartially is an appropriate way of showing that a judge has 'badly behaved', particularly in a system of justice whose foundational principle is inscribed in the cornice of the Supreme Court building: Equal Justice Under Law.

8. That principle allows any person or entity to sue, for example, a police officer and his police department for excessive use of force or deprivation of a civil right. A civil suit against a police officer and department is not prohibited on the pragmatic consideration that the ever present threat of it would prevent them from carrying out their public duties without fear of retribution. Far from it, the suit is allowed on both the legal principle that police officers and departments are accountable for their individual and institutional performance of their public duties and the pragmatic consideration that the possibility of such a suit contributes to a better, lawful performance of such duties by constantly reminding them that they have been entrusted with public power to be exercised responsibly because they are accountable for it.

9. This calls to mind the shooting by a police officer of a civilian in the City of Ferguson and the impending suit by his parents for wrongful death against the officer and the department. The other officers and their department have not become paralyzed by fear of being sued. The opposite is the case, for they have become more responsive to the needs and demands of those who hired them and made it their duty to render lawful, honest police services: the people of Ferguson.

10. Consequently, there is no justification either on constitutional or pragmatic grounds for prohi-

biting everybody from suing any judge on any claim of misperformance of his or her public duty to render honest judicial services. This conclusion follows from a fair and impartial application of the law. It supports a claim of abuse of judicial power and unlawful deprivation of rights.

2. Impeachment under Article II of the Constitution

11. Article II, Section 4[12b] provides that "all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors". What this shows is that even "Misdemeanors" can provide sufficient cause for removing a judge. For the sake of consistency, it must be held that it is constitutionally possible to institute a proceeding against a judge for any offense comprised in the range "high Crimes and Misdemeanors", particularly where the relief requested is not removal. Section 4 neither limits to impeachment the proceeding that can be brought against "all civil Officers of the United States", among whom judges are included, nor confines to removal the relief that can be requested in any such proceeding.

12. This must be the case because practice shows that an impeachment is a politically highly charged proceeding where politics interferes with establishing fairly and impartially whether "[a] civil Officer[committed] Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors" and, if so, whether relief should be granted to anyone injured by any such offense.

13. Indeed, members of Congress are the very ones who recommend, endorse, and confirm the people that the president nominates to a federal justiceship. Of course, those people have the same party affiliation and views as their supporting members, who very much expect that once those people become judges, they will uphold the constitutionality of the key laws through which the members implement their legislative agenda[17]. It follows that the last thing that the supporting members would like to do is admit that they so poorly assessed the character and competence of those people that the latter now must be impeached for having engaged in 'bad Behaviour', whether it be "Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors".

14. On the contrary, those members would defend 'their men and women on the bench' from any impeachment in order to cement their loyalty forever and turn them into staunch upholders of the members' laws and even protectors of the members themselves if the latter ever were brought up before those judges on any charge, such as corruption, abuse of power, influence peddling, conflict of interests, misuse of campaign contribution, etc.[15] This is how impeachment pitches the party of the president who nominated, and of the most senators who confirmed, the federal judge being impeached against the other party. That occurs first in the House, which adopts the articles of impeachment as if it were a grand jury returning an indictment, and then in the Senate, where the judge is tried on those articles and the senators serve as the jury with the chief justice as the presiding trial judge. Members of Congress may serve as prosecutors and defense attorneys.

15. To avoid such cumbersome proceeding and protect 'their judges', members of Congress have preceded on the basis of reciprocal deference, to wit, 'if you don't impeach our judges, we won't impeach yours'. As a result, historically(supra ¶4) impeachment has played no effective role as a formal mechanism to police and discipline judicial "civil Officers". This has allowed judges to engage in 'bad Behaviour' without fear of being impeached, never mind being removed.

16. However, Articles II, III, and the rest of the Constitution leave open a suit for compensation against "civil Officers", including judges, who misperform or engage in 'bad Behaviour' and thereby injure the plaintiffs.

3. Equal protection of the laws under the 14th and 5th Amendments

17. Equal protection of the law is a fundamental interest of every person and of the body politic itself. It underlies the notion of 'government, not of men and women, but by the rule of law'[ol:5fn6]. Hence, the equal protection clause is inscribed in the Fourteenth Amendment and implied in the due process clause of the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution.

18. The doctrine of judicial immunity from suit contradicts the letter of the Constitution and offends against its spirit. So it cannot be derived by implication from either. In defiance of the equal protection clause, judges have concocted that doctrine, whereby they have arrogated to themselves Unequal Protection *From* The Law at the expense of those whom they have denied its protection: *We the People*.

19. *The People* cannot possibly be presumed to have written in the preamble to the Constitution that they 'establish the Constitution to establish Justice and secure the Blessings of Liberty to themselves and their Posterity' only to create a class of unequal "civil Officers" above 'Justice' because they can exercise abusively precisely the power that *the People* entrusted to them to 'establish Justice' and are immune from the recourse against them that people can pursue to obtain justice, that is, suits, so that those judicial "civil Officers" can use that power to enslave *We the People*.

20. It follows that the doctrine of judicial immunity is unconstitutional as well as inimical to the democratic form of government *the People* chose for themselves.

4. Complaints under the Judicial Conduct and Disability Act of 1980

21. The Judicial Conduct and Disability Act of 1980(28 U.S.C. §§351-364;[18a]) was adopted upon Congress's realization(jur:62¶133-quotation) that the process of impeachment was practically never used.(Congressional Record – Senate, September 30, 1980, p. 28086; [280a])

22. Through the adoption of the Act, Congress entrusted the responsibility of self-policing and –disciplining to the judges themselves. The Act gives any person, including judges, the right to file with the respective chief circuit judge a complaint for misconduct against any judge of the circuit, and the right to appeal the decision to the circuit's judicial council, an all-judge body of his or her colleagues presided over by that same chief judge(jur:24§b).

23. However, far from discharging their self-policing and –disciplining duty under the Act, federal judges have protected themselves from it, as shown by the official statistics on the handling of complaints thereunder: On an annual average, 99.82% of complaints filed under the Act against federal judges are dismissed(jur:10, 11; jur:24§b). Up to 100% of petitions to review those dismissals are denied. Such handling of complaints and petitions is without any investigation (jur:25§c) despite the provision in the Act for setting up a committee to investigate a complaint.

24. Hence, judges have deprived complainants and the rest of the public of their statutory right to complain effectively against wrongdoing judges. They have arrogated to themselves the power to abrogate in practice and in their own wrongful interest that Act of Congress.

5. Oath of office and the sworn commitment to equality and legality

25. Judges are under the legal duty of accountability that they assumed when they took the oath of office at 28 U.S.C. §453[90]. They swore 'to administer equal right to the poor [in knowledge, intelligence, and money to seek and obtain Equal Justice Under Law] and to the rich [in judicial colleagues and connections to those with abundant political and economic power]. They also

swore 'to faithfully perform their duties under the Constitution and the laws of the United States' so that theirs is not 'justice by above the law men and women, but rather by the rule of law'.

26. A case in court is a controversy between parties who call on judges to discharge their public duty to apply the law as the standard for measuring the relative merits of the parties' factual and legal contentions, and determine whose contentions are legally more meritorious of the right to obtain or not to give the relief sought. When judges apply the law unequally to the parties or do not apply it at all and instead act arbitrarily so that they administer to the parties unequal rights, they breach their oath of office. Their breach causes the withdrawal from them of what they received in exchange for giving their word to discharge their duty under the terms of the oath, namely, judicial authority to determine controversies between parties to cases.

6. Duty under a law that requires judges to report a violation

27. Judges are under the statutory duty 'whenever they believe that a violation of bankruptcy and related laws has taken place or merely that an investigation into it should be had in connection therewith, to report such case to U.S. attorneys' under 18 U.S.C. §3057a[130a]. Judges break the law when they fail to abide by their legal duty to make such report.

28. A principle of tort law states that 'A person is deemed to intend the reasonable consequences of his or her actions', because what is reasonable can be foreseen, which affords the person the opportunity to undertake or not to undertake those actions. It applies here:

29. Federal judges have failed to report violations of bankruptcy law. The motive for that is the staggering amount of money in controversy in bankruptcy cases, which constitute about 80% of all federal cases filed annually[33]. In calendar year 2010, the amount in controversy in only consumer bankruptcies, as opposed to commercial ones, was $373 billion![31] Disposing unaccountably of well over a third of a trillion dollars on average annually in both types of bankruptcies, never mind all other types of cases, is 'a root of absolute corruption'[28, 32].

30. That is corruption that infiltrates every aspect of the judges' activities and manifests itself in their disposition of controversies with contempt for the law and in pursuit of their own interest. It is the result of judges and other insiders[169] of the bankruptcy and legal systems who violate bankruptcy law as well as of judges who fail to report them. All those judges have allowed those violations to keep growing thanks to roots that go deep and wide into the richest ground for corruption: *money, lots of money!*

31. Even judges who do not commit such violations, but condone them by not reporting them, have intended the reasonable consequence of the further growth of those violations: a bankruptcy fraud scheme run by federal judges(jur:66§§2-3).

7. Disqualification of judge by affidavit

32. A party can file an affidavit stating that a judge in his or her case is biased or prejudiced toward one or more of the parties, with the result that "the judge ***shall*** proceed no further therein, but another judge shall be assigned to hear such proceeding", as provided for under 28 U.S.C. §144(emphasis added; jur:75¶159). This provision is remarkable because the judge has no say in his or her disqualification. It is an automatic consequence of the party's filing of the affidavit. It recognizes a fundamental right of every party and foundational principle of due process: the right to a fair and impartial tribunal that can determine the controversy without favor or animus toward any party, but only in accordance with the rule of law applied to the facts of the case.

33. The provision is also remarkable because it belies the doctrine of judicial immunity: A judge can be disqualified from a case, thus losing any power to determine it, even when she has committed not even a misdemeanor, let alone a crime. She has shown 'only' to be biased or prejudiced.

34. What is more, the disqualification occurs on the party's say so, that is, an affidavit that need not be accompanied by evidence required to satisfy the rules of evidence to be introduced at any trial. Indeed, the affidavit is not subject either to challenge by the judge in question or the evaluation of the sworn statements' truth, weight, or sufficiency in law by other judges, whose acquiescence in those statements or lack thereof is irrelevant and need not be sought in a trial.

35. Therefore, if, on the one hand, a judge is unappealably disqualifiable by affidavit of a party, then, on the other hand, she cannot be immune to a complaint filed by a plaintiff in a suit charging her with wrongdoing that caused injury in fact and willing to support his charges with evidence in an adversarial proceeding that gives the judge the opportunity to challenge the charges and have a jury of her peers as well as peer judges evaluate fairly and impartially the evidence's truth, weight, and sufficiency, and conclude therefrom that plaintiff's requested relief should be denied.

36. The law is a set of behavioral rules addressed to and to be understood and complied with by 'the reasonable men and women in the street'. The doctrine of judicial immunity cannot be reasonably understood, for it is predicated on a basis that has nothing to do with reason, i.e., judges' self-interested abuse of power to evade the law and benefit therefrom. (On the means, motive, and opportunity for judges to engage in wrongdoing see jur:21§§A-B).

8. Disqualification on judge's, or party's, motion

37. A judge need not wait to be disqualified at a party's request. Rather, he has the duty to take the initiative to do so under 28 U.S.C. §455, which provides that he "***shall*** disqualify himself in any proceeding in which his impartiality might reasonably be questioned"(emphasis added; jur:75¶159). Again, no evidence of partiality is required; reasonable questioning of the judge's impartiality suffices to trigger the duty for the judge to disqualify himself. The questioning need not have already happened; it is enough that it "might" happen.

38. Moreover, the questioning is not performed from the subjective point of view of the judge, but rather from the objective point of view of other people. What matters is not whether the judge feels that he is or is not being partial. What matter is that reasonable people other than the judge could question that he "might" not be acting or not be able to act impartially. They are not required to prove anything whatsoever, just question his impartiality reasonably.

39. Here applies the logical and legal principle 'he who cannot oppose the lesser cannot prevent the greater'. Section 455 provides that a judge is powerless to preside over a case if opposition to presiding over it is raised in his mind by his own reasonable questioning of his impartiality, for he "***shall*** disqualify himself". Where the opposition arises through the questioning expressed by other people, the judge's only recourse could conceivably be to challenge the questioning's reasonableness. Even if the possibility of that challenge were admitted arguendo, the judge would have to mount it before a fair and impartial arbiter; he could not unilaterally both challenge the questioning's reasonableness and find in favor of his challenge.

40. Hence it is patently inconsistent with the letter and the spirit of §455 and constitutes abuse of power for judges to adopt a self-serving doctrine of judicial immunity preventing any plaintiff from suing a judge to prove the reasonableness of her questioning of the judge's impartiality on the strength of evidence to be evaluated by a jury in an adversarial proceeding that affords the

judge the opportunity to challenge it.

41. Such doctrine is all the more abusive because §455 requires that the judge "***shall*** disqualify himself" where he has "personal knowledge of disputed evidentiary facts"; "served as lawyer in the matter in controversy" or a former law firm colleague did; was involved as a government employee in the case; "has a financial interest in the subject matter" or relatives do; is or relatives "within the third degree of relationship" are connected to a party; etc. Those are very concrete and provable circumstances. Each of them casts into question a judge's impartiality. Each and all of them deprive of every legal or pragmatic justification judges' self-immunization from suits: A judge's partiality can be reasonably questioned on the hard evidence of having engaged in specifically prohibited conduct, either intentionally or due to lack of due diligence in performing his duty.

42. Likewise, his liability to the plaintiffs is strongly supported by traditional notions of compensatory justice underlying torts: Defendant must put plaintiff in the position where plaintiff would be but for defendant's violation of the law.

9. Integrity and impropriety under the Code of Conduct for U.S. Judges

43. Under the Code of Conduct for U.S. Judges[123a], judges are accountable not only for their performance of their duties, but also for their personal conduct.[†]

44. Canon 1 requires judges 'to safeguard the integrity of the Judiciary'. That duty includes applying the law and discharging all duties constitutionally and statutorily imposed on judges as well as the subtle duties imposed by the ethical considerations of what constitutes 'good and bad Behaviour'. This is made apparent by the injunction in Canon 2 'to avoid even the appearance of improprieties'. The latter need not be misdemeanors, let alone crimes. It includes conduct that simply is deemed inappropriate for a person invested with judicial power, so it extends to conduct in the judge's personal life(jur:92§d). The scope of this Canon's injunction is so broad that it reaches what is not even an 'impropriety' in fact, but simply 'the appearance' thereof.

45. The indefiniteness of the notions of 'integrity' and 'improprieties' is by no means a bar to their use in litigation to establish the nature and quality of a judge's conduct. The fact is that the first 10 amendments to the Constitution, customarily referred to as the Bill of Rights, are a collection of rights minimally expressed, e.g., free exercise of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, the right against unreasonable searches and seizures, due process of law, no excessive bail, fine, or cruel or unusual punishment, etc., to which must be added the 14th amendment's equal protection of the laws. Those pithy clauses have been given substance through litigation; cases invoking them constitute the bulk of those that the Supreme Court agrees to review. Neither has the public been deprived of those rights because of the pithiness of those clauses nor has the Court been overwhelmed by the review of cases thereunder. On the contrary, litigation with those clauses at stake has contributed to securing the practical benefits of the inspirational objective of 'government, not of men and women, but by the rule of law'[ol:5fn6].

46. Likewise, the Canons' pithy notions of 'the integrity of the judiciary' and 'the appearance of impropriety' could have been fleshed out through litigation. It would have contributed to judges' becoming progressively more aware of the place of certain forms of conduct in the broad area of the ethically right and wrong.

[†] The Code of Judicial Conduct adopted by the American Bar Association and in turn adopted by the states or incorporated into their legal systems is essentially the same as the one for U.S. Judges; [123b].

47. Litigation over those notions would also have enabled the parties and the rest of the public to ensure that judges determined controversies fairly and impartially according to law or at least gave the appearance of so doing and otherwise behaved with such integrity and propriety as to raise the reasonable expectation that they would determine controversies thus. Instead, judges have swept lack of integrity and all forms of impropriety under a self-serving blanket immunization from process. Thereby they have covered up conduct that has caused and keeps causing injury in fact to litigants and the rest of the public and that detracts from 'deference to their judgments and rulings'(see next).

10. Public confidence: the masters' trust in their servants

48. Another source of judges' duty of accountability is unwritten, just as their duty to maintain "good Behaviour" is not defined in the Constitution in any way. It also undergirds the injunction in Canon 2 "to avoid even the appearance of impropriety". It is acknowledged in the Commentary on Canon 1 on 'safeguarding the integrity of the judiciary':

> Deference to the judgments and rulings of courts depends on public confidence in the integrity and independence of judges.

49. "Public confidence" is not only unwritten, it is also subjective. But not because it consists of opinions and feelings is it any less strong than the other sources of authority of judges' duty of accountability. Far from it, 'in government of, by, and for the people', "public confidence" is the foundation on which the masters of government, *We the People*, make an entrustment of a portion of our sovereign powers to our servants, the "civil Officers", to perform certain services needed by the masters. That includes judicial services, for which *the People* entrust power to judges so that they may serve as fair and impartial arbiters in determining controversies through the administration of "Equal Justice Under Law".

50. Judges are judicial public servants who owe a duty to account for their performance of their duty and their duty of "good Behaviour" to their masters, *We the People*. Once the foundation of "public confidence" is so weakened in the minds of *the People* that they no longer feel judges to be worthy of "deference to their judgments and rulings", the entrustment of power is cancelled and the entrusted power reverts to *the People*.

C. What drives judges to immunize judges sued for wrongdoing and afford them passive protection through their silence

1. Reciprocal wrongful loyalty

51. Federal justices and circuit and district judges are life-tenured; bankruptcy judges are appointed[61a] by circuit judges for renewable 14-year terms. They are likely to have worked together for 1, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30 years or more. As a result, they know a lot about each other's professional and personal lives and, more importantly, about their wrongdoing.

52. Judges who are sued come before presiding judges who have been their peers, colleagues, and friends for that long. Implicitly or explicitly, presiding judges hear the sued judges' hurt cry:

> We have known each other for years. How can you let the complaint against me of this nobody who dropped out of the blue move forward to tarnish my name and disrupt my peace of mind? Just dismiss it. What, you have never made a mistake or even done something a bit shady? I know you have! I can also find out your

> darkest dealings by asking my true friends. I thought you too were my friend. But if you turn against me, we will remember how you're harming me now when it is your turn to be sued by one of those disgruntled losers. *You can be sure of that!*

53. Their reaction has been a most reassuring one for their friends: They have dismissed the cases or steered them toward a finding in favor of their sued friends.

2. The instinct of self-preservation and how peer retaliation can trigger it

54. In showing wrongful loyalty, judges have also been motivated by their interest in securing a benefit for themselves: self-preservation.

55. If the presiding judges allowed a criminal prosecution to move forward against a defendant judge, the latter could in plea bargain trade up testimony against 'bigger fish' or the whole bank of fish below or around him in exchange for partial or total immunity or some leniency. All the judges could fall through a domino effect.

56. In a civil prosecution, the sued judge could call any number of colleagues as witnesses and force them either to be character witnesses for him or to affirm that the sued judge could not possibly have done whatever he is sued for because, for instance, the sealed file containing confidential trade secrets had been misplaced at the time in question so that the sued judge could not have known and misused those secrets.

57. Worse yet, the sued judge could call to the stand other judges to show that they forced him to do what he is charged with having done or that they were in on it and helped him do it and then sue them as third-party defendants for contribution or indemnification. In support of his third party complaint, the sued judge could call as witness the most vulnerable witnesses, with the least to gain, and with an enormous amount of knowledge about the wrongdoing by all judges: the clerks. In addition, of course, the sued judge could call to testify lawyers, their clients, and other insiders(jur:39§5).

58. The sued judge could give his colleagues a foretaste of what awaited them if they did not dismiss the case against him by deposing all them. In depositions, he could ask them all sorts of questions, even those that elicited information not admissible at trial and that were only part of a fishing expedition, for that is exactly what discovery is, encompassing "Relevant information [that] need not be admissible at the trial if the discovery appears reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence", as provided for under FRCivP 26(b)(1))[79]; etc.

59. The potential for embarrassment and a host of other suits causing incalculable damage would far exceed the case at bar. The message of the sued judge to his peers would get through loud and clear:

> If you don't get rid of this suit against me right now, I promise, every cent you let this plaintiff get from me will cost you a thousand dollars! And be prepared to swim because after I file my depositions and make them part of the publicly accessible record; post them on the Internet to call for similar or additional information; or send copies to the losers in cases before you guys, you all will be flooded with hundreds and hundreds of motions(ol:86§3) to reopen discovery in light of new evidence or to vacate judgments and hold new trials on a claim that you were unfair and partial due to your conflict of interests, disregard for the rules for disqualification[272], socializing with parties before you[271a], your general lack of integrity, you name it.

60. The exposure of any judge's wrongdoing raises the specter of calamity for all the judges of the court and beyond. It always appears as a common threat to all of them. Theirs is a mutually

dependent survival.

> We all have done it and done it together. Don't you dare think you can leave me out there to hang dry alone and you just go on doing it and profiting from it. Mind my words: If I go down, *I'll take you all with me!*

3. Passive cover-ups: judges' 3-monkeys' wrongful conduct

61. More frequently and importantly than in a judge-judging-judge setting, judges reciprocally keep silent about the wrongdoing that they have witnessed their colleagues commit or learned that they committed.
    a. They cover their eyes to avoid looking for an explanation for suspicious conduct –which constitutes willful ignorance– and to avoid seeing wrongdoing that is staring at them –willful blindness–(jur:88§§a-c).
    b. They cover their ears or exit the room to avoid hearing their colleagues planning to do wrong or turn a deaf ear to their competitive boasting about how they gamed the system, for example, after their colleagues' tongues and inhibitions have been loosened with several bottles of cognac gulped throughout the night in the suite of a chief judge while attending the biannual meetings of the Judicial Conference[91a; 221], a circuit meeting[222], a corporation's judicial junket, or a seminar[223].
    c. They cover their mouths so that not a peep escapes to say anything about their peers' wrongdoing to an authority with supervisory authority who could and would be reasonably expected to launch an investigation into it, such as the chairs of the congressional committees on the Judiciary, the Speaker of the House and the House leaders, the leaders of the Senate, the U.S. Attorney General, the local U.S. attorneys, state attorneys general, and district attorneys…or the 'officers' of the fourth power: journalists.

62. By thus covering for each other's wrongdoing, judges share in collegial complicity.

4. Judges who keep silent about the wrongdoing committed by others as principals become wrongdoers as accessories before and after the fact

63. Judges who fail to report other judges' wrongdoing are in dereliction of their duty both to maintain the integrity of the judiciary, which makes them bear institutional responsibility for their colleagues' conduct, and to self-police and –discipline by exercising the power entrusted to them therefor. By failing to report other wrongdoing judges and even without committing themselves any wrongdoing as principals, they become accessories before and after the fact to all their colleagues' wrongdoing: With their silence, judges have abetted their colleagues' already committed wrongdoing by enabling it to go undetected and unpunished. Thereby they have helped them 'perfect their wrongdoing'.
64. They have also contributed to making 'wrongdoing pay' for the principals, who profit from their wrongdoing by keeping whatever intended or consequential material[213](jur:27§2), professional [69](jur:56§§e-f), and social benefits(jur:62§g, a&p:1¶2nd) they ill got from it. That way the silent judges have become accessories after the fact.
65. Moreover, by keeping their mouths shut about already committed wrongdoing, judges have provided the implicit or explicit assurance that they will likewise keep silent about wrongdoing yet to be committed by the same or other judges acting as principals. By judges who can be the

source of the deterring risk of reporting judges if they do wrong providing principals with such assurance of silence, they have aided the principals by clearing from their path to doing wrong the concern about being reported, thus giving them peace of mind.

66. They have also facilitated the principals' wrongdoing in very practical terms by eliminating the latter's need to plan and implement effort-money-and-time-consuming measures to evade detection and punishment. Thereby the silent judges have become accessories before the fact(ol:72¶9; jur:171¶372; Lsch:22¶6).

D. Judges' active protection of their colleagues through practices that have the effect of immunizing them from their duty of accountability

67. Out of reciprocal wrongful loyalty and self-preservation, judges presiding over a suit brought against one of their own will not allow it to succeed. They have a panoply of measures that they can actively apply to that end.

1. Dismissing the case

68. Judges judging judges invoke their own self-serving doctrine of judicial immunity to dismiss the suit at the beginning. This is particularly so when dealing with a civil suit and the plaintiff is not a law enforcement authority, not to mention when it is a pro se.

69. They can also dismiss the case under Rule 12(b)(6) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure[79] by pretending that it is due to the plaintiff's 'failure to state a cause of action under which relief can be granted'.‡

70. Likewise, they can issue summary judgment under Rule 56 for the defendant judge by claiming that even if all of the plaintiff's factual allegations were admitted by the defendant, the latter would still be entitled to judgment as a matter of law.

71. The presiding judges can proceed on their own motion under Rule 56(f)(3) and pretend that where no genuine issue of material fact exists and as a matter of law judgment can only be granted for a given party, then on grounds of judicial economy the court should not waste taxpayers' money and limited judicial resources on a trial that is unnecessary to reach a judgment dictated by law.

2. Steering the case in favor of the sued judge

72. It can happen that, for instance, due to extensive media coverage, judges judging judges cannot nip in the bud a case against a colleague by dismissing it. Where a show trial is unavoidable, they can steer the case to a judgment for the defendant judge by resorting to other active, self-help measures that in effect will ensure her immunization from process.

73. To that end, judges can:

    a. grant the defendant judge's motions to deny plaintiff's requests for discovery alleged to be:

---

‡ Since those Federal Rules are the model for the states' rules of civil procedure, state judges can invoke to the same end the equivalent state rules, which are likely to bear the same numbers as the federal ones.

1) outside the scope of the complaint;

2) unduly burdensome relative to the evidence to be obtained;

3) of no probative value;

4) sought only for its vexing and harassing effect;

5) a fishing expedition(supra, ¶58);

b. not admit evidence that proves plaintiff's claims against the sued judge while admitting otherwise inadmissible evidence that exonerates the judge;

c. overrule systematically plaintiff's objections and uphold the judge's;

d. not allow plaintiff's witnesses to take the stand or disqualify them after taking it and strike their testimony from the record on the allegation that the witnesses:

1) are biased due to their animosity toward the sued judge or all judges;

2) have no personal knowledge concerning the facts in controversy to which they are asked to bear testimony;

3) have a conflict of interest that disqualifies their testimony as unreliable;

4) are not credible due to their known penchant for untruthfulness;

5) are not qualified to offer expert testimony in the field of their alleged expertise; etc.;

e. issue instructions to the jury that all but command a verdict for the defendant judge;

f. if a runaway jury returns a verdict for the plaintiff, come to the rescue of her defendant colleague by ordering a new trial under Rule 59(d) on her own motion and even for reasons not stated in the colleague's motion for a new trial;

g. avoid the criticism of taking the initiative to rescue the defendant judge while sparing him a new trial by simply granting his motion under Rule 59(e) to alter or amend a judgment that was harsh on him only for the sake of the show and that when altered or amended allows the defendant judge to get off with merely a slap on the wrist…and a wink from his friend on the bench;

h. resort to the wide array of subtle forms of chicanery(Lsch:17§C) through which judges manipulate elements of case management and procedure to end up with the predetermined winners and losers in cases before them.

3. Petitions for a writ of mandamus or prohibition to district judges

74. A trial court judge is subject to a writ of mandamus or prohibition petitioned in circuit court under Rule 21 of the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure[70a]. It can order the lower court judge to take or not to take a certain action. However, circuit judges can deny the petition by using the form for summary orders(jur:43§1) whose only operative word is "denied", that is, without giving any reason. Therefore, it has no substance that could establish a precedent. In fact, it is "non-precedential" and in all likelihood will be marked "not for publication" by the panel or the clerk who prepared it. For all practical purposes, it is merely an element of a docket clearing scheme(jur:43§1).

75. What can the petitioner do? Nothing, for a petition for review by the Supreme Court has among all the filings with it, including writs of certiorari, less than 1 chance in 100 of being chosen by at least four justices for review by the Court, which does not mean in any way that a majority of the

justices will grant the petition or order the writ issued[81a].

4. Petitions for en banc review of panel decisions in circuit courts

76. A 3-circuit judge panel is subject to have its decision reviewed en banc by all the judges of the circuit court upon a petition under Appellate Rule 35. However, the rate of denial of such petitions approaches a 100%. As Chief Judge Dennis Jacobs of the Second Circuit put it, "to rely on tradition to deny rehearing in banc starts to look very much like abuse of discretion"(jur:45§2).

77. The abuse is motivated by the benefit that circuit judges implicitly or explicitly have granted each other:

> If you vote not to review en banc my wrong or wrongful decisions, I'll return the courtesy to you when your decisions are the subject of an en banc petition. After all, you and I, we all are stuck with each other for the rest of our professional lives. We don't want grudges among us, do we? Who cares what a onetime en banc petitioner wants or is entitled to. He'll get over it soon enough.

78. That kind of expedient pragmatism and disregard for the rule of law and the rights of parties govern the relations among federal judges. They constitute a blatant breach of their duty of accountability.

5. Petitions to the Supreme Court for writs of certiorari

79. A petition for a writ of certiorari will not remedy a breach of the duty of accountability, for the Supreme Court is overwhelmingly likely to deny it. After all, most justices are the former peers of circuit judges. They extended each other that 'courtesy' at the time. Doing so as justices can be rationalized by more expedient pragmatism:

> If all our colleagues of the court below decided not to review the decision of one of their panels, why should we care? If they can live with it, so can we. It is not as if we didn't have enough cases to deal with.

80. The class of judges takes care of their own.

6. Peer pressure and retaliation to force a judge to immunize a peer

81. A judge who did not take advantage of all the available measures to immunize from suit or its consequences a sued judge would be deemed by all the other judges a traitor to the class. That judge can be literally cast out of the class through removal, non-reappointment, banishment, transfer, and 'gypsying' under several provisions of the Judicial Code of Title 28 of the U.S. Code(jur:56§e on the stick to enforce class loyalty).

82. Treatment as a pariah can take a heavy emotional toll on a principled judge and have negative practical consequences: Her peers may look at her with contempt and talk to her disrespectfully. Nobody may ride with her on the elevator, sit with her in the judges' lounge, or invite her to the reception for a new judge inducted into the court or the parties in the hotel suite of the chief judge while away at a judicial conference. The briefs, motions, and her writings in her cases may never get on time wherever they have to get, if they ever do because even the court clerks may be instructed to treat her as 'unreliable' and to place her at the bottom of their priorities. So her computer may frequently freeze and it may take forever to get somebody to fix it; her files may 'inexplicably' disappear from it; and when they reappeared they may have all sorts of typos,

missing words, and tortured phrases that make her decisions appear to have been written by an illiterate whose vernacular is Pidgin English…and all her citations may be altered or gone!

7. Self-inflicted pain when deciding whether to show integrity

83. It takes a person with an enormous amount of integrity to do the right thing in the face of peer pressure to do the opposite. This is particularly so when the person is asked to protect one of her own by doing a wrong thing that is riskless so that refusal to do it is purely a matter of principle.

84. Integrity is put to the test when doing the wrong thing will be deemed by all the peers to constitute loyal 'good Behaviour' to be rewarded by participation in the rich benefits available to all members of the class in good standing(jur:60§f on the carrot to induce class loyalty).

85. Integrity is tested almost to the limit when doing the wrong thing means acquiring the assurance that in the event one gets into trouble for doing the right thing or making a mistake the whole class will close ranks to protect one.

86. And integrity is tested to the breaking point when doing the wrong thing to protect a peer means earning the entitlement to do whatever wrong thing one wants to do in the knowledge that all the peers will likewise be there to keep one from having to pay any adverse consequence and to enable one to keep all wrongful benefits.

87. If it were easy to show integrity, everybody would do so and integrity would not be such a rare and precious quality of a person's character. Lack of integrity, of course, is no excuse for breaking the law and harming others. Showing and not showing integrity as a judge is what makes the difference between living one's exacting and ennobling conviction that administering justice is one of the highest callings to serve one's fellow men that a person can respond to and being an opportunistic employee that goes through the motions of the job while embezzling the masters' public power to turn it into private benefits with the help of a clique of dishonest servants.

E. Politicians in connivance with judges have allowed them to become unimpeachable, unsuable Judges Above the Law

88. Politicians are aware that judges can doom their legislative agenda by declaring its component laws unconstitutional[17]. Obamacare would be but a footnote in the annals of legislation if Chief Justice Roberts had joined the other four conservatives on the Supreme Court in declaring it unconstitutional.

89. To avoid such retaliation, politicians have in self-interest(jur:22¶31) allowed judges to maintain the doctrine of judicial immunity in force and hold them unaccountable. Why would they ever turn against, and expose the wrongdoing, of 'their own men and women on the bench', the very ones that they recommended, endorsed, and confirmed to a federal judgeship? If politicians did so, they would be admitting at the very least their bad judgment of character or incompetent vetting process when considering them for a judgeship. At worst, they would run the risk of being charged with having known about the judicial candidates' wrongdoing but condoned it as part of a quid pro quo arrangement providing for their appointment to the bench in exchange for favorable decisions as judges or other benefits.

90. Due to their connivance with judges(jur:81§1; ol:147¶6), politicians are part of the problem of judges' unaccountability and consequent riskless wrongdoing. To appeal to them for help only betrays naiveté and a lack of understanding of how allies and foes are lined up in the game of

power politics, where power is the paramount consideration and the only prize at stake and not even electoral slogans include any reference to judges' unaccountability, wrongdoing, and the need for their exposure and judicial reform.

91. Hence, it is not by seeking politicians' participation in suing judges for wrongdoing that the chances of success are enhanced.

F. From unaccountability to riskless wrongdoing, coordination, and schemes, to a Federal Judiciary that is the safe haven of wrongdoing judges

92. Federal judges have self-servingly crafted the unconstitutional doctrine of judicial immunity to hold themselves beyond suit; steer in their favor suits that exceptionally reach them; and systematically dismiss 99.82%(supra, ¶23) complaints against their colleagues. By so doing, they have left the public without any recourse to obtain relief from, or compensation for, judges' injurious 'bad Behaviour'.

93. Quite the contrary, they have condemned the public to be further and ever more profoundly injured by judges that are not deterred from engaging in 'bad Behaviour' because they hold themselves and are held by politicians unaccountable. Consequently, their wrongdoing is riskless. It grows worse as it becomes ever more routine, widespread, and graver. Progressively, the inhibitions about behaving badly fall away, their wrongdoing becomes common knowledge, and its material[213](jur:27§2), professional[69](56§§e-f), and social benefits(62§g, a&p:1¶2nd) become more enticing. Naturally the most harmful feature of 'bad Behaviour' in a group takes over: coordination(jur:88§§a-c) among wrongdoers.

94. Through coordination, judges can make the most of their means(jur:21§1), motive(jur:27§2), and opportunity(jur:28§3) to engage in wrongdoing. Coordination among themselves and between them and other insiders of the legal and bankruptcy systems[169] enables judges to increase ever more their wrongdoing's effectiveness and benefits. The opportunity for coordinating their wrongdoing and implementing their coordinated plan of action is significantly enhanced by a feature of their operation that has no parallel in the rest of government: pervasive secrecy. Federal judges hold all their adjudicative, administrative, policy-making, and disciplinary meetings behind closed doors and never hold press conferences (jur:27§e). If "Sunlight is the best disinfectant", as Justice Brandeis put it[279], secrecy is the petri dish of corruption.

95. Gradually, coordinated wrongdoing judges operating in secrecy develop into a corrupt organization with structured personnel, an articulated mode of operation, and the shared objective of achieving current and new benefits with expanding ranges and increasing levels.

96. Unaccountability, coordination, and secrecy have enabled federal judges to engage in the most harmful form of riskless wrongdoing: schemes. That is how they have been able to set up and run their bankruptcy fraud scheme(jur:xxxv, xxxviii), a concealment of assets scheme[107a,c; 213], and a docket clearing scheme(43§1). Coordination in secrecy has made wrongdoing so accepted among judges and has so intimately integrated it with their daily activities that wrongdoing has become the institutionalized modus operandi(49§4) of the Federal Judiciary while the Judiciary has become the profitable safe haven for wrongdoers beyond process through self-immunization.

97. Federal judges' own historic record and current statistics(jur:21§a) show that once a person is confirmed to his or her life-tenured federal judgeship, they can disregard their duty of accountability, their oath of office, and the law without fear of any adverse consequences. That is how they have elevated themselves acting in connivance with politicians to a place where no

person is entitled to be in government by the rule of law: Judges Above the Law(jur:49§4).

G. Suing judges is an exercise in futility because judges judging judges will make suits fail: an out-of-court strategy for judicial wrongdoing exposure and reform

98. There is no way of suing a judge and forcing the judges judging their peer not to apply the doctrine of judicial immunity, not to dismiss the suit under a procedural rule, and not to steer it to a favorable outcome for the judge. This calls for an out-of-court strategy for judicial exposure and reform.

99. The out-of-court strategy provides for the national public to be informed about the wrongdoing of judges through the journalistic investigation of two unique national stories: the President Obama-U.S. Supreme Court Justice Sotomayor story and the Federal Judiciary-NSA story (ol:100). Those stories will so outrage(jur:83§§2-3; ol:136§3) the public at judges' wrongdoing in connivance with politicians as to stir it up to force politicians to investigate judges officially and at public hearings, and bring about meaningful judicial reform(jur:158§§6-8). The power that the public has to force politicians to take into account its mood and demands lies in that it can withhold its donations, volunteered work, word of mouth support, endorsement when asked by pollsters, and of course, its vote on Election Day. Its power is particularly strong when politicians are most vulnerable, that is, during the long primary and presidential election campaigns.

100. That is why time is of the essence and why Advocates of Honest Judiciaries must not miss this long political season to take action.

1. The action that you can take to expose judge's wrongdoing and bring about judicial reform

101. The strategy for judicial wrongdoing exposure and reform can be implemented through a plan of action that sets forth the concrete, realistic, and feasible action that you, the Reader, and all other Advocates of Honest Judiciaries can take. To that end, you can:

a. Contact

1) talkshow hosts(ol:146) and

2) student class officers, deans, and professors at schools of journalism, law, business, and Information Technology(ol:137§B) to

b. arrange for your and Dr. Cordero's or his appearance in their talkshows or at their schools to make presentations of the evidence(jur:21§§A-B) of judges' wrongdoing(jur:5§3; Lsch:21§A) and the plan of action for judicial wrongdoing exposure and reform(Lsch:2);

c. use the interview with Dr. Cordero by Mr. Alfred Lambremont Webre, JD, MEd, thereon as a promotional tool. It can be watched at:

http://www.dailymotion.com/video/x2362oh_dr-cordero-u-s-judiciary-goes-rogue-99-82-complaints-vs-judges-are-dismissed-u-s-justice-sonia-sotom_news

and Dr. Cordero: U.S. Judiciary goes Rogue - 99.82% complaints vs. Judges are dismissed; U.S. Justice Sonia Sotomayor hides assets with impunity

d. facilitate through those presentations contact with journalists to encourage them to further investigate(jur:102§4; ol:115) the two unique national stories so that their reporting may

e. launch a Watergate-like(jur:100§3) investigation by ever more professional and citizen journalists of judges' wrongdoing guided by a proven(4¶¶10-14) query rephrased thus:

f. stir up an outraged national public to force campaigning politicians to

g. take a stand on judicial wrongdoing and reform, and even call for, and open, official investigations by Congress, DoJ-FBI, and their state counterparts, of judges' wrongdoing, and in light of the full extent, nature, and gravity of their wrongdoing(ol:135),

h. establish an independent inspector general for the Federal Judiciary(jur:158§6);

i. legislate judicial reform that requires the Judiciary and its judges to operate transparently and on an open door basis(jur:158§7); and

j. create citizen boards(jur:160§8) empowered to receive publicly filed complaints against federal judges; investigate them with subpoena and contempt powers; conduct public hearings; and hold judges accountable, disciplinable, and even liable to compensate the victims of their wrongdoing(Lsch:10¶6);

k. make these developments the model to be followed at the state level.

2. Principled judges and journalists jointly exposing judges' wrongdoing

102. Principled and courageous judges can inform journalists about judges' wrongdoing. They can do so on deep background, and thus become modern day Deep Throats(jur:106§c), whose identity will be protected by the journalists to whom they provide information confidentially. Journalists and media outlets can investigate that information in their own professional and commercial interest, for they can earn numerous material and moral rewards thereby(ol:3§F).

103. Let journalists and media outlets take a hint: If they want to investigate(ol:100) judges, they should go to the venue of judges' conferences and meetings, which are announced on the websites of the courts(jur:20), their associations[22e], regional and national moot court competition organizers, corporate sponsors (Google 'judicial seminars'), etc., to talk to the hotel drivers, bartenders, waiters, waitresses, particularly the beautiful ones, room cleaners, and similar 'small people' with underestimated intelligence –more than matched by their street smarts and experience with VIPs– who are invisible to life-tenured, in practice unimpeachable judges full of themselves, and in whose ghostly presence Judges Above the Law uninhibitedly discuss, or engage in competitive boasting about, their wrongdoing. Valuable leads can be gained thereby(jur:106¶¶240-243).

3. The need for every Advocate of Honest Judiciaries to take action, lest they become a useless debating society of armchair judicial victims

104. You, the Reader, can take action so that thanks to your imaginative organizing work, you can turn talkshow hosts and investigation-related graduate schools into a force to be reckoned with for its effective impact on the national public and on behalf of its rights, such as its fundamental right to honest judiciaries that administer Equal Justice Under Law. If you do so, you can earn valuable rewards(ol:3§F) and be recognized by a grateful nation as one of *We the People*'s Champions of Justice.

Dare trigger history!(jur:7§5)...and you may enter it.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England **Judicial Discipline Reform** **2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506**
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School **tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq**
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org **Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net**

December 8, 2014

Editor Deborah Henley and editor@newsday.com; letters@newsday.com
Journalists Sandra Peddie and Will Van Sant sandra.peddie@newsday.com
Newsday, 235 Pinelawn Road will.vansant@newsday.com; li@newsday.com
Melville, NY 11747 tel. (631)843-2700 or (800)639-7329

Dear Mss. Henley and Peddie and Mr. Van Sant,

I read with interest your Insiders article "Suffolk judges violated rules while awarding Oheka Castle owner…". This is a proposal for you to leverage the experience that you gained while researching that article to investigate two unique national stories that can be guided by the following queries and earn you a national audience and name, and material rewards(ol:3§F).

A. The President Obama-Justice Sotomayor story & the *Follow the money!* investigation

What did the President, senators, and federal judges know about the concealment of assets by his first Supreme Court nominee, Then-Judge, Now-Justice Sotomayor – suspected by *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico[107a] of concealing assets, which is done to commit the crimes [ol:5fn10] of tax evasion[107c] and money laundering– but covered up and lied about to the American public by vouching for her honesty because he wanted to ingratiate himself with those petitioning him to nominate another woman and the first Hispanic to replace Retiring Justice Souter and from whom he expected in exchange support for the passage of the Obamacare bill in Congress; and when did they know it?(jur:4¶¶10-14)

This story can be pursued through the *Follow the money!* investigation(jur:102§a; ol:1, 66), which can include a call on the President to release unredacted all FBI vetting reports on J. Sotomayor and on her to request that she ask him to release them. That can set a precedent.

B. The Federal Judiciary-NSA story and the *Follow it wirelessly!* investigation

To what extent do federal judges abuse their vast computer network and expertise –which handle hundreds of millions of case files(Lsch:11¶9b.ii)– either alone or with the quid pro quo assistance of the NSA –up to 100% of whose secret requests for secret surveillance orders are rubberstamped[ol:5fn7] by the federal judges of the secret court established under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA)– to **1)** conceal assets –a crime[ol:5fn10], unlike surveillance– by electronically transferring them between declared and hidden financial accounts(ol:1), and **2)** cover up the judges' wrongdoing by interfering with the communications –also a crime(ol:20¶¶11-12)– of their critics and prevent them from joining forces to expose them? (See the statistics giving probable cause to believe that such interference has occurred[ol:19§Dfn2].)

This story can be pursued through the *Follow it wirelessly!* investigation(jur:105§b; ol:2; 69§C).

The standard applicable to the proposed investigation(ol:177) of J. Sotomayor's and her colleagues' wrongdoing in connivance with politicians is official and easy to meet: Failure to "avoid even the appearance of impropriety"[123a]. Its application to her can cause her resignation, as it did Justice A. Fortas's(jur:92§d). Thus, to be effective, the investigation need not find her concealed assets. By starting it, you can be credited with launching a Watergate-like(4¶¶10-14) generalized and first-ever media investigation of the Federal Judiciary that leads to its reform and influences the constitutional convention(ol:87¶15). So, I respectfully request the opportunity to present to you and your editors the proposed **a)** investigation; **b)** documentary "Black Robed Predators"(ol:85); and **c)** series of articles(e.g., ol:177) based on my study(jur:1) of that Judiciary.

Dare trigger history!(jur:7§5)…and you may enter it. Sincerely, s/Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris
Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org
2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

The Journalistic Investigation of the Two Unique National Stories can so outrage the national public as to stir it up to force official investigations by DoJ-FBI and Congress and judicial reform while enhancing the reputation and revenue of the journalists and media outlet that set the process in motion

1. The investigation of J. Sotomayor is a Trojan horse that will allow journalists to further investigate(jur:100§§3-4; ol:66, 115) **THE CIRCUMSTANCES ENABLING WRONGDOING** by her and her colleagues: the **UNACCOUNTABILITY** that federal judges ensure for themselves(jur:21§§a-d) and that politicians grant them; the **SECRECY** in which they cloak their activities(27§e); the consequent **RISKLESSNESS** that eliminates the fear of, and need for costly measures to avoid, detection and punishment; and **COORDINATION** among judges(88§§a-c) and between them and others[169] that increases the ease, routineness, spread, and benefits(ol:173¶93) of wrongdoing and allows the generation of its most harmful form: schemes(ol:85¶2), e.g., the assets concealment scheme[213].

A. Concrete, verifiable, and reasonable grounds for investigating Justice Sotomayor

2. The statements of financial affairs that Then-Judge Sotomayor filed publicly[107b] under oath with the Senate Committee on Judicial Nominations at its demand, which show an earning-assets-liability mismatch[107c] pointing to her concealment of assets, which is done to evade taxes
3. The articles[107a] in *The Washington Post*, *NYT*, and Politico suspecting her of concealing assets
4. Their suspicion[id.] of her having declared a much smaller cash out than she must have received for her partnership in the high end boutique law firm of Pavia & Harcourt[205] in New York City upon resigning it to become a federal district court judge in the Second Circuit
5. Her participation as a justice in concealment of assets, which is a continuing crime committed to avoid the self-incrimination attendant upon declaring up-to-now concealed assets
6. Her cover up in the *DeLano* appeal(jur:68§a) of a bankruptcy fraud scheme(66§2) run[60] with the participation of a bankruptcy judge appointed by her peers at the Court of Appeals, 2nd Cir. (CA2)
    a. Bankruptcy judges are neither nominated by the president nor confirmed by the Senate. Rather, they are appointed by the respective circuit judges[61a]. Likewise, they are not removed by impeachment, but by decision of circuit judges and district judges of the district in which they serve.
    b. Thus, bankruptcy judges are 'the circuit judges' men and women on the bench' and dependent on them to remain there and be reappointed at an annual salary of at least $160,080 [211]. That is far above the average salary or income of a lawyer and a strong motive for bankruptcy judges to do the bidding of their appointers and share benefits with them.
    c. When bankruptcy cases reach the circuit court on appeal, the judges there have a bias toward upholding the decisions of their appointees no matter how wrong or wrongful they may be, lest those circuit judges indict their own vetting and good judgment in assessing the competence and honesty of the persons that they appointed to bankruptcy judgeships.
7. Her withholding(69§b) of *DeLano* from the Committee, though J. Sotomayor was bound to file it because she had presided over it[109a] at CA2 and it had gone on certiorari to the Supreme Ct.[109b]
    a. *DeLano* need not be the only case that she withheld from the Senate. Other similarly withheld cases can be found through research conducted either on the CA2 website(20) or at the in-take office of the Court in New York City(17). They can also be found through a

search on the electronic database of Westlaw or Lexis. Finding other cases that she similarly withheld from the Committee can establish a pattern of deception on her part.

8. Her participation as member[20] of the Judicial Council of the 2nd Circuit in the 100% denial of appeals from the 99.82%(jur:11) systematic dismissal without investigation(24§b) by her chief judge peers of misconduct complaints against her colleagues, including the judge[124] in *DeLano*, whereby she too abrogated in effect Congress's Judicial Conduct and Disability Act[18a] without authority; for self-immunization; and to the detriment of complainants and judicial integrity
9. Her participation in the systematic denial by all the Circuit judges of petitions for en banc review of decisions by CA2 three-judge panels(45§2), thus covering up her peers and her own wrong and wrongful decisions(46§3), unlawfully abrogating in effect Rule 35[72] of Appellate Procedure
10. Her condonation of her peers' wrongdoing despite her duty[170b] to expose it so as to safeguard the integrity of judicial process, her Court, and the Federal Judiciary; and in the self-interest of preventing the investigations prompted by her denouncing their wrongdoing from leading to her own or motivating an investigatee to enter into a plea bargain agreement to provide incriminating information about his peers, including her, in exchange for immunity or leniency.

B. Cost-benefit analysis that prioritizes the stories to investigate & implements a strategy

11. A media outlet can most effectively allocate its resources of journalists, money, effort, and time by performing a cost-benefit analysis on investigating, on the one hand, a state public, including judicial, wrongdoing story and, on the other hand, the two unique national stories of President Obama-J. Sotomayor and Federal Judiciary-NSA(ol:176). In the context of both an ever more polarizing two-year national primary and presidential campaign, where every opportunity to score some points is exploited to the maximum, and a national public so distrustful of government and prone to believe the worst of politicians, those two stories can be promising means for the initiating outlet to increase its audience, its advertising revenue, and its prestige.
12. That is how the strategy for judicial wrongdoing exposure and reform can start to be implemented. Thereafter the publication of a series of articles on the evidence of judges' wrongdoing (jur:21§§A-B) and the findings of the journalistic investigation based on the above grounds can so outrage the public and cause it to demand more and deeper related reports as to give ever more journalists and media outlets a market incentive to jump on the investigative bandwagon and offer them. The result will be a Watergate-like(4¶¶10-14) generalized media investigation of concealment of assets by J. Sotomayor; of connivance between her, the President, and top senators(78§6); and of the same and other forms of wrongdoing(5§3; 71§4) by her and her colleagues. Such investigation will embolden all media to investigate also state judges and reveal that behind most forms of judicial wrongdoing is the most corruptive[32] of motives: *money!*(27§2) In CY10, federal bankruptcy judges adjudicated cases involving $373+ billion in only personal bankruptcies[31]. With only 0.23% appealed[36], they had in practice a license to prey on them.
13. The more journalists investigate and expose wrongdoing among federal judges and in the Federal Judiciary, which affects the national public, the higher the chances of reaching the critical mass of outrageous findings and public outrage necessary for the public to force politicians, lest they be voted out of, or not into, office, to have Congress and DoJ-FBI investigate them officially and at public hearings. Their intrusive investigative powers, e.g., to issue and execute subpoenas and search & seizure orders, present and prosecute criminal indictments, hold in contempt, conduct plea bargains, etc., can produce even more outrageous findings. The latter can lead to the resignation or impeachment of justices −such as that of Justice Abe Fortas on May 14, 1969 (jur:92§d)− and top politicians –such as that of President Nixon on August 8, 1972(4¶¶10-14).

14. Such developments can determine the public to force politicians to undertake judicial reform (158§§6-8) that provides for the **TRANSPARENCY** of judges' performance and the Judiciary's operation by requiring their meetings to be held in public; and establishes citizen boards to enforce upon judges **ACCOUNTABILITY**, **DISCIPLINE**, and **LIABILITY TO COMPENSATE** the victims of their wrongdoing. Those are fundamental changes in the administration of justice and the application of the democratic tenet that in 'government of, by, and for the people'[172], *We the People* are the masters of all public servants, including judges. The debate over those changes can influence the setting of the agenda of, and the results achieved by, a constitutional convention(ol:87§D).

C. *Follow the money!* with the International Consortium of Investigative Journalists

15. The assistance of the International Consortium of Investigative Journalists, headquartered in Washington, D.C., www.icij.org(ol:1), can prove invaluable in searching for concealed assets and understanding the mechanisms used to effectuate both their transfer between hidden and declared accounts, and money laundering. Two years ago, these Journalists gained unparalleled *Follow the money!* experience during their massive Offshore Leaks investigation of a network of 120,000 offshore companies and trusts in 170 countries managing between $21-32 trillion in private financial assets on behalf of VIPs, including top government officers, and the wealthy. Their findings were so shocking as to cause the most industrialized nations to sign at their following G-8 summit an agreement to end bank secrecy and dismantle tax heavens(ol:2).

16. Moreover, a couple of months ago, the Investigative Journalists published the findings of the investigation by scores of their journalists of how the largest companies in the world have engaged in an elaborate web of shady transactions to escape taxes with the help of the fiscal authorities of Luxembourg during the prime ministership of the person who just last November 1 became the president of the European Commission, Jean Claude Junker. It is a scandal that has forced President Junker to defend himself before the European Parliament. See "**Luxembourg Leaks**: Secrets Exposed of the Fairyland and the Global Companies that Slash Billions From Tax Bill; http://www.icij.org/.

17. This shows that the Investigative Journalists have the expertise and 'temerity' necessary to investigate the life-tenured, fearless, and frightening Judges Above the Law of the Federal Judiciary.

D. Rewards for journalists that replace Judges Above the Law by Equal Justice Under Law

18. A scandal surpassing any other heretofore would explode after Newsday and/or the Investigative Journalists revealed how federal judges –the very ones who politicians in self-interest recommended, nominated, endorsed, confirmed, and hold unaccountable[17a]– conceal assets by transferring them electronically with the technological assistance and network of NSA in exchange for the judges rubberstamping its secret requests for secret orders of surveillance.

19. Principled and ambitious journalists and assigning editors can provoke such reformative scandal in defense of the birthright of *We the People*: to be the sovereign source of all political power and the fiercest watchdog of their right to be governed, not by wrongdoing public servants, but by the rule of law. Those who do so can become this generation's *WP* Reporters Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein, and Editor Benjamin Bradlee, who were instrumental in breaking the Watergate scandal(jur:4¶¶10-14) and since then are studied in every journalism school. Today journalists who 'Pioneer[] the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting'(Preface:i) can become a key element of American journalism and lead to the creation of an institute of judicial unaccountability and reform advocacy(130§5). Through their strategy-implementing initiatory investigation and contribution to a documentary(ol:85), they can earn valuable material and moral rewards(ol:3F), including that of being recognized as *the People*'s Champions of Justice.

Dare trigger history!(jur:7§5)…and you may enter it!

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris
Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial Discipline Reform.org
2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

December 23, 2014

When A Judge Contributes As An Insider Information and Ideas to Exposing Judicial Wrongdoing And Bringing About Judicial Reform

A. Connecting to contribute information and ideas to judicial honesty and reform

1. It takes considerable courage for a judge to expose the wrongdoing of his or her peers. However, that is required to safeguard personal and institutional integrity, which always entails sacrifice and risk. A judge can be as confidential as he or she deems it necessary to discuss this proposal to expose judges' wrongdoing and bring about judicial unaccountability reform; and what he or she stands to gain personally and professionally for showing the courage and integrity needed to contribute information and ideas to its realization.

2. The proposal concerns not only the NYS Unified Court System, but also the rest of the country, for its initial implementation can set in motion a trend toward honest judiciaries through the out-of-court strategy of journalistic investigations, outrages the public, and leads to official investigations and judicial reform that includes citizen oversight of judiciaries.

3. The nature, extent, and gravity of judicial wrongdoing are described in the study of the Federal Judiciary and its judges, the model for their state counterparts: Exposing Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Riskless Wrongdoing: Pioneering the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting(jur:1).

B. The kind of wrongdoing within the scope of this proposal and its main features

1. Subjective discretionary power is excluded from the scope

4. The wrongdoing dealt with here does not concern the allegations by 'disgruntled losers' that the judges in their cases behaved badly and reached wrong decisions that entailed the loss of their causes of action. Such allegations frequently refer to the judges' subjective conduct, that is, their exercise of discretionary power.

5. A party, biased toward its own side of the controversy, particularly if pro se and as such lacking the sobering assessment of a lawyer, may deem abuse of discretion what appellate judges may find within bounds even though admitting that they would have proceeded differently or, if only defending one of their own, may be able to explain it away with plausible excuses.

6. By its very nature, the exercise of discretion always gives rise to debate even among honest and impartial people. Usually, what is called into question is its appropriateness or correctness under the circumstances, rather than its indisputable lawfulness or unlawfulness. What is at stake is the judge's good judgment, not his or her honesty. Accordingly, matters of discretion normally provide a weak foundation for a judge's impeachment and removal.

2. Scope of wrongdoing limited to objective wrongful activity

7. By contrast, the wrongdoing dealt with by this proposal concerns objective conduct: a wrongful act that most frequently forms part of a pattern of criminal or unethical activity or of improprieties even the appearance of which a judge must avoid under Canon 2 of the ABA and federal codes of judicial conduct[123a]. Even an impropriety can lead to the resignation of a judge, as it did to that of U.S. Supreme Court Justice Abe Fortas on May 14, 1969(jur:92§d).

8. Such wrongdoing is mostly engaged in through explicit or implicit coordination(jur:88§§a-c) among judges and between them and other insiders[169] of the judicial and legal systems. If

committed by rogue judges acting alone, it is condoned and covered up by their peers out of self-interested complicit loyalty and the expectation of reciprocity.

9. Therefore, if the judges did it, they engaged knowingly and intentionally in illegal activity and rendered themselves guilty and punishable, No appellate judge, politician, or other third party could, or even wish to be seen trying to, excuse them. They were caught doing wrong and showed to be dishonest and liable to a call for their resignation or impeachment.

3. Motive, opportunity, and means, and enabling circumstances of wrongdoing

10. The motive for wrongdoing is frequently the most insidious corruptor, *money!* (jur:27§2); the opportunity for it is afforded by mostly unreviewable cases(jur:28§3); and its means is judicial power abusively exercised.

11. The circumstances enabling judicial wrongdoing are pervasive secrecy(jur:27§e); unaccountability ensured through self-immunization(jur:24§§b-d) and connivance(ol:176§A) with the politicians who recommended, endorsed, nominated, confirmed, appointed, campaigned for, and donated to, people of their own ilk to become judges and, thus, 'their men and women on the bench'(jur:77§§5-6); and the resulting risklessness, which makes wrongdoing painless in practice and as a non-event, morally indifferent and acceptable.

4. Forms of judicial wrongdoing involving criminal and unethical activity

12. Wrongdoing engaged in risklessly by unaccountable judges cloaked in secrecy includes:

    a. concealment of assets(jur:65§§1-3) to evade taxes and launder money obtained from dirty sources[ol:5fn10], such as bribes; exploitation of confidential information learned in chambers or filed under seal; liquidation of assets at ridiculously low prices at undisclosed 'public' auctions; and kickbacks;

    b. grabbing material[213](jur:27§2), professional[69](56§§e-f), and social benefits(62§g, a&p:1¶2nd) for the judge or the class of judges by disregarding the strictures of due process, the substantive law applicable to the case at bar, and the facts thereof;

    c. denial of recusal motions in order to solve conflicts of interests in one's own interest[272];

    d. participation in, and cover-up of, the most harmful form of coordinated wrongdoing, i.e., schemes(ol:85¶2), which are complex forms of wrongdoing with a hierarchy of personnel, division of labor, standard mode of operation, and distribution of benefits; e.g., a bankruptcy fraud scheme(jur:66§§2-3)l and

    e. threats and acts of retaliation against opposers and exposers, including interference with their communications(ol:176§B), which is a crime[ol:5afn13,14].

C. The elements of judicial reform

13. Judicial wrongdoing constitutes a betrayal of public trust. Public power entrusted to the judges is embezzled by them for their individual and collective, class of judges, benefit. Exposing it can so outrage the public as to stir it up to force politicians in the midst of the primary and presidential election campaigns, when they must appear as sensitive to the public's mood and responsive to its demands, to undertake judicial reform(158§§6-8). Such reform can provide for:

    a. the **TRANSPARENCY** of judges' performance and their judiciary's operation by requiring their deliberative, administrative, policy-making, and disciplinary meetings to be held in public, as are the meetings of Congress's chambers and committees and those of the

president's cabinet and the Executive departments and agencies; and

b. **ACCOUNTABILITY**, **DISCIPLINE**, and **LIABILITY TO COMPENSATE** victims of judges' wrongdoing, ensured by an independent citizen board empowered to receive publicly filed complains about judges of the judiciary under its jurisdiction; investigate them with subpoena, search and seizure, and contempt powers; hold public hearings; and initiate periodic reviews and special investigations in its capacity as the inspector general of that judiciary.

14. Those are fundamental changes in the administration of justice and the application of the democratic tenet that in 'government of, by, and for the people'[172], *We the People* are the masters of all public servants, including judges, who are judicial public servants. The debate over those changes can influence the setting of the agenda of, and the results achieved by, a constitutional convention(ol:87§D).

D. The model of confidentiality: Deep Throat and how he became a historic figure

15. If you choose to contribute information and ideas on a confidential basis to judicial wrongdoing exposure and reform, you can become this generation's Deep Throat, the now historic figure of Watergate fame.

16. Deep Throat was the code name for Mark Felt, the Deputy Director of the FBI, who secretly provided *Washington Post* Reporters Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward valuable information for their investigation of the at first derisively called by most other journalists "a garden variety burglary by five plumbers" in the Democratic National Headquarters at the Watergate building complex in Washington, D.C., on June 17, 1972.

17. Thanks in part to the inside information and ideas contributed by Deep Throat to those *Post* reporters, their investigation revealed the Watergate scandal. It led to the resignation of Republican President Nixon on August 8, 1974, and the imprisonment of *all* his White House aides for their participation in political espionage, its cover-up, and abuse of power so widespread and routine that it was characterized by Bernstein as "a criminal enterprise" run from the Oval Office.

18. With the contribution of Deep Throat, among others, the Watergate scandal provoked such public outrage as to generate the commercial incentive for ever more journalists and media outlets to join Woodward and Bernstein. A generalized media investigation emerged. In time, the outrage made the formation of the bipartisan Senate Watergate Committee inevitable.

19. Journalistic and official findings showed the need to reform government by adopting a series of laws aimed at increasing the transparency of public officers' performance and their accountability[cf.107d].

20. Woodward and Bernstein kept the identity of Deep Throat secret for over 30 years, until Mr. Felt revealed that he was the enigmatic character of those reporters' bestseller *All the President's Men* and the homonymous blockbuster movie(jur:4¶¶10-14), where they were portrayed by List A actors.

21. Thus Deep Throat became a historic figure of American politics, studied in every school of journalism, and the epitome of a whistleblower protected by journalists no matter what.

22. All this is precedent for the proposal for judicial wrongdoing exposure and reform.

E. Your loyalty to *We the People* as required by judicial integrity

23. Hopefully, you realize that your duty of loyalty is, not to your judicial peers, but rather to the

people of whom you are a public servant and a recipient of their trust and public power to adjudicate controversies according to the rule of law. That kind of commitment to principles even at the cost of peer acceptance constitutes the essence of judicial integrity.

24. The choice is yours: You can be merely another among judges who embezzle public power to pursue their own interests and cover it up through their collegial complicity(jur:88§§a-c) or you can stand out in your own name or as this generation's Deep Throat to defend the noble ideal of administering to both the rich in judicial connections and the poor in chances of getting a meaningful day in court Equal Justice Under Law.

1. Out-of-court strategy for judicial wrongdoing exposure and reform

25. Trying to expose the wrongdoing of a judge by suing him or her in court is an exercise in futility: In the unprincipled and selfish interest of remaining in good standing among their peers and ensuring that they will be in turn protected if need be, judges protect each other regardless of the merits of the claims against any one of them(ol:158).

26. Moreover, exposing one judge at a time, who is likely to be characterized as a rogue judge on a folly of his or her own, does not allow the exposure of wrongdoing so coordinated that it has made a judiciary the safe haven of wrongdoers.

27. Broader, institutional exposure calls for an out-of-court strategy centered on an initial investigation conducted by journalists whose findings outrage the public, who in turn force politicians, lest they be voted out of, or not into, office, to conduct official investigations and undertake judicial reform.

2. Taking action to implement the strategy; and its expected unfolding

28. If you choose to be the one courageous judge who exudes integrity, you can:

    a. contribute as an insider openly, under a pseudonym, or only as a source of information and ideas to denouncing judicial wrongdoing in an Emile Zola's *I accuse!*-like brochure(jur:98§2); the journalistic investigation of two unique national stories(ol:176); and a documentary(ol:85); which

    b. cause national public outrage(jur:83§2) that

    c. turns judges' wrongdoing in connivance with politicians into a central issue of the primary and presidential election campaigns; and

    d. prompts ever more journalists to investigate the federal and state judiciaries until a Watergate-like generalized media investigation develops, whose

    e. findings further outrage the national public and

    f. provokes public demand for Congress, DoJ-FBI, and their state counterparts to investigate judges and judiciaries officially and at public hearings; whose

    g. use of more intrusive official investigative powers(ol:157¶f) makes findings possible that exacerbate the outrage of the public, which

    h. compels the undertaking of judicial reform(jur:158§§6-8); and

    i. you end up earning any of many valuable material and moral rewards(ol:3§F), including that of being nationally and historically recognized as one of *We the People*'s Champions of Justice.

Dare trigger history!(jur:7§5)…and you may enter it.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England **Judicial Discipline Reform** **2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506**
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School **tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq**
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org **Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net**

January 2, 2015

Ms. Anya Schiffrin
Director of the International Media, Advocacy and Communications Specialization
SIPA, Columbia University tel. (212)854-7188; acs76@columbia.edu
420 W 118th Street #1, New York, NY 10027

Dear Ms. Schiffrin,

In …*Global Muckraking* you wrote, "new abuses, new forms of corruption, are always emerging, providing new opportunities and new responsibilities for the media". In my study of the Federal Judiciary *Exposing Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Riskless Wrongdoing*: Pioneering the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting(Prefatory:i), official sources[ii] show century old abuses and corruption resulting from the fact that 'unaccountable power is absolutely corruptive'[28]: In the 226 years since the Federal Judiciary's creation in 1789, only 8 of its judges –2,131 were in office on 30sep11[13]– have been impeached and removed[14].

This is a proposal that offers you the opportunity to muckrake on federal judges by both investigating(ol:66), and enabling the investigation by others of, the two unique national stories of President Obama-Supreme Court Justice Sotomayor and Federal Judiciary-NSA(ol:176 §§A,B). This is the most propitious moment to do so because the audience, the national public, is most distrustful of government and thus prone to believe reports on, and be most outraged at, judicial wrongdoing unimaginably widespread, grave, and coordinated(jur:21§§A,B). Such public can force politicians, who recommended, endorsed, nominated, and confirmed their ilk to federal judgeships and in their own interest[17a] connivingly hold 'their judges' unaccountable, to call for, or conduct, official judicial investigations and reform during the primaries and the presidential election campaign, when politicians must appear responsive to the public mood and demands.

To that end, you must face your and the media's responsibility, for the media too have held federal judges unaccountable. Yet, they wield more power than any other officer in our country: The only ones to be life-tenured, hence beyond the reach of the people's electoral control, federal judges have power over our property, liberty, and the rights and duties that determine our lives. They also interfere with their exposers' communications(ggl:1 et seq.; ol:19§D) by using their vast IT network and expertise(Lsch:11¶9b.ii) or entering into a quid pro quo with NSA: In 2012, every government secret request for secret orders of surveillance was approved by the rubberstamping, secret federal court established under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA)[ol:5fn7]. The secrecy of the FISA court is only the extreme manifestation of the secrecy that pervades[71] the Federal Judiciary, which holds all its adjudicative, policy-making, administrative, and disciplinary meetings behind closed doors and never holds press conferences. Judges' unaccountability has led to intrinsic wrongdoing: The latter is their institutionalized modus operandi(49§4), turning the Judiciary into a safe haven for wrongdoers. That is the result of lack of democratic control and 'reverse surveillance'(Lsch:2) of judges by *We the People* and the media.

Would you be afraid of your SIPA superiors if for the rest of their working lives they could risklessly dispose of your career, your belongings, and your rights however they fancied because they were the ones with whom you had to file any complaint against them?(jur:24§§b-d) Would they be likely to abuse such power for their benefit(ol:173¶93)? If so, I respectfully request that you ask me in to discuss with you and eventually present to SIPA members **1.** the investigation(ol:115) that we can conduct; and **2.** your enabling **a)** the participation of Newsday (ol:176) and the International Consortium of Investigative Journalists(ol:1) and **b)** the publication of Emile Zola-like(jur:98§2) *I accuse!* articles(e.g., ol:177) to Pioneer the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting. Sincerely, s/Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England | Judicial Discipline Reform | 2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School | tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris | www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org | Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

January 2, 2015

Professor Sheila Coronel
Director, Toni Stabile Center for Investigative Journalism
Dean of Academic Affairs, Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism
2950 Broadway, New York, NY 10027 tel. (212)854-5748; ssc2136@columbia.edu

Dear Professor Coronel,

In *The Cynical Optimist* you are quoted as saying that 'though you felt sympathy for Estrada, he had to be held accountable' and in *The Rulemakers* you dare expose the ill-gotten wealth of members of the Philippine Congress. This is a proposal to use what you referred to in your GSJ bionote as "in-depth, groundbreaking reporting" to hold accountable the members of the U.S. Federal Judiciary for the ill-gotten wealth that they have acquired as the self-help solution to what Former Chief Justice Rehnquist and C. J. Roberts have identified as "the single greatest problem facing the Judicial Branch today: inadequacy of judicial salaries"*>[30]. If "the ethos of watchdog journalism", as you put it in your inaugural speech, can overcome any fear and deference felt toward them, then "great reporting can be done in the investigative tradition".

It can be based on my in-depth study of the Federal Judiciary *Exposing Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Riskless Wrongdoing*: Pioneering the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting(infra ol:i). The proposed investigation plan(ol:66) pinpoints the two unique national stories of President Obama-Supreme Court Justice Sotomayor and Federal Judiciary-NSA(ol:176§§A,B). This is the most propitious moment for "the information provided" on judicial wrongdoing outrageously widespread, grave, and coordinated(jur:21§§A,B) "to inspire people to action and make change possible". During the primaries and the presidential election campaign, when politicians must appear responsive to the public mood and demands, an outraged people can force politicians, who recommended, endorsed, nominated, and confirmed their ilk to federal judgeships and in their own interest[17a] hold 'their judges' unaccountable, to officially and publicly investigate their wrongdoing and reform federal and state judiciaries.

"Revelatory reporting" can show that the media have held federal judges unaccountable. Yet, those judges wield more corruptive[28] power than any other officer in our country: The only ones to be life-tenured, hence beyond the reach of the people's electoral control, federal judges have power over our property, liberty, and the rights and duties that determine our lives. They interfere with their exposers' communications(ggl:1 et seq.; ol:19§D) by either using their vast IT network and expertise(Lsch:11¶9b.ii) or entering into a quid pro quo with NSA: In 2012, every government secret request for secret orders of surveillance was approved by the rubberstamping, secret federal court established under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA)[ol:5fn7]. The secrecy of the FISA court is only the extreme manifestation of the secrecy that pervades[71] the Federal Judiciary, which holds all its adjudicative, policy-making, administrative, and disciplinary meetings behind closed doors and never holds press conferences. Judges' unaccountability has led to intrinsic wrongdoing: The latter is their institutionalized modus operandi (49§4), turning the Judiciary into a safe haven for wrongdoers. That is the result of lack of democratic control and 'reverse surveillance'(Lsch:2) of judges by *We the People* and the media.

So, I respectfully request that you ask me in to discuss with you and eventually present to Center and School members **1.** the investigation(ol:115) that we can conduct; and **2.** your enabling **a)** the participation of Newsday(ol:176) and the International Consortium of Investigative Journalists(ol:1) and **b)** the publication of Emile Zola-like(jur:98§2) *I accuse!* articles (e.g., ol:177) to Pioneer[] the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting.

Dare trigger history!(jur:7§5)…and you may enter it! Sincerely, s/Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England | Judicial Discipline Reform | 2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School | tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris | www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org | Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

January 13, 2015

Ms. Anya Schiffrin
Director of the International Media, Advocacy and Communications Specialization
SIPA, Columbia University tel. (212)854-7188; acs76@columbia.edu
420 W 118th Street #1, New York, NY 10027

Dear Ms. Schiffrin,

In ...*Global Muckraking* you wrote, "new abuses, new forms of corruption, are always emerging, providing new opportunities and new responsibilities for the media".

That is a pithy statement of the facts and serves as the foundation for my proposal to you: To muckrake on federal judges and other conniving officers by investigating, as well as enabling the investigation by others of, the two unique national stories of President Obama-Supreme Court Justice Sotomayor and Federal Judiciary-NSA(ol:176§§A,B).

A. Exposing the circumstances that enable abuse and corruption

1. Based on official sources[ii], I wrote a study of the Federal Judiciary and its judges, the models for their state counterparts: *Exposing Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Riskless Wrong-doing*: Pioneering the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting(Prefatory:i)

2. The study shows century old abuses and corruption that are cause and effect of the fact that in the 226 years since the creation of the Federal Judiciary in 1789, only 8 of its judges –2,131 were in office on 30sep11[13]– have been impeached and removed[14]. Moreover, federal judges self-exempt from discipline by dismissing 99.82% of complaints against their peers(jur:24§§b-d). In addition, they are the only life-tenured officers, which means that they escape the people's voting power. They also escape constitutional checks and balances by the politicians who recommended, endorsed, nominated, and confirmed their ilk to federal judgeships and in their own interest[17a] connivingly tolerate the abuse and corruption of '*their* men and women on the bench'. Since federal judges are beyond control, they are abusive under cover of their **unaccountability**.

3. Since in practice they are unimpeachable and irremovable, they do anything wrong or wrongful in reliance on the historic record of job security and impunity. This renders their wrongdoing irresistible and its commission inevitable, for their attraction is enhanced by **risklessness**.

4. Far from having to hide their wrongdoing from each other, they coordinate it among themselves (jur:88§§a-c) and with others[169]. So, they increase its scope, effectiveness, and profitability through **coordination**.

5. That makes another fact very concerning: Federal judges have the most powerful means for wrongdoing since they wield power over our property, our liberty, and all the rights that determine our lives. Worse yet, they wield their power in secret, holding all their adjudicative, policy-making, administrative, and disciplinary meetings behind closed doors and never holding press conferences(jur:27§e). Abuse and corruption fester in **secrecy**.

6. Those are the circumstances enabling judges' wrongdoing: unaccountability, risklessness, coordination, and pervasive secrecy. Consequently, their power is 'absolute(81¶174), the kind that corrupts absolutely'[28]. By doing wrong routinely, for their benefit(ol:173¶93), and without adverse consequences, judges have come to treat wrongdoing as morally acceptable. It is intrinsic to their performance as judges and their operation of the Federal Judiciary: It is their institutionalized modus operandi(49§4). Through their abuse of power, federal judges have corrupted the Judiciary, turning it into a safe haven for wrongdoing judges with Unequal Protection Above Law.

B. The best opportunity to expose abuse and corruption in government

7. This is the most opportune time to expose the abuse and corruption of federal judges in connivance with politicians because the primaries and the presidential election campaign are under way and during them, politicians must appear responsive to the public's mood and demands. More importantly, a series of scandals concerning public abuse and corruption(ol:11) have rendered the national public most distrustful of government. Thus, it is prone to believe reports on, and be most outraged at, the unimaginable nature, spread, and gravity of judicial wrongdoing (21§§A,B). So, a public outraged at judges and politicians can force the latter, lest they be voted out of, or not into, office, to call for, or conduct, official congressional and DoJ-FBI investigations of wrongdoing judges and undertake reform of the Judiciary and the rest of government.

8. Such outcome would show that the journalistic investigation was effective and prove that the media are a force to be reckoned with. The journalists who set this process in motion can earn many valuable material and moral rewards(ol:3§F).

C. Facing the media's responsibility for judges' abuse and corruption

9. First, however, you and the media must face your responsibility given that the media too have held federal judges unaccountable. Yet, federal judges also interfere in their own interest with rights that are of paramount importance to the media: 'freedom of the press, freedom of speech, and the right to assemble to petition the government for a redress of grievances'[268]:

10. Judges interfere with their critics' communications(ggl:1 et seq.; ol:19§D) by using their vast IT network and expertise(Lsch:11¶9b.ii) or entering into a quid pro quo with NSA. In 2012, 100% of the government secret requests for secret orders of surveillance were approved by the rubber-stamping, secret court established under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA)[ol:5fn7]. The FISA court's secrecy is only the extreme manifestation of the secrecy that pervades[71] the Judiciary. Such interference and other forms of judges' abuse result from their not being subject to the democratic oversight and 'reverse surveillance'(Lsch:2) of *We the People* and the media.

D. What you can do to take the opportunity to expose abuse and corruption

11. I respectfully request that you invite me in to discuss with you and eventually present(Lsch:2) to SIPA members:
    a. the proposed investigation(ol:66, 115) by you, your colleagues, students(jur:128§4), and me of the two unique national stories(ol:176); and
    b. your enabling:
        1) the participation in it of the Toni Stabile Center for Investigative Journalism at Columbia University(ol:185); the New York newspaper Newsday(ol:176); and the International Consortium of Investigative Journalists in Washington, D.C.(ol:1); and
        2) the publication of Emile Zola's *I accuse!*-like(jur:98§2) articles(e.g., ol:177) to "Pioneer[] the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting"(122§§2-3).

12. The proposed investigation and articles can lead to resignations by justices(92§d; 65§§1-4), a president(77§5), senators(78§6), and other top public officers; and turn you and thanks to your leadership and professional instinct also others into this generation's *Washington Post* Publisher K. Graham, Editor B. Bradlee, and Reporters Bob Woodward and C. Bernstein of Watergate fame(jur:4¶¶10-14). That opportunity and journalistic responsibility are worth a discussion.

Dare trigger history!(jur:7§5)…and you may enter it!

Sincerely, s/Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England **Judicial Discipline Reform** **2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506**
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School **tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq**
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org **Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net**

January 17, 2015

Professor Sheila Coronel ssc2136@columbia.edu
Director, Toni Stabile Center for Investigative Journalism
Dean of Academic Affairs, Graduate School of Journalism, Columbia University
2950 Broadway, NY, NY 10027 tel. (212)854-5748

Dear Professor Coronel,

I trust that you already received the letter with attachments that I mailed you on 2 instant by regular post. I would like to discuss it with you. To that end, I will call you on Tuesday, the 20th.

A. "Groundbreaking reporting" through the proposed two unique national stories

1. In *The Cynical Optimist* you are quoted as saying that 'though you felt sympathy for Estrada, he had to be held accountable' and in *The Rulemakers* you dare expose the ill-gotten wealth of members of the Philippine Congress. You prioritized your duty as a journalist over deference or fear.

2. This is a proposal to use what you referred to in your GSJ bionote as "in-depth, groundbreaking reporting" to hold accountable the members of the U.S. Federal Judiciary for the ill-gotten wealth and other benefits(ol:173¶93) that they have acquired as the self-help solution to what Former Chief Justice Rehnquist and C. J. Roberts have identified as "the single greatest problem facing the Judicial Branch today: inadequacy of judicial salaries"[30]. Their statements make understandable the suspicion in *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico[107a,c], of concealment of assets by Then-Judge, Now-Justice Sotomayor, President Obama's first justiceship nominee. Assets are concealed to evade taxes and hide their illegal origin until the money can be laundered.

3. Holding federal judges accountable can be the result of a process put in motion cost-efficiently through the pinpointed investigation of the two unique national stories of President Obama-Supreme Court Justice Sotomayor and Federal Judiciary-NSA(ol:176§§A,B). The proposed investigation is supported by the official sources[jur:iii/fn.ii] that I consulted and analyzed to write my study(jur:1) of the Federal Judiciary and its judges, the models for their state counterparts:

B. Journalists have failed their duty to inform people about judges' wrongdoing

4. "The ethos of watchdog journalism", as you put it in your inaugural speech, can overcome any justified fear and undeserved deference toward federal judges. In that frame of mind, "great reporting can be done in the investigative tradition" of you while at the head of PCIJ; *WA* Reporters Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein during the Watergate scandal(jur:4¶¶10-14); and journalists working with lawyers in the *Caperton* case[276]. That is not the tradition of journalists, for the media too have held federal judges unaccountable.

5. Yet, federal judges wield more corruptive[28] power than any other officers in our country: The only ones to be life-tenured, hence beyond the reach of the people's voting control of public officers, they exert power over our property, liberty, and the rights and duties that determine our lives.

6. They even interfere with their exposers' communications(ol:176§B; ggl:1 et seq.) by either using the Federal Judiciary's vast IT network and expertise(Lsch:11¶9b.ii) or entering into a quid pro quo with the National Security Agency (NSA): In 2012, every government secret request for secret orders of surveillance was approved by the rubberstamping[ol:5fn7], secret federal court established under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA).

7. This interference has no "national security" redeeming value whatsoever. Rather, it constitutes judges' sheer abuse of the means at their disposal to protect themselves from being exposed as

having failed to comply with the unambiguous and exacting injunction in their own Code of Conduct: "to avoid even the appearance of impropriety"[123a]. The exposure of such "appearance" can cost a judge dearly: It caused Supreme Court Justice Abe Fortas to withdraw his name from the nomination to the chief justiceship and later on to resign on May 14, 1969(jur:92§d).

8. The secrecy of the FISA court is only the extreme manifestation of the secrecy that pervades[71] the Federal Judiciary(jur:27§e). Secrecy allows the coordination(jur:88§§a-c) of wrongdoing among judges and between them and other insiders of the legal and bankruptcy systems[169].

9. That secrecy and the wrongdoing that festers in it have become the judges' institutionalized modus operandi(jur:49§4). That is the result of the people's lack of democratic control of judges and the media's failure to hold judges and the politicians who appointed and cover them accountable. Yet, given judges' enormous power, the opposite is needed: Transparency of judges' performance and the Judiciary's operation, and their control by *We the People*. That calls for *the People* to be informed through the media's 'reverse surveillance'(ol:73) of judges and the Judiciary.

C. The nature of change by *the People* through information by the media

10. However powerful federal judges are, they do not have the means to retaliate against all journalists at the same time. Nor could they do so without betraying their abuse of power in self-interest. Safety in numbers requires a courageous, principled, and ambitious journalist, such as you, or a team of them, such as your colleagues and students, to engage in "revelatory reporting" by pursuing the proposed two unique national stories(ol:176§§A,B). They can set in motion a Watergate-like generalized and first-ever media investigation of judges and the Federal Judiciary that causes ever more journalists to jump on their investigative bandwagon(jur:100§§3-4).

11. With "the information provided", they can not only outrage the people at judges' wrongdoing, but also "inspire people to action and make change possible". Reformative change can be significant: *We the People*, the masters in 'government of, by, and for the people'[172], are entitled to hold all officers as what they are, our public servants, including judicial public servants, and as such accountable to us, disciplinable by us, and even liable to compensate the victims of their individual and collective wrongdoing(jur:158§§6-8). People can be inspired by the opportunity to bring about a judicial system that progressively realizes the ideal of Equal Justice Under Law.

D. Your action to outrage and inspire the people through media information

12. Thanks to your leadership and professional instinct, you can make a scoop far more important and memorable than that of Woodward and Bernstein in revealing the burglary at the Democratic National Committee Headquarters in the Watergate building complex as political espionage orchestrated by President Nixon and his White House aides(jur:4¶¶10-14); and of Edward Snowden in uncovering dragnet surveillance of the people by NSA for the sake of national security:

13. Through the two unique national stories, you can expose the unaccountable federal judges coordinating risklessly their concealment of assets and other ill-gotten benefits in connivance[17a] with politicians of the other two branches. That scoop will cause a scandal far more outrageous than any other to date(ol:11) and dominate the theme and strategy of the primaries and the presidential campaign. It will outrage *We the People* and can coalesce them into *the People*'s Sunrise (ol:73, 29) civic movement(jur:164§9) to change fundamentally *the People*-government relation; and determine the format and outcome of a constitutional convention(ol:87§D). That is a prospect worth discussing. Thus, I respectfully request that you invite me in to discuss **a)** the proposed investigation and **b)** the publication of articles on judicial wrongdoing exposure and reform.

Dare trigger history!(jur:7§5)…and you may enter it! Sincerely, s/Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris

Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org

2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

January 30, 2016

Institutionalized Wrongdoing in the Federal Judiciary of the U.S.

How advocates of honest judiciaries and journalists can work together to implement a strategy that resorts to two unique national stories to expose it, outrage the national public, and cause the public to force campaigning politicians to adopt judicial reform, thus setting an example that can be followed in other countries

Table of Contents

Introduction to evidence of judicial wrongdoing and proposal to investigate it.....190

A. The P. Obama-Justice Sotomayor story and the *Follow the money!* investigation.....191

B. The Federal Judiciary-NSA story and the *Follow it wirelessly!* investigation.....192

C. A proposal intended to give practical meaning to a tenet of our democracy.....192

D. Strategy for exposing a wrongdoing judiciary, not individual rogue judges.....193

E. Concrete, verifiable, and reasonable grounds for investigating the two stories.....194

1. The search for J. Sotomayor's concealed assets.....194
2. The *DeLano* case and the bankruptcy fraud scheme run by judges.....194
3. The systematic covering up of peers' wrongdoing.....195
4. Connivance of politicians with 'their judges on the bench'.....195
5. The Federal Judiciary' interference with its critics' communications.....196
6. Failure to "avoid even the appearance of impropriety".....196

F. Optimal economic, social & political context for the two unique national stories.....196

1. Best context for journalists and strategic thinking advocates.....197

G. Presentations to inform of and outrage at judicial wrongdoing and reform.....197

H. Persuading the media to investigate the two unique national stories.....199

1. Journalists can make scoops that establish their names nationally.....199
2. Media outlets can advance their commercial interests through the stories.....199

I. From a journalist leader to a Watergate-like generalized media investigation.....200

J. From a media to official investigations and on to reform by *the People*'s Sunrise.....201

K. Pioneers of judicial unaccountability reporting become Champions of Justice.....201

****

Introduction to evidence of judicial wrongdoing and proposal to investigate it

1. Would you be afraid of your bosses if for the rest of their working lives they were secure in their jobs and could risklessly dispose of your career, your belongings, and all your rights and duties however they fancied because they were the ones with whom you had to file any complaint against them, which they dismissed systematically without any investigation?(jur:24§§b-d) Would they be likely to abuse such power for their benefit(ol:173¶93)?

2. That is the situation of the life-tenured judges of the Federal Judiciary. Because they say what the Constitution and the laws thereunder mean, they wield power over our property, liberty, and the rights and duties that determine our lives. Whereas on 30Sep13, there were 2,217 federal judges, including justices and magistrates, in office[13], in the last 226 years since the creation of the Federal Judiciary in 1789, only 8 federal judges have been impeached and removed(jur:21§a). Once a person is confirmed to a federal judgeship, he or she can do whatever they want in reliance on the historical record that they will suffer no adverse consequence and will certainly not lose their job.
3. On the contrary, federal judges know that the politicians who recommended, endorsed, nominated, and confirmed them to the bench(jur:77§§5-6) will in their own personal(jur:22¶31) and political[17a] interest hold them unaccountable. In fact, politicians allow judges to hold all their adjudicative, administrative, policy-making, and disciplinary meetings behind closed doors and never to appear before a press conference(jur:27§e).
4. Politicians also let judges self-immunize against discipline: Circuit and district judges dismiss without any investigation 99.82% of complaints filed against them and deny up to 100% of petitions to review such dismissals(jur:10,11). Circuit judges dispose of up to 91% of appeals in reasonless summary orders(jur:43§1) or decisions so "perfunctory"[68] and ashamed of public scrutiny that they mark them "not for publication" and "not precedential"(jur:43¶82), and issue practically all of them unsigned, fiats full of contempt for a system of law based on precedent.
5. Secrecy breeds wrongdoing. It does so by providing wrongdoers a hideout where to engage confidentially in its coordination, which in turn allows wrongdoing to be extended to more complex forms and executed more effectively and profitably. Pervasive secrecy renders wrongdoing inevitable, for it assures wrongdoers that it is undetectable and, thus, riskless. When wrongdoing has no adverse consequences, it becomes morally neutral, in practice routine, and in time acceptable. With only benefits as its consequence, wrongdoing becomes irresistible, hence inevitable.
6. These are **THE CIRCUMSTANCES ENABLING WRONGDOING**(ol:154¶3) in the Federal Judiciary: **UNACCOUNTABILITY**(jur:21§§a-d), **SECRECY**(27§e), **COORDINATION**(88§§a-c)[169], and consequent **RISKLESSNESS**(100§§3-4). They have enabled individual and collective wrongdoing by federal judges in connivance with politicians to become so widespread, routine, and intrinsic to their performance as to constitute the Judiciary's institutionalized modus operandi(ol:49§4).
7. This is a proposal for advocates of honest judiciaries and journalists to expose such wrongdoing. To do so in a cost-effective, focused, and timely fashion, there is proposed the further investigation of two unique national stories: the President Obama-U.S. Supreme Court Justice Sotomayor story and the Federal Judiciary-NSA story(jur:xlvi§H on the profile of the journalist likely to take on this investigation). The proposal is supported by the official sources[ii] that this author consulted and analyzed to write his study(jur:1) of that Judiciary and its judges, the models for their state counterparts and likely to experience first what will befall to them subsequently.

A. The P. Obama-J. Sotomayor story and the *Follow the money!* investigation

What did the President(ol:77§A), senators(jur:78§6), and federal judges[213b] know about the concealment of assets by his first Supreme Court nominee, Then-Judge, Now-Justice Sotomayor –suspected by *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico[107a] of concealing assets, which entails the crimes[ol:5fn 10] of tax evasion[107c] and money laundering– but covered up and lied(ol:64§C) about to the public by vouching for her honesty because he wanted to ingratiate himself with those petitioning him to nominate another woman and the first Hispanic to replace Retiring Justice Souter and from whom he expected in exchange support for the

passage of the Obamacare bill in Congress; and when did they know it?(jur:4¶¶10-14)

This story can be pursued through the *Follow the money!* investigation(jur:102§a; ol:1, 66), which includes a call on the President to release unredacted all FBI vetting reports on J. Sotomayor and on her to request that she ask him to release them. That can set a precedent for the vetting of all judges and other candidates for public office.

B. The Federal Judiciary-NSA story and the *Follow it wirelessly!* investigation

To what extent do federal judges abuse their vast computer network and expertise –which handle hundreds of millions of case files(Lsch:11¶9b.ii)– either alone or with the quid pro quo assistance of the NSA –up to 100% of whose secret requests for secret surveillance orders are rubberstamped[ol:5fn7] by the federal judges of the secret court established under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA)– to:

1) conceal assets –a crime under 26 U.S.C. §§7201, 7206[ol:5fn10], unlike surveillance– by electronically transferring them between declared and hidden accounts(ol:1),

2) cover up judges' wrongdoing(ol:154¶3) by intercepting the communications –also a crime under 18 U.S.C. §2511(ol:20¶¶11-12)– of their critics; and

3) prevent critics from joining forces to expose them?

See the statistical analysis of a large number of communications that were critical of judges and how it points to probable cause to believe that they were intercepted[ol:19§Dfn2].

This story can be pursued through the *Follow it wirelessly!* investigation(jur:105§b; ol:2, 69§C).

C. A proposal intended to give practical meaning to a tenet of our democracy

8. A tenet of our democracy is that in 'government of, by, and for the people'[172], *We the People* are the sovereign source of all political power and, as such, the masters of all public officers, who are our public servants, including judicial public servants. As masters, *the People* have the right to require that those who have been hired in the public service and entrusted with public power exert it for the intended purpose of delivering honest services for the benefit of *the People* and in accordance with their rules as expressed in the laws adopted by their elected representatives.

9. Judges are the officers charged with providing judicial services: to resolve controversies between people and between them and the government by fairly and impartially applying the applicable law in a predictable and consistent way to the facts of the case. But they do so only if they want.

10. Indeed, federal judges are life-tenured and beyond voters' power to recall. Moreover, a law, whether a federal or state one, is nothing but a provisory recommendation for conduct until federal judges say explicitly or implicitly that it is constitutional and apply it as intended by Congress and the Executive or their state counterparts. The apprehension of a criminal suspect just as the trial of a person on civil charges by prosecutors is a waste of time, effort, and taxpayers' money if a judge holds that there is no probable cause for detention or steers the trial more (ol:169§D) or less(Lsch:17§C) subtly towards a finding for the defendant, the jury notwithstanding. Their decisions are beyond a presidential veto and effectively beyond a congressional override.

11. In fact, judges are unimpeachable, irremovable(supra ¶2), and beyond investigation, never mind prosecution, by the authorities. The officers of the other branches acting in their own interest(jur:22¶31)[17a] have exempted them from constitutional checks and balances. With impunity, judges disregard the status of those branches as the people's elected representatives and show contempt (infra ¶27) for the law that they have adopted. Blatantly[124], they disregard the contractual rights of the parties who pay a court fee to receive in exchange judicial services to resolve their con-

troversies. They harm the rest of the people, who must bear their decisions' precedential effect.

12. Power subject to no checks keeps expanding until it loses its balance and falls into abuse and corruption(jur:81¶174). That is how federal judges have become the most powerful officers in our country. Judges Above the Law have turned the Federal Judiciary into their safe haven and the most powerful branch. In reality, it is a state within the state of the people and their representatives.

13. If ours is 'government, not by men and women, but by the rule of law'[ol:5fn6], then *We the People* must reassert our status as masters of government and of all *our* public servants and start by preventing judges from disregarding *the People*, the other branches, and the rule of law. To that end, this proposal provides for *the People* to be informed about the nature, extent, and gravity of judges' wrongdoing(ol:154¶3) so that they may be so outraged at judges and the politicians with whom they connive as to force politicians to investigate them and reform the Judiciary by ensuring that *the People* have the means to 'reverse surveil'(ol:73) their performance to make it transparent and be adequately informed to hold them accountable, disciplinable, and liable for compensation.

D. Strategy for exposing a wrongdoing judiciary, not individual rogue judges

14. Judges presiding over a trial or appeal involving another judge as defendant may have known him for 1, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30 years or more. Conversely, they and their own wrongdoing may have been known to the defendant judge for the same length of time. The presiding judges cannot afford to let that judge be indicted or found guilty or liable without risking his telling on them either in retaliation or plea bargain in exchange for leniency or immunity, and bringing them down too. Nor can they risk establishing a precedent that will come back to haunt them.

15. This explains why, far from suing a judge in court(ol:158), a realistic and reasonably calculated strategy for exposing judges' wrongdoing must be implemented out of court(jur:83§§2-3). In addition, such a strategy must be centered on exposing wrongdoing institutionalized as the way of doing business in the Judiciary(Lsch:15¶¶9-15). This avoids the customary, uncritical, and futile effort to pick out of a judiciary one rogue judge at a time. Removing a federal judge is wishful thinking, for they are in effect unimpeachable and irremovable(supra ¶2). Wishful thinking produces only the impulse for an exercise in futility.

16. But assuming arguendo that one was removed, he would simply be replaced by politicians by another of the same ilk. The replacement judge would protect the system in the interest of preserving her well-above average secure[12] salary[211]; the prestige of the office; and the 'carrot'(jur:60§§f,g) of other prime benefits given for being loyal to the class of judges. The replacement would not dare expose her peers' wrongdoing because if she did, she would be ostracized and treated as a pariah by all the other judges, who for the rest of their lifetime appointments would beat her with a 'stick'(jur:56§e) for being an unreliable traitor.

17. Trying to remove one judge at a time by suing him or her in court, never mind bringing charges against him or her before a citizen grand jury or a tribunal of the people(Lsch:13), reveals ignorance or disregard of how the legal system works and how the avoidance of harm and the obtaining of satisfaction of interests motivate people's conduct.

18. The judges-judging-judge approach pays no attention to the historic record(supra ¶2). So it illustrates Einstein's aphorism: Doing the same thing while expecting a different outcome is the hallmark of irrationality. It is irrational(ol:154) because it shows unawareness of a basic law of both the physical and the human worlds: cause and effect. It is the opposite of strategic thinking(infra 197§1), which conceives of the pursuit and blocking of interests as the causes that have effects.

E. Concrete, verifiable, and reasonable grounds for investigating the two stories

19. The key element of the out-of-court strategy for exposing wrongdoing intrinsic to the Federal Judiciary's operation and its judges' performance is the further investigation of the two unique national stories of P. Obama-J. Sotomayor and Federal Judiciary-NSA(supra §§A,B). Its findings will allow gaining a complete understanding of judicial wrongdoing's nature, extent, gravity, enabling circumstances, modus operandi, and harm to the people and their trust in the rule of law.

20. That understanding is a prerequisite(ol:135) to determining the full scope and fundamental changes of the reform necessary to ensure that the Federal Judiciary and its judges do not abuse for their own benefit the power that the people entrusted to them but rather serve in the interest and subject to the control of the people, their masters. It is also a prerequisite to provoking the national outrage that will generate the public pressure needed to force politicians to undertake such reform. The investigation of those stories already conducted provides solid grounds and reliable, abundant leads for journalists and other researchers to continue it(ol:66, 115):

1. The search for J. Sotomayor's concealed assets

21. The statements of financial affairs that J. Sotomayor filed publicly[107b] under oath with the Senate Judiciary Committee on Judicial Nominations at its demand, showing an earning-assets-liability mismatch[107c] pointing to concealment of assets, which is done to evade taxes and launder money.

22. The articles[107a] in *The Washington Post*, *The New York Times*, and Politico suspecting her of concealing assets(jur:65§1).

23. Their suspicion[id.] of her having declared a much smaller amount of money than she must have received for cashing out her partnership in the high end boutique law firm of Pavia & Harcourt[205] in New York City upon resigning it to become a federal district court judge in the Second Circuit.

24. Her participation as a justice in concealment of assets, which is a continuing crime committed to avoid the self-incrimination attendant upon declaring up-to-now concealed assets.

2. The *DeLano* case and the bankruptcy fraud scheme run by judges

25. Her cover up in the appeal of the *DeLano*[109a] bankruptcy case(jur:68§a) of a bankruptcy fraud scheme(jur:66§2) run[60] with the participation of a bankruptcy judge appointed by her peers at the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit (CA2).

    a. Bankruptcy judges are neither nominated by the president nor confirmed by the Senate. Rather, they are appointed by the respective circuit judges[61a]. They are removed, not by impeachment, but by decision of circuit judges and district judges of their district.

    b. Thus, bankruptcy judges are 'the circuit judges' men and women on the bench' and dependent on them to remain there and be reappointed at an annual salary of at least $160,080[211]. That is far above the average income of even lawyers and a strong motive for bankruptcy judges to do the bidding of their appointers and share benefits with them.

    c. When bankruptcy cases reach the circuit court on appeal, the judges there have a bias toward upholding their appointees' decisions no matter how wrong or wrongful they may be, lest those circuit judges indict their own vetting of the persons that they appointed to bankruptcy judgeships and their good judgment in assessing their competence and honesty.

26. J. Sotomayor's withholding(jur:69§b) of *DeLano* from the Senate Judiciary Committee, though she was required to file it on two grounds, among others: She had presided over it[109a] at the Court

of Appeals and from there the case had gone on petition for certiorari to the Supreme Court[109b].

a. Her concealment of information from the Senate, whereby she obtained its confirmation of her nomination by President Obama to the highest bench by misrepresenting herself as an honest person and a judge whose legal philosophy was "fidelity to the law"[132f] constitutes fraud in the inducement. It would also support a charge of perjury since she affirmed under oath that she had submitted all the documents requested.

b. *DeLano* need not be the only case that J. Sotomayor withheld from the Senate. Other similarly withheld cases can be found through research on the CA2 website(jur:20) or at the intake office of the Court in New York City(jur:17). They can also be found through a search on the databases affording public access to court electronic records of PACER, Westlaw, or Lexis(jur:108§d). Finding other cases that she similarly withheld from the Committee so as not to jeopardize its confirmation of her to a justiceship can establish a pattern of deception that reveals her dishonesty and further supports the charge of fraud in the inducement.

3. The systematic covering up of peers' wrongdoing

27. Her participation as a member[20] of the Judicial Council of the 2nd Circuit in the 100% denial of appeals from the 99.82%(jur:11) systematic dismissal without investigation(jur:24§b) by her chief judge peers of complaints against her colleagues, including the judge[124] in *DeLano*(jur:xxxv), whereby she too abrogated in effect Congress's Judicial Conduct and Disability Act[18a] without authority; for self-immunization; and to the detriment of complainants and judicial integrity.

28. Her participation in the systematic denial by all the Circuit judges of petitions for en banc review of decisions by CA2 three-judge panels(jur:45§2), thus covering up her peers and her own wrong and wrongful decisions(46§3), unlawfully abrogating in effect Rule 35[72] of Appellate Procedure.

29. Her condonation of her peers' wrongdoing despite her duty[170b] to expose it so as to safeguard the integrity of judicial process, her Court, and the Federal Judiciary; and in the self-interest of preventing the investigations that her denouncing their wrongdoing would prompt from leading to her own or motivating an investigatee to enter into a plea bargain agreement to provide incriminating information about his peers, including her, in exchange for immunity or leniency.

4. Connivance of politicians with 'their judges on the bench'

30. In the course of their search for J. Sotomayor's concealed assets and their investigation of her other forms of wrongdoing(jur:102§4), journalists will ask the logical question, "Who knew of her wrongdoing and when did they know it", and proceed to broaden and deepen their investigation of:

a. connivance between President Obama, who nominated her in his own interest(supra§A) and lied about her honesty(ol:63, 70).

1) Journalists can publicly ask that question as Senator Howard Baker, vice chairman of the Senate Watergate Committee, originally formulated it and asked of every deponent at the nationally televised hearings on the Watergate scandal: "What did the President know and when did he know it?" It turned out to be a devastating question that was then branded in our political discourse and ultimately led to the resignation of President Nixon on August 8, 1974, and the imprisonment of all his White House aides.

2) As journalists ask that question now, they can poignantly request that the President release the reports of the FBI when it vetted Attorney and later on Judge Sotomayor first upon her nomination to the district court in 1992, and subsequently to the circuit

court in 1998, and to the Supreme Court in 2009; and that the reports not be redacted.

3) They can ask Justice Sotomayor to request that the President release all those reports.

4) This can set a precedent that contributes to transparency in the Judiciary and the rest of government, and the nomination and confirmation of honest persons to public office.

b. the top senators who recommended, endorsed, shepherded her through the confirmation process in the Senate, and confirmed her(supra¶¶3-4);

c. the Republican senators who were repeatedly provided with information[132] about the evidence of her wrongdoing but ignored it to avoid having 'their own men and women on the bench' investigated in retaliation; and

d. the circumstances enabling(ol:154§1) such and other forms of wrongdoing by other judges(jur:5§3), justices(jur:71§4), and politicians[17a](jur:22¶31).

5. The Federal Judiciary' interference with its critics' communications

31. The statistical analysis(ol:19§Dfn2) supporting probable cause to believe that there has been interference with the communications of critics of judges' wrongdoing with the intent or effect of preventing or hampering their efforts to exercise their First Amendment right "to assemble peacefully to petition the government for a redress of grievances"[268].

32. Have the Federal Judiciary and its judges, as the interested parties, abused their power to have the FBI or a similar government agency issue security letters to communications service providers, such as Internet and phone service providers and mail carriers, to interfere with the communications of critics of their wrongdoing under a pretense, such as that the critics pose a security threat, e.g., to national security?(ggl:1 et seq.)

6. Failure to "avoid even the appearance of impropriety"

33. The search for the assets that *The New York Times, The Washington Post*, and Politico(supra §1) suspected J. Sotomayor of concealing need only show her failure to comply with the unambiguous and exacting injunction in the judges' own Code of Conduct[123a] to "avoid even the appearance of impropriety" in all personal and professional matters. Hence, even without finding her concealed assets, her appearance of having concealed them and/or engaged in any of the other forms of wrongdoing listed above can cause her resignation just as that of Supreme Court Justice Abe Fortas was caused on May 14, 1969, upon *Life* magazine revealing his financial improprieties and suspect friendship(jur:92§d).

F. Optimal economic, social & political context for the two unique national stories

34. The average American *household* is struggling economically because it is making less money now than before the economic crisis that was set off by abusive mortgage lending. By contrast, a Supreme Court justice receives a salary over four times the average household income[211], which cannot be diminished[12], will keep coming for life due to his life appointment, and is increased by his outside income. Americans will be outraged upon learning that one such justice, J. Sotomayor, is concealing assets, evading taxes on them, and covering for her peers, who, among other things, have tapped an illicit source of money by running a bankruptcy fraud scheme(jur:xxxv).

35. A series of scandals, e.g., no WMD, abusive mortgage lending. Abu Ghraib prison, NSA, IRS, VA, Fast & Furious, SS, has outraged the national public and caused it to become most distrust-

ful of government. Yet, the two-year campaigning for the primaries and the presidential election has begun, during which politicians will ask people to trust, and vote for, them. During that long and critical electoral season, politicians will be most vulnerable to the public's mood and must appear most responsive to its demands, e.g., in the 2014 primaries in Virginia, voters voted out of office none other than U.S. H.R. Majority Leader Eric Cantor because of his stance on immigration.

1. Best context for journalists and strategic thinking advocates

36. This is the best context for journalists and media outlets to investigate the two unique national stories(supra §§A,B), for it offers what they want the most for any of their stories: a receptive audience –here one prone to believe the worst of public officers and resent tax cheats the most–; a thematic link to the central issues of the national debate –here the elections–; and the opportunity to advance their personal, professional and commercial interests through those stories(infra §H).

37. This socio-economic and political context is also optimal for advocates of honest judiciaries who can think strategically to apply a key principle of strategic thinking: "The enemy of my enemy is my friend and the friend of my friend is my friend". The campaigns for votes provide choice opportunities for advocates to identify those individuals and groups who, regardless of any interest that they may or may not have in honest judiciaries, can win or lose due to judicial wrongdoing exposure and reform pursued through the two stories. Those who win from exposure and reform have interests harmonious with those of advocates, so they are 'friends'; those who lose will oppose exposure and reform, their interests conflict with those of advocates, and they are 'enemies'.

38. Advocates can form or strengthen alliances with 'friends' and disrupt or prevent alliances between 'enemies'. First, they want to join and assemble the largest number of advocates. Then they want to make alliances with journalists and media outlets. This illustrates thinking strategically by applying dynamic analysis of harmonious and conflicting interests(Lsch:14§2; ol:52§C; dcc:8¶11) to the members of a system of related interests. The members constantly affect each other by jointly or severally reinforcing, advancing, maintaining, hindering, or defeating their related interests; members, interests, and means of affecting them exit or enter the system. The system and its alliances reconfigure themselves constantly; hence, its analysis must be dynamic.

39. Members in the system and in actual or potential alliances are politicians who are or have been in office(jur:xxvii) and newcomers(ol:125§A)[164a]; voters(ol:122§C); judges doing wrong or condoning it(jur:88§a-c); Deep Throat(ol:180) and out loud(ol:46) judges; law clerks(jur:106§c); court staff(jur:30§1); judicial wrongdoing victims(ol:126§B, 138); law professors and schools (jur:81§1); journalists(ol:21-41, 45); media outlets(jur:xlviii); IT and research entities(ol:42, 60); advocates of honest judiciaries(jur:xxvi; ol:135); means of information dissemination(infra §G).

40. The analysis can be applied, for instance, to the electoral races and the jockeying for position in them. Journalists are reporting on them. Their stories attract the national public's attention. The two unique national stories will outrage the public at wrongdoing judges and the politicians in connivance with them. An outraged public will confront politicians with the choice between protecting *their* judges, but, like Majority Leader Cantor(supra ¶35), not be elected, and calling for and conducting judicial wrongdoing investigations and reform, and be elected. Strategizing(ol:59 §B) means identifying through dynamic analysis those in the system who have an interest in that confrontation either happening, e.g., advocates and journalists, or not happening, e.g., wrongdoing judges, and working on alliances to advance the former's interest and hinder that of the latter.

G. Presentations to inform of and outrage at judicial wrongdoing and reform

41. Making presentations(Lsch:2) on judges' wrongdoing coordinated among themselves and in con-

nivance with politicians is a means of implementing the strategy for informing the public thereof and outraging it enough for it to force politicians, under pain of not receiving donations, volunteered work, word of mouth endorsement, etc.(ol:123¶17), to investigate judges' wrongdoing and bring about judicial reform. Advocates of honest judiciaries can organize and/or deliver them.

a. venues of presentations:

1) private meetings and press conferences with journalists(ol:22, 26, 88)
2) talkshow hosts(ol:146)
3) public interest entities (jur:86§4; ol:127)
4) political organizations (ol:48, 51)
5) political candidates (jur:ii; ol:121)
6) veterans meetings (ol:90, 94)
7) advocates of honest judiciaries(ol:142)
8) schools(jur:129§b) of:
journalism(ol:186,188; Lsch:24
law(Lsch:1, 21),
business(jur:104¶¶236-237),
Information Technology (ol:42, 60)

b. topics of presentations:

1) the available(jur:21§§A-B) evidence of judges' wrongdoing individual and coordinated among themselves and others[169] and in connivance with politicians;
2) the two unique national stories of P. Obama-J. Sotomayor and Federal Judiciary-NSA(supra §§A-B); the leads for further investigation(supra §E); and the investigative plan(ol:66);
3) the search for campaigning politicians who may want to distinguish themselves from others by making judicial wrongdoing and reform a central issue of their platform, and rallying behind them all victims of judges' wrongdoing(ol:125§A)[164a];
4) the offering for academic credit of a course(dcc:1), internships, seminars, and clinics(ol:133¶¶7, 15) in which students(jur:129§b) and professors can engage in field and library research(ol:115) of the two stories, in particular, and of judicial wrongdoing exposure and reform, in general;
5) the formation of a multidisciplinary academic and business venture(jur:119§1) aimed at Pioneering the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting(jur:1§1) and advocating judicial reform; and the team(jur:128§4) of professionals and students who should participate in the venture as the precursor to an institute of judicial unaccountability reporting and reform advocacy(jur:130§5);
6) elements of judicial reform(jur:158§§6-8);
7) organizing a symposium on judicial wrongdoing and reform(jur:97§1; dcc:11);
8) the proposed documentary Black Robed Predators(ol:85); and
9) advocates' participation in a constitutional convention[270>Ln:309] (ol:87§D; ol:135).

42. Because of their valuable experience and expertise in investigative journalism, in general, and judicial and *Follow the money!* investigations, in particular, a special effort should be made to have in the audience, or present privately to, the following and similarly situated media members:

a. Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism and School of International Public Affairs(ol:184-189);
b. Newsday(ol:176);
c. International Consortium of Investigative Journalists(ol:179§C); and
d. Former CBS Investigative Reporter Sharyl Attkisson, who has sued the U.S. Department

of Justice on a claim that it hacked into her work and home computers to find out about investigations of hers that embarrassed the Obama administration, in particular the DoJ Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms Fast and Furious sale of assault weapons to drug traffickers[295], which led Congress to hold DoJ Secretary Eric Holder in contempt for refusing to produce requested documents, the first time ever that a member of the cabinet is held in contempt of Congress; and the killing of the American ambassador to Libya and three other American officers at Benghazi by Islamic militants[270]>Ln:331 et seq.

H. Persuading the media to investigate the two unique national stories

43. Presentations at a press conference and to individual journalists and media outlets have a multiplier effect because if they report on the topics presented, many more people are informed about them. That effect is magnified if journalists start investigating those topics on their own. Thus, a main purpose of the presentations is to persuade the audience to further investigate the two unique national stories(supra §§A,B,E), especially journalists –who must persuade their assigning editors– given their superior skills and means to investigate and disseminate information; and graduate students(jur:129§b) because of their youthful idealism, belief that they can change the world for the better, and willingness to do their best, and knowledgeable professors(jur:131§b). They must be convinced that the more of them join the investigation, the less judges can retaliate against them, for powerful though judges are, they cannot retaliate against everybody simultaneously without revealing their unlawful motive and abuse of power to conceal their wrongdoing.

1. Journalists can make scoops that establish their names nationally

44. The presentations must appeal to the personal, professional, and commercial interests(ol:3§F) of ambitious and principled journalists and media outlets. Each one of them will want to make the scoop of a lifetime(jur:xxi§5), whether it is the one that brings down a justice of the Supreme Court of the U.S. for tax evasion and money laundering[107a,c](ol:5fn10); the one that shows that the President and senators knew it but lied about it to the American public(jur:77§§5-6); or…

45. …the one revealing that the Federal Judiciary interferes with the communications of the critics of judges and transfers concealed assets to and from hidden and declared accounts electronically by abusing its and/or NSA's computer network and expertise(supra §B). That revelation will be more outrageous than that by Edward Snowden of NSA's dragnet collection of communications data of scores of millions of Americans because the judges' wrongdoing has no "national security" redeeming value whatsoever. It is nothing but criminal activity in self-interest aggravated by abuse of power, betrayal of public trust, and theft of services through misuse of public property. So, that revelation will cause a scandal that will provoke more national outrage and deepen the people's distrust of government more than any other scandal heretofore.

2. Media outlets can advance their commercial interests through the stories

46. Indirectly through presentations to journalists or directly to their assigning editors, media outlets must be shown that by investigating those stories they can achieve a business administration goal of all well-run media outlets: perform a cost-benefit analysis to allocate their resources of journalists, money, effort, and time so as to attain most effectively their mixed target of revenue, prestige, editorial agenda, etc. That analysis will show that the benefits of investigating those stories cannot be surpassed by those of any other story given their uniqueness, national scope, and current public mood and economic and political context. To obtain those benefits, an outlet can:

    a. take the lead in the investigation so as to develop a knowledge base, sources, and audience

loyalty and growth that place its reporting ahead of its competitors', attract more advertisers to whom higher advertising fees can be charged, thus increasing its revenue and enhancing its prestige, which will include the credit for having broken the stories;

b. publish an article or a serial on the available(jur:21§§A-B) evidence of judges' wrongdoing, which can take the form of an Emile Zola's *I accuse!*-like(jur:98§2) denunciation of it;

c. contribute its findings to a documentary as it participates in its making(ol:85);

d. investigate whether *WP, NYT*, and Politico entered into a quid pro quo with the Obama administration, the Judiciary, or its judges to drop their stories[107a] suspecting J. Sotomayor of concealing assets in exchange for some benefit or to avoid some harm(jur:xlviii);

e. use its connections to talkshow hosts(ol:146) to:

   1) present on their shows the evidence and findings; and what from a media standpoint is

   2) more imaginative and promising, promote the holding of regular(ol:73) shows that repeat the amazing experience of the talkshow host[1] who invited his audience to share on the air their stories of abuse by wrongdoing judges; turn talkshows into rallying points for judicial wrongdoing victims; and thus spark the formation of a civic movement(ol:29) that advocates judicial reform, in general, and the establishment of citizen boards of judicial accountability and discipline(jur:160§8), in particular;

f. use the stories of judicial victims, including those posted to its website in reaction to its reporting on the two unique national stories, as the raw material to:

   1) devise templates(jur:122§2) for:

      a) facilitating people's judicial wrongdoing storytelling; and

      b) aiding journalists and researchers in the comparative analysis of stories in search for points of connection, patterns, and trends of wrongdoing; and

   2) be verified and collected for publication in the Annual Report on Judicial Unaccountability and Consequent Wrongdoing in America(jur:126§3);

g. cause the two stories to make judges' wrongdoing in connivance with politicians the dominant issue of the electoral campaigns and a decisive factor in voters' Election Day conduct;

h. win a Pulitzer Prize;

i. write a book on the investigation and see it become a bestseller(jur:4¶¶10-14);

j. be portrayed in a blockbuster film by an A-list actor or actress(id.); and

k. earn any of many other material and moral rewards(ol:3§F).

I. From a journalist leader to a Watergate-like generalized media investigation

47. The journalist and media outlet taking the lead in the investigation of the two unique national stories(supra §§A,B) will provoke public outrage. Ever more media members will climb on their investigative bandwagon rather than lose audience to competitors who carry the latest developments in the emerging scandal. That is how the investigation of those stories will become a Watergate-like(jur:4¶¶10-14) generalized and first-ever media investigation(jur:100§§3-4) of the Federal Judiciary(ol:149§E) and its judges in connivance with politicians and their agents, e.g., NSA. It will lead to historic reform of the Judiciary, in particular, and government, in general.

J. From a media to official investigations and on to reform by *the People*'s Sunrise

48. The Federal Judiciary and its judges are the models of their state counterparts: The latter have adopted the federal rules of procedure and evidence. Federal judges' interpretation of the minimum civil right protections and due process requirements of the U.S. Constitution must be complied with by state judges so that their decisions and application of state law may survive if reviewed in federal court on appeal or diversity of jurisdiction. Thus, the more journalists and media outlets join the leaders in the investigation of the two stories(supra §§A,B), the more they will be attracted and induce others to investigate state judges and judiciaries for similar wrongdoing.

49. Their combined exposure of judges' wrongdoing will increase the chances of reaching the critical mass of outrageous findings and public outrage needed to stir up the public to force(supra ¶41) politicians to have Congress, DoJ-FBI, and their state counterparts investigate judges at televised hearings. The authorities' coercive investigative powers(ol:157¶f) will expose even more outrageous wrongdoing, which will exacerbate the outrage and determine the public to force reform.

50. Entrusting judges with self-discipline and suing them in court before their peers have been demonstrated to be failed mechanisms to ensure that they are honest and exert public power to serve the people rather than themselves(supra ¶2; §D). Judicial reform(jur:158§§6-8) can correct this failure by empowering *We the People*, the masters in 'government of, by, and for the people'[172], to practice 'reverse surveillance'(ol:73; Lsch:2) on their servants –judges and judiciaries– to enforce four principles(225§B): **TRANSPARENCY** by requiring them to hold all meetings open to the public(supra §5), for "Justice should not only be done, but should manifestly and undoubtedly be seen to be done"[71]; **ACCOUNTABILITY** by establishing citizen boards of judicial accountability and discipline(jur:160§8) that publicly receive complaints against judges, investigate them with power of subpoena, search and seizure, and contempt, and impose **DISCIPLINE**, including suspension, and their **LIABILITY** to compensate the victims of their wrongdoing(ol:65¶9).

51. Such a far-reaching reform that upsets the conniving relation between politicians and judges to the detriment of the people requires the latter to give themselves a new *We the People*-government relation: The power to impose that relation on, and in spite of the resistance of, judges and politicians can emerge from a self-assertive civic movement: *the People*'s Sunrise (ol:73, 29). The precedent that makes it a realistic expectation is the Tea Party and its development into a political powerhouse to be reckoned with. In the Sunrise movement, *the People* shine their light to see everything that occurs in society and their government; illuminate the areas that need services by public servants; and oversee them as they serve for the benefit of *We the People*.

K. Pioneers of judicial unaccountability reporting become Champions of Justice

52. Through separate and concerted action, advocates of honest judiciaries and journalists and media outlets can advance their respective interests by informing the national public of, and outraging it at, judges' wrongdoing coordinated among themselves and in connivance with politicians. Advocates can make presentations thereon to journalists, research-capable students and their professors, and others(supra §G); and the media can report on the available evidence of judicial wrongdoing and further investigate the two unique national stories(supra §§A,B,E).

53. By so doing, they all will be 'Pioneering the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting'(Preface:i). Such reporting can become a key defender of American democracy. As a result, a grateful *People* can express their appreciation by granting upon them many material and moral rewards(ol:3§F), the most valuable of which is to be nationally recognized as *the People*'s Champions of Justice.

Dare trigger history!(jur:7§5)…and you may enter it!

Exposing Institutionalized Wrongdoing in the Federal Judiciary

A Strategy for
Advocates of Honest Judiciaries
and
Journalists

By Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Judicial Discipline Reform
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net, CorderoRic@yahoo.com

© 2015 Richard Cordero

ol:202

The Study of the Federal Judiciary and Its Judges

Exposing Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Riskless Wrongdoing

Pioneering the news and publishing field
of
judicial unaccountability reporting

http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL/DrRCordero-Honest_Jud_Advocates.pdf

These seminar and slides follow the article at id. >ol:190.

Key Official Statistics

1. In the 226 years since the creation of the Federal Judiciary in 1789, only 8 federal judges impeached and removed
    a. 2,217 on the bench on Sept. 30, 2013
2. 99.82% of complaints v. judges are dismissed
3. Disposition of appeals in the circuit courts
    a. 75% by summary order
    b. another 15% by "not precedential", "not for publication", unsigned decisions
4. 51% of litigants in circuit courts are pro se

The Enabling Circumstances of Wrongdoing

1. Unaccountability
    a. protected by appointing politicians
    b. self-exemption from discipline
    c. no en banc review of panel decisions
2. Risklessness
3. Secrecy:
    a. all meetings behind closed doors
        1) adjudicative
        2) administrative
        3) policy-making
        4) disciplinary
    b. no press conferences
4. Coordination

Strategy to Expose Institutionalized Wrongdoing in the Federal Judiciary

1. Out of court
2. A wrongdoing institution, not a rogue judge
3. Appeal to people's self-interest
4. Journalists inform the public of the wrongdoing
   a. extent b. routineness c. gravity
5. Outrage the public at judges' wrongdoing
6. Outraged public pressures campaigning politicians
7. Official investigation and reform

Two Unique National Stories

to inform and outrage the public during the primaries & presidential campaign

A. The President Obama-Justice Sotomayor story and the *Follow the money!* investigation

B. The Federal Judiciary-NSA story and the *Follow it wirelessly!* investigation

A. The President Obama-Justice Sotomayor story

Grounds for the *Follow the money!* investigation

1. Financial statements filed with the Senate
2. Articles in *The NY Times*, *WP*, and Politico suspecting her of concealment of assets
3. Withholding of the *DeLano* bankruptcy case
4. Cover-up a bankruptcy fraud scheme
5. Failure to "avoid even the appearance of impropriety"

B. The Federal Judiciary-NSA story

Grounds for the *Follow it wirelessly!* investigation

1. Whether quid pro quo
2. Interference with communications of critics
3. Statistical analysis of communications
4. Hacking Jrnl. Sharyl Attkisson's computers
5. Electronic transfer of concealed assets
6. Scandal more intense than Snowden's
    a. no "national security", only wrongdoing
    b. freedom of press, speech, assembly denied

Implementing the Strategy

1. Presentations of evidence and the stories
    a. schools of journalism, law, business, and IT
    b. press conferences and individual journalists
2. One or more journalists begin to investigate
3. Public outrage
4. Ever more join due to competitive pressure
5. Watergate-like generalized media investigation
6. Outraged public pressure campaigning politicians
7. Congress and DoJ-FBI investigate
8. Judicial reform

Principles of Judicial Reform

1. Transparency
    a. all meetings open to the public
    b. inspector general of the judiciary
2. Accountability
    a. citizen boards of judicial accountability
        1) receives publicly filed complaints
        2) has investigative powers
        3) holds public hearings
3. Discipline
    a. power to suspend judges during investigation
    b. power to transfer judges to other and lower courts
4. Liability to compensate victims of judicial wrongdoing

What We Can Do Together

1. Form a team
   a. concrete projects b. division of labor
2. Organize video or live presentations
3. Offer research course or practicum
4. Contact journalists & talkshow hosts
5. Search for politician searching for issue
6. Make documentary **Black Robed Predators**
7. Organize a symposium
8. Engage in fund-raising

What We Endeavor To Obtain

1. Make judges' wrongdoing a campaign issue
2. Force candidates take a stand on it
3. Develop a civic movement for accountability
4. Form a new *We the People*-government relation
5. Build a block in the constitutional convention
6. Pioneer judicial unaccountability reporting
7. Become *the People*'s Champions of Justice

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris

Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org

2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

February 7, 2015

Editor Deborah Henley editor@newsday.com
Newsday letters@newsday.com
235 Pinelawn Road li@newsday.com; tel. 1(631)843-2700 or (800)639-7329
Melville, NY 11747 news tips: newsday.com/isend

Dear Ms. Henley,

1. I hope that you have been doing well since you called me last January 5 to discuss the proposal that I had sent you to further(ol:194§E) investigate the two unique national stories of P. Obama-Justice Sotomayor and Federal Judiciary-NSA(ol:191§§A,B). Since then I have sent you related emails. The reason why I persist in contacting you is the same one that explains that though contacting Documentarist Laura Poitras and Reporter Glenn Greenwald took Edward Snowden months of effort, he did not give up(cf. ol:17,21,35,88): I believe that you and I can advance our respective interests as a journalist and an advocate of honest judiciaries by working together. This is all the more possible thanks to the credence lent to the Federal Judiciary-NSA story by the suit for $35 million filed recently by Former CBS Investigative Journalist Sharyl Attkisson against the Justice Department for allegedly having hacked her computers to spy on, and derail, her investigation of the Fast and Furious and the Benghazi scandals([270>Ln:331 et seq.]).

2. More importantly, by joining forces we can bestow upon the American people the substantial benefit of informing them about wrongdoing at the top of government more contemptuous of the law, public trust, and the people themselves than any other wrongdoing revealed up to now, even including that revealed by Snowden's NSA documents. This is so because the NSA could pretend that its illegal dragnet collection of the communications metadata of scores of millions of Americans was done for the sake of 'national security'. By contrast, the wrongdoing in the two unique national stories is motivated by none other than the most insidious corruptor: *money!* (jur:27§2; 66§§2,3) and the motive that has the capacity to corrupt people absolutely: power[28,32].

3. So, the revelation of such grab for money and power by federal judges in connivance with the politicians that appointed them to the bench and NSA will outrage the national public as no other scandal has up to now. Such intense outrage can resolve the public to force politicians now running for office to call for, or open, investigations by Congress and DoJ-FBI of judges' wrongdoing and hold nationally televised public hearings. Thanks to their coercive investigative powers(ol:157¶f), these authorities can make even more outrageous findings; the latter can so exacerbate public outrage as to determine the public to compel reform of the judiciary and the other branches. Thereby the stories can establish the democratic tenet that judges and politicians are the servants of, and accountable to, their masters, *We the People*, and earn you a Pulitzer Prize.

4. Indeed, these two stories can set off a scandal that will surpass what all other scandals have done up to now: increase media audience and advertising revenue. This is a reasonable expectation given what Virginians did in last year's primaries: They ousted from office H.R. Majority Leader Eric Cantor. Politicians afraid of experiencing the same fate at the hands of an outraged national electorate will respond positively to its demands for judicial wrongdoing investigation and reform. Hence, your journalistic sense for two promising stories and courage to pursue them can break stories that dominate the national debate and even that in NY, for it was Sen. Schumer and Gillibrand who vouched for the honesty of, and shepherded, J. Sotomayor through the Senate confirmation process(jur:78§6). Thus, I respectfully propose that you afford me the opportunity to present to you and Newsday's editorial staff the two unique national stories(ol:190).

Dare trigger history!(jur:7§5)...and you may enter it. Sincerely, s/Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris

Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org

2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

February 9, 2015

Mrs. Sharyl Attkisson
22697 Hillside Circle
Leesburg, VA 20175

Dear Mrs. Attkisson,

I would like to commend you because though your courageous investigative journalism to hold the Obama Administration accountable made you the target of its electronic surveillance and harmful interference, you did not feel "victimized and throw up [your] hands and think there's nothing [you] can do and [you]'re powerless"[1]; rather, you joined Judicial Watch (JW) as a filer to sue DoJ last November 19. Yet, with a sense of realism, you stated, "it's unclear when, if ever, we might receive the documents to which we are entitled"[1], never mind any compensation, particularly since that suit's complaint[2] –or any other document posted by JW[3] or referred to by journalists reporting on it[4]– does not request any damages, let alone $35 million. Hence, this is a reasonable proposal for you to hold accountable an entity that victimizes many more powerless people –the national public(¶¶11-13)– than any Administration ever has: the Federal Judiciary.

The concrete way to do so is laid out in the summary(ol:190) of my study "Exposing Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Riskless Wrongdoing: Pioneering the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting"(jur:1). The study is based on an analysis of official statistics of the federal courts, submitted annually to an indifferent Congress(¶¶1-7). Do you feel powerless or a fighter for *We the People* and a tenet of our democracy(§C) when you apply to yourself and draw the implications of the illustration in ¶1 after putting in the role of the bosses those that you had at CBS? Suing judges in court is a lost fight, for judges hold each other unaccountable(§D).

The timely(§F) way you can expose federal judges' unaccountability and wrongdoing is by further investigating the two unique national stories of President Obama-Supreme Court Justice Sotomayor and Federal Judiciary-NSA(§§A,B). Your own experience of DoJ's interference with your computers lends credence to my statistical analysis and the therefrom arising probable cause to believe that the Federal Judiciary, not to mention NSA, both of which have a far greater electronic network and expertise than DoJ's, has interfered with the communications of critics of federal judges, such as myself, to prevent us from joining forces to expose their wrongdoing. The standard applicable for your investigation of those stories to be successful would not be the one that you have to meet in your civil suit, i.e., proving your allegations 'by a preponderance of the evidence'. Instead, it would be one substantially much easier to satisfy and compelling because it is the one that federal judges hold themselves to as provided for in their own Code of Conduct, which enjoins them to "avoid even the appearance of impropriety"(§E6).

If only it appears from your findings of the proposed investigation(§E) that J. Sotomayor has concealed assets and the Judiciary, whether alone or with NSA, has transferred them electronically and/or interfered with its critics' communications, you can cause the precedented(¶33) resignation of one or more justices. That will attract(¶45) more attention to you(§K) and your case than anything else; and offers a clearer expectation of your receiving what you are entitled to (214¶¶2-4). JW cannot help you do that: Just as CBS would not air your reports, to avoid upsetting the Administration, JW dare not upset judges, whose retaliation would doom all its litigation, so it avoids any *judicial watch*, its misnomer. I respectfully propose that we join forces(214¶1) and request that you and JW afford me the opportunity to present(§§G-J) to both the most "untouchable subject [requiring the most] fearless reporting": judicial unaccountability reporting.

Dare trigger history!(jur:7§5)…and you may enter it.

Sincerely, s/Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

ENDNOTES

1. Former CBS Reporter Sharyl Attkisson Sues DOJ for $35 Million, John Hayward; Breitbart.com; 5jan15; http://www.breitbart.com/big-journalism/2015/01/05/former-cbs-reporter-sharyl-attkisson-sues-doj-for-35-million/

2. *Sharyl Attkisson and Judicial Watch, Inc. v. U.S. Department of Justice*, (No:1:14-cv-01944-APM), U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, Complaint;

    a. http://www.judicialwatch.org/document-archive/attkisson-jw-v-doj-01944/

    b. https://s3.amazonaws.com/s3.documentcloud.org/documents/1364516/dc-1-2014cv01944-complaint.pdf

    c. http://foiaproject.org/case_detail/?title=on&style=foia&case_id=24942

3. Judicial Watch Joins Sharyl Attkisson in Lawsuit against DoJ to Obtain FBI Records about Attkisson; Judicial Watch; 17dec14; http://www.judicialwatch.org/press-room/press-releases/judicial-watch-joins-sharyl-attkisson-lawsuit-justice-department-obtain-fbi-records-attkisson/

4.

    a. Why I'm Suing the Justice Dept.: Its Unlawful Freedom of Info. Response; Sharyl Attkisson; 6dec14; http://sharylattkisson.com/why-im-suing-the-justice-dept-its-unlawful-freedom-of-info-response/

    b. Sharyl Attkisson sues administration over computer hacking, Howard Kurtz; Fox News; 5jan15; http://www.foxnews.com/politics/2015/01/05/sharyl-attkisson-sues-administration-over-computer-hacking/

    c. Reporter Sharyl Attkisson says feds hacked computer, CBS protected Obama: Upcoming book recounts her 'fight for truth', Valerie Richardson; The Washington Times; 28oct14; http://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2014/oct/28/reporter-sharyl-attkisson-says-feds-hacked-compute/?page=all

    d. 'Challenging the federal government': Sharyl Attkisson sues the DOJ; T Becket Adams; WashingtonExaminer.com; 2jan15; http://www.washingtonexaminer.com/challenging-the-federal-government-sharyl-attkisson-sues-the-doj/article/2558150

    e. Sharyl Attkisson Sues Department of Justice Over FBI Records, Mark Joyella; TVNewser; 31dec14; http://www.adweek.com/tvnewser/sharyl-attkisson-sues-department-of-justice-over-fbi-records/251190?red=tn

    f. Attkisson: Obama Officials 'Bully and Threaten' Journalists, Free Press, Brittany M Hughes; CNS News; 30jan15; http://www.cnsnews.com/news/article/brittany-m-hughes/attkisson-obama-officials-bully-and-threaten-journalists-free-press

    g. Report Disputes Claims That US Hacked Reporter's Computer; The Associated Press; NYTimes.com; 29jan15; http://www.nytimes.com/aponline/2015/01/29/arts/ap-us-reporter-hacking-allegations.html?_r=0

    h. Sharyl Attkisson sues Justice Dept.; Dylan Byers; POLITICO.com; 5jan15; http://www.politico.com/blogs/media/2015/01/sharyl-attkisson-sues-justice-dept-200583.html

    i. Sharyl Attkisson releases video of apparent computer hack, Dylan Byers; POLITICO.com; 31dec14; http://www.politico.com/blogs/media/2014/10/sharyl-attkisson-releases-video-of-apparent-computer-197961.html

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris

Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org

2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

February 14, 2015

Chief Justice Roy S. Moore
Alabama Supreme Court tel. (334)229-0700
300 Dexter Avenue
Montgomery, Alabama 36104

Dear Chief Justice Moore,

The media has reported on your defiance[1-3] of a federal district court[4-5] that ordered an Alabama probate judge, and by implication all probate judges, to issue marriage licenses to same-sex couples. I take no position on whether gay couples have or should have the right to marry. Yet, here applies the principle of strategic thinking(infra:§D), "The enemy of my enemy is my friend". Indeed, you and I together with other advocates of honest judiciaries have harmonious interests that we can help advance reciprocally: Your interest is to successfully defy a lower federal court' authority to issue orders to probate judges that are inconsistent with a provision in the Alabama constitution and law. Our interest is to expose criminal wrongdoing by federal judges for their own benefit so widespread, routine, and in blatant disregard of the rule of law and thus, of their oath of office, that they have forfeited their authority to issue any orders at all(¶¶1-7).

Our interest is supported by the official federal statistics, reports, and statements that I have analyzed in my study "Exposing Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Riskless Wrongdoing: Pioneering the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting"*. It is also based on articles in *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico, which suspected Then-Judge, Now-Justice Sotomayor of concealing assets*>107a. This proposal to you only calls for you to leverage your current attraction of the national media to persuade(§H) journalists to further(§E) investigate the two unique national stories of President Obama-Justice Sotomayor and Federal Judiciary-NSA(§§A,B). Those stories can expose federal judges' wrongdoing and so outrage the national public as to induce ever more journalists to join the investigative bandwagon. That is how a Watergate-like generalized and first-ever media investigation of wrongdoing in the Federal Judiciary can arise(§I). The standard that journalists will have to apply for their investigation of those stories to be successful is objectively easy to satisfy and compelling because it is the one that federal judges hold themselves to as provided for in their own Code of Conduct, which enjoins them to "avoid even the appearance of impropriety"(§E6). If only it appears from their findings that J. Sotomayor has concealed assets and the Judiciary, whether alone or with NSA, has transferred them electronically and/or interfered with its critics' communications(§E5), journalists can cause the precedented(¶33) resignation of one or more federal justices or judges.

You can share with journalists this proposal either openly or confidentially; if the latter, you can still become this generation's equivalent of the historic figure Deep Throat(*>jur:106§c) of Watergate fame. This is the most opportune time(§F) to make it possible for an informed and outraged national public to turn wrongdoing by federal judges in connivance with politicians (§E4) into a dominating issue of the electoral campaigns and force politicians to investigate them (§J). Even if your defiance of a federal court order should cost you your judgeship once more[6], to the extent that "this is not about your feelings[, but] about the law"[7], you can most effectively (¶45) advance your interest in upholding respect for it and preventing abuse of power(§E1-3) by setting this process in motion: It can lead to historic reform(¶50) of the Federal Judiciary and to your being recognized by *We the People*(§C) as a Champion of Justice(§K). Hence, I respectfully request that we join forces and that you afford me the opportunity to present(§G), whether in person or a video conference, the proposed investigation to you, journalists, and your supporters[8].

Dare trigger history!(jur:7§5)...and you may enter it. Sincerely, s/Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

ENDNOTES

1. Alabama chief justice asks officials to defy gay marriage ruling, Sandhya Somashekhar and Robert Barnes; *The Washington Post*; 9feb15; http://www.washingtonpost.com/news/post-nation/wp/2015/02/09/alabama-chief-justice-asks-officials-to-defy-gay-marriage-ruling/.

2. "In an interview with CNN early Thursday, Moore defended his directive that sparked the chaos. "No judge of the United States or the federal district court has the right to invent the definition of marriage, which is not even contained in the United States Constitution, and that's the problem," Moore told host Chris Cuomo. "We have people going in trying to mandate the state of Alabama that the 'sanctity of marriage' amendment in our [state] Constitution is wrong, and that's simply not right to do."" Federal judge orders Alabama county to issue licenses for gay marriages, Sandhya Somashekhar; *The Washington Post*; 12feb15; http://www.washingtonpost.com/politics/federal-judge-orders-alabama-county-to-issue-licenses-for-gay-marriages/2015/02/12/48e70eda-b2fd-11e4-854b-a38d13486ba1_story.html.

3. Judicial defiance in Alabama: Same-sex marriages begin, but most counties refuse: In Alabama, gay couples wed amid uncertainty, Sandhya Somashekhar; *The Washington Post*; http://www.washingtonpost.com/politics/alabama-judge-stakes-out-defiant-stance-against-same-sex-marriages/2015/02/09/a1be2de4-b06f-11e4-854b-a38d13486ba1_story.html?wpisrc=nl_most&wpmm=1.

4. Order of U.S. District Judge Callie V.S. Granade directing Mobile County Probate Judge Don Davis to adhere to the federal court decision issued by her in January that struck down the Alabama law banning same-sex marriage; http://www.scribd.com/doc/255598034/1-14-cv-00424-55-Order.

5. U.S. Orders Alabama to License Gay Unions, Campbell Robertson; *The New York Times*; 12feb15; http://www.nytimes.com/2015/02/13/us/alabama-same-sex-marriage-ruling.html?emc=edit_na_20150212&nlid=58301689&_r=0.

6. Who is Roy Moore? The judge at the center of Alabama's muddled gay marriage situation, Mark Berman; *The Washington Post*; 9feb15; http://www.washingtonpost.com/news/post-nation/wp/2015/02/09/who-is-roy-moore-the-judge-at-the-center-of-alabamas-muddled-gay-marriage-situation/.

7. Alabama chief justice: 'This is not about my feelings. It's about the law.'; Sandhya Somashekhar; *The Washington Post*; 12feb15; http://www.washingtonpost.com/news/post-nation/wp/2015/02/12/alabama-chief-justice-this-is-not-about-my-feelings-its-about-the-law/

8. "America must adhere to the rule of law, not the arrogant creation of 'laws' by judicial activists," said Mat Staver, Founder and Chairman of Liberty Counsel." Liberty Counsel is standing against misguided activism and in defense of the probate judges in Alabama who are refusing to issue licenses to same-sex couples. Liberty Counsel Sues Alabama Judges to Stop Same-Sex "Marriages", LC.org; 12feb15; http://www.lc.org/index.cfm?PID=14102&AlertID=1883.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris
Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org
2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

February 19, 2015

A Two-Step Strategy for Judicial Wrongdoing Exposure and Reform
First Inform The National Public, Building A 'Communications Alliance' With Talkshow Hosts, and Then Support The Outraged Public in Forcing Politicians to Undertake Reform That Empowers *We the People* To Ensure the Honesty of Judiciaries

A. Strategic principle and corollary of judicial wrongdoing exposure and reform

1. This is a central strategic principle that Advocates of Honest Judiciaries should acknowledge:

> The Federal Judiciary is the model for its state counterparts and the only one that can attract the attention of the national public, who in turn is the only socio-political actor who possesses the power to vote in and out of office(ol:196¶35) the politicians that recommended, nominated, endorsed, confirmed, and maintain federal judges on the bench to benefit from their wrongdoing(ol:191¶¶3,4). Without a persuasive showing of their wrongdoing, judges and politicians will deny any need, and oppose all proposals, for reform; but if they agree to any change, it will be pro forma(ol:135§1) and only intended to preserve the status quo and prevent an investigation that can end up incriminating them as principals or accessories to wrongdoing.

2. That principle has a corollary that implies a strategic requirement and alerts to a strategic mistake:

> Judges and politicians have concealed from the public, or being indifferent to the evidence of, their wrongdoing(jur:50¶¶95a-96). A persuasive showing of judges' wrongdoing is necessary to outrage the national public into exercising its voting power to force politicians to conduct official investigation of judicial wrongdoing and reform the Judiciary. Without an outraged public, an attempt by private individuals to take justice into their own hands is inherently feeble due to its lack of both public authority and support of the public to act. Lacking both, the private indivi-duals cannot make a reasonably calculated attempt to take on, never mind match forces with:
>
> a. the life-tenured, mighty judges of the Federal Judiciary, who possess nationwide jurisdiction, wield power over people's property, liberty, and all rights and duties that determine their lives, and who, if that were not enough, are protected and covered up by
>
> b. politicians, who control the law enforcement authorities and will direct them to hold '*their* men and women on the bench' harmless.

B. A two-step strategy: informing the public of judges' wrongdoing and supporting the demand of an outraged public for investigation and reform

3. It follows from such principle and corollary that advocates of honest judiciaries must first show the national public the nature, extent, and gravity of judges' wrongdoing so as to establish a problem of such magnitude that it outrages the public. Then the public, outraged at how much it has been harmed by wrongdoing judges, will naturally react by demanding(ol:196¶35) that conniving politicians undertake, however reluctantly, judicial wrongdoing investigation(ol:194§E) and reform(ol:201§J) of commensurate magnitude: one where citizens ensure that judges are honest and administer Equal Justice Under Law(ol:135). To assist the public in making its demand effectively, the advocates will endeavor to organize it into a civic movement(infra¶20).

1. Contents of the judicial wrongdoing information for the public

a) Descriptive elements that cause outrage

4. Conclusory statements assume wrongdoing and do not even attempt to provide any support to

prove anything. They reveal a mind insensitive to the facts and dominated by its prejudice. They are insufficient to amount to information. They are unworthy of advocates of honest judiciary, who complain about judges' bias and prejudgment and seek to make their performance transparent so as to learn the facts for which to hold them accountable.

5. Thus, the information of judges' wrongdoing must be based on verifiable facts, official or reliable documents, or circumstantial evidence that have, at a minimum, the capacity to give probable cause to believe that judges are committing wrongdoing. The information should concern not only a rogue judge acting on a folly of his own. Rather, it must center on wrongdoing:

   a. coordinated among judges and between them and other insiders[169] of the judiciary in the personal crass interest of more securely and cost-effectively grabbing money and covering their tracks(ol:191§§A,B) –cf. NSA's claim that their wrongdoing, if any, is justified by 'the national security interest'–;

   b. so widespread and routine as to be intrinsic to the judges' performance and constitute their judiciary's institutionalized modus operandi(ol:190¶¶1-7); and

   c. harmful to the public as judges disregard the rule of law, the strictures of due process, and the bounds of their power while abusing it for profit, expediency, and peer approval(ol:173¶93) at the expense of parties to cases and the rest of the public affected by their judicial acts.

6. By so doing, judges have breached their oath of office 'to administer justice impartially to the rich in power like themselves and to the poor in power like most other people…in accordance with the Constitution and the laws thereunder'(28usc453)[90]. Having embezzled public power in their own interest, they have betrayed public trust. Consequently, they have forfeited their public authority to continue wielding that power.

7. The description of wrongdoing is what will outrage the national public and weaken politicians' willingness to be seen by the public as defending, let alone, covering for, wrongdoing judges.

b) Analytical elements that enlighten the way to reform

8. The exposure must be descriptive and analytical. It must describe the manifestations of wrongdoing(supra ¶5; jur:65§B), and analyze the circumstances enabling wrongdoing(jur:21§A): secrecy, unaccountability, risklessness, and coordination(ol:191¶6). A discussion of the mechanisms and causes of wrongdoing can persuasively show the magnitude of the necessary reform by identifying and justifying the qualitatively and quantitatively vastly different elements that it must introduce: transparency, accountability, discipline, and liability to compensate victims of judges' wrongdoing(ol:201¶50; jur:158§7); and their application through corresponding institutional changes: all meetings of judges held in public; establishment of an inspector general of the judiciary (jur:158§6); and creation of citizen boards of judicial accountability(jur:160§8).

9. The changes proposed upon analyzing the circumstances enabling wrongdoing will allow advocates of honest judiciaries to demonstrate that their advocacy is not limited to denouncing the judiciary's negative aspect of wrongdoing, but also generates positive contents, i.e., concrete, realistic, and feasible reformative proposals, the product of imaginative minds with feet rooted in facts.

2. Private individuals' reform proposal in support of an outraged public

10. It is in the second step when a group of private individuals, thinking and proceeding strategically (ol:150), can draw the attention of an outraged national public to their proposal for a radical departure from the current system of justice dominated by a class of judges and politicians entrenched in positions of power toward a citizen-supervised system of a people who have forced

the recognition and application to themselves and to judges of this tenet of democracy:

11. *We the People* are the masters of 'government of, by, and for the people'[172]. *The People* hire public servants, including judicial public servants, to render them needed services, such as the resolution of controversies between parties by application of the rule of law. *The People* are entitled to establish the terms of employment of their servants and to know the particulars of their performance by subjecting them to "reverse surveillance"(ol:73; Lsch:2) so as to be sufficiently informed about them to hold them accountable, disciplinable, and liable for compensation.

12. On the strength of that tenet, private individuals can gain public authority as an entity operating in the public interest and with the public support of *We the People*.

C. Barriers to enforcing the judicial acts of a group of private individuals

13. If a group of private individuals issued a ruling or order as if it were the judicial act of a duly constituted court exercising its judicial authority, and served it on its addressee, the latter would likely ignore it as a nullity, i.e., as null and void as if it had never existed. If the group did not want to see its act reduced to a mere academic exercise, such as that of a moot court run by students learning litigation at American law schools, the only remedy available would be for it to file suit in a duly constituted court to have its act enforced. By so doing, the lay members of the group would risk being charged with illegal exercise of the legal profession and all of them with impersonation of public officers. The addressee could sue them for harassment and defamation, seek a restraining order for them to stay away from him, etc., and request consequential and punitive damages, court costs, and reasonable attorney's fees jointly and severally payable.

14. No court of a country governed by the rule of law and applying the key legal principles of jurisdiction; prohibition against laws with retroactive effect; and notice of the claims and opportunity to be heard and defend against those claims, is going to hold a trial to determine whether a piece of writing passing for a judicial act of a group of private individuals should be enforced. What would happen to the orderly administration of justice if a court were to give effect to the order addressed to the staff of an abortion clinic; a center for illegal immigrants; an association of victims of abusive mortgage lenders; a gun owners club; the drug, car, or airbag manufacturers that concealed internal dangerousness reports; by a group of Democratic private individuals…followed by an injunction issued by a group of Republican private individuals?

15. If the judicial act were based on an international treaty, its enforcement would even be less likely. Treaties are, as a matter of customary international law, only enforceable by the signatory states, which are the only parties to them, not by their citizens or residents. The courts of one sovereign country do not enforce the judicial acts of the courts of another sovereign country as if they were bound, as the states of the U.S. are, by the full faith and credit clause of the U.S. Constitution. As a result, a court in one country can ignore or dismiss a judicial act of a court in another country as a nullity, never mind what it will do with the act of a group of private individuals.

16. However, if in application of comity of nations a court of one country were to recognize and enforce a judicial act of a court of another country, it would do so, by definition, on an informal and voluntary basis. But the comity-showing court would be free to give no credit to such act on its face and instead review it de novo, i.e., hold a new trial from scratch, including all the underlying legal considerations and facts that led to that act less those that it held inadmissible, together with all other facts and legal considerations that it deemed relevant and admitted into evidence. The outcome of that trial would be an act of the comity-showing court that in its procedural history might mention the act of the group. It would be subject to all the appeals available in that country. Can the group of private individuals afford such protracted litigation abroad?

D. The offer of presentations to inform and outrage the public

17. A group of private individuals may wish to be invested with public authority to issue valid judicial acts binding on domestic addressees. If so, the national public must have been informed about federal judges' wrongdoing and become so outraged as to force politicians to pass judicial reform legislation providing, among other things, for such investment. Informing the public is the first step. It is also the purpose of the proposed presentations(ol:197§§G,H). Among their topics(198¶41b) are the two unique national stories of P. Obama-Justice Sotomayor and Federal Judiciary-NSA(191§§A,B); and their further(194§E) investigation as Trojan horses(ol:129§2, 177¶1) into the circumstances enabling judges' wrongdoing and their victimizing consequences.

18. With primary and presidential races under way, this is the optimal time(ol:196§F) to make a presentation on those stories to politicians; journalists; students(ol:113§C) at journalism, law, business, and Information Technology schools, who are acquiring knowledge and skills useful for the investigation(ol:115); and other entities(:198¶41a) that can act as multipliers of the advocacy of judicial wrongdoing exposure and reform. The Republican party, in general, and Democratic candidates who want to stand out of the pack, in particular, can capitalize on exposing wrongdoing by judges in connivance with top politicians by campaigning as the champions of their victims. The latter form a vast and untapped constituency[4,5]. So, they can assign regular or campaign staff, and persuade journalists(ol:187§C, 188§B) covering them to pursue those stories.

1. Presentations to develop a Coalition for Justice with talkshow hosts

19. Talkshow hosts are communications multipliers. Hosts have a commercial interest in growing their audience so as to increase their advertising revenue(ol:149§D). Advocates of honest judiciaries(ol:144§D) are interested in reaching out to ever more constituencies of the national public to inform them about judicial wrongdoing exposure and reform. Thus, a special effort should be made to forge a "communications alliance"(cf. ol:113§1) between them where they reciprocally advance their harmonious(Lsch:14§2; ol:52§C) interests in communicating with the public.

20. Judicial wrongdoing victims want to communicate with them. Evidence thereof is the surprisingly large response of victims when a talkshow host let them tell their stories(ol:146§A). Victims are heterogeneous(jur:28¶¶44-47) but united in, and passionately committed to, their quest for justice: It is personal; they feel abused by judges. They can become a voting bloc(ol:112§B). So the proposal is to make a presentation in a show *and* persuade hosts to hold a regular monthly or weekly show on judicial wrongdoing and reform where victims share their stories(ol:147§B). Hosts will be asked to contact their peers to talk them into holding similar presentations and shows, and build the Coalition for Justice(ol:73), a media power for politicians to reckon with.

21. Victims will be advised on joining forces to fight back, but not by suing judges(ol:158) in a class action in court, the turf of judges, who manipulate process and defend each other by steering all complaints against their peers into failure(ol:191¶¶2-4; 180 on turning honest judges into Deep Throat(jur:106§c) informants). Instead, they, hosts, and any presenting advocates will discuss strategy for contacting(195§b, ol:117¶25) victims of a judge, court, and circuit to develop(jur:98 §2, 122§§2-3) a national Tea Party-like civic movement(201¶51) that pressures politicians into conducting judicial wrongdoing investigation and reform. The latter must recognize the people as the masters of public servants and empower them to hold all, judges too, accountable. That movement can force a new *We the People*-government relation: *the People*'s Sunrise(201§J).

22. An ambitious strategy for judicial wrongdoing exposure and reform…with historic precedent(jur: xliii). The presentations, key to its first, informational step, can start its execution here and abroad. Contact Dr. Cordero to hold them.

Dare trigger history!(jur:7§5)…and you may enter it.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris

Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org

2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

February 25, 2015

Professor Jason Samuels
NYU Arthur L. Carter Journalism Institute
20 Cooper Square, 6th Fl. jms36@nyu.edu
New York, N.Y. 10003 tel. (212)998-7980

Dear Professor Samuels,

1. When Documentarist Laura Poitras set out to produce "CitizenFour" on E. Snowden, she could not think that it would win an Oscar, for it would be too politically controversial for Oscar voters. But it did win the Oscar for best documentary. While the NSA's wrongdoing that Snowden revealed has the colorable excuse of having been undertaken in "the national security interest", this is a proposal for a project to further investigate, and make a documentary on(ol:85), wrongdoing by top officers motivated by the crass personal interest of *money!* The project centers on the two unique national stories of P. Obama-SCt. Justice Sotomayor (his first justice-ship nominee) and Federal Judiciary-NSA(ol:190§§A,B). They are based on my study of the Federal Judiciary *Exposing Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Riskless Wrongdoing*….(jur:1).

2. The former story involves greed and criminal conduct by J. Sotomayor. It takes its lead from articles in *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico[107a] suspecting her of concealment of assets, which is committed to evade taxes and launder money of its dirty origin; her financial statements to the Senate[107c]; etc.(§E1-2). To be successful, the investigation need not find the concealed assets of J. Sotomayor or other federal judges who, not held accountable by either politicians(§E3-4) or journalists(§H), risklessly assist each other in concealing their assets. Rather, it would suffice to show that they have breached the canon in their own Code of Conduct that enjoins them to "avoid even the appearance of impropriety"(§E6). When *Life* magazine showed that Justice Abe Fortas had engaged in financial improprieties –which were not even misdemeanors, never mind continuous criminal acts, as concealment of assets is–, he had first to withdraw his name for the chief justiceship, and then resign on May 14, 1969(jur:92§d).

3. Can you imagine the national public outrage upon your revealing in the midst of the 2016 presidential campaign(§F) that the President and the top Democratic senators who confirmed her, knew about her assets concealment, but lied about her honesty to the public, just as their Republican counterparts did(§E4)? Can you also imagine the flood of motions(ol:86§3) to reopen and review every case in which an apparently asset-concealing and otherwise dishonest judge sat? Those motions will keep your story alive for years with ever more outrageous revelations(§§I-J).

4. The Federal Judiciary-NSA story will outrage the national public just as intensely. It concerns the probable cause to believe that they have entered a quid pro quo whereby the former, through its secret court established under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act, rubber-stamps up to 100% of NSA's secret requests for secret orders of surveillance in exchange for NSA's technical assistance and/or use of its vast computer network to transfer electronically the judges' concealed assets and to interfere with the communications of critics of judges(§E5).

5. So, I respectfully request that you ask me in to discuss with you and eventually pitch(§G) to students and faculty **1.** the investigation(§E) as a Studio 20 project of the two unique national stories, through which I can "bring skills, share skills, [and teach] new stuff"*:…Pioneering the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting(§K); and **2.** the publication by your partners of Emile Zola's *I accuse!*-like(§H2b) articles(e.g., ol:219) denouncing judicial wrongdoing and advocating a new *We the People*-government relation: *the People*'s Sunrise(§J).

Dare trigger history!(jur:7§5)…and you may enter it!...
and be at the Oscars too.

Sincerely, s/Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

* http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL/DrRCordero-Honest_Jud_Advocates.pdf

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris

Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org

2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

March 3, 2015

How journalists and other professionals can expose judges' wrongdoing and advocate judicial reform by joining the investigation of two unique national stories

1. If your bosses knew that they were entrenched for life in their power positions, could unaccountably use them for their benefit, and nobody would dare criticize them, would such lack of penalizing consequences[28] lead them to wrong you by abusing your rights, property, liberty, and life? You and the rest of the national public are in that relation with respect to federal judges.

2. This is a proposal for you to join in implementing an out-of-court strategy(ol:193§D) for exposing the judges' wrongdoing(infra §A) and advocating judicial reform by further(194§E) investigating two unique national stories(191§§A,B): the P. Obama-Supreme Court Justice Sotomayor story – his first justiceship nominee– and the Federal Judiciary-NSA story. What you stand to gain is:
   a. the attention of a growing audience that is part of an outraged(jur:83§§2,3) national public;
   b. credit for raising issues that dominate the presidential election campaigns(ol:196§F); and
   c. national recognition for setting a process in motion that leads to judicial reform(infra §B).

A. Salient manifestations of federal judges' unaccountability & riskless wrongdoing

3. You may agree on the need to expose judges' wrongdoing(ol:154¶3) upon learning about its nature, extent, and gravity[69] by reading this study of the Federal Judiciary(jur:1); e.g.(ol:190¶¶1-7):

4. In the 226 years since the Judiciary's creation in 1789, only 8 of its judges[13] have been impeached and removed[14]: a historic assurance of UNACCOUNTABILITY(186§A) and wrongdoing RISKLESSNESS.

5. Federal judges hold all their administrative, adjudicative, policy-making, and disciplinary meetings behind closed doors[29] and no press conferences. In such pervasive SECRECY corruption festers.

6. Moreover, up to 9 of every 10 appeals to the circuit courts are disposed of ad-hoc through reasonless summary orders[66a] or opinions so "perfunctory"[68] that judges mark them "not for publication" and "not precedential"[70]: judicial fiats, contemptuous of a common law legal system based on precedent to curb unpredictability and arbitrariness; and anathema to the principle that judicial decision-making must not depend on each judge's idiosyncratic view of the law or biases.

7. Chief circuit[22a] judges abuse their statutory self-disciplining authority by dismissing 99.82%(jur:10-14) of complaints against their peers; circuit and district judges(jur:24¶33) deny up to 100% of appeals to review such dismissals(jur:24§b). Their exposure must be out of court(ol:158).

8. The overwhelming majority of litigants cannot afford to appeal. The unreviewability(jur:28§§3-4) of their cases affords judges the opportunity to risklessly disregard the applicable law, the facts of the case, and due process; and to do wrong in self-interest(cf. Lsch:17§C).

9. Justices are unelected yet life-tenured, as are district and circuit judges. The latter appoint among those of their ilk bankruptcy judges for renewable 14-year terms[61a] with no consent of anybody. The appointers cover up for their appointees, who in CY10 decided who kept or received the $373 billion at stake in only personal bankruptcies[31]. The most insidious corruptor is *money!*[32]

10. About 95% of bankruptcies are filed by people. Unable to afford lawyers, the great majority appear pro se[33] and ignorant of the law, fall prey to a bankruptcy fraud scheme(jur:66§2) run by judges[60] in COORDINATION with other bankruptcy and legal systems insiders[169], who under- or over-value debts and property, hold unadvertised auctions to buy low, flip property for huge gains, etc.

11. One federal judge can hold unconstitutional what 535 members of Congress and the President debated, voted, and enacted. Such power entails the threat to doom the legislative agenda of any

party and politician, including the President[17a], that dare exercise constitutional checks and balances on judges, let alone investigate them. So, the politicians who recommended, nominated, and confirmed judicial candidates(ol:195§E4) connive with 'their people on the bench', holding them unaccountable, the harm that their wrongdoing inflicts on *We the People* notwithstanding.

B. Implementing a tenet of democracy and the principles of judicial reform

12. Judges who engage in such wrongdoing deny the public the honest service that they were hired to render: to administer Equal Justice Under Law. This calls for reform(jur:158§§6-8). It must apply the tenet that in "government of, by, and for the people"(ol:192§C) *We the People* are the masters of public servants, including judicial ones, and can impose new terms of employment based on four principles to ensure that they do not embezzle their positions for their own benefit:

13. **TRANSPARENCY** so that 'justice is not only done but also seen to be done'[71]: For *the People*, the masters, to be sufficiently informed about the performance of judges and their clerks to hold them accountable, *the People* must be empowered to practice 'reverse surveillance'(ol:29) on them: require them to meet in public, hold press conferences; publish their tax returns[107d]; audit (ol:60) their decisions; prescribe parts -cf. FRAP-R28- for them, e.g., statement of reasons; etc.

14. **ACCOUNTABILITY** of servants to their masters: Citizen boards of judicial accountability(jur:160§8) must be established to receive publicly filed complaints against judges and their clerks; compare them to detect wrongdoing connections, patterns, and trends; investigate using subpoena, search and seizure, and contempt powers; hold public hearings where judges too are interrogated; etc.

15. **DISCIPLINE** that enforces the injunction on judges to "avoid even the appearance of impropriety" [123a]. The boards may transfer wrongdoing judges to lower or other courts; restrict the types of cases that they can hear; require that they state the reasons for their decisions by a date certain or bear the cost of others either writing them based on the record or redoing process; suspend them without pay upon finding them to have engaged in 'bad Behaviour'[12]; recommend their impeachment and removal; refer them for prosecution; force their improper benefits to be disgorged; etc.

16. **LIABILITY** that ensures that Everybody Must Bear the Consequences of Their Acts: The boards may order wrongdoing judges and judiciaries to jointly and severally pay compensatory and punitive damages to the victims of their wrongdoing; the cost of investigation, process held invalid, its redoing by others, etc., if incurred due to their wrongdoing; their remedial training; etc.

C. What the investigation of the two unique national stories can accomplish

17. The investigation of the two stories can launch a Watergate-like(200§I) generalized and first-ever media investigation of institutionalized wrongdoing by federal judges in connivance with politicians, guided by the query, 'What did they know and when did they know it?'(195¶30a1) Outraged voters can make it the predominant 2016 campaign issue(196§F), oust even top politicians(196¶35), and force candidates and incumbents to officially investigate them and undertake reform. As a result, a new *We the People*-government relation can emerge: *the People*'s Sunrise(201§J).

D. An offer to make a presentation

18. I offer to make a presentation(197§G) on exposing judges' wrongdoing and advocating judicial reform through the two unique national stories, to you, your colleagues, and guests, either in person or by Skype, Zoom, or another video conference platform. So, I encourage you to share this article widely. For your assertion that *We the People* are the sovereign source of public power and entitled to 'government, not of men, but by the rule of law'[ol:6], a grateful nation may recognize you as a Champion of Justice(201§K).

Dare trigger history!(jur:7§5)…and you may enter it.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris

Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org

2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

March 12, 2015

Mr. Phillip Jauregui
President, Judicial Action Group
1015 15th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

tel. (202)216-9309
info@judicialactiongroup.com

Dear Mr. Jauregui,

I have been referred to you by your former colleague, Ben DuPre, Esq., Chief of Staff to Alabama Chief Justice Roy Moore, after he was kind enough to discuss with me at length the letter(*>ol:217) that I had sent to Chief Justice Moore together with its supporting article(ol:190). Mr. DuPre is willing to share with you his impression of our discussion; he can be reached at (334)229-0700. He pointed me to your website. There you state JAG's mission as "Judicial Renewal[: to cause] judges [to] stop legislating from the bench and return to their proper and noble role of simply deciding cases according to the laws of the land". We have that mission in common.

Indeed, given the evidence(ol:190¶¶1-7), we realize that suing judges in court or filing complaints against them is futile because they hold themselves unaccountable. They do so as a result of being held unaccountable by the politicians who recommended, nominated, and confirmed them to the bench: Politicians disregard their own Judicial Conduct and Disability Act of 1980[18a], under which they required an annual report(jur:21¶29) on "the disposition of those complaints [about federal judges] in which action has been taken". For more than 30 years, they have disregarded the fact that chief circuit judges systematically dismiss 99.82%(jur:10) of those complaints; and circuit councils deny up to 100%(jur:11) of petitions to review those dismissals, which is an abrogation in effect of the Act and suspicious per se, and which Then-Judge Sotomayor did as a member[20] of the council of the 2nd Circuit. This is precedent and current practice. Since neither Congress nor law enforcement authorities apply the law to curb judges' objectively provable criminal conduct(195§§4-6), they cannot be expected to apply any new law to curb subjectively alleged activist conduct, where only the matter of opinion of abuse of discretion is involved.

Thus, judges not only disregard the law of the land and legislate from the bench, but also engage in wrongdoing(ol:224§A) because it is riskless; e.g., *The Washington Post*, *The New York Times*, and Politico[107a], suspected Then-Judge Sotomayor of concealing assets. A tabulation[107c(i)] of the figures in the financial statements that she submitted to the Senate Judiciary Committee[107b] shows more than $3.6 million unaccounted for, yet that was disregarded by all the senators of both parties[107c(ii)](194§§1-3). Judges who with impunity engage in criminal activity, as evasion of taxes and money laundering are, can only be expected to have no qualms about disregarding the law of the land and legislating from the bench, whatever their profile when they were nominated.

Thus, we advocate an out-of-court strategy(193§D) based on my study of the Federal Judiciary(jur:1). It is centered on the investigation(194§E) of the two unique national stories of P. Obama-J. Sotomayor and Federal Judiciary-NSA(191§§A,B) that will expose such routine, widespread, and coordinated wrongdoing by judges in connivance with politicians as to outrage *We the People*(192§C) into forcing now-campaigning(196§F) politicians to investigate judges and reform (201§J) the Judiciary. This strategy supports C.J. Moore's motion to recuse JJ. Kagan and Ginsburg from the case of his challenge to a federal judge's ordering Alabama probate judges to issue same-sex marriage licenses. Thus, I respectfully request that you afford me the opportunity to present(197§G) to you and JAG supporters how the strategy works(199§§H,I) and how we(201§K) can join forces to ensure(225§B) that judges are accountable, only apply the law, and abide by it.

Dare trigger history!(jur:7§5)…and you may enter it. Sincerely, s/Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris
Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org
2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

March 25, 2015

Joining forces to expose judges' wrongdoing and advocate judicial reform; and dividing labor to make presentations and mass email thereon; establish any interception of the communications of advocates of honest judiciaries; enable e-cloud retrieval of the study of the Federal Judiciary; and refurbish a website

Dear Mr. Boustred, Ms. Cope, Mr. Webre, and Advocates of Honest Judiciaries,

Thank you for your emails and interest in our joining forces to expose judges' wrongdoing and advocate judicial reform. I congratulate you on your new websites.

A. The need to determine whether the emails between advocates of honest judiciaries are being intercepted

1. This is the first email that I receive from you, Mr. Boustred, since the one on February 4, where you wrote: "I also have about 10K [email addresses] in my mailing list which we can merge."
2. If you emailed me between then and your email of March 20, where you wrote that your "site gets upwards of a million hits a month", I did not receive it. I have sent you several emails in the meantime. If you did not receive them, then the emails between you and me are being intercepted, just as those between other advocates and me are. You should find this interception outrageous, as I do. Indeed, I sent those emails also to hundreds of people that had expressed interest in my strategy for exposing judges' wrongdoing and advocating judicial reform, but I have received only about five replies. I have not heard from even people with whom I had a frequent exchange of emails.
3. If I did not receive any emails from even them because they sent none to me, then we are working in isolation and will continue to suffer from our incapacity to join forces to implement a strategy reasonably calculated to make more progress in exposing judges' wrongdoing than we have made up to now, which is ZERO(ol:190¶¶1-7).

1. Interception of our communications is a criminal act under federal law and a violation of the Constitution

4. If either my emails to advocates or theirs to me were intercepted, we have probable cause to believe that the people most interested in preventing us from joining forces to expose judges' wrongdoing are behind such interception. That is a criminal act under 18 U.S.C. §2511. Interception and disclosure of wire, oral, or electronic communications prohibited; and 18 U.S.C. §1030. Fraud and related activity in connection with computers(ol:5a/fn13,14). Title 18 of the United State Code contains the Federal criminal code. What is more, such interception constitutes a denial of our constitutional rights under the First Amendment to "freedom of speech[,] of the press[, and] the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances"(jur:130fn268).
5. Constitutional protections cannot be abrogated, much less in self-interest, by either the Supreme Court or its justices, or lower court judges, or the court set up under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA; 50 U.S.C. §§1801-1815; ol:20¶12), or NSA (National Security Agency), or the U.S. Department of Justice, or any other entity or officer. It is an indefensible criminal abuse of public power in self-interest and a violation of the oath of public office 'to defend the Constitution and the laws thereunder'(cf. 28 U.S.C. §453; jur:53fn90).

2. Evidence and precedent of interception of communications

6. The likelihood of interception is all the greater given that Google, Microsoft Hotmail, and Dropbox cancelled my email and e-cloud storage accounts in October and November 2014 with no warning and without giving me any opportunity to correct whatever fault they could but did not even allege I had committed. They did not allow me even to retrieve the contents of the accounts or to repoint incoming emails to third-party accounts. See the evidence of these cancellations and the discussion of why they cannot possibly be coincidental(ggl:1 et seq); see also the statistical analysis of the evidence of interception(ol:19§D).

7. Interception with our emails is also likely given the facts and reasoning laid out in the unique national story(ol:192§B) of abuse of IT resources for crass interests by the Federal Judiciary and NSA proposed for the pin-pointed further investigation and exposure of judges' wrongdoing.

8. In addition, there is precedent for the allegation of government criminal interception of the computer activities of a critic of the government: Former CBS Investigative Reporter Sharyl Attkisson has sued the Department of Justice for $35 million on a claim –supported by the examination report of three forensic IT analysts– that DoJ hacked into her work and home computers to find out the state of investigations of hers that were embarrassing the Obama administration(ol:198¶d), in particular:

    a. the DoJ Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms Fast and Furious sale to Mexican drug traffickers of assault weapons, one of which was used to kill a U.S. border patrol(jur:168fn195), which led Congress to hold DoJ Secretary Eric Holder in contempt for refusing to produce requested documents, the first time ever that a member of the cabinet is held in contempt of Congress; and

    b. the killing of the American ambassador to Libya and three other American officers at Benghazi by Islamic militants(jur:139fn270>Ln:331 et seq.).

9. I wrote to Rep. Attkisson(ol:215). So that we can join forces, we all should contact her and other media members(ol:199§H); the International Consortium of Investigative Journalists(ol:1,2); Newsday(ol:176,214); talkshow hosts(ol:222§1); and Documentary Prof. J. Samuels(ol:223).

10. If you allow the government to prevent you, other advocates, and me from communicating with each other, what reasonable expectation can you have that your ideas and proposals will ever be supported by *We the People* and implemented for the common good?

    Question 1: Do you have the technical know-how, or better yet, access to independent forensic IT analysts to determine whether the communications between you, other advocates of honest judiciaries, and me have been intercepted and, if so, can you cause such a determination?

    Question 2: Can you email the first article below to your 10K and my 10K email addresses, allowing readers to post comments and send emails to me to your websites, and from which I would be allowed to send replies so as to circumvent the current interception of emails between advocates and me when using my email addresses?

B. Your offer to post some of my writings on your new websites

11. Thank you for offering to post some of my writings on your new websites. I do not know how much space you want to allocate to them. Hence, I am sending you the two articles below:

a. The first one is a one-page overview of manifestations of judges' wrongdoing and of the key elements of judicial reform(ol:224).

b. The other is the programmatic statement summarizing my study of the Federal Judiciary (jur:1) and its out-of-court strategy for judicial wrongdoing exposure and reform(ol:190).

12. If you check the table of contents of the study, you can find sections of it and accompanying articles organized by topics(ToC:1, 2). If you are interested in any other article, I can send them to you in their email and/or pdf format.

13. There is interest in what I write, as attested by the notice that LinkedIn sent me stating:

> "Congratulations! You have one of the top 5% most viewed LinkedIn profiles for 2012. LinkedIn now has 200 million members. Thanks for playing a unique part in our community!"(a&p:26,27)

Question 3: Can your websites be used as e-cloud storage for my file to enable people here and abroad to download it and, if so, can I upload its frequently revised and updated version to replace the existing version so that users can download the latest version using the same link originally assigned to it, just as I do when I upload the latest version to my website?

C. A file crafted to function as a downloadable website

14. The file containing my study and the articles attached hereto is my 'downloadable website' (ol:102). It has a running total of 670 pages with more navigational features than a standard website(see the description of how to prepare such a 'downloadable website':

a. It has a bookmark pane with thousands of bookmarks corresponding to the headings and subheadings in the text, which the bookmark can bring up to the main pane when clicked.

b. Its detailed Table of Contents has page numbers that are active links to the corresponding pages. Long articles have similar Table of Contents.

c. Its hundreds of text pages have thousands of cross- and footnote references that are active links; accordingly, when clicked, they call up to the screen the corresponding footnote text, section, paragraph, or external file.

15. This file-cum-downloadable website has the advantage that readers can download it to their computers and consult it there offline at any time regardless of whether further interception has blocked access to the website or prevented the file from being downloaded anymore. In addition, readers can highlight words and passages using the highlighter of a pdf file; and use its search function to find any word or phrase. Consequently, the top of the webpage that you have so kindly offered for my writings can set out the title of my study and the link for downloading it.

16. In this vein, I note, as I did in my February 4 email to you, that my website is rather outdated because I have concentrated on building my downloadable website. I built it using Front-Page, which is no longer supported by Microsoft. I would like to update it using a current webbuilder.

Question 4: What help in the spirit of joining forces and division of labor can you offer to rebuild my website using a current webbuilder?

D. My offer to present the strategy to you, your colleagues, and others

17. I submit that making presentations(ol:197§G) should be a priority of our joining forces(201§K).

Dare trigger history!(jur:7§5)…and you may enter it. Sincerely, Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

NOTE: The articles in this section of this website are part of the following study of judges and their judiciaries:

Exposing Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Riskless Wrongdoing

Pioneering the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting*

A study of coordinated wrongdoing as judges' institutionalized modus operandi and its out-of-court exposure through a multidisciplinary academic and business venture based on strategic thinking centered on dynamic analysis of harmonious and conflicting interests

By

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net, Dr.Richard.Cordero.Esq@cantab.net,
CorderoRic@yahoo.com, RicCordero@verizon.net

www.linkedin.com/pub/dr-richard-cordero-esq/4b/8ba/50/

Judicial Discipline Reform

New York City

* Download the study, including the articles below, which are contained therein, through these links:

http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL/DrRCordero-Honest_Jud_Advocates.pdf
or http://1drv.ms/1NkT7D8
or http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/jur/DrRCordero_jud_unaccountability_reporting.pdf
or https://independent.academia.edu/DrRichardCorderoEsq

If these links do not download the file in Internet Explorer, try using:
Google Chrome: https://www.google.com/chrome/
or
Mozilla-Firefox: https://support.mozilla.org/en-US/products/firefox/download-and-install.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris
Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org
2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

March 30, 2015

How advocates of honest judiciaries can network, particularly with politicians and journalists, to expose judges' wrongdoing and bring about judicial unaccountability reform: strategic thinking and practical requirements

A. Networking for reform to meet the need for avowed and unwitting allies

1. Networking is essential to the work of advocates of honest judiciaries of exposing judges' wrongdoing and advocating judicial reform. We need to network in order to win over allies and people that will advance our objectives even if they do so only in the interest of advancing their own. The applicable principle of strategic thinking(Lsch:14§3; ol:52§C; jur:xliv¶C) is "The friend of my friend is my friend" (cf. "The enemy of my enemy is my friend, ol:197¶¶37,38).

2. The networking target may have objectives that are 'friendly' to –that is, harmonious with (ol:52§C, Lsch:14§2; dcc:8¶11)– our own objectives of exposing judges wrongdoing and advocating reform(see also the analysis of conflicting interests, id.). Thus, we want to treat them as our friends and give them the information that we have gathered so that they can use it to advance those 'friendly' objectives of theirs. That is particularly the case of politicians and journalists.

B. The evidence and opportunity that we offer politicians

3. It is true that politicians are the very ones who recommended, nominated, and confirmed judicial candidates and who now protect "*their* men and women on the bench" by holding them unaccountable(ol:190¶¶1-7). However, now that the presidential election campaign dominates national politics, politicians' first priority is to obtain donations, volunteered work, word of mouth support, and straw poll votes. Worrying about judges can only be a secondary consideration.

1. The untapped voting bloc of victims of wrongdoing judges

4. We want to make politicians aware that there is a vast untapped bloc of voters out there: victims of wrongdoing judges among the 100 million parties to the 50 million new cases filed in the state and federal courts annually(jur:8fn4,5). That does not begin to count the victims among the parties to pending cases and cases decided wrongfully by judges doing wrong in their own and their peers' and cronies' interests. Those victims are waiting for a champion to fight for them.

5. This opens an opportunity for politicians, who during the presidential election campaign need to appear sensitive to the public's mood and demands. That mood is outrage at judges' wrongdoing. The demand is for politicians to investigate judges officially and hold nationally televised hearings where they take testimony from the public and question judges under oath.

2. To Republican politicians in their races against Democrats

6. To Republicans, you offer evidence that they can use to expose how Democratic politicians, in general, and President Obama, in particular, lied to the American people in their own personal and political interest about the honesty of Then-Judge Sotomayor when they recommended, nominated, and confirmed her to become a Supreme Court justice(next; ol:191§§A,E).

3. To Democratic politicians fighting for their Senate leadership

7. To Democratic politicians, you offer the same evidence but highlight how it can be useful for their fight for their leadership in the Senate now that Minority Leader Harry Reid has announced

that he will not run for reelection and has indicated his desire that Chuck Schumer, the senior senator from NY, be his successor. Sen. Schumer was one of the key recommenders of Then-Judge Sotomayor to become President Obama's first justiceship nominee as replacement of Retiring J. Souter. Together with his protégée and junior senator from NY, Sen. Kirsten Gillibrand, he shepherded Nominee Sotomayor through the Senate confirmation process(jur:78§6).

8. All the senators and other people who do not want Senator Schumer as the next Democratic leader in the Senate and those senators who want that job for themselves or for their friends can use the information of how Sen. Schumer knew that *The Washington Post*, *The New York Times*, and Politico(jur:65fn107a) had suspected Then-Judge Sotomayor of concealment of assets; and how the FBI vetting report on her contained compromising information about her integrity that would have derailed her confirmation if published(jur:65fn107c). Assets are concealed to evade taxes, launder money with dirty origin, and exclude them from marital and inheritance distribution.

9. Yet, he as well as the President and Sen. Gillibrand disregarded that information, vouched for Nominee Sotomayor's integrity, and worked to confirm her as a justice of the Supreme Court. Thereby they all saddled this country for the next 30 years or so that she may serve on the highest court of the land with a dishonest and hypocritical person who forces the law upon others while she breaks it in her own interest and that of her peers(jur:65§§1-3).

10. How many other justices and judges engage in the same, similar, and other types of wrongdoing under the cover that they provide each other? Thus, the further(ol:194§E) investigation of J. Sotomayor is a Trojan horse into wrongdoing among federal judges that is so routine, widespread, and coordinated as to be the institutionalized modus operandi of them and the Federal Judiciary.

11. Advocates can bring to the attention of politicians, both Democrats and Republicans, the P. Obama-J. Sotomayor query(ol:191§A) for further investigation by law enforcement authorities and congressional committees(ol:201§J; cf. the Federal Judiciary-NSA query, ol:192§B).

C. Journalists to pursue a story that can dominate the election campaign

12. The P. Obama-J. Sotomayor query(ol:191§A) can also guide journalists in their investigation of a unique national story (as can the Federal Judiciary-NSA query, ol:192§B). Networking with journalists is indispensable for exposing judges' wrongdoing and advocating reform(ol:199¶43).

13. What advocates can offer journalists is a story with the potential to make them a national name and advance their careers(ol:199§1): They can become this generation's *Washington Post* Reporters Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein(jur:4¶¶10-14). Thanks to their highly professional investigation of the Watergate scandal, they contributed significantly to the resignation of President Nixon on August 8, 1974, and the imprisonment of all his White House aides. Since then they are icons of investigative journalism.

14. Woodward and Bernstein were played in the blockbuster movie *All the President's Men* by Robert Redford and Dustin Hoffman. By whom would journalists like to be played today if they were instrumental in exposing judges' wrongdoing that caused the resignation of Justice Sotomayor and other federal justices and judges? There is precedent for it: the resignation of Justice Abe Fortas on May 14, 1969, after *Life* magazine revealed his financial improprieties(jur:92§d).

15. Nothing will energize the further investigation of wrongdoing by both federal and state judges as the resignation of a Supreme Court justice who failed to "avoid even the appearance of impropriety"(ol:196§6). That is the fairly low standard that can easily be met for the investigation to have far-reaching consequences. That is why advocates want to set in motion a Watergate-like generalized and first-ever media investigation of the Federal Judiciary and its judges(ol:200§I).

D. The requirements of networking effectively

16. Networking takes more than just sending yet another email, which may not even be opened because it is bobbing up and down in the incessant flow of junk emails that inundate our email boxes every day. That is an inefficient, trust-to-luck way of networking (as opposed to implementing the inform and outrage strategy: informing the national public by mass emailing it of judges' wrongdoing and so outraging it at them as to stir it up to force politicians to investigate them(ol:219§B)). Politicians do not even accept an email that one tries to send them through their website if one cannot state that one resides in their jurisdictional territory.

1. Knowledge is Power: learning the facts is the foundation of networking

17. Networking begins well before networking advocates contact the networking target. The first step is learning the facts so that advocates can identify the 'friendly' or harmonious interests that they and the target have. Knowing those interests is the foundation for thinking strategically (ol:197§1). That is the process through which advocates determine with whom they can network and on what grounds. Once they knows the facts about the target, they need to understand the circumstances surrounding(ol:196§F) him or her so as to detect opportunities and obstacles.

18. With that knowledge, advocates can craft the strategy(ol:193§D) to present to the target on how both can advance their respective interests with mutually beneficial effects(ol:199§2). That includes a plan for taking concrete, realistic, and feasible action on the information presented.

19. Knowledge also allows advocates to handle effectively the target's counter-arguments. That is another way for them to show the target that they know what they are talking about and should be taken seriously. Thus, before advocates begin networking, it is crucial that they learn how judges' wrongdoing manifest itself(ol:190¶¶1-7), its deteriorating impact on their moral fiber(jur:50§b), and the injury in fact that it causes other people(jur:42§6). To that end, advocates can read the article(ol:190) that summarizes this study(jur:1) of judges' wrongdoing and its(references).

20. For instance, not all wrongdoing judges actively do wrong as principals. They also do wrong as accessories after the fact by even keeping silent about the principals' wrongdoing, thus failing their duty(ol:160§B) to denounce it to maintain the integrity of the judiciary and judicial process. By condoning their past wrongdoing, they encourage both principals to do more wrong and others to begin doing wrong, whereby they become accessories before the fact(jur:88§§a-c).

21. Those who want to effectively network cannot avoid doing their homework.

2. Contacting the network target in a professional way

22. If advocates do not know their target, they should first send him or her a professionally crafted letter that offers something of value –the opposite of begging for help-, with facts, sound reasoning, plenty of common sense, superior grammar, no typos, correct punctuation, adequate layout, etc.(e.g., to journalists: ol:176, 185, 186, 215, 223; to politicians: jur:ii; to others: ol:197¶¶39,41) Advocates may print any of the articles herein and attach it to their letter(ol:146, 185, 219, 224).The most effective way for advocates to network with friends or acquaintances is in person. If they cannot meet them, they should phone them to discuss the networking grounds and what each stands to gain from jointly advancing their respective interests(networking topics, ol:198§b).

23. If you successfully practice networking for judicial exposure and reform, then as people make up their minds during the long presidential race who and what will advance their and our country's interest in honest judiciaries, they may nationally recognize you as one of *We the People*'s Champions of Justice(ol:201§K; on Dr. Cordero's offer to make presentations, ol:225§D).

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris
Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org
2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

April 5, 2015

The need for advocates of honest judiciaries to join forces to pursue judicial wrongdoing exposure and reform rather than just to reduce or eliminate taxes

1. Advocates of honest judiciaries want a judiciary where judges who are paid a salary render therefor honestly the contracted-for service of resolving controversies between adversarial parties by applying the rule of law without respect to their personal or class interest; and they want to hold judges accountable for rendering such service and to discipline them when they fail to do so.

A. A group for those interested only in reducing or eliminating their personal tax bill and the problem facing those interested in honest judiciaries for all

2. Some advocates are motivated by only the desire to advance their own personal interest in paying as little taxes as possible or even no taxes at all. They are likely to find like-minded people among the members of the Tea Party. The latter has not made a tenet of its platform the exposure of wrongdoing judges, much less the problem of federal judges' wrongdoing(jur:5§3).

3. In fact, during the existence of that Party not a single federal justice, judge, or magistrate –of whom there were 2,217 in office on September 30, 2014[13]– has been impeached, never mind removed, for wrongdoing in a tax case or in any other type of case before them. Indeed, in the last 226 years since the creation of the Federal Judiciary in 1789, the number of federal judges impeached and removed is 8![14] This shows that going after individual 'rogue, wrongdoing, and corrupt' judges is an unrealistic, inefficient way of reforming the Federal Judiciary.

4. Nevertheless, the main reason why we, advocates of honest judiciaries, have not made even a nano millimeter of progress in holding judges accountable, not to mention disciplining them, is that we work in isolation. Each of us pursues in court our own little, personal, local case against the judge presiding over our case, while myopically failing to realize that behind that judge all his or her peers have closed ranks: the class of the most powerful public officers in America, the life-tenured, mighty judges of the Federal Judiciary, with power over our property, liberty, and all the rights and duties that determine our lives; each one capable of declaring unconstitutional any law that 545 members of Congress and the President of the United States, elected by over 110 million voters, have drafted, debated even for years, and enacted; and held unaccountable by politicians even when one of their laws[18a] is abrogated in effect by the judges dismissing with impunity 99.82%(jur:10, 11) of complaints filed against their peers(jur:21§1) and up to 100% of petitions for review of such dismissals[19].

5. Joining forces is an imperative if advocates want to have the reasonable expectation of making some progress in holding judges accountable. So is devising and implementing a strategy based, not on wishful thinking or rote conduct, but rather on facts and strategic thinking(Lsch:14§3; ol:52§C; ol:8§E; jur:xliv¶C).

B. Judges' exercise of judicial discretion adverse to one's tax interest is neither corruption nor the basis for a strategy

6. A key reason why judge's decisions in tax cases are ill suited to expose their "corruption" emerges from a tax complainant's statement that "Judges and DOJ/IRS attorneys regularly misrepresent, mis-argue and misapply the tax laws". That means that the complaint against not only judges, but also government attorneys is that they allegedly exercised wrongly their power of discretion or judgment. They held a different opinion from that of the tax complainant.

7. Spouses, siblings, friends, and coworkers may represent events, argue proposals, and apply agreements differently. That is hardly grounds to claim that they are corrupt. Do we accuse our lawyer of being corrupt every time he or she disagrees with us and even refuses to argue one of our contentions? Even each of us changes some of his or her representations, arguments, and applications over time due to additional experience, education, reflection, and the benefit of hindsight, without that meaning that we were or are corrupt.

8. Moreover, each of us has an interest in the outcome of our tax case. Hence, none of us can claim to be unbiased when assessing our opponents' 'representations, arguments, and applications of the law'. The impartiality of our claim that we lost our tax case because the judge was 'corrupt' is very much suspect.

9. The exercise in court of discretion or judgment that leads us and others to represent, argue, and apply the law' differently is the essence of an adversarial system. It is not evidence of corruption. Crying '*corruption!*' because of that is only grounds for being called by judges "disgruntled losers". Complaining about judges who in tax cases decided against one's interest in tax reduction or elimination is not a strategy to achieve anything, such as the removal of "corrupt judges", let alone the reform of the Federal Judiciary.

C. The professionals needed by advocates to develop a Tea Party-like civic movement: *the People*'s Sunrise

10. Advocates of honest judiciaries need professionals. Among the latter are journalists; *Follow the money!* investigators(ol:1,2); property registry researchers(jur:102§4); strategists and pollsters; fundraisers, venture capitalists, and donors(jur:119§§1,5); fraud and forensic accountants[213], lawyers, as many as possible to take on judges, deal with legislators, and avoid or solve legal problems; Deep Throat(jur:106§c) and out loud court clerks and judges(ol:180) informing from the inside; disaffected court staff(jur:30§1); IT experts like your son and his colleagues (ol:42,60); graduate students and professors(jur:128§4); and shoemakers…

11. ….because all of the above must have their feet on the ground even as they look up to enhancing the common good by contributing to the progressive realization of the noble ideal of Equal Justice Under Law; and then walk the path that leads up there by way of developing a Tea Party-like civic movement. The latter will demonstrate under the banner of *We the People* in "government of, by, and for the people[172]. In their chant, they will assert their status as the masters of all public servants(ol:192§C), including judicial public servants.

12. Hence, *the People* will assert their right as masters to practice 'reverse surveillance'(ol:29) on their servants to inform themselves of their performance in order to hold them accountable for it, disciplinable, and even liable to compensate the victims of their wrongdoing(ol:200§J). The assertion of that right represents such a substantial break with the current allocation of power to the Federal Judiciary and the role of people in their own government as to constitute a new *We the People*-government relation: *the People*'s Sunrise(ol:201§K).

13. To reach the national public in order to build a Tea Party-like civic movement that causes the only strong enough entity, *the People*, to impose that novel relation, advocates of honest judiciaries need to join forces, work with professionals, and have a strategy(ol:190). The latter must result from strategic thinking, be based on verifiable facts, circumstantial evidence, and pragmatic reasoning, and propose action that is concrete, reasonable, and feasible. Such a strategy is described next. You, the Reader, are encouraged to examine it and consider the proposals for you to contribute to its implementation.

Dare trigger history!(jur:7§5)…and you may enter it!

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris
Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org
2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

April 5, 2015

The out-of-court strategy for judicial wrongdoing exposure and reform that appeals to journalists' self-interest to inform the national public of two unique national stories so that outraged, it forces politicians campaigning in these elections to officially investigate judges and reform the Federal Judiciary

A. The out-of-court strategy for judicial wrongdoing exposure and reform

1. The purpose of advocates of honest judiciaries for joining forces is to pursue judicial wrongdoing exposure and reform. They can do so by implementing:
   a. an out-of-court strategy to ***inform*** the national public(ol:139§1)
   b. through the further(ol:194§E) investigation by journalists(ol:111) and students(ol:113§C) of the two unique national stories of President Obama-Supreme Court Justice Sotomayor and Federal Judiciary-NSA(ol:191§§A,B) involving objective, criminal wrongdoing rather than discretionary decision-making on any legal issues; and
   c. so to ***outrage*** the public that it demands more updating news,
   d. thus giving ever more journalists a commercial interest(ol:199§2) in offering such news by 'digging deeper' into
      1) *the enabling circumstances of wrongdoing*(ol:191¶6) in the Federal Judiciary; and
      2) the coordination to do wrong(jur:88§§a-c) among judges(jur:102§a) and between them and other legal and bankruptcy systems insiders[169] to the point where
   e. the journalistic findings so exacerbate the outrage of the national public that the latter forces(ol:123¶17)
   f. campaigning and incumbent politicians to officially investigate federal judges at nationally televised hearings and
   g. undertake judicial unaccountability and discipline reform(ol:201§K).

1. The superiority over filing complaints or suits against judges in court

2. This out-of-court strategy:
   a. recognizes and avoids the failed, rote reflex of suing judges in court(ol:158) in the counter-intuitive expectation that judges will allow their peers, who are their colleagues and friends, to be found liable;
   b. appeals to journalists, including those whom you referred to as "the handful of actual journalists plying that noble profession in the USA and elsewhere, who uncompromisingly covered the revelations of Snowden and all the other whistleblowers", and highlights their interest in advancing their careers by making a scoop regarding an issue that becomes a dominant one of the primaries and the presidential campaign because it:
      1) exposes the criminal wrongdoing underlying the suspicion by *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico[107a] of concealment of assets by Then-Judge, Now-Supreme Court Justice Sotomayor, the first justiceship nominee of President Obama –

concealment of assets is committed to evade taxes; launder money with dirty origin, e.g., from a bankruptcy fraud scheme run by federal judges(jur:65§§1-3); and escape marital property and bankruptcy estate distribution; so it is a criminal act[ol:5fn10]–;

2) strengthens the available evidence that the NSA abuses its authority by doing 'whatever it can do technically without regard to whether it should not do it because it is unlawful or unethical'(ol:76¶3); and

3) provokes a scandal with more intense outrage and reformative consequences than the one that burst out of Snowden's revelations because it shows that the Federal Judiciary and its judges abuse their authority, not in 'the national security interest', but rather in their crass personal interest in money(jur:27§2; 65§§1-2), expediency[69], and a cover-up(68§3) of the wrongful status that they have arrogated to themselves as the safe haven for wrongdoing by Judges Above the Law.

B. Politicians forced to condemn and investigate judges' wrongdoing

3. No politician can afford to refuse to condemn criminal wrongdoing, such as concealment of assets, even if committed by a judge, not even by a justice of the Supreme Court.

4. Democratic politicians will not dare allege that so-called liberal media, said to lean toward their party, such as *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico, had a bias against President Obama and his first justiceship nominee, Then-Judge Sotomayor.

5. Far from it, every insightful, "uncompromising journalist" will ask whether there was a quid pro quo between those media outlets and the Obama administration providing for the former to kill their story in exchange for some benefits from the latter(jur:xlviii).

6. Those who are willing to think strategically will recognize this "Al Capone tactic": to "get" federal judges on tax evasion through an out-of-court journalistic investigation that opens the door to further investigation into their coordinated wrongdoing by them.

7. This out-of-court strategy is pragmatic and brings to bear on its implementation journalists' self-interest and thus, their collectively massive investigative and information dissemination resources. Therefore, it is superior to relying on yet another historically futile attempt by an individual party, such as a tax complainant, working in isolation with his comparatively puny amount of effort, money, and legal research to show in court that a judge was 'corrupt' because she issued a ruling or a decision in the exercise of her discretion that led to the party's loss, such as of his bid for lower taxes or no taxes at all.

C. Some journalists' investigation of a justice becomes a Watergate-like generalized, competition-driven, and first-ever media and Trojan horse investigation of wrongdoing in the Federal Judiciary

8. The further(ol:194§E) out-of-court investigation of Justice Sotomayor's wrongdoing may initially be conducted by citizen journalists, journalism students, and rooky journalists, whose likely profile(jur:xlvi§§H-I) may be very different from that of established, "uncompromising journalists". Nevertheless, all of them need provide only enough information to show that she failed to abide by Canon 2 of the Code of Conduct for U.S. Judges to "avoid even the appearance of impropriety"[123a] because she appears:

   a. to be a tax cheat(ol:194§1);

   b. to have withheld from the Senate Committee on Judicial Nominations a case that would

have exposed her cover-up of a bankruptcy judge appointed[61a] by her peers and running a bankruptcy fraud scheme(ol:194§2); and

c. to be partial to her complained-about peers by exonerating them in 100% of cases (ol:195§3) while being indifferent to the rights and plight of the complaining victims and future potential victims.

9. The scandal provoked by the initial journalists' exposure of Justice Sotomayor's wrongdoing will have the normal consequences of every scandal: A generalized jump by journalists and media outlets onto the investigative bandwagon because none can afford on competitive grounds not to carry updating news on the scandal or not to search for, and be credited with, the next scoop, lest they be reduced to mere redistributors of what others already discovered and published or to observers of other journalists who make a name for their findings or insightful articles.

1. Investigating the circumstances enabling J. Sotomayor's wrongdoing

10. Thus, journalists will expand their investigation of Justice Sotomayor's wrongdoing into a Trojan horse one of the context in which she committed it, that is, the Federal Judiciary, pursuing, among others these investigative queries:

a. Why was J. Sotomayor not caught when she submitted to her peers[213] for review her mandatory annual financial disclosure reports[107d]?

b. In what similar or other(jur:102§a) wrongdoing do Then-Judge, Now-Justice Sotomayor and her peers(jur:71§4) have engaged and on the assurance that none of them will dare denounce them, for if they did, they would risk having the investigation started by them end up incriminating them for their own wrongdoing as principals or for having covered up as accessories before and after the fact that of others(jur:88§§a-c)?

c. What did President Obama, Sen. Schumer and Gillibrand –the two senators who were the main shepherds of J. Sotomayor through the Senate confirmation process–, and their colleagues know about her wrongdoing and when did they know it?

11. That is how the initial investigation of the two unique national stories of President Obama-J. Sotomayor and Federal Judiciary-NSA(ol:191§§A,B) can give rise to a Watergate-like(jur:4¶¶10-14) generalized and first-ever media investigation of the Federal Judiciary and its judges in connivance with politicians(ol:200§I). Its findings can keep exacerbating the outrage of the national public precisely when the primaries and the presidential election campaign are in full swing.

12. If Justice Sotomayor is shown to give "even the appearance of impropriety" by, among other wrongdoing, concealing assets to evade taxes, her moral authority to require others to comply with tax laws and IRS rules and regulations would be shattered, as it would concerning all other laws. The call for her resignation would follow. The precedent here is the resignation of Justice Abe Fortas on May 14, 1969, after *Life* magazine revealed his financial improprieties, which were not even misdemeanors(jur:92§d).

D. The national outrage in an electoral context at judges' wrongdoing will establish the need for substantial judicial reform

13. By advocates of honest judiciaries embracing the out-of-court strategy for judicial wrongdoing exposure and reform and implementing it through self-interested journalists they will accomplish what in-court complainants of judges' allegedly wrong or wrongful decisions cannot possibly accomplish:

14. The investigation will expose not merely one wrongdoing justice, but rather the Federal Judiciary as a wrongdoing institution run by judges held unaccountable(ol:191¶¶1-7) by themselves (jur:21§1) and by conniving politicians(jur:22¶31) so that the judges risklessly do wrong in pursuit of their own interest, doing so in such a routine, widespread, and coordinated fashion that wrongdoing has become intrinsic to their performance: It is the Federal Judiciary's institutionalized modus operandi(jur:49§4).

15. The deeper and more extensive and outrageous the wrongdoing exposed, the more convincing the need for substantial judicial reforms(ol:201§J), including those that today would appear unthinkable. That explains why this is not the time for a detailed public debate of whether and, if so, how to reform the Federal Judiciary or its state counterparts.

E. Request of action on your part

16. Therefore, I respectfully request you, the Reader, thinking strategically:

    a. reach out to all advocates of honest judiciaries to join forces with them and me in order to bring their skills, resources, and commitment to bear on the implementation of the out-of-court strategy(ol:193§D) to expose judges' wrongdoing and set in motion the process of judicial reform; to that end,

    b. email and post this article widely, and organize presentations(ol:194§G; ol:225§D) in private, at a press conferences, and elsewhere(ol:198§a), whether in person or by video conference, to persuade(ol:199§H) journalists and other professionals(jur:128§a) and students (jur:129§b); Democratic senators opposing the Reid-Schumer leadership(ol:231§3); and Republicans seeking to discredit Democrats; to further(ol:194§E) investigate the two unique national stories of P. Obama-J. Sotomayor and Federal Judiciary-NSA(ol:191§§A,B);

    c. resort to all other means, i.e., social media and mass emailing, to launch a Watergate-like generalized media investigation(ol:200§I) that informs the national public of judges' individual and coordinated wrongdoing so that an outraged public may force campaigning politicians and their supporting incumbents to take a stand on the issue and officially investigate it at nationally televised hearings, thus turning judges' wrongdoing into a dominant issue of the election campaign that leads to judicial reform(ol:201¶50); in that vein,

    d. access bloggers, redistributors of news, talkshow hosts, and other members of the media to build the Coalition for Justice(ol:222§1), which can become a powerhouse in national politics and help develop a Tea Party-like civic movement: *the People*'s Sunrise(ol:201§J); and

    e. encourage Information Technology experts, in general, and computer security experts, in particular, to determine in their own professional interest of making a name for themselves whether there has been interception(ol:227§A) by the Federal Judiciary, NSA(ol:192§B) or any other parties(ggl:1 et seq.) of the communications of advocates, including me, to prevent us from joining forces to expose the wrongdoing of federal judges in connivance with politicians, which constitutes a denial of our constitutional rights under the First Amendment to "freedom of speech[,] of the press[, and] the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances"[268].

17. By joining other advocates, and thinking and proceeding strategically to help the national public assert its right to be masters of all public servants, including judicial ones, and hold them accountable for rendering honest services, you and they can be recognized by a grateful nation as *We the People*'s Champions of Justice(ol:201§K).

Dare trigger history!(jur:7§5)…and you may enter it!

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris

Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org

2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

April 16, 2015

Statement on Oral Argument in a test case on holding a judge liable for disregarding the law and the facts and causing a pro se injury in fact

Dear Advocates of Honest Judiciaries,

Next Thursday, April 16, I will present oral arguments to the Appellate Division (an appeals court) of the Second Department of the New York State (NYS) Supreme Court at 45 Monroe Place in Brooklyn, NY City, in a case of interest to all Advocates of Honest Judiciaries. The legal references, arguments, and structure of this statement can be used as a template by other Advocates in any state trying to hold judges accountable and even liable to compensate the victims of their wrongdoing.

Table of Contents

A. The issues under review affect the ever growing number of pro ses and involve the liability of judges for causing injury in fact to any party ol:240

B. The facts show that the judge failed to 'hear' the party's oral and written arguments; and disregarded or ignored the law and the facts ol:241

C. The Appellate court should hold that the judge was tortiously irresponsible, discriminatory, and incompetent, and acted in breach of contract ol:242

D. Relief through which the Appellate court can set judicial accountability reform in motion for New York and the rest of the country ol:242

E. Your attendance in support of the principle that *We the People* are the masters and can hold liable judicial public servants ol:243

****

A. The issues under review affect the ever growing number of pro ses and involve the liability of judges for causing injury in fact to any party

1. Whether a NYS Supreme Court justice –a trial judge– is liable to compensate plaintiff for:

   a. disregarding his duty to uphold a party's due process right under the U.S. (5th and 14th Amendments) and NY (§6) Constitutions to be heard by refusing to hear him at a hearing and deciding his case without reading his brief, whereby he also disregarded his duty under the NY Code of Judicial Conduct, Section 100.3(B)(6) to "**accord every person who has a legal interest in a proceeding…the right to be heard according to law**";

   b. disregarding his duty under the U.S. (14th Amdt.) and NY (§11) Constitutions to afford equal protection under the law by showing a dismissive attitude toward a party upon finding out that he was pro se and treating him discriminatorily by assuming that he did not know what he was doing; whereby he also disregarded his duty under the Code, Section 100.3(B)(4) to "**not, by words or conduct, manifest bias or prejudice**";

   c. disregarding his duty under the Code, Section 100.3(B)(1) to "**be faithful to the law and maintain professional competence in it**" by grossly misstating the law;

   d. disregarding his duty under §102 of the Civil Procedure Law and Rules –CPLR, the NYS code of civil procedure– to apply those rules so that they are "**not inconsistent with the**

constitution, [or] act of the legislature. No rule…shall abridge or enlarge the substantive rights of any party", when the judge turned the use of a form to prove service of the summons and complaint on the defendants into a requirement that abridged plaintiff's right to access to the court to have his controversy with defendants adjudicated although plaintiff had met the constitutional due process requirement of giving notice to the defendants of the claims pending against them and opportunity to be heard in their defense; and

e. disregarding his duty under CPLR §104 to "**apply the rules liberally**" by limiting service to only one of the 14 CPLR service provisions and excluding from consideration another of those provisions under which plaintiff's affidavit of service proved service, which has forced plaintiff to engage in extensive legal research and writing, pay court fees and printing and service costs, and bear the consequences of the defendants' wrongdoing for more than two additional years, whereby the judge also denied him the intended benefit of §104 "**to secure the just, speedy and inexpensive determination of every civil judicial proceeding**" –a provision patterned after Rule 1 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, which Rules have been adopted by many states–.

2. This case is particularly appropriate to test these issues because the defendants failed to file an answer or appear in court, so it was the judge who gave rise to those issues by his wrong and wrongful handling of the case.

3. The case must be decided by the Appellate court, rather than a judicial performance commission, because only the former has administrative and adjudicative duties that empower it to award damages or remand to a trial court with instruction either to hold a judge liable, or determine his liability, to compensate a party injured by a judge's wrongdoing.

B. The facts show that the judge failed to 'hear' the party's oral and written arguments; and disregarded or ignored the law and the facts

4. In accordance with procedural rules, the summons and complaint were served by mail on the defendants, who brought them to an attorney. He wrote a letter to plaintiff identifying himself as their attorney in the case, discussing substantive issues of the complaint, insinuating a counterclaim and a transfer to another jurisdiction, and proposing mediation. But they failed to file an answer. Hence, the defendants defaulted.

5. Plaintiff raised a motion for default judgment as well as declaratory judgment, i.e., for the court to state its adoption of plaintiff's requested positions on related issues. The defendants failed to answer it too.

6. On the hearing day, there were dozens of motions on the calendar. After the clerk called plaintiff's motion, she asked where the service form was. Plaintiff replied that it had not been used because service had been made by mail. She said that the judge would have to deal with that, walked up to him, and gave him the motion as she told him something.

7. When plaintiff approached the bench, the judge asked whether he was a pro se party and he answered that he was. The judge asked where the affidavit of service of the summons and complaint was. Plaintiff started to state that he had served them by mail and that the defendants had had their attorney send plaintiff a letter stating that he was their legal representative in…the judge blurted "I don't want to hear about it! You have to file an affidavit under 308".

8. Plaintiff responded that he had performed service under CPLR §312-a, which allows a plaintiff to perform service and file an affidavit as proof thereof, and that such proof was in his motion for default and declaratory judgment. The judge stated, "I will take a look at it". He thus ended the

hearing, which lasted less than two minutes.

9. Thereupon, the judge scribbled on a court form a denial of the default motion for "failure to submit proof of service of the summons and complaint". Most likely he did so while he was still on the bench and without time to read the motion before the next movant approached him. So he failed to notice that proof of service had been listed as the first item of the Table of Contents on the first page of the motion and constituted its third page, but it was what CPLR §312-a referred to "**As an alternative to the methods of personal service authorized by section…308**".

10. In his rush to clear his docket of a pro se case, he mailed a copy of the form to plaintiff that same day although his decision was not recorded by the clerk until a month later. One can hardly imagine that if the parties to this case had been NY Retails Association v. Pacific Coast Docks, each represented by top lawyers, the judge would have proceeded with such dismissiveness and haste He did not even mention the declaratory judgment branch of the motion.

11. When plaintiff moved to reargue the motion, the judge denied him oral argument. He took five months to deny the reargue motion, but did not send any copy to plaintiff, who after numerous calls had to go to the courthouse, look for the decision, and have it recorded by the clerk. The judge alleged again that a required form to prove service had not been used. He failed again to even mention the request for declaratory judgment.

C. The Appellate court should hold that the judge was tortiously irresponsible, discriminatory, and incompetent, and acted in breach of contract

12. The judge was irresponsible by deciding a motion that he had not read, did not have time to read, and did not want to know anything about because he had prejudged the issue and had closed his mind to what a pro se had to say about it. By discriminating against plaintiff as a pro se and being partial to his own views, the judge denied him his due process right to a fair and impartial tribunal.

13. The judge disposed of plaintiff's contentions by resorting to the lazy and conclusory statement that they "are without merit". He pretended to provide support for it by perfunctorily quoting defendants' attorney: "Nobody here considers himself or herself served". With that, the judge grossly misstated the law by implying that being served is a subjective state of the defendant rather than the legal consequence of the objective fact of service in any manner provided for by law: Service can be effected by affixing the summons to a door of defendant's home or even by publication in a newspaper!

14. The judge added that the required form of CPLR §312-a had not been used, while failing to notice that CPLR §306(e) provides that "A writing admitting service…is adequate proof of service".

15. If the judge denied the motion out of ignorance of the law, he proceeded incompetently. If he did it out of expediency to avoid reversing himself, which would have implied his admission that he had erred in denying the motion, he proceeded dishonestly.

16. In either case, the judge breached the contract to render the judicial service of determining a controversy according to law and honestly contracted for upon his employer, the court, accepting the fees charged to, and paid by, the plaintiff.

D. Relief through which the Appellate court can set judicial accountability reform in motion for NY and the rest of the country

17. I will stress to the Appellate court and its judges that to protect the constitutional and statutory rights of not only plaintiff, but also all other parties who are or will come before the judge, and to

discharge their duty under the Code of Conduct, Section 100.1, "to uphold the integrity of the judiciary and its independence…from undue influence of relationships" to their peers, and under Section 100.3, to "perform the duties of judicial office impartially and diligently", whether they be their "adjudicative, administrative, or disciplinary duties", they must hold the judge accountable for his wrong and wrongful handling of this case and liable to compensate plaintiff for the injury in fact that he has caused him, just as they would hold any other public officer or private citizen.

18. To that end, I will ask that the Appellate court:

    a. on behalf of plaintiff, reverse the denial of the default and declaratory motion and grant it; order the refund of all court fees paid by him; compensate him for his legal work; award other damages; and grant the requested declaratory judgment; an

    b. on behalf of other parties and the rest of the public:

        1) order the auditing of the judge's decisions and hold hearings of parties and attorneys that have come before him, court clerks, and his peers, to detect a pattern of conduct and determine his suitability for judicial office in terms of his record, competence, and character; thereby

        2) take action that sets in motion in the courts of NY and all other jurisdictions a development that does for the benefit of the American justice system what the Supreme Court did for the benefit of our national education system in *Brown v. Board of Education* when it recognized a similar principle: Holding judges separate from all other people as a class immune from accountability and liability is an inherent violation of the Equal Protection Clause of the federal and state Constitutions; and

        3) if this court cannot grant the above-requested relief, let it certify a question to the Court of Appeals –the highest court in the NYS judiciary- asking: Whether it is a denial of due process and a violation of the equal protection of the law to maintain the separation between Judges Above the Law, who are immune from liability to those whom they harm by violating the law and their contract for judicial services, and the people, who are held liable to compensate those whom they harm.

E. Your attendance in support of the principle that *We the People* are the masters and can hold liable judicial public servants

19. I encourage you and all Advocates to attend oral argument and invite journalists to cover it to impress upon the Appellate court the importance of this case as a test of the value that it puts on two tenets of our democracy:

    a. In 'government of, by, and for the people, *We the People* are the masters of all public servants, including judicial public servants, and are entitled to hold them accountable, disciplinable, and liable to compensate the victims of their misconduct.

    b. Judges too are subject to the foundational principle that in 'government, not of men and women, but by the rule of law', Nobody Is Above the Law so that there must be administered to, and imposed on, all Equal Justice Under Law.

20. This Appellate Division, that is, the court, is located very near the Court Street and Borough Hall subway stations on the 2, 3, 4, 5, and R Lines. The case will be heard when called after 10:00 a.m. For every useful purpose, its phone number is (718) 722-6324; and its website is at http://www.courts.state.ny.us/courts/ad2/contactus.shtml.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England **Judicial Discipline Reform** **2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506**
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School **tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq**
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org **Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net**

May 29, 2015

Introduction to the template for pro ses intent on orally arguing their case rather than chanting its requiem

1. When you argue before an appellate panel of three or five judges, you are expected to argue reversible errors made by the judge below. Those errors are in principle errors of law. Even when you argue that a fact was treated in error by the judge, e.g., was give too much or too little weight, whether in the admission of evidence or in the jury instructions, the same principle applies:

2. On appeal, you are expected to cite other cases, rules, or laws that support your argument for affirmance or, what is more frequent, reversal. An appeal is not merely an opportunity for a party to tell a panel his or her side of the story. It is certainly ill-advised to alienate the panel with a rambling, teary account brimming with all sorts of irrelevant facts. If you do not want to be dismissed by the panel as yet another pro se who has no clue what he or she is doing, clearly identify the reversible error and then move on to provide the legal basis for assigning it as such.

3. Assuming that you are arguing for reversing the decision below, limit yourself to the two or three errors that you can show to be such with the strongest legal arguments. Only the judge's reversible errors matter to the panel. There is an obvious reason for that: Not every error is reversible. If it is not, it does not provide ground for reversing the decision of the judge below.

4. Never take a 'shotgun approach' by citing every minute error. If you cite non-reversible errors, everything that you feel in your layman's gut 'wasn't right', never mind something done by somebody other than the judge, you only dilute the panel's attention. When you rant or vent your anger about an incident for which you have no legal basis to argue that it is a reversible error, you only give the panel an excuse to brand your forehead with a lethal label: Pro Se. That turns your oral 'argument' into the inept storytelling of a legal death foretold: that of your appeal.

5. As it is, when you file in a federal court and check the 'pro se' box of the case information form, it is as if you were marking it DOA: Dead on Arrival. In the Federal Judiciary, pro se cases are weighed as a third of a case while a capital punishment case is weighed as ten cases(jur:43¶81). In a capital case, there is already a corpse and a living person on his or her way to becoming one. It is because of the type of case and, thus, what is at stake, that it is so weighed. A pro se case is given a 30 times lighter weight than a capital case regardless of its nature and the stakes, and no matter whether the brief was written by joe schmock or actually by an anonymous lawyer. It is so weighed because you checked the "pro se" box. Consequently, when judges see that a brief was written by a pro se, they give it the perfunctory attention that the official weighing of the case authorizes them to give it. It is a self-fulfilling weighing. Likewise, if at oral argument you start telling the sob story of your case, the judges will shut their ears and close their minds. You are talking to yourself while irritating the judges just as the shrill alarm of a fire drill does.

6. If you are going to appear pro se, do your homework to learn what you have to do to perform like a lawyer. Lawyers went to graduate, law school for three years after the four years of college. Reasonably assume that they learned something that judges expect to see in their briefs and when they appear for oral argument. *Do not wing it!* The casual writing on the back of a napkin is not the shorter version of a brief. Do not improvise yourself as a lawyer before judges. Compose your brief by doing thorough legal research and writing, and rewriting, and revising, and reviewing, and checking and double-checking its content, grammar, and format. Practice your oral argument alone and before other people; otherwise, hire a lawyer or do not bother to file your brief or appear to orally argue it. Instead, use your effort, time, and money to give your case a decent burial in a Kleenex box and light candles for your way ahead without it. It was Dead on Arrival. To keep your appeal alive at oral argument, study the template below and adapt it to your case.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris
Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org
2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

April 20, 2015

Template that Advocates of Honest Judiciaries can use to argue the equivalent law in their respective jurisdiction, rather than their emotions or notions of "what's not right", when appearing before appellate judges on an appeal charging a judge below with wrongdoing that has caused a party injury in fact

A. The judge below committed reversible error by:

i. dismissing the motion in question without reading it, whereby he denied Plaintiff-Appellant (P) his due process right under the New York State and U.S. constitutions to be 'heard' through his writing; and

ii. pretending that the motion could only be served on Defendants (Ds) under one procedural provision although there are 14 available to do so, whereby he denied P equal protection of the law under those constitutions.

B. Civil Practice Law and Rules[1] [CPLR, similar to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, which are the model for many state civil practice codes] 105(d): "**A "civil judicial proceeding" is a prosecution…of an independent application to a court for relief."** Plaintiff-Appellant (P) is applying in this court for relief from a grievance against conduct that the judge below adopted on his own given that Defendants (Ds) neither answered nor appeared, thus defaulting

1. Summons and complaint(A:41,45; blue cross-references are to the record on appeal) mailed under CPLR 312-a, received on 4oct12
2. Letter(A:60-64) of 31oct12 of Ds' attorney to P acknowledged receipt & discussed claims
   a. The key factor in service is whether the notice was "**reasonably calculated, under all the circumstances, to apprise interested parties of the pendency of the action and afford them an opportunity to present their objections**", Court of Appeals (highest court in New York) in *Ruffin v. Lion Corp.*(A-9)
   b. CPLR 306(e): "**A writing admitting service by the person to be served is adequate proof of service";** 312-a(b) attorney can acknowledge receipt; *Morrissey v. Sostar*: "**The fact of service conferred jurisdiction. Once proper service was made, any deficiency in the affidavit did not take away jurisdiction which was obtained.**"(A:10)
3. Ds failed to answer P's complaint and subsequent motion for default and declaratory judgment(A:3) or appear to contest under CPLR 320 the summons issued by court to them
4. P paid the filing fee and acquired a contractual right to have the court enforce the notice appearing on its summons: "**Should you [D] fail to answer, a judgment will be entered against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint**" (A:41).
5. No appearance at the 11mar13 hearing of the motion for default and declaratory judgment

[1] http://public.leginfo.state.ny.us/lawssrch.cgi?NVLWO:

6. P was entitled to default judgment under CPLR 3215(a) **Default. When a defendant has failed to appear [or] plead, the plaintiff may seek a default judgment against him**.

C. Judge denied P due process and equal protection of the law when he:

1. refused to hear P at hearing: "*I don't want to hear about it!* You have to file an affidavit under 308"(A:269)

   a. Rules of the Chief Administrative Judge, Part 131[2], Audio-visual Coverage of Judicial Proceedings, §131.1(a) "**These rules are promulgated to comport with the legislative finding that an enhanced public understanding of the judicial system is important in maintaining a high level of public confidence in the Judiciary**".

      1) One cannot understand the irrationality of a judge holding a hearing who does not want to hear the parties or of a court allowing that to happen without holding the judge liable for showing *contempt of process*.

   b. Part 100 Judicial Conduct[3] (JC) 100.3(B)(6): "**A judge shall** [not 'may', a duty, not a matter of discretion] **accord to every person who has a legal interest in a proceeding…the right to be heard according to law**"; P had the right to be heard;

2. denied P the benefit of CPLR 312-a by prejudging 308 as the only applicable rule

   a. had (JC) 100.3(B)(1) duty to be competent in law to know CPLR §312-a: "**As an alternative to the methods of personal service authorized by section… 308**"

   b. disregarded CPLR 102: to apply the rules so that they are "**not inconsistent with the constitution, [or] act of the legislature. No rule…shall abridge or enlarge the substantive rights of any party**"

   c. disregarded his duty under CPLR 104 to "**apply the rules liberally**" by limiting service to only one of the 14 CPLR service provisions

   d. disregarded CPLR 103: to give substance priority over form by '**not dismissing a proceeding not brought in the proper form, rather "the court shall make whatever order is required for its proper prosecution**"

   e. disregarded priority of parties' rights over procedural compliance: CPLR 2001 "**At any stage of an action, including the filing of a summons…the court may permit a mistake, omission, defect or irregularity…to be corrected, upon such terms as may be just, or, if a substantial right of a party is not prejudiced [it] shall be disregarded**"; §5520(c) '**Defects in form** cured by **justice's interest in appeals'**

   f. closed his mind to contrary views, revealing a temperament unfit for judicial office

---

[2] http://www.nycourts.gov/rules/chiefadmin/131.shtml

[3] http://www.nycourts.gov/rules/chiefadmin/100.shtml

3. denied(A:1a.iii) without reading the motion for default and declaratory judgment

    a. said "I will take a look at it"(A:269), either misleading P if he had no intention to take any look at it or failing to keep his word

    b. claimed without stating any reason that he was denying the motion due to P's "failure to submit proof of service in accordance with CPLR"

        1) failed to notice P's Affidavit of Service(A:6) and its listing as the first item of the motion's Table of Contents(A:3)

        2) disregarded CPLR 2101(f): "**A defect in the form of a paper, if a substantial right of a party is not prejudiced** (Ds were served, §B¶2), **shall be disregarded by the court, and leave to correct shall be freely given**"

        3) disregarded CPLR 3026, which concerns the substance of: "**Pleadings**[, which] **shall be liberally construed. Defects shall be ignored if a substantial right of a party is not prejudiced**"

    c. irresponsible and unprofessional for the judge to deny a motion without reading it in an unjustified rush to take it off his workload

        1) did not give himself time to read it(A:269) when scribbling his denial on a form while still on the bench and having it mailed to P on the hearing day

    d. denial of P's constitutional due process right to opportunity to be heard in defense of his view on service under CPLR 312-a rather than 308

4. disregarded P's CPLR 105(d) "**application for relief**" in the declaratory judgment branch of the motion for default and declaratory judgment(A:3)

    a. did not even mention it in his denial, though that branch was in the motion's title(A:1c) and the Relief Requested(A:32)

    b. disregarded CPLR 3001: "**If the court declines to render such a declaratory judgment it shall state its grounds**"

    c. breached the contract for judicial adjudicative services in exchange for which P had paid court fees as consideration for forming a contract for adjudicative services

        1) the Administrative Judge for Civil Matters of the Supreme Court, Kings County, states in the opening statement of the Court's official website[4]: "**It is our intention to provide quality service to attorneys and all litigants, whether or not you are represented by counsel**".

5. discriminated against P for being pro se

    a. but had heard at length two couple of parties on hearing morning

    b. disregarded JC 100.3(B)(4) to "**not, by words or conduct, manifest bias or prejudice**" when he asked P whether he was pro se(A:269)

    c. disregarded the Standards of Civility, Judges' Duties To Parties: "**1. A judge**

[4] http://www.courts.state.ny.us/courts/2jd/kings/Civil/index.shtml

should be patient, courteous and civil to lawyers, parties and witnesses", putting an end to the hearing in less than two minutes

6. denied benefit of diligence duty, taking 5 months to deny reargue motion
    a. disregarded duty under CPLR 104 "**to secure the just, speedy and inexpensive determination of every civil judicial proceeding**"
    b. disregarded JC 100.3(A): **"judicial duties of a judge take precedence over all the judge's other activities**"; and 100.3(B)(7): "**A judge shall dispose of all judicial matters promptly, efficiently and fairly**."
7. denied(A:1b.iii) reargue motion(A:121,124) without allowing P oral argument
    a. in 5 months did not find 10 minutes to talk to P
    b. pattern of not hearing party to evade challenge to his preconceptions
8. disposed of P's motion to reargue with:
    a. reasonless, conclusory, lazy statement: It "is without merit"(A:1b.iv)
    b. quoted Ds' attorney, "Nobody considers himself or herself served"
        1) being served is not D's subjective state of mind, but the legal consequence of objective act of delivering summons according to any service provision of CPLR, including 312-a, used by P
        2) disregarded his JC 100.3(B)(1) duty to "**be faithful to the law and maintain professional competence in it**"
        3) showed gross incompetence because he ignored the law
        4) was too arrogant to admit that he had made a mistake
9. knew he could treat P's motions perfunctorily, for it is inconsequential if court reverses him: 'due to their relationship'(next) it will not hold him accountable & liable to anybody

D. Court's duty under JC 100.1 "**to uphold the integrity of the judiciary and its independence…from undue influence of relationships**" to their peers, and, 100.3(B)(1), "**shall not be swayed by…fear of criticism**" of them, but, 100.3, "**shall perform the duties of judicial office impartially and diligently**", not being partial to their views, but open to those of others

1. The law lacks the power to bend judges' minds to its rules or guide them to justice.
2. Judges are bent on going to Court of Appeals or Federal Judiciary and guided by the fearsome cry of mutually interdependent survival: 'If you bring me down, *I'll take you with me!*'
3. Newsday Editor Deborah Henley and Reporters Sandra Peddie and Will Van Sant, reported in their article "Suffolk judges violated rules while awarding Oheka Castle owner and associates at least $600,000 of foreclosure work", published 4oct14[5], that they had audited thousands of judicial documents to discover judges in Suffolk County lavishing money on their judicial race supporters; and that on the basis of it, the Chief

[5] http://data.newsday.com/projects/long-island/melius-receivership/

Administrative Judge had opened an independent investigation.

4. Court should hold judge liable to P for injury in fact, e.g., prolonged penury due to Ds' breach of contract, fees, caused him since 11mar13

    a. apply to him: '**a person intends the reasonable consequences of his acts**'

    b. let court audit judge's decisions(A:309, 314¶122g3) to determine a pattern of disregard of judicial and contractual duties; and irresponsibility, incompetence and unprofessionalism

        1) The reference to the Newsday audit illustrates (cf. CPLR 107) the aptness of an audit to expose wrongdoing that gravely affects P, parties, the public, and its confidence in the judiciary(A:332§B1a).

    c. hold public hearings to hear parties, lawyers, clerks, and judges on whether judge has failed "**to avoid even the appearance of impropriety**", JC 100.2

    d. do audit/hearings and make history just as Supreme Court ordered bussing in *Brown v. Board of Education* in 1954 because '**separate education is an inherent violation of the Equal Protection clause**'

    e. if it cannot grant this relief, certify this question to Court of Appeals:

        1) Is it a denial of due process and a violation of the equal protection of the law to maintain the separation between, on the one hand, Judges Above the Law, who are immune from liability to those whom they harm by violating the law and their contract for judicial services, and on the other hand, the people, who are held liable to compensate those whom they harm?

E. Relief should be granted: "**no substantial right of Ds was prejudiced**", CPLR 3026; P's right to default Ds and to "**a speedy and inexpensive determination**", 104, denied; and injury in fact

1. grant the relief requested(A:314§H), including, but not limited to this:

    a. reverse the two orders(A:1a.iii; A:1b.iii) and remand to a different judge

    b. grant the declaratory judgment branch of the motion (A:314¶122f), including:

        1) P is a citizen of NY and is entitled to the protection of its courts and the benefit of its laws; so the case will not be removed to Ds' jurisdiction and their influence on it(A:14§§D,E)

        2) under CPLR 306-b "**the court, upon good cause shown or in the interest of justice,** [will] **extend the time for service**"(A:32¶g) if need be

2. refund reargue motion(A:315¶h) and subsequent fees and hold Ds and judge jointly and severally liable to pay P attorneys' fees –pro se is "**attorney**", CPLR 105(c)– and the expenses incurred during years of litigation since 11mar13

3. reverse the denial of P's motion for a waiver of the filing fee in this court and refund the fee because its payment was occasioned by the failure of a Judiciary's agent, i.e., the judge below, and the Judiciary to perform or supervise him properly, so that to charge that fee amounts to profiting from their own failure to deliver the contracted-for judicial services.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris
Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org
2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

May 2, 2015

A two-pronged approach to exposing judges' wrongdoing and leading to judicial reform: the out-of court strategy to outrage the national public & requests in appellate courts to hold lower judges liable on equal protection grounds

A. Out-of-court strategy pursued thru two unique national stories & a documentary

1. I work with a group of advocates intent on ensuring that judges and their judiciaries render honest service by using their power over our property, liberty, and rights and duties to only resolve with the rule of law applied fairly and impartially disputes between parties. We pursue an out-of-court strategy focused on a Watergate-like(ol:200§I) generalized media(ol:196§F) investigation of two unique national stories that will interest all voters: the P. Obama-Justice Sotomayor story and the Federal Judiciary-NSA story(ol:191§§A,B). They can make judicial wrongdoing(ol:190 ¶¶1-7) exposure and reform(ol:201§J) a key issue of the primaries, the nominating conventions, and the presidential election campaign. We invite those who agree with our advocacy to join us.

1. Documentary to outrage the national public and stir it up to force campaigning politicians to investigate judicial wrongdoing

2. A documentary(ol:85) is proposed to report on **a)** the evidence already gathered(jur:21§§ A,B) in this study(jur:1) of the Federal Judiciary, its unaccountable judges, and their consequent riskless wrongdoing –the only national jurisdiction, whose decisions affect and interest the national public, and the models for their state counterparts–; and **b)** the findings up to the documentary's making of the proposed further(ol:194§E) investigation of the two unique national stories.

3. The documentary will contribute to provoking the critical mass of national outrage at judges' wrongdoing necessary to cause the national public to demand from campaigning politicians that they both take a stand on judicial wrongdoing and reform, and call for nationally televised hearings akin to those held by the Senate Watergate Committee and the 9/11 Commission.

4. That will lead to one of our key medium term objectives: to turn judicial wrongdoing and reform into a decisive campaign issue that gives rise to a single-issue, compact, civic movement, similar to the Tea Party, that forces politicians, lest they be voted out of, or not into, office, to reform the judiciary to hold judges and their judiciaries accountable and liable to compensate their victims.

2. First rate documentary that helps *We the People* to assert themselves as the masters of judicial public servants

5. We are striving to make a documentary as nationally impactful and financially successful as Michael Moore's *9/11 Fahrenheit* and as deserving of critics' awards as Laura Poitras' *Citizen Four* on Edward Snowden, winner of this year's Oscar for best documentary.

6. We aim high and as we look up we see a loftier and more inspiring reward: We work in the interest of *We the People*, the masters in 'government of, by, and for the people'(ol:192§C), entitled to hold our public servants, including judicial public servants, accountable for their performance of their public duty and liable, whether they be active wrongdoers or passive condoners(jur:88§§ a-c), to compensate their victims individually, collectively(ol:193§D), and as an institution. If we succeed, a grateful *People* will nationally recognize us as their Champions of Justice(ol:201§K).

B. Template for requesting appellate judges to hold a lower judge liable

7. Pro se and represented appellants in any jurisdiction will find my template(ol:244) useful by

adapting it to their local law when writing their appellate brief or orally arguing before appellate judges in an appeal **a)** charging a lower judge with, not just a reversible error in applying the law, the proper matter of an appeal, but also wrongdoing(ol:240), such as bias and abuse of power, that denied due process and equal protection of the law, benefiting the judge and causing appellants injury in fact; and **b)** requesting that the judge who failed in his or her duty to render honest service and the judiciary that failed in its duty to supervise and control the judge's performance be held liable to compensate them. The template shows appellants how to highlight that on appeal they are arguing the law, not venting their emotions or retrying the facts. Its use in many jurisdictions can demonstrate that unaccountable judges, attracted by the benefits of riskless wrongdoing, commit it in such a widespread, routine, and coordinated way that wrongdoing is the institutionalized modus operandi of the judiciary as the safe haven of Judges Above the Law.

1. Presenting judges' wrongdoing as questions of law to the highest court

8. The intermediate appellate judges' decisions will eventually afford the opportunity to present on appeal to the highest state court and the U.S. Supreme Court the question whether those judges:
    a. denied appellant due process and equal protection of law guaranteed by the state and U.S. constitutions when for the benefit of themselves, their lower court colleagues, and the judiciary with the duty to supervise and control their performance, they refused to hold them liable to compensate appellant for the injury in fact caused by their wrongdoing, i.e., unlawful conduct and abuse of power in excess of discretion, although those judges had:
        1) held police officers and their departments; priests and their churches; doctors and their hospitals; officers and their government liable as servants and masters for the injury caused by their personal and institutional negligence and intentional wrongdoing because one is deemed to intend the foreseeable injury of one's conduct, failure to supervise one's servants, or condonation of one's peers' or servants' conduct;
    b. breached their duty of fairness and impartiality that they, as judges, public servants, and officers with a supervisory and control duty, owed appellant, all other current and future parties before them and those colleagues, and the rest of the public, by failing to hold their colleagues and their judiciary accountable for their wrongdoing and failure to supervise, detect that wrongdoing, and prevent it from injuring appellant and others; and
    c. breached the judicial service contract formed when appellant paid the filing fee as consideration, expected to receive the honest service bargained for, and relied thereon to litigate.
9. This prong of exposing judicial wrongdoing proceeds at the glacial pace of appeals; with judges judging judges in their turf(ol:158), who may reach a decision dealing only with the case at bar (but see ol:243¶18b2). Yet, by presenting such questions to the highest court, it can attract public attention. It also bypasses compromised and useless judicial performance commissions, which deal only with judges individually complained-against and cannot order compensation. The out-of-court strategy can be continuously pursued by honest judiciary advocates and lead to reform determined by *We the People* and so far-reaching as to establish a new *People*-government relation where the masters hold their servants accountable and liable: *the People*'s Sunrise(ol:201§J).

C. Contact us in your own and *the People*'s interest, and for a presentation

10. I hope that the prospect of these material and moral rewards and the practical usefulness of what we are doing will motivate you to join us to assert of 'our right to be governed, not by men and women, but by Equal Justice Under Law'[6]. So I offer to present this two-pronged approach to you and your colleagues(ol:197§G).

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris
Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org
2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

May 13, 2015

Journalists' participation in exposing judges' unaccountability and consequent riskless wrongdoing and advocating judicial reform

A. The study of the Federal Judiciary shows that wrongdoing is its judges' institutionalized modus operandi

1. My main work is my study of the Federal Judiciary and its judges, the models for their state counterparts(jur:1), of which this article is part. The study is based on official statistics, reports, and statements, which are referred to throughout the study in thousands of blue text cross-references). The study shows that the Federal Judiciary and its judges are held unaccountable by themselves and by politicians and their law enforcement authorities (ol:190¶¶1-7).

2. In reliance thereon, federal judges grab risklessly all the benefits that their exercise of power over people's property, liberty, and all the rights and duties that determine their lives makes available and the absence of adverse consequences makes irresistible. So they do wrong in such widespread, routine, and coordinated fashion in their own and their peers' and cronies' interest that wrongdoing has become their institutionalized modus operandi. The Federal Judiciary provides a safe haven for wrongdoers: Judges Above the Law(jur:49§4).

B. Out-of-court strategy for judicial wrongdoing exposure and reform: fundamentally different from a suit in court against an abusive judge

3. The study sets forth a fundamentally different strategy for exposing federal judges' unaccountability and consequent riskless wrongdoing: Traditionally, the rote reaction to an abusive judge is to sue him or her in court. But that is the judges' turf, where judges judging judges exonerate their peers, colleagues, and friends, and make rules as they go, such as the judicial immunity doctrine(ol:158).

4. Moreover, that rote reaction is address to one rogue judge at a time(ol:193D§). Suppose that the judge disregarded the facts of the case and the applicable law in order to issue an arbitrary decision in self-interest. Thereby the judge denied parties due process, equal protection of the laws, and other constitutional and statutory rights, resulting, for instance, in the conviction of an innocent person or the wrongful distribution of assets in a bankruptcy fraud scheme(jur:66§§2-3). Even if exposed and removed from the bench, that judge would be replaced by another person of his or her ilk and the judiciary would continue as it has for centuries(jur:21§1).

.

1. Strategy that applies the Al Capone gotcha tactic

5. By contrast, the study's strategy is implemented out of court by journalists and counts on the reaction of an informed and outraged national public. The study shows that what needs to be exposed is the Federal Judiciary itself as a wrongdoing institution. For their part, its judges must be exposed, not by showing that they allegedly exercised abusively their discretionary power by issuing an arbitrary decision in one or many cases.

6. Rather, federal judges can be shown to have evaded taxes by doing what *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico(jur:65fn107a) suspected Then-Judge, Now-Supreme Court Justice Sotomayor of doing: concealing assets(jur:65fn107c). Such concealment does not admit of a plausible excuse, as abuse of discretionary power does: It is a crime. No peer of the judge's,

never mind politician, would want to appear excusing the concealment of assets and evasion of taxes of a judge, let alone of one or more justices of the Supreme Court. That amounts to 'getting' judges and their Judiciary by applying the Al Capone tactic: instead of exposing the wrongdoer's participation in income-generating criminal activity –or a judge's abuse of discretionary judicial power– 'get' him or her on tax evasion.

.

2. Strategy focused on only two unique national stories investigated by journalists applying judges' own standard of conduct

7. For a journalist to 'get' a judge or justice, he need not file a suit against her, and there is no question whatsoever of his applying the most demanding standard of proof, namely, beyond a reasonable doubt, to show that she committed a crime. It suffices for the journalist to show that the judge or justice failed to abide by the injunction issued by their own Code of Conduct: to "avoid even the appearance of impropriety"(jur:68fn123a). That standard of judicial conduct constitutes the standard of journalistic showing that a journalist must and can meet with relative ease to 'get' a judge or justice, that is, to cause them to resign or be impeached and removed and then tried, convicted, and imprisoned.
8. Indeed, *Life* magazine applied it when revealing the financial improprieties of U.S. Supreme Court Justice Abe Fortas. As a result, he had to resign on May 14, 1969(jur:92§d).
9. That is the standard that the out-of-court strategy counts on for exposing judicial wrongdoing through the journalistic investigation of two unique national stories: the President Obama-Justice Sotomayor story and the Federal Judiciary-NSA story(ol:191§§A,B). Those stories are only Trojan horses that can lead journalists to investigate ever more broadly and deeply wrongdoing by judges of the Federal Judiciary. They can embolden journalists to search for similar patterns of wrongdoing among state judges. The exposure of the nature, extent, and gravity of judicial wrongdoing can make it politically unavoidable to reform(ol:201§J) the judiciaries. This reformative consequence of exposure also differentiates the out-of-court strategy from merely suing a judge in court to remove him or her from office.

C. Search for a courageous journalist that sets the implementation of the out-of-court strategy in motion

10. It is conceivable that one courageous journalist can be persuaded(ol:199§H) to pick up the investigation of the two unique national stories at the considerably advanced point where those three newspapers and I left it off(ol:194§E). Through the publication of the already available evidence and the findings of his investigation, the journalist can inform the public about wrongdoing by judges and outrage it at them.
11. By so doing, that courageous journalist can cause ever more journalists to jump on his investigative bandwagon because no journalist, editor, or media outlet ever wants to miss out on a story that profoundly disturbs the sensibilities of the public. That is what scandals do. Scandals sell copies; thus, they increase advertising revenue(ol:199§2). Journalists love and need them, as do a people that want to make informed decision about their government.
12. No story can be more scandalous than one revealing that Supreme Court justices(jur:71§4) and other federal judges routinely coordinate among themselves their evasion of taxes and other criminal activity in connivance with the President(jur:77§5), top senators(jur:78§6), and other politicians who recommended, nominated, and confirmed them to federal judgeships and since

then hold 'their men and women on the bench' unaccountable. Politicians are the enablers of judges' riskless wrongdoing. All of them pursue jointly and severally their personal, professional, and partisan interests, in dereliction of their public duties and to the detriment of the national public and the common good. That is scandalous! They should also jointly and severally be held accountable and liable.

13. The courageous journalist who picks up the investigation of the two unique national stories can launch a Watergate-like(ol:200§I) generalized competition-driven media investigation of wrongdoing by federal judges as they connive with politicians. That is how he can turn the issue of judges' wrongdoing into a scandal that dominates the national news. In the process, he can make a national name for himself or herself and for the media outlet for which they work(ol:199§1).

.

1. Only an outraged national public can force politicians, especially if campaigning, to investigate judges and reform the judiciary

14. The collective findings of a generalized media investigation can outrage the national public by exposing wrongdoing at the top of the Federal Judiciary in connivance politicians. Such outrage renders politicians vulnerable to the national public, and all the more so campaigning politicians, who need to appear sensitive to public mood. This is particularly the case in a field of presidential hopefuls as crowded as the current one, so that each one desperately needs to stand out of the pack, lest he or she not survive even the early primaries(ol:197§1).

15. An outraged national public can become very discriminating in its allocation of donations, volunteer work at campaign offices, word of mouth support, and votes at straw polls. Thereby it can force politicians to have Congress, the U.S. Department of Justice and its FBI, and their state counterparts investigate judges officially at nationally televised hearings(ol:201§J), similar to those held by the Senate Watergate Committee(jur:4¶¶10-14) and the 9/11 Commission. Neither a grand jury nor the petit jury in the traditional lawsuit against a wrongdoing judge can do so. That is how a national public, outraged at such wrongdoing, can turn judges' wrongdoing into a pivotal issue of the primaries, the nominating conventions, and the presidential election campaign, and force the inclusion of judicial reform into elected politicians' legislative agenda.

D. The offer of a presentation and its organization by a courageous journalist, who ends up as *the People*'s Champion of Justice

16. The out-of-court strategy and its investigation of the two unique national stories needs a collective effort to have an impact on the national public. So I offer to present them(ol:197§G) to you and a group of editors and peers inside and outside U.S. Observer, either at a video conference or, if you pay my costs, in person anywhere. Can you put together that group? It can allow the distribution of investigative tasks(ol:194§E) cost-efficiently to make findings speedily.

17. Moreover, are you that courageous journalist who can set this process in motion and whom I profiled at jur:xlvi§H? I hope you are. You too should want to be such, for there are many material and moral rewards(ol:3§F) for a journalist that helps assert a democratic tenet(ol:192§C):

18. In 'government of, by, and for the people'(jur82fn172), *We the People* are the masters, entitled to hold all our public servants, including judicial public servants, which is what judges are, accountable for the performance of their duties and liable to compensate the victims of their wrongdoing. That courageous journalist will make a name for himself and gain national recognition as *the People*'s Champion of Justice(ol:201§K).

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris

Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org

2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

May 22, 2015

Professor James A. Lupo
Director, Northwestern Law Center for
Practice Engagement and Innovation
Northwestern University School of Law
375 East Chicago Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60611-3069

tel. (312) 503-4850
j-lupo2@law.northwestern.edu
http://www.law.northwestern.edu/research-faculty/practice-engagement/

Dear Director Lupo,

I would like to congratulate you on your appointment as director of the Center for Practice Engagement and Innovation. I am very thankful for your invitation of 7 instant to join your LinkedIn group. I accepted it in my email of the 9th. You reacted approvingly to my acceptance email's statement on judges' wrongdoing exposure and judicial reform by stating in your email of May 11, "Terrific!" Consequently, I would like to submit to your consideration the following concrete ways of giving practical meaning to your "Terrific!" approval.

Proposal to give practical meaning to the innovation objective of the Center by pioneering judicial wrongdoing exposure and reform

1. The following ways of expressing in practice your "Terrific!" approval of my email are supportive of your statement of the Center's mission:

> We will bring together diverse voices and perspectives on key topics in legal education and the profession—from outside the Law School and from within… We will listen to all ideas, propose innovation, and implement meaningful change.
> http://www.law.northwestern.edu/research-faculty/practice-engagement/

   a. You invite the members of the Center and your LinkedIn group to a presentation by me(ol:197§G) at a video conference and/or life at the Center, on the two-pronged approach to exposing judges' wrongdoing (ol:190¶¶1-7) and advocating judicial reform(ol:201§J). This approach is discussed at ol:248, where it forms part of my study of the Federal Judiciary and its judges, titled:

> Exposing Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Riskless Wrongdoing:
> Pioneering the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting(jur:1)

   b. You invite me to hold a multidisciplinary course or practicum this summer and/or next semester based on:

      1) the program of academic activities(ol:115);
      2) the research proposal(ol:60);
      3) the proposal for applying advanced Information Technology to develop software for auditing judicial writings through statistical, linguistic, and literary analysis(jur:131§b); and
      4) the detailed syllabus for a multidisciplinary academic course (dcc:1); and

c. You invite me to teach a research course that further investigates two unique national stories(ol:191§§A,B) on judicial unaccountability and wrongdoing(ol:194§E); and

d. We jointly organize and hold a multimedia public presentation or conference on judicial wrongdoing exposure and reform to which all presidential candidates, their chiefs of staff, and the journalists covering them are invited(ddc:11).

2. The article below shows how this proposal is harmonious with "[your] area of research interest [] in exploring the relationships between legal rhetoric, judicial decision-making and social change"; http://www.law.northwestern.edu/faculty/profiles/jameslupo/.

3. The article shows how exposing the outrageous and injurious hypocrisy that separates the Federal Judiciary's rhetoric about its administration of "Equal Justice Under Law" from its unaccountable judges' actual decision-making as a means of committing wrongdoing can bring about fundamental social change. Indeed, during the optimal time of this presidential election campaign (ol:196§F), such exposure can so outrage(jur:83§§2,3) the national public as to make it realize and assert its status(ol:192§C):

4. In our 'government of, by, and for the people'[172], the public is *We the People*, the masters of all our public servants, including judicial public servants, which is what judges are. A Tea Party-like(jur:164§9) civic movement can emerge that forces the redistribution of all public power emanating from *the People*. Thereby *the People* empower themselves to hold all their public servants accountable and liable to compensate the victims of their wrongdoing. To prevent, detect, and punish such wrongdoing, they also cause the Judiciary to be reformed through innovative mechanisms and bodies(jur:160§8) whereby *the People* ensure 'government, not of men and women, but by the rule of law'ol:5fn6.

5. What do the Center and its members stand to gain from contributing to exposing judges' wrongdoing and advocating judicial reform? The article below begins by answering that question. That gain is also presented as the objective of a business proposal for a recruiter of a team of journalists and lawyers(ol:271).

6. I offer to present this proposal to you, your colleagues, and guests at a video conference or, upon invitation, in person. In this vein, you may wish to watch the interview with me by Alfred Lambremont Webre, JD, MEd, on the issue of exposing judges' wrongdoing and bringing about judicial reform, at:

   http://www.dailymotion.com/video/x2362oh_dr-cordero-u-s-judiciary-goes-rogue-99-82-complaints-vs-judges-are-dismissed-u-s-justice-sonia-sotom_news

   or Dr. Cordero: U.S. Judiciary goes Rogue - 99.82% complaints vs. Judges are dismissed; U.S. Justice Sonia Sotomayor hides assets with impunity.

7. Therefore, I look forward to discussing with you this proposal to give practical meaning to your "Terrific!" approval of my previous email.

Dare trigger history!(jur:7§5)…and you may enter it.

Sincerely, s/Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris

Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org

2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

May 22, 2015

STATEMENT IN SUPPORT OF A PROPOSAL

to the Northwestern Law Center for Practice Engagement and Innovation for judicial wrongdoing exposure and reform

How a pioneering, innovating entity
can take advantage of a most propitious political time
to expose both judges' unaccountability and
their consequent riskless wrongdoing
that so outrage the national public as to stir it up to turn their unaccountability
and wrongdoing into a decisive issue of the presidential election campaign,
which will make the public realize its power as *We the People*; and
generate a niche market, a source of profit, and a national name
for the pioneers and innovators: *the People*'s Champions of Justice*

Table of Contents

Proposal to give practical meaning to your "Terrific!" approval of my May 9 email on judicial wrongdoing exposure and reform 253

¶1a. Presentation at video conference and/or life at the Center 253

¶1b. Multidisciplinary course 253

¶1c. Further investigation of two unique national stories 254

¶1d. Multimedia public presentation or conference 254

A. What the center, its director, and his colleagues stand to gain from accepting the proposal for judicial wrongdoing exposure and reform 256

1. The exposure of judges' wrongdoing will lead to a flood of motions to vacate, reopen, recuse, etc. 256

2. A niche market is created for knowledge, legal assistance & investigations concerning judicial wrongdoing and a leading for-profit provider emerges 257

B. The multimedia presentation for the public and the presidential candidates can catapult the judicial wrongdoing issue into the campaign 258

1. Invitation to the multimedia public presentation or conference 259

2. Investigative query: What did they know and when did they know it?. 260

C. Timeliness of extending to judges the accountability and liability of priests, police officers, doctors, lawyers, soldiers, and members of congress and the executive 261

D. Judges do not have a status superior to that of other public servants and the rest of the public 262

E. Public outrage at the wrongdoing of judges is indispensable for holding them accountable and liable to compensate their victims 263

F. An outraged national public asserts itself as masters of all its public servants and

imposes a new *We the People*-government paradigm 263

G. An Emile Zola's *I accuse!*-like denunciation of judges' wrongdoing made at the Center can cause the most judicial and social innovation 264

****

A. What the Center, its director, and his colleagues stand to gain from accepting the proposal for judicial wrongdoing exposure and reform

1. I have proposed to make a presentation(¶1a supra) on judges' wrongdoing exposure and judicial reform(ol:248) to Dean James Lupo, Director of the Northwestern University Law Center for Practice Engagement and Innovation, his colleagues and students, and members of his LinkedIn group, at a video conference and/or upon invitation in person at the Center.
2. Likewise, I have proposed teaching a multidisciplinary course or practicum(¶1b supra); and a research course that further investigates two unique national stories on judicial unaccountability and wrongdoing(¶1c supra); and jointly organizing a multimedia presentation or conference on that topic for the public at large to which all the presidential candidates, their chiefs of staff, and the journalists covering them as special guests(¶1d supra).
3. These activities support squarely the innovative mission of the Law Center(¶1 quote supra), for they were conceived with the intent of creating a similar 'institute of judicial unaccountability reporting and reform advocacy'(jur:130§5).
4. The intended institute would be a "Pioneering" one in that it would enter the as yet unexplored field of judicial unaccountability reporting; similar to Director Lupo's Center, which is innovative since it tries to reform the existing judiciaries with updating and new features. The institute is supposed to run on a competitive and for profit basis(jur:153§§c-g), as highlighted by my study of the Federal Judiciary and its judges(jur:1).
5. The judicial unaccountability reporting contemplated by my study is likely to generate a niche market as well as the opportunity for the institute, or for an entity, such as proposed here for the Center, to capitalize on its association by the public with the events originating that market so that it becomes a leader in that market and further develops its national name. This means that while exposing judges' wrongdoing and advocating judicial reform are activities undertaken for the common good, they need not be done pro bono nor with self-effacing modesty.

1. The exposure of judges' wrongdoing will lead to a flood of motions to vacate, reopen, recuse, etc.

6. .The Code of Conduct for U.S. Judges enjoins federal judges to "avoid even the appearance of impropriety"[123a].
7. So imagine what would happen if a Supreme Court justice and former federal circuit and district judge(jur:102¶231a.4-6) came under a Watergate-like(ol:200§I) generalized media, never mind official(ol:201§J), investigation(ol:194§E) for having failed to observe that injunction by appearing to have concealed assets, as *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico [107a] suspected Then-Judge, Now-Justice Sotomayor(ol:191§A) of doing. Their suspicion is borne out by the analysis[107c] of the financial statements that she submitted to the Senate Subcommittee on Judicial Nominations[107b].
8. Concealing assets is a crime committed as part of the crimes of tax evasion, money laundering

ol:5fn10, and withholding assets from distribution in divorce, inheritance, and bankruptcy proceedings(ol:5a/fn15c >18 U.S.C. §§152, 157).

9. A stream of motions to vacate the orders, rulings, and decisions of J. Sotomayor –or any other justice or judge(jur:102§b)– would result from her appearing to be involved in such criminal conduct as well as motions to reopen and retry, or to recuse from, cases in which she sat or is sitting. The motions would rest on the fact that a judge's integrity is compromised for all aspects of the judge's conduct, for he who shows contempt for the law by breaking it in self-interest cannot be reasonably expected to make great effort to comply with the strictures of the law on behalf of others.
10. That stream of motions would become a torrent if J. Sotomayor –or a similarly situated justice or judge– resigned from the Supreme Court. The precedent for this resignation is that of Supreme Court Justice Abe Fortas on May 14, 1969, after *Life* magazine revealed his financial improprieties, which were not even misdemeanors, but only conduct deemed improper for a justice (jur:92§d).
11. That torrent of motions would become Mississippi-over-its-banks if the investigation of J. Sotomayor led to that of the Federal Judiciary itself. That would occur if that investigation were extended from her to all her peers who engaged in coordinated(jur:88§§a) "improprieties" by relying on:
    a. the assistance of peers and
    b. the condonation(jur:90§§b-c) of peers:
        1) those who knew about her and her peers' improper individual or collective conduct, but kept silent about it; and
        2) those who should have known had they proceeded with due diligence because they:
            a) had supervisory duties and/or
            b) had an institutional and statutory duty(ol:160§B) to safe-guard the integrity of both the Judiciary and judicial process.
12. Supervisory and dutiful judges could have examined[213b], among other things, the justice's and her peers' annual mandatory financial disclosure reports[107b,d], which are filed by judges with other judges –and are also available to the public[213a]–; and investigated the complaints against them filed under the Judicial Conduct and Disability Act[18a].
13. By so doing, those judges would have discovered the bankruptcy fraud scheme(jur:66§§2-3) run by federal judges together with other insiders of the legal and bankruptcy systems[169] as a source of assets involved in their asset concealment scheme(jur:102§a) and which they protected through their systematic complaint dismissal scheme(jur:24§b).

2. A niche market is created for knowledge, legal assistance & investigations concerning judicial wrongdoing and a leading for-profit provider emerges

14. My proposal can help the Center become broadly known as the entity that implemented a strategy for exposing, not just a rogue justice, but rather a wrongdoing Federal Judiciary and its judges(ol:193§D). It can do so by promoting the conduct of media and official investigations of such a justice as a Trojan horse into the whole of the Judiciary. Those investigations can prompt ever more journalists, politicians, lawyers and their bars, pro ses, and civic entities advocating

honest judiciaries to call for the resignation of judges who failed to "avoid even the appearance of improprieties" or the impeachment of any wrongdoing judge.

15. Parties and lawyers all over the country will reasonably assume that the Center has the knowledge and expertise necessary to provide them with fee-based assistance in drafting and arguing the motions above mentioned, and investigating and/or disqualifying the judges in their cases who appeared to have engaged in improprieties or engaged in wrongdoing.

16. Also, the public will clamor for judicial reform to prevent, detect, and punish judicial wrongdoing, and compensate its victims. Lending an expert voice to that clamor can give rise to another aspect of the niche market:

    a. The public can demand that unaccountable and wrongdoing judges and the Federal Judiciary be subjected to constitutional checks and balances, including through the enactment of new statutes proscribing judicial wrongdoing or 'bad Behaviour' under Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution[12b]; the detection of wrongdoing through the honest use of supervisory and complaint mechanisms; the enforcement of existing and new statutes through effective prosecution; the punishment of wrongdoing judges and their non-judicial accomplices; and the compensation of their victims.

    b. The public can petition for constitutional amendments.

    c. The public can become vocal in its support of the already valid states' application for a constitutional convention: In March 2014, Michigan became the 34th state to apply for such convention, whereby the requirement of Article V of the Constitution that two thirds of the states do so was satisfied.

17. Any of those events can give rise to a novel political and constitutional situation, even to a constitutional crisis over the redistribution of power among the three branches. That would create and drive demand to a leading entity and its experts for 'innovative' legal advice and public advocacy on how to jockey for position in order to advance or defend one's interests for or against effective checks and balances, and a constitutional amendment or convention.

18. The precedent for the above is the intense public attention paid to Accountant and Securities Analyst Harry Markopolos after it became known that he had both figured out that Bernie Madoff was running a gigantic Ponzi scheme, and complained to the authorities repeatedly, including the SEC, for years to no avail. This prompted him to write his account thereof in his book *No One Would Listen*, published by John Wiley & Sons in March 2010, which became a bestseller. Mr. Markopolos was finally listened to by Congress and the rest of the world. Accordingly, many investors who had fallen victim to Madoff flocked to Mr. Markopolos for help in recovering at least some of their invested funds.

B. The multimedia presentation for the public and the presidential candidates can catapult the judicial wrongdoing issue into the campaign

19. My proposed presentation at a video conference and/or the Center and the courses(¶1a-c supra) will bring to the attention of the faculty, students, and as many journalists(ol:199§H) as possible both the already available evidence of judges' wrongdoing(jur:21§§A,B) and the further investigation(ol:194§E) of two unique national stories on judicial unaccountability and wrongdoing(ol:191§§A,B).

20. Those proposed activities will lay the foundation for the proposed one- or half-day multimedia presentation or conference on judicial wrongdoing exposure and reform. It will be addressed to

the public at large. All the Republican and Democratic presidential candidates and their chiefs of staff will be invited as special guests to cause them to take a stand on the issue and make it a central one of their platforms and a decisive one of the primaries, the nominating conventions, and the presidential election campaign.

21. Moreover, all the journalists(ol:250) that cover the candidates will also be invited: Their reporting on the presentation/conference will have a multiplier effect. Also, they will be presented with a plan for further investigating those two unique national stories(ol:191§§A,B) in their personal and profes-sional interest in earning any or many of the valuable material and moral rewards(ol:3§F) available in light of the precedent: the investigative journalism of the Watergate scandal(jur:4¶¶10-14).

22. The invitation to attend the presentation/conference will highlight one of the most enticing rewards: an untapped constituency consisting of a novel voting bloc for politicians(ol:231§B) and a pool of news consumers to grow journalists' audience(ol:199§2):

> …The victims of judges' wrongdoing are found among the 100 million parties to the 50 million new lawsuits filed in state and federal courts annually[4,5], plus all the victims in pending cases, and those in cases already decided not just wrongly, but rather wrongfully in the judges' interest and that of their peers and cronies.
>
> Victims of judges' wrongdoing can be considered a newly found voting bloc and news audience. They are highly passionate people, for they feel abused and betrayed by the judges. The latter are the very ones who had a duty to uphold the Constitution to ensure that parties before them would benefit from due process and equal protection of the law, but instead trampled those guarantees underfoot and after squeezing the law out of them, gave the parties the residue: *the dregs of justice!*
>
> No wonder the victims are mad. They are also very committed to their quest for justice and vindication. By now they are skeptical about the legal system and distrustful of anybody associated with the judiciary and even the rest of government.
>
> However, you can endeavor to feel their outrage at having been abused by wrongdoing judges. In that vein, you can unambiguously and repeatedly call during this election campaign for nationally tele-vised hearings on judges' wrongdoing, similar to those held by the Sen-ate Watergate Committee and the 9/11 Commission. Those hearings are the prerequisite to establishing judges' liability to compensate their victims as well as the depth of the needed judicial reform.
>
> If you convince the victims of your sincere outrage at judges' wrongdo-ing and your commitment to exposing it, you will find in them the most committed supporters at the water coolers, and volunteers at your cam-paign offices, and generous donors, and reliable prospective voters. They will also be insatiable consumers and ever-growing audience of your news and updates on an issue that never fails to elicit an inflamed, persistent reaction from the pit of everybody's soul: *That's not fair!*(ol:240)
>
> Hence the title of the conference at the Center to which we are inviting you together with all the other presidential candidates and the

journalists that cover them:

Who will be the Champion
of the Victims of Wrongdoing Judges Above the Law?

23. That question is bound to resonate with the presidential candidates because in a field as unprecedentedly crowded as the current one, each of them is in desperate need to stand out from the pack as the leader on an issue that captures the heart and opens the wallets of ever more voters and wins them over to their respective camp; otherwise, they will not survive even the early primaries. The candidate that answers "I" may rally behind him or her millions of highly passionate and committed supporters: victims of wrongdoing judges in a personal quest for justice(ol:244).

24. As a result of attending the presentation/conference and realizing that there is a voting bloc and news-avid audience at stake, presidential candidates and journalists alike may climb on the investigative bandwagon driven by a historically devastating query, the one that led to the resignation of President Nixon, thus updated:

> What did the presidential candidates
> and their supporters in office,
> including the President(jur:77§5) and senators(jur:78§6), as well as
> Supreme Court justices(jur:71§4) and other federal judges,
> know about judicial wrongdoing, as suspected by
> *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico[107a],
> particularly concealment of assets[107c], and
> when did they know it?

25. This investigative query may cause candidates and journalists to ask three questions pregnant with consequences for the campaign and for government itself: They may:

    a. ask President Obama to render public the three FBI vetting reports(jur:102¶231a.4-6) on Judicial Candidate and Nominee Sotomayor;

    b. ask J. Sotomayor to request from the President that he release them; and

    c. ask the same questions with respect to either all judges who appear to have engaged in improprieties, let alone committed wrongdoing, or any and all other justices and judges to determine their individual integrity and that of the Judiciary as an institution.

26. These questions are intended to enable the public to determine whether presidents and senators had received but in self-interest or connivingly disregarded to the detriment of judicial integrity and the public FBI reports that judicial candidates and nominees had failed to "avoid even the appearance of improprieties" even before they had become judges or been elevated to a higher court or office, i.e., from associate to chief justice.

27. If they had, they had no reasonable expectation that those candidates and nominees would upon confirmation not continue engaging in improprieties, let alone committing wrongdoing.

28. On the contrary, the nominating presidents and confirming senators had very reason to expect that the judicial candidates and nominees found by the FBI to have engaged in improprieties would continue so engaged; e.g., a person who has concealed assets must continue concealing them, lest the declaration of such assets incriminate that person in concealment of assets, tax evasion, money laundering, etc.

C. Timeliness of extending to judges the accountability and liability of priests, police officers, doctors, lawyers, soldiers, and members of Congress and the Executive

29. The time is ripe for extending to judges the principle of accountability and liability to compensate the victims of one's own wrongdoing by analogy to the application of that principle to priests and the Catholic Church, which has been held liable to pay so far over $2 billion to the victims of pedophilic priests.

30. That application to them is nowadays as commonplace as to medical personnel and their hospitals; lawyers and their law firms; and police officers and their departments.

31. Indeed, the Chicago City Council voted earlier this month, on May 6, 2015, to compensate the victims of police torture even though the statute of limitations had run on the torture that occurred between 1972 and 1991, and despite the fact that it had already paid around $100 million in connection with similar police torture incidents.

32. The recent spate of deadly police shootings has given both the public and the government the opportunity to show that they take the accountability and liability of police officers and their departments for granted. Prosecutors in Baltimore brought charges against the six police officers involved in the police custody death of Freddie Gray and all were indicted by a grand jury.

33. Even President Obama recognized the accountability and liability of the U.S. government for the unintentional killing of civilians by American drones in Afghanistan and Iraq, and volunteered to compensate the surviving relatives for their loss.

34. Likewise, civilians employed by the security service provider Blackwater and working under contract for the U.S. Army have been convicted of unjustifiably killing civilians in Iraq and sentenced to long prison terms.

35. Members of Congress, Republicans and Democrats alike, are held accountable for wrongdoing, such as evasion of taxes, e.g., Representative Charlie Rangel (D-NY) was censured in the well of the House for failure to pay certain taxes for 17 years; Senator Robert Menendez (D-NJ) is currently under indictment on eight federal bribery counts as well as conspiracy for having received benefits from a friend in exchange for his political influence.

36. Members of Congress are also held accountable for conduct that is not even criminal but that diminishes the public esteem of Congress, e.g., Representative Anthony Weiner (D-NY) was given to understand by fellow representatives that they did not want him in the House anymore and that he should resign, which he did, for texting semi-nude selfies.

37. Congress hold members of the Executive accountable: It held Attorney General Eric Holder accountable for stalling and obfuscating concerning the production of documents that it had requested during its investigation of the Department of Justice Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms' gunrunning Fast and Furious program. For the first time in history, Congress held a sitting member of the president's cabinet in contempt of Congress.

38. The Executive holds its members accountable and liable, as shown by the Department of Justice's investigation of Retired General David Petraeus, Former Commander of the U.S. Army in Iraq and Afghanistan, and subsequently Director of the C.I.A. DoJ brought felony charges against him for the unauthorized leaking of classified information to his biographer and mistress, Paula Broadwell. He pled guilty in federal court to a misdemeanor charge of mishandling classified information. A federal judge sentenced him to two years' probation plus a $100,000 fine.

39. What is more, even the President of the United States, elected by scores of millions of voters, is liable to suit even while in office, as was President Clinton for his conduct as president in the Monica Lewinsky affair; and as governor of Arkansas in the suit by Paula Jones. He was impeached by the House, but the Senate did not vote to remove him from office.

40. Republican President Nixon resigned on August 8, 1974, upon learning that the House of Representatives was drafting articles of impeachment for his participation in the political espionage, abuse of power, obstruction of justice, and campaign contribution fraud involved in the Watergate scandal; *all* his White House aides went to jail for their role in Watergate(jur:4¶¶10-14).

D. Judges do not have a status superior to that of other public servants and the rest of the public

41. Neither the president nor the senators have the power to confer incorruptibility or impunity upon candidates to the other branch, that is, the Judiciary. Judges remain presumptively honest, potentially corrupt and corruptible, public servants.

42. In fact, the Constitution[12b] provides in Article III, Section 1, that they can hold on to office only "during good Behaviour"; and Articles II, Section 4, provides for the impeachment of all "public officers", without excluding judges.

43. Consequently, judges are accountable for their job performance like any other public or private employee. Like everybody else, they too must be held liable to compensate the victims of their intentional, negligent, and accidental injurious acts.

44. But they are not. Whereas on September 30, 2013, there were 2,217 federal judges, including justices and magistrates, in office[13], in the last 226 years since the creation of the Federal Judiciary in 1789, only 8 federal judges have been impeached and removed[14]. Once a person is confirmed to a federal judgeship, he or she can do whatever they want in reliance on the historical record that they will suffer no adverse consequence and will certainly not lose their job.

45. In fact, to do whatever they want and get away with it, judges self-immunize against liability (jur:21§a): Circuit and district judges dismiss without any investigation 99.82% of complaints filed against them and deny up to 100% of petitions to review such dismissals(jur:10,11).

46. To the same end, circuit judges dispose of up to 91% of appeals through reasonless summary orders(jur:43§1) or decisions so "perfunctory"[68] and arbitrary that judges, ashamed of public scrutiny, mark them "not for publication" and "not precedential"(jur:43¶82), and issue practically all of them unsigned. Those are fiats of judges full of contempt for a system of law like ours, which is based on precedent. They pay lip service to the principle that "Justice should not only be done, but should manifestly and undoubtedly be seen to be done"[71], while they hypocritically resort to the secrecy of those summary orders and decisions to deny justice according to law.

47. What right can judges honestly invoke to concoct the judicial immunity doctrine(jur:26§d) in order to arrogate to themselves the power to repeal in effect the constitutional provisions for holding them accountable, and disregard all other statutory and ethical principles of accountability(ol:158)? They can invoke no right at all to do so. It is only by abusing the public power entrusted to them over people's property, liberty, and all the rights and duties that determine people's lives that judges hold themselves immune from any form of prosecution. Through such abuse, they act with impunity as Judges Above the Law.

E. Public outrage at the wrongdoing of judges is indispensable for holding them accountable and liable to compensate their victims

48. Judges constitute a class of people similarly situated to the public officers of the other two branches(§D supra). They too are fiduciaries of the public trust and power placed in them. As a result, they too owe a duty of care to the public, in general, and to those with whom they deal, in particular. It follows that an effort to extend to them the otherwise widely applied principle of accountability and liability can reasonably be expected to succeed, especially if the most propitious opportunity(ol:196§F) afforded by this presidential election campaign and other current events is take advantage of.

49. However, in addition to the considerations of timely and consistent application of the accountability and liability principle, the effort to apply it also to judges must provoke and then be driven by an irrepressible practical force:

50. The key to extending accountability and liability to judges lies in provoking national public outrage. Only an outraged national public can force politicians to cease and desist, lest they be voted out of, or not into, office, from holding judges unaccountable, and not only enact pertinent laws to hold them accountable and liable, but also effectively enforce them.

51. That outrage can only be provoked by the courageous, unmitigated, and credible exposure of judges' wrongdoing by advocates of honest judiciaries. Their exposure must cover:

    a. the nature, extent, and gravity of judges' wrongdoing(jur:65§§1-4); and

    b. the abuse of power to gain immunity:

        1) by their own hand(jur:21§§1-3); and

        2) through their connivance with the politicians who recommended, nominated, and confirmed them and now hold '*their* men and women on the bench' unaccountable(jur:77§§5-6).

52. An outraged national public is the indispensable agent for holding judges' accountable and liable. But advocates of honest judiciaries are the necessary launchers of judicial wrongdoing exposure. Politicians and journalists, even opportunistic ones, are the required facilitators of the exposure.

F. An outraged national public asserts itself as masters of all its public servants and imposes a new *We the People*-government paradigm

53. It will be a historic event of the first order(jur:xlv§G) for an outraged national public to succeed in forcing the termination of the undemocratic, undeserved, and injurious privilege of judges, who for hundreds of years have abusively granted themselves immunity from prosecution and liability. If the public succeeds in so doing, a transformation in its self-image will occur: It will realize that it is *We the People*, the sovereign in a democracy, the source of all political power. *The People* are the masters in 'government of, by, and for the people'[172], entitled to hold all public officers as their public servants, including judicial public servants, accountable to them for their performance of their public duties and liable to compensate the victims of their wrongdoing(ol:192§C).

54. Asserting themselves as masters, *the People* may start by holding their judicial public servants accountable and liable, and end up holding all other public servants likewise.

55. Instead of *the People* leaving it up to politicians to hold judges accountable and liable to the minimum degree necessary for the politicians to appease voters and save at the polls their careers,

the People will demand that politicians take the unprecedented step of establishing citizen boards of judicial accountability and discipline(jur:160§8) so that the public itself may be the independent body that takes the initiative to ensure that judges do not abuse their public power, but if they do, are held accountable and liable to compensate those whom they have wronged.

56. Politicians will neither voluntarily nor willingly devolve power to *the People*. Only if *the People* become outraged at their having been abused and betrayed by their public servants will they feel empowered to force upon politicians as well as judges a reconfiguration of the distribution and exercise of political power in our democracy.

57. Hence, it is reasonable to expect that *the People*'s success in extending accountability and liability to their judicial public servants will create momentum for profound social change. A new *We the People*-government paradigm will be the demand of the self-assertive civic movement that will emerge from that success: *the People*'s Sunrise(ol:201§J) movement.

58. That Sun will Rise over the self-image of people in other countries. Other societal and political innovations began in our country and progressively became the standard for the rest of the world. Likewise, this reformative innovation in the judiciary can be forced first upon the Federal Judiciary and thereafter extended to the rest of government; spread to their state counterparts, and thus set a trend in motion that eventually traverses our frontiers and reaches all other countries.

G. An Emile Zola's *I accuse!*-like denunciation of judges' wrongdoing made at the Center can cause the most judicial and social innovation

59. Innovation in the judiciary can originate at the Center by Director Lupo and his colleagues and students timely and insightfully at the beginning of a hotly contested presidential campaign taking the proposed lead in judicial wrongdoing exposure.

60. Let them make a denunciation similar to Emile Zola's *I accuse!* denunciation of the bigoted French army officers in the Dreyfus affair(jur:98§2), which brought about historic social change in France and reverberated around the world. The members of the Center and you too, yes, you, the Reader, can utter a similar denunciation: *I accuse!* wrongdoing judges.

61. Your collective denunciation of wrongdoing judges will be a pioneering act of civic courage on behalf of *We the People*; it will also redound to the benefit of all of you. Through it, you can launch a series of events that attract the admiring attention of the national and even international public; creates a niche market that seeks you out as the leading provider of expert advice and advocacy services; and earns you the grateful recognition from those here and those abroad as *the People*s' Champions of Justice(ol:201§K).

62. Therefore, I respectfully submit that my proposal for the initial video conference and/or life presentation at the Center; the multidisciplinary course; the further investigation of the two unique national stories; and the multimedia public presentation or conference, should be discussed with a view to adopting it. So I look forward to discussing it with all of you.

Dare trigger history!(jur:7§5)…and you may enter it.

Watch the interview with Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq., by Alfred Lambremont Webre, JD, MEd, on the issue of exposing judges' wrongdoing and bringing about judicial reform, at:
http://www.dailymotion.com/video/x2362oh_dr-cordero-u-s-judiciary-goes-rogue-99-82-complaints-vs-judges-are-dismissed-u-s-justice-sonia-sotom_news or Interview
or Dr. Cordero: U.S. Judiciary goes Rogue - 99.82% complaints vs. Judges are dismissed; U.S. Justice Sonia Sotomayor hides assets with impunity.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris
Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org
2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

June 2, 2015

How judges are unaccountable and corrupted by their unaccountability and how to expose them by taking advantage of the presidential election campaign

Dear Advocates of Honest Judiciaries,

Thank you for your questions, which I answer specifically in these three parts:

A. Whether alleging that federal judges engage in wrongdoing is vague ol:265
1. 'Office politics' applied to judges to understand their conduct ol:265
2. Politicians hold judges unaccountable ol:266
3. Judges hold themselves unaccountable ol:267
4. Judges wield more power than any other public officers ol:267
5. The corruptive power of risk-free wrongdoing ol:268
6. Judges are most vulnerable to media accounts of their improprieties ol:268
B. Whether one must identify a wrongdoing judge to investigate a judiciary ol:269
1. The investigation of Justice Sotomayor as a Trojan horse into the federal, and subsequently the state, judiciaries ol:269
2. An investigation of a justice can lead to judicial wrongdoing becoming a dominant issue of the presidential election campaign ol:269
C. What my input on your interest in torture and its justification by lawyers is ol:270

****

A. Whether alleging that federal judges engage in wrongdoing is vague

1. I draw your attention to jur:21§§1-3 of my study(jur:1) of the Federal Judiciary and its judges
2. My study is based on original research of official statistics, reports, and statements of the Federal Judiciary and its judges. I refer to them in hundreds of footnotes. They provide solid foundation for my thesis that judges engage in widespread, routine, and coordinated wrongdoing(ol:154¶3).

1. 'Office politics' applied to judges to understand their conduct

3. To understand how people behave in an institutional setting one must understand the circumstances that shape their 'office politics', that is, the web of competitive and cooperative interpersonal relations among the members of an institution as they pursue their harmonious and conflicting personal and collective interests against the backdrop of written and unwritten rules applicable to them.
4. How their interests drive their relations can be determined by applying dynamic analysis of harmonious and conflicting interests(Lsch:14§2; ol:52§C; dcc:8¶11). That is how workmates forge alliances and identify and deal with their foes.
5. Office politics is as important to understanding what happened in Abu Ghraib and in the Federal Judiciary as it is to understanding who gets promoted or sidelined in your Art Department. It drives police officers, medical personnel, lawyers, and members of similar professional guilds to stick together in defiance of outsiders and to cover each other's wrongdoing and mistakes in expectation of reciprocity and of continued acceptance as a loyal team member.
6. A key element of federal judges' office politics is their life-appointment. They do not have to

worry about pleasing the public or even politicians. Their only constituency is each other: They are stuck with each other for the rest of their professional lives on the bench. Their interest lies in getting along with each other and making the most of their appointment.

7. How they pursue that interest is very delicate, for judges indict their integrity even when they react to their peers' wrongdoing with knowing indifference or willful ignorance or blindness (jur:88§a-c): They have statutory, institutional, and ethical duties(ol:160§B) to safeguard the integrity of their judiciary and of judicial process by denouncing wrongdoers among them. But judges abstain from denouncing each other because they explicitly and implicitly hear the shout of their peers: "I know enough about your own wrongdoing. So if you bring me down or allow any outsider to do so, *I'll take you with me!*"

8. This downside to denouncing a wrongdoing peer judge is not balanced by any upside: There is no increase in a denouncer's salary, which is fixed by statute; the chances of being elevated to a higher court or position –i.e., from associate to chief justice– is not improved, which is determined by partisan politics; and there is no better functions reward, for a judge must always do either trial or appellate work. The carrot and the stick used by judges to enforce class loyalty(jur:56§§e-g) incentivize judges to coordinate implicitly or explicitly their condonation of, or participation in, wrongdoing…and enjoy the rest of their professional lives with each other.

9. There is nothing vague in the dynamics of coordinated judicial wrongdoing(jur:49§4). It is the product of office politics in a judicial context.

2. Politicians hold judges unaccountable

10. The title of my study(¶1 supra) summarizes the enabling circumstance of wrongdoing in the Federal Judiciary: Judges are held unaccountable by the politicians who recommended, nominated, and confirmed them for a federal judgeship. They have an interest in not indicting their own good judgment and due diligence vetting of judicial candidates by subsequently turning around and accusing '*their* men and women on the bench' of dishonesty and/or incompetence.

11. Judges are held unaccountable also because they wield a devastating means of dissuading politicians from daring to investigate them: the threat of declaring the laws of their legislative agenda unconstitutional. The precedent for this is what happened to President Roosevelt and his New Deal legislation[17].

12. Where would Obamacare be today if the Supreme Court had declared it unconstitutional in retaliation for President Obama allowing the Department of Justice and its FBI to investigate judges for concealment of assets or any other wrongdoing? Obamacare, the legacy of the President, would be but a footnote in the annals of his presidency.

13. A single federal judge can declare unconstitutional a law that was proposed, researched, debated, and voted by the 535 members of Congress and enacted into law by a president elected by scores of millions of voters. When one judge can so easily defeat the work of all those elected officers, will they dare investigate her for, let's say, tax evasion and risk any of the many forms of retaliation(Lsch:17§C) by her and all her peers who can be next investigated for their own wrongdoing? Their interest lies in not provoking judges to retaliate against them. Fearful of the judges' tacit warning "*Don't you ever mess with us!*"(jur:22¶31), politicians hold them unaccountable.

14. During the Watergate scandal, the Supreme Court justices ordered President Nixon to turn over the tapes of his discussions of Watergate with his White House aides, all of whom were imprisoned later on while he was forced to resign on August 8, 1974.

15. Unaccountability ensures risklessness, which turns the grabbing of benefits through wrongdoing irresistible. That is not vague; that is its unavoidable consequence.

3. Judges hold themselves unaccountable

16. In the last 226 years, that is, since 1789 when the Constitution was adopted and the Federal Judiciary was created, only 8 federal judges have been impeached and removed from the bench(jur:21§1). For the sake of comparison, on September 30, 2013, there were 2,217 judges, justices, and magistrates on the federal bench[13]. That historic record assures federal judges that they can as a matter of fact do whatever they want without fear of losing their job or suffering any other adverse consequence for their wrongdoing. It is riskless. The benefits are there for their taking.

17. What is more, they have the means of guaranteeing the assurance of risklessness of that historic record: Judges protect each other by dismissing without investigation 99.82% of complaints filed against them with their respective chief circuit judge and denying up to 100% of petitions to review such dismissals(ol:191¶4).

18. Likewise, circuit judges routinely deny motions en banc, i.e., for the whole court to review how a panel of three of their members decided an appeal. Thereby they confirm their interest in reciprocity: 'If you don't review my wrong or wrongful decisions, I won't review yours'(jur:45§2).

19. To coordinate their wrongdoing, judges have a means not found in either of the other two branches of government: They hold all their adjudicative, administrative, disciplinary, and policy-making meetings behind closed doors. Secrecy breeds wrongdoing.

20. Such pervasive secrecy is reinforced by circuit judges disposing of up to 91% of appeals through reasonless 'summary orders' or decisions so "perfunctory"[68] that they mark them "not for publication" and "not precedential"(jur:43§1). They are inscrutable fiats of judicial power, not readily available to anybody other than the parties and contemptuous of the nature of our legal system: one based on precedent. The judges use them as vehicles of wrongdoing through which they can conceal their disregard for the law and the facts, and arbitrary, ad hoc decision-making.

21. Far from being vague, unaccountability, risklessness, secrecy, coordinated cover-ups, and self-immunization from adverse consequences are the concrete enabling circumstances of judges' wrongdoing(ol:191¶6).

4. Judges wield more power than any other public officers

22. If judges watch each other's back, nobody can bring them down. Judges wield enormous power over people's property, liberty and the rights and duties that determine people's lives. They are the ones who must sign off on warrants and/or grant or deny motions concerning:

    a. arrest
    b. search and seizure;
    c. probable cause to hold one in custody and bind one over for trial;
    d. bail
    e. habeas corpus
    f. entry of summary judgment as a matter of law (without trial)
    g. admission or exclusion of evidence
    h. allowing or not allowing a witness, including an expert witness, to take the stand and striking out his testimony
    i. permission for an interlocutory appeal
    j. dismissal of an action for failure to make a prima facie case;

k. jury instructions that all but seal the wanted verdict

l. setting aside a verdict and entering an order for the opposite party

m. increasing or reducing a jury award

n. imposing a lenient or harsh sentence

o. discretionary appeal

p. certification of a question, such as one on first impression relating to the legality of a practice –of torture, collection of digital data, etc.–, to the highest court

q. etc.

23. There is nothing vague as to how judges engage in wrongdoing: They risklessly wield their enormous power to retaliate and to engage in self-beneficial wrongdoing at the expense of the rule of law, the parties before them, and the rest of the public.

5. The corruptive power of risk-free wrongdoing

24. Can there be a more insidious enticement for grabbing benefits through wrongdoing than the certainty that it is risk free? Can you imagine what you would allow yourself to do if you had life-tenure, in practice nobody could remove you from your position, and you could use your position to advance your own interests even to the detriment of those who put you there? Without behavioral limits enforced in practice, moral and ethical constraints flow to the lowest level, like water behind a broken dike.

25. This analysis of judicial wrongdoing is not vague: It is office politics and human nature at work.

6. Judges are most vulnerable to media accounts of their improprieties

26. At the same time, however, judges are the most vulnerable officers to the power of the media. This is so because their Code of Conduct enjoins them to "avoid even the appearance of impropriety"[123a] and the media have the means to expose what appears to be their improper conduct.

27. The precedent for this is Justice Abe Fortas. He was nominated for the chief justiceship by President Johnson in 1969. The public vetting thus prompted led *Life* magazine to investigate him. It found out and revealed his financial improprieties. That caused him to withdraw his name from the nomination. Because *Life* kept revealing more of his improprieties, the calls for his resignation became ever more numerous and louder until he had to resign on May 14, 1969(jur:92§d).

28. A judge who appears to have engaged in improper conduct makes it reasonable to expect that she will not restrain her conduct within the bounds of the law to afford parties a fair and impartial resolution according to law of their controversies, thus denying them their right to due process, that is, 'their day in court'. Against such judge there is no need to file a suit or complaint in court, where judges hold each other unaccountable, making that filing an exercise in futility(ol: 158). It suffices for media outlets to keep digging to reveal the extent of the judges' improper conduct.

29. A scandalous story that has outraged the public can cause an ever growing number of media outlets to jump on the investigative bandwagon because none can afford not to offer the updating news that its audience demands, lest it go over to its competitors who are offering such news. A generalized competitive media investigation of the story ensues, such as the one that led to Justice Fortas' resignation and that of the Watergate scandal, which caused President Nixon to resign.

30. That is the rationale for the out-of-court strategy that I have devised to expose wrongdoing judges. It aims to cause the media to investigate two unique national stories: the P. Obama-Supreme Court Justice Sotomayor story and the Federal Judiciary-NSA story(ol:191§§A,B).

B. Whether one must identify a wrongdoing judge to investigate a judiciary

1. The investigation of Justice Sotomayor as a Trojan horse into the federal, and subsequently the state, judiciaries

31. When in mid-2009, Then-Judge, Now-Justice Sotomayor was being considered and vetted for a justiceship, she was suspected of concealing assets by *The New York Times, The Washington Post*, and Politico in a series of articles[107a]. The financial statements that she filed with the Senate Committee on Judicial Nominations show more than $3.6 million unaccounted for[107c]. Her handling of a specific case shows her cover up of a bankruptcy fraud scheme run by bankruptcy judges –who are appointed by circuit judges and can be removed by the circuits judicial council(28usc§152)[61a]– as a source of assets to be concealed(jur:65§§1-3).

32. The evidence against her is set forth succinctly at jur:xxxv. This and similar short accounts could be published in your digital media and thereby set in motion the process of launching(ol:200§I) a Watergate-like generalized competition-driven media investigation of her…and not only of her.

33. The investigation of Justice Sotomayor would only be the beginning of exposing judicial wrongdoing in the Federal Judiciary, the model of its state counterparts. So she would not be investigated as merely an individual rogue judge who did and does wrong in isolation(ol:193§D).

34. Rather, Justice Sotomayor is a top representative of the Federal Judiciary acting in connivance with the president who nominated her and who is still in office(jur:77§5), and the senators who confirmed her(jur:78§6). Her investigation is a path to exposing the Federal Judiciary as the safe haven of unaccountable judges who through coordination, secrecy, and self-immunization have institutionalized riskless wrongdoing as their modus operandi. She and the other top public officers operate together in their own interest and in violation of *We the People*'s birthright: to be 'governed, not by men and women, but by the rule of law'[ol:5fn6].

35. That is why the investigation of the President Obama-Justice Sotomayor story can outrage the national public as no other scandal in a long series of scandals has(ol:196§F). Indeed, the outrage of a national public already so distrustful of government(ol:11) will quickly escalate and surpass that provoked by the Watergate scandal, which only involved wrongdoing in the presidency. By contrast, here the three branches are conniving to advance their personal, class, and partisan interests to the detriment of *the People* and its right to be served by honest public servants.

36. The investigation(ol:194§E) of that story that I propose can lead to the scoop(ol:199§1) of a life-time and the national and professional recognition and commercial success(199§2) that it entails.

2. An investigation of a justice can lead to judicial wrongdoing becoming a dominant issue of the presidential election campaign

37. Each of the 14 Republican and 5 Democratic presidential candidates expected by years' end needs a distinctive issue to stand out of the pack, or some will not survive the early primaries. Judicial wrongdoing and reform(ol:201§J) can allow one or more of them to emerge as the Champion of Justice(ol:201§K) of the victims of wrongdoing judges, who form a huge untapped voting bloc:

38. Every year, 50 million cases are filed in the federal and state courts, each of them involving at least two parties, that is, a minimum of 100 million people[4,5]. To them must be added the scores of millions of parties to pending cases and to cases felt to have been decided wrongly or wrongfully by judges abusing their power; plus all the people affected by those cases(ol:85¶3).

39. Those victims belong to *We the People*, the masters in 'government of, by, and for the people'[172].

The People expect that the cases brought before their judicial public servants, which is what judges are, be resolved by their rendering honest service through the exercise in the interest of the masters of the latter's power entrusted to them. The masters would be outraged to learn that their servants have become unaccountable and embezzled that power in self-interest(ol:192§C).

40. Thus, reporting on federal judges' wrongdoing in connivance with politicians can so outrage(ol:263§E) the national public as to stir it up to force politicians, lest they be voted out of, or not into, office, to take a stand on it and call for nationally televised hearings, like those of the Senate Watergate Committee and the 9/11 Commission. At those hearing, victims of wrongdoing judges can give testimony; and judges, court and law clerks, and other insiders of the bankruptcy and legal systems[169] who are part of the Judiciary's institutionalized wrongdoing can be examined.

41. Judicial wrongdoing and reform is an issue that affects and interests *the People*. If a team of media people like you and your colleagues and students proceed strategically(ol:199§H), you can set rolling that Watergate-like(jur:4¶¶10-14) generalized media investigation of the President Obama-Justice Sotomayor story(ol:191§§A,B), which in turn can make that issue a dominant one of the primaries, the nominating conventions, and the presidential election campaign, including the national debates…after all, it is they, the politicians, who recommended, nominated, and confirmed judges and hold them unaccountable despite the wrongs that they do *the People*.

C. Focusing on the people's interest rather than on one's personal interest

42. Your potential audience, namely, the national public, is much more interested in abusive practices by wrongdoing judges(ol:154¶3) and how they are disregarded by peer judges when wrongdoing ones are sued in court or complained about to their chief circuit judges.

43. Do you teach your students that the way of keeping a digital media outlet afloat in a highly competitive and strapped for cash media environment, such as our new digital one, is by **a)** forcing upon the audience what interests the students; or **b)** sharpening the students' journalistic perception to identify what interests their audience and then providing the audience with the information and insightful analysis that it needs to protect and advance its identified interest(ol:197§1)?

44. My input is that you should be the perceptive digital media professor(jur:xlvi§H) who timely pursues the story of wrongdoing judges for the optimal audience: one that distrusts its government and will be receptive to your story confirming such distrust. That can turn your book thereon into a best-seller. The national recognition that you can earn for yourself and your Art Department and CUNY is what can earn you a bargaining chip that in office politics can be traded for a promotion. Also, after you have gained a national readership, you will have a better chance of persuading a top publisher to offer your readers a book on torture and the lawyers who defend it.

45. To do so, you can form a team of your colleagues and students to use their CUNY resources and training to advance *We the People*'s interest in holding their judges accountable and forcing presidential candidates to face their responsibility for Judges Above the Law(ol:262§D).

46. I respectfully propose that you invite me to present(ol:197§G) my out-of-court strategy(193§D) for judicial wrongdoing exposure and reform through the publication(264§G) and investigation of the two unique national stories of P. Obama-J. Sotomayor and Federal Judiciary-NSA; and how it is in your, your colleagues', and students' academic(253¶1), professional(257§2), and personal(ol:3§F) interest to implement that strategy in the context of the presidential campaign(258§B); thereafter I can take questions. Thus I look forward to discussing this proposal with you.

Dare trigger history!(jur:7§5)…and you may enter it.

Sincerely,

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris

Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org

2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

June 15, 2015

Dear Recruiters, Journalists, and Lawyers,

1. **This is a business proposal** for drawing from the untapped market of judicial unaccountability reporting and the voting bloc of dissatisfied users of the legal system and victims of wrongdoing judges by taking advantage of the 2016 Campaign. It is based on my study of the Federal Judiciary and its judges, the only national jurisdiction and the models for their state counterparts:

   Exposing Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Riskless Wrongdoing:
   Pioneering the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting(jur:1)

2. I submit that it is in your business interest to read jur:21§§1-3, which discuss official statistics, reports, and statements revealing how unaccountability entices judges to grab benefits through wrongdoing that is riskless for them but harmful to millions of parties and other people.

3. My study contains a business proposal that will appeal to you and your journalist- and lawyer-clients. It concerns the money to be made: **a)** "Pioneering the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting"(jur:119§E); and **b)** advising and representing the many parties who having learned that the judges in their cases failed to respect the injunction in their codes of conduct, i.e., to "avoid even the appearance of improprieties"[123a], will want to retain your lawyer-clients celebrated(ol:258¶18) for having exposed such improprieties, to recuse the judges, vacate their decisions, reopen and retry their cases, and obtain compensation for the material, physical, and moral harm that they caused those parties; other people and entities who were foreseeably harmed by those judges will also prefer to hire your clients because of their expertise in the issue.

4. Judging from the flood of motions provoked by cases of judicial wrongdoing and police corruption, this market is likely to be huge[1]. This is especially so if it implicates judges who have been on the bench for a long time, are sitting on the highest court of their jurisdiction, and have operated in coordination with other judges and parties, e.g., trustees(jur:32§§2-5), guardians, and others whom they appointed, and lawyers who appeared before them, all of whom form a deep pocket.

5. Cf. The Youth Law Center helped expose the 'kids for cash' case where judges in PA sent juveniles to for-profit youth jails, which were paid by the state per juvenile housed therein and gave the judges kickbacks. It reached a $2.5 million settlement in a class action against the jails.

6. Doctors, police officers, priests, and their respective institutions can be held accountable and liable. They are precedent for treating judges and judiciaries likewise. Judges' wrongdoing can be the outrageous issue that each of the all-too many presidential candidates needs to stand out of the pack. One can become the Champion of the millions of Judicial Victims, who constitute a huge untapped voting bloc. Journalists covering such candidate as they keep exposing judges' wrongdoing can benefit from 'scandal sells copy' for years to come and win a Pulitzer Prize.

7. Your team of journalists and lawyers can expose the "appearance"(ol:265) of unaccountable judges running a bankruptcy fraud scheme(jur:xxxv); audit judges' decisions in search for connections, patterns, and trends of wrongdoing(jur:132§§3-6); probe the NSA for involvement in the electronic concealment of funds(ol:190§§A,B); and publish a report(jur:122§§2-3) at a multimedia public conference(jur:97§1) to which all presidential candidates are invited(ol:253), causing a scandal that changes our government and politics. The below statement elaborates on exposing judges' wrongdoing as a business venture that takes promotional advantage of the 2016 Election.

8. I offer to present this proposal to you and your clients at a video conference or in person. Thus, I look forward to hearing from you.

Dare trigger history!(jur:7§5)…and you may enter it.

Sincerely, Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris

Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org

2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

June 16, 2015

Business proposal for drawing from the untapped news, publishing, and legal assistance market and the voting block of dissatisfied users of the legal system and victims of wrongdoing judges by taking advantage of the 2016 Campaign

1. The market of dissatisfied users of our judicial system, in general, and victims of wrongdoing judges, in particular, is huge. Judges are unaccountable(ol:190¶¶1-7) so they risklessly disregard the facts and the law applicable to cases and grab benefits by abusing their enormous power over people's property, liberty, and the rights and duties that determine their lives: In the last 226 years since the creation of the Federal Judiciary in 1789, only 8 federal judges have been impeached and removed(jur:21§a). Compare[14] this to the 2,217 federal judges, including justices and magistrates, in office[13] on 30Sep13; and to all the members of Congress, which only has 535 of them, who have been on the news, censured, or imprisoned for wrongdoing[15]. Once politicians recommend, nominate, and confirm a person to a federal judgeship, they hold him or her unaccountable for fear of retaliation[17a]. If you enjoyed life-tenure and could treat the people you did business with however you wanted, would you be tempted to abuse your power for your benefit?

2. The analysis of this untapped market is part of my study of the Federal Judiciary and its judges, the only ones who affect the national public and who are the models for their state counterparts:

   Exposing Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Riskless Wrongdoing:
   Pioneering the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting(jur:1)

3. The proposed business has two aspects, each of which is a profit center(jur:119§1):

   a. "Pioneering the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting"(jur:81§1), from your journalist-clients investigating and disseminating related news to the creation of a research, publishing, educational, advocacy, and for-profit institute(jur:130§5)

   b. advising and representing the countless parties who having learned that the judges in their cases failed to respect the injunction in their codes of conduct, i.e., to "avoid even the appearance of improprieties"[123a], will retain your lawyer-clients celebrated(ol:271¶5) for having exposed such improprieties, to recuse those judges, vacate their decisions, reopen and retry their cases, and obtain compensation for the material, physical, and moral harm that they caused the parties; other people and entities who were foreseeably harmed by those judges will also seek out your lawyers because of their expertise in the issue(ol:256§§1,2).

4. To estimate the size of this untapped market of dissatisfied users of the judicial system, including those who have fallen victim to wrongdoing judges, consider the following:

   a. more than 100 million people are parties to the more than 50 million suits filed every year[4,5] in state and federal courts; each party may have more than one person;

   b. scores of millions of people are parties to cases pending in court; e.g., the BP oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico in 2010 has affected millions of people on the coastal as well as inland states, many of whom are still battling it out in the courts;

   c. even more millions of parties deem that their cases were decided wrongly or wrongfully; e.g., the Walmart class action involved two million plaintiffs, all of them disappointed when the Supreme Court decided against them(ol:85§3); even more millions of people are critical of the Supreme Court for having become politicized, deciding the 2000 Gore v. Bush election, and protective of big business at the expense of small business, employees, consumers, and even our democracy, especially after its decision in *Citizens United*; and

d. the even greater number of people connected with those parties and who have suffered injury in fact as a result of judges' wrongdoing, e.g., friends and family, employees and employers, creditors and debtors, service providers, such as restaurants, hotels, car rentals, etc.

5. This is the optimal time(ol:196§F) for the proposed business because it can attract the support of people who are at the top of politics and getting extensive media coverage: presidential candidates(ol:261§§C,D). They are in an unprecedentedly crowded field: 15 and counting. Each of them needs to stand out of the pack and become the recognized champion of a popular cause, lest he or she not survive the early primaries, after which donations to those in the bottom tier will dry up; disillusioned volunteers will go elsewhere; and the media will stop covering them.

6. Each presidential candidate can turn the exposure of judges' wrongdoing and the advocacy of judicial reform(jur:158§§6-8) into a central issue of his or her platform and thereby draw support from that huge untapped voting bloc: dissatisfied users and victims of the legal system. The latter have been abused by the judges who disregarded the facts and the law in their cases. They are passionate about exposing their abusers, vindicating their rights, and obtaining compensation. For them it is personal, a quest for justice. They have three key demands for the candidates:

   a. take a public, unequivocal stance on judges' unaccountability in defiance of the democratic tenet in 'government, not of men, but by the rule of law'[ol:5fn6]: Nobody Is Above the Law;

   b. expose those candidates and politicians(ol:231§3) who recommended, nominated, and confirmed(jur:77§§5,6) judicial candidates and have held them unaccountable as 'our men and women on the bench'; candidates, such as the governors who have never been members of Congress, will gain the most from impugning the honesty of candidates who have connived (jur:88§§a-c) with wrongdoing justices(71§4) and judges[213] against the public interest; and

   c. **1)** ask his or her staff to investigate judges' wrongdoing; **2)** encourage journalists to join a Watergate-like(jur:4¶¶10-14) generalized media investigation that turns the issue into a scandal(ol:199§§H,I) and keeps the candidate on the news as accuser-in-chief; and **3)** call for nationally televised hearings(ol:201§J), similar to those of the Senate Watergate Committee –which led to President Nixon's resignation on 8Aug74– and the 9/11 Commission.

7. The candidate who meets those demands will become the victims' Champion of Justice(ol:201§K) and receive their most vocal, practical, and financial support. The more intense the national outrage at judges' wrongdoing, the more dissatisfied users/victims will rally behind the Champion.

8. That outrage will validate the work of a new(jur:2§2) media breed: judicial unaccountability reporters(ol:146). They can expect to win a Pulitzer Prize and other rewards(ol:3§F) for causing a scandalous, politically charged version of what already happened once: *Life* magazine revealed the financial improprieties of Justice Abe Fortas, and although they did not amount even to wrongdoing, he had to resign on 14May69(jur:92§d). These reporters can pick up where *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico left off their series of articles[107a] suspecting Then-Judge, Now-Justice Sotomayor of concealing assets[107c], and pursue the leads(ol:194§E) of her case as a Trojan horse into the circumstances(ol:191¶6) enabling wrongdoing in the Federal Judiciary.

9. Recruiters who think and proceed strategically can earn money and national recognition by forming a team of journalists(jur:xlvi§H) and lawyers who further investigate the J. Sotomayor case and either persuade one or more candidates to make a denunciation like Emile Zola's *I accuse!* (jur:98§2) or make it themselves at a conference(ol:253) to which they invite all candidates. Recruiters will thus make an investment that will produce dividends throughout the 2016 Campaign and thereafter. It will become their niche market. So I offer to present(ol:197§G) this business proposal to you and all of them.

Dare trigger history!(jur:7§5)…and you may enter it.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris

Judicial Discipline Reform
http://www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org

2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

June 20, 2015

Auditing Judges

Exposing judges' wrongdoing by finding commonalities in their disregard of the facts and the law that reveal patterns of wrongdoing that denies due process and equal protection of the law

When pro ses start thinking strategically, take their hands into action for justice, and by taking advantage of [the Biden Commission for reforming the Supreme Court] develop into a national single issue apolitical civic movement that holds judges and all other public servants accountable and liable to their victims*

A. Anecdotic allegations v. pattern evidence of judges' wrongdoing

1. A party to a lawsuit cannot merely allege in court that the judge is biased or is engaged in other wrongdoing and thereby cause a judge to recuse herself or have her disqualified. The party must provide evidence of his allegations; otherwise, the allegation will be dismissed as impressionis-tic and anecdotic, and the party will be disparaged by being labeled 'a disgruntled loser'.

2. The most convincing way of making such allegations is by identifying in one's case an instance of conduct, an event, statement, position, person, name, address, date, number, quantity, etc., that is the same as, or similar to, another in the same case or in several of them, or better yet, in a statistically representative sample of related cases, e.g., those presided over by the same judge or in the same court or jurisdiction: These are commonalities. When connected, they form a pattern of wrongdoing(OL:154¶3). It is like finding in a judge's conduct and written or oral statements dots with a common color or shade that when connected reveal a figure: the face of a wrongdoing judge(jur:10:Nature of…). Pattern evidence is the picture in, "A picture is worth a thousand words" of mere allegations of parties, never mind pro ses. That is what auditing a judge means.

3. So a party can either:

   a. whine about allegations without evidence, which are unconvincing and self-defeating; or

   b. think and proceed strategically(Lsch:14§3; OL:52§C; OL:8§E; jur:xliv¶C) to expose the judge's disregard of facts and the law, bias, conflict of interests, etc.; obtain relief now; and for the wrong done to the party by the judge as well as by the judiciary that failed to supervise and discipline her obtain perhaps even compensation from both in future.

4. A party that chooses the latter, strategic course of action can:

   a. gather raw data, e.g., judges' calendars, rulings, and decisions or even the whole record of cases to glean her statements from transcripts, dockets, party contact information; and

   b. examine them and compare notes with other parties in search of commonalities that re-veal patterns of wrongdoing that deny parties due process and equal protection of the law in violation of the state and the U.S. constitutions, the laws thereunder, court rules, etc.;

   c. use such pattern evidence in an appeal to the highest state court and thereafter to the U.S. Supreme Court, where it hardly ever reaches because most pro ses do not know how and cannot afford to appeal, so that a case that does make it there can become a test case; and

   d. produce other concrete and verifiable evidence of wrongdoing(jur:5§3) reasonably calculated to attract the attention of journalists(OL:197§1) in search of a scoop(OL:199 §H) and so outrage the public(OL:193§D) as to stir it up to force politicians to call for judges to be held accountable and investigated at nationally televised hearings(OL:273¶¶5-7).

* http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_auditing_judges.pdf

5. Exposing judges in court with convincing evidence does not mean obtaining relief from the presiding judges. Relief can come through its publicity effect on outsiders(OL:271): The all-too many presidential candidates that have entered the 2016 Campaign are in dire need to be among the limited number of them who will be invited to the candidates' debates, and survive the early primaries. Whether honestly or opportunistically, they can choose to become the champions of the huge(OL:272¶4) untapped voting bloc of people dissatisfied with the legal system, especially those among them most passionately committed to exposing wrongdoing judges: their victims.
6. Patterns can be expressed in percentages of all cases of a given type, e.g., how many times a commonality pointing to bias was detected, such as how many times a judge dismissed a case brought by a pro as compared to similar cases brought by a represented party where she denied a motion to dismiss. Patterns can be represented in charts(jur:9); tables(jur:10,11,15,16); and classic graphs of X,Y coordinates(jur:12-14). There are many forms of visually representing sets of values, e.g., side by side columns to compare percentages; bell curves for normal distributions; pie charts for shares of a whole, time lines that indicate fluctuations over time as well as trends; intersecting circles for shared characteristics, etc. These are statistical concepts that go from the very simple, which parties may be using without knowing it to represent the ups and downs of their income and their home budget, to the more sophisticated.
7. The above describes how the pursuit of an unconventional, strategic course of action in court by go-getters can provide support for, and lead to, an out-of-court strategy(OL:236) for exposing judges' wrongdoing and bringing about judicial reform at a politically favorable juncture.

1. The use of statistics in court was introduced by Then-Attorney Brandeis

8. Statistics have been used in courts for a very long time since the first time, one which provides an illustrious precedent: Before Louis Brandeis became a justice of the Supreme Court in 1916, he was an effective litigator advocating progressive causes. He won his cases, not only by arguing the law, but also by writing briefs where he presented socio-economic data and treated it with as much rigor as if it were legal evidence. The best known of such briefs of his was filed in *Muller v. Oregon*, 208 U.S. 412, 28 S.Ct. 324 (1908). There Then-Attorney Brandeis used social and economic studies to argue successfully to the Supreme Court that it should uphold statutes limiting workdays for women to a maximum of 10 hours. His briefs were so innovative and persuasive that they gave rise to a new type of brief: the Brandeis brief. They contributed to ushering in a more just society and thus, to making history. In time, Brandeis became a justice.
9. Programs such as Excel and PowerPoint turn massive amounts of numeric data into color graphs that Brandeis could not dream of and that substantially enhance their understanding(cf. dcc:11).

B. Parties joining forces to audit judges so as to advance their common cause

10. Each party need not work alone to examine the data concerning the judge in his or her case in search of pattern evidence of wrongdoing. Parties who have appeared before the same judge or have an ongoing case before her can join forces to do so. These similarly situated parties can form a group of strategic thinkers and doers, rather than remain as isolated whiners and losers.
11. Parties will not be joining forces to search for pattern evidence so as to form a class that brings an action in court against judges. That is a futile exercise, doomed to fail at the hands of the de-fendant judges' peers, colleagues, and friends, who will preside over their trials and any appeals, and protect their own and themselves(OL:158). Rather, it is an exercise in gathering evidence in support of the two-pronged approach(supra ¶4c,d; OL:248) to exposing judges' wrongdoing.

12. The parties must join forces to advance a common cause rather than each one work alongside others only to benefit his or her own personal case. They should realize that it is useless for each of them to take on coordinated(jur:88§§a-c) judges in their turf, the courts, where they arbitrarily handle and make rules as they go, and their staff, who must execute their wrongdoing orders lest they be fired without recourse(jur:30§1). It is foolhardy to take all of them on with the arms of a pro se: ignorance of the law, TV notions of court procedure, lots of self-defeating, disruptive, blinding emotions, and wishful thinking that is no substitute at all for strategic thinking.

C. How a party can go about locating others wronged by the same judge

13. A party looks up the list of cases on the calendars of the judge in its case, which are:
    a. posted on the court's website or the judge's webpages on that site; or
    b. affixed on the wall outside the judge's courtroom every motion hearing and trial day and of which a picture can be taken with a smartphone or tablet.
14. The party extracts from the calendars party names and case docket numbers to find:
    a. briefs
        1) on the court's website to download them;
        2) in the court's research room or law library, where they are in paper form;
        3) through computer research in the legal databases of:
            a) PACER (Public Access to Courts Electronic Records), https://www.pacer.gov/, accessible through any computer;
            b) Westlaw, http://web2.westlaw.com/signon/default.wl?vr=2.0&fn=_top&__lrguid=i1eb21045275b4acf89cde9be245fb745&rs=WLW15.04&bhcp=1, and
            c) Lexis, http://www.lexisnexis.com/en-us/legal-solutions/default.page,

            which are accessible through computers and WIFI at the court and public and law school libraries or a subscription later on bought by a group of parties.
        4) Those briefs have the contact information of similarly situated parties. Most likely they will be persons, not companies. Ordinary cases brought by persons, even if represented, neither hold as much interest for judges nor command as much of their respect for due process as those filed by the likes of Pacific Coast Docks against NY Association of Importers, represented by big law firms and top lawyers ready to appeal and embarrass sloppy and wrongdoing judges(jur:45¶86). Pro ses are tram-pled. Their cases can be identified by the absence next to their names of an attorney's name. Person cases and pro ses are easy prey for wrongdoing judges; and
    b. their phone numbers.
        1) The phone numbers of parties are not on calendars, but should be on the cover page of their briefs; otherwise, the party names found in the calendars can be used to look up their phone numbers in the phone book or the Internet white pages.
15. The party uses a well-rehearsed brief message to contact those similarly situated parties, e.g.:
    a. I have a case before Judge Z and found out that you do too. She has disregarded the facts

and the law in my case. If you feel that way as to your case, you, I, and others like us can join forces to expose her by detecting common points of her wrongdoing that reveal a pattern of wrongdoing. That is convincing evidence to be used in a test case to go before our highest state court and as an incentive for journalists and politicians to expose her.

b. You and I can find other parties using the method I used to find you. When there are five of us, we can meet at a party's home to search for common points. I can share with you an article explaining this search(OL:274) and templates(OL:280,282) for organizing our work.

D. Meetings of parties are sessions for division of labor and getting work done

16. Meetings are not social occasions where people who do not want to be alone come together to commiserate. They are not for chatting, so wasteful of time and effort. Sobbing together as they pass the box of Kleenex is not the same as professionally gathering the data, detecting their commonalities, and using them to establish patterns of judges' wrongdoing.

17. Meetings are occasions for working. Everybody should come to the meetings with a laptop, a tablet, or a yellow pad and a smartphone. The best meeting place is where there is a large table where people can sit at in business-like fashion. There should also be power strips to plug in all the electronic devices so that nobody need stop working because their device ran out of battery power. It should be a quiet place. A pool table in the back of a bar on a Saturday night is not conducive to working. The box of Kleenex is for the group members' profuse sweating, but not because the place is hot and stuffy. The invitation to the meeting must set forth the preliminary work that each party should have done in preparation for the meeting; and the agenda of the meeting; at the end of it, the agenda will provide the measure of what the group accomplished.

18. Everybody must bring their documents organized chronologically in a binder or on a pdf, not thrown together in a supermarket plastic bag. Documents yield the most information when they have been scanned into a searchable pdf. Then when a group member proposes key terms to search for a possible point of commonality, such as a name of a lawyer or a clerk or a date, all group members can open the pdf's binocular icon and enter those key terms in the search box to look for that term in all their documents. Rummaging a hundred or hundreds of pages manually and visually every time a term must be searched is time-consuming, exhaustive, and unreliable.

19. Moreover, pdf's can be annotated with electronic sticky notes that do not deface the document and can be searched with the search function. Ideas can be committed to writing, not to memory.

20. The parties should bring their documents preceded by a table listing each one's title, sender, addressee(s), date, and page number, and bearing a note on whatever makes that document rele-vant; cf. the summarizing title of this article(OL:274). A well-prepared table of documents serves as a summary of a party's case. It can be shared with the group by email in advance so that as the members read it, they can spot a possible point of commonality to search. See below the table of documents template(OL:280); see also this pdf's table of documents(ToC:i) and its bookmarks.

21. Meetings are also opportunities for the parties to realize that they eventually will have to contribute financially to the effort to find commonality points; establish patterns; bring them to the attention of journalists(OL:250) and politicians; appeal to the highest state court and the U.S. Supreme Court; publicize their effort through intense mass-emailing and social media use.

22. The parties who agree to join forces must proceed methodically. They can elect a meeting leader. The latter can organize group work by applying the fundamental principle of any organization, i.e., division of labor in accordance with each person's skills and preferences and the organiza-tion's

needs and objectives. Some members may be more adept at searching for parties' contact information; if so, they may pass on that information to those members who are more articulate and can communicating with others on the phone or in person. Every effort should be made to contact and attract the attorneys of represented parties. Their knowledge of the law is priceless.

1. Tasks of the group of searchers of judicial wrongdoing pattern evidence

23. The initial task of the group is to:

a. identify each instance of apparently disregarded or falsely alleged facts, and the law, court rules or any ethical or professional[123a] provision deemed to have been violated by the judge, clerks, and other insiders[169]; and apparently relevant characteristics of people, which may later on prove to be correlated, e.g., dismissals and form denials are signed on Fridays when the judge leaves early to play golf at his country club with some lawyers;

b. tabulate the data in a table:

1) with a top horizontal row of labels for classifying facts and provisions:

a) facts, e.g., deadline alleged missed, affidavit missing; date manipulated by clerk; ex parte meeting with opposing counsel; unadvertised auction of assets; prevented or cut short examination or cross-examination of witnesses; and

b) provisions and their citations: v. judge appointing spouse, Rules of the NY Chief Judge, 22 NYCRR Part 36.2(c)(3); and

2) in the vertical column on the left are listed the characteristics of people, e.g.:

a. Parties

a) pro se

b) represented by counsel

(1) a solo practitioner

(2) law firm with between 2-10, 11-50, 51+ lawyers

c) parties income range

d) parties educational level

e) area of residence

f) plaintiff or defendant

g) male or female and age

h) kind of party: creditor, debtor, driver, pedestrian, banker, professional, etc.

b. Judges

a) size of law firm where the judge worked before coming to the bench

b) work experience the judge had before coming to the bench:

(1) prosecutor

(2) lawyer at a government agency or legislative branch

(3) lawyer for a company or a public interest entity; etc.

c) gender, age, and years on the bench

d) party affiliation of judge or of appointing officer; etc.

3) square of intersection between the row of headings and the column of characteristics:

a) name of case with docket number and date

b) case decided or pending; etc.

c. Other people

a) law/court clerks, lawyers, auctioneers, accountants, real estate developers, etc.

E. From groping for sense in a fog of data to becoming Champions of Justice

24. Auditing a judge's decision is an investigative exercise. At the beginning, the group will not know what is a commonality point or, if so, whether it has any evidentiary value. Patterns are not even suspected until much later, when sense starts to emerge from the points' relatedness.

25. To perceive meaningful commonalities, the group must apply the two key elements of social intelligence to understand the dynamics between parties, judges, clerks, lawyers, etc.: what makes people tic –power, money, love, hate, safety, fear, job insecurity, etc.– and what makes the world turn around –interpersonal relations, clan mentality, tradition, values, ideals, the economy, politics–. This will allow identifying harmonious and conflicting interests between parties so as to recognize who is an ally and who is a foe(Lsch:14§2; OL:52§C; dcc:8¶11). The effort to find commonalities in cases, parties, and judges can reveal a pattern of bias, conflict of interests, dysfunctionality in the court, turf fighting, schemes among connected people, prejudice, etc.

26. The tabulation is a data organizing exercise. In its initial stage, the group will not know what is statistically relevant: what happens so frequently or infrequently for that judge, other judges, or people generally that it can only have happened intentionally. So, it is a commonality point that forms part of a pattern of some form of wrongdoing(Lsch:17§C). This requires that at the outset everything be listed. Later on the data will be sorted out into what is or is not a commonality point showing wrongdoing; see the table of commonalities and patterns template(OL:282).

27. At the end of each meeting, the agenda for what the members should do at home and what they will do at the next meeting should be set. That includes growing the group; getting documents; and networking to present at the right time any incriminating audit results to journalists and presidential candidates(OL:269§2). The meeting will have been a success if the consensus is, not 'that guy is a lot of fun. I wish him well', but rather, 'Our group leader is a slavemaster…but we got a lot done. We're gonna get that judge! I'm coming to the next meeting with my friend'.

28. Working together breeds enthusiasm and optimism. It can coalesce ineffective single parties into a team of achievers with valuable skills that they can teach others in their own and the public interest. The members will be asked to invest effort, time, and resources to grow the group of parties before their and other judges; and to spot insiders who can be persuaded to become confidential informants(jur:106§c). That is how they can become the organizers of their court's questers for justice. As such, they will organize other courts in their city, in other state cities, and in other states. A group that first met in an apartment garage and had to put their computers on a door resting over two trash cans can grow to become a Tea Party-like entity: a national civic move-ment of people who pursue strategically and relentlessly their conviction that *We the People* are the masters of all public servants, including judicial ones, and are entitled to hold them account-able and liable to their victims. We can become *the People*'s Champions of Justice(OL:235§C).

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris

2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

June 21, 2015

Table of the Documents
Of Each Party to the Group Joining Forces
To Search for Commonality Points in Their Cases
That Reveal Patterns of Judges' Wrongdoing

ordered chronologically with pages numbered sequentially in a pdf file or a binder

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
#of first pg. of doc.	Date	Sender and title or relation to party	Sender's institution and address	Addressee and title or relation to party	Addressee's institution and address	Docket or case #	Subject matter and page(s) where referred to	Comments and page of file referred to; & document referred to but not in file

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
#of first pg. of doc.	Date	Sender and title or relation to party	Sender's institution and address	Addressee and title or relation to party	Addressee's institution and address	Docket or case #	Subject matter and page(s) where referred to	Comments and page of file referred to; & document referred to but not in file

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris

2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

June 21, 2015

Finding Commonality Points in Parties' Cases That Reveal Patterns of Wrongdoing of Audited Judges That Denies Due Process and Equal Protection of the Law

		FACTS LABELS				Description / Citation	PROVISIONS		
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h		i
1.	PARTIES								
2.									
3.									
4.									
5.									
6.									
7.									
8.									
9.									
10.									

		FACTS LABELS				Description / Citation	PROVISIONS		
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h		i
11.	**JUDGES**								
12.									
13.									
14.									
15.	**CLERKS**								
16.									
17.									
18.									
19.	**LAWYERS**								
20.									
21.									
22.									
23.									

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris
Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org
2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

July 23, 2015

Auditing judges to expose their wrongdoing and advocating judicial reform

as a reasonable alternative to flying outside the box of reality to talk about a suit at ICC, under RICO, in a class action, creating an organization, marching before a courthouse, or pursuing a personal local case

Table of Contents

A. 'Outside the box of reality': a suit in the International Criminal Court.....285

B. The suggestion of a RICO suit against public officers comes from advocates with a box full of only good intentions.....285

1. A well-meaning advocate lawyer made this statement:.....285
2. A well-meaning layperson commented on it thus:.....285
3. The need to think like a lawyer: attention to detail and stepping into the adversary's head.....286

C. Pragmatic considerations about a class action: very expensive and risky.....287

D. Walking in front of a courthouse will not chase away the wrongdoers inside.....288

E. Advocates interested only in their personal local case cannot be expected to create an organization in the public interest.....288

F. Thinking and proceeding strategically: auditing judges for patterns of wrongdoing and seizing the opportunity presented by presidential candidates desperate to stand out in an overcrowded field.....289

1. Victims of the same wrongdoing judge joining forces to audit him for patterns of wrongdoing.....289
2. From auditing a wrongdoing judge common to a group of parties to developing a civic movement for judicial accountability and reform.....290
3. Taking advantage of presidential politics to turn presidential candidates into unwitting allies in exposing judges' wrongdoing.....290

G. It is time to take action: Plans of concrete, feasible, and realistic action proposed to victims and advocates.....291

****

A. 'Outside the box of reality': a suit in the International Criminal Court

1. Filing a suit in the International Criminal Court is not an 'outside the box effort'. It is merely an effort outside reality:

2. The United States is not a signatory to the ICC. Therefore, a judgment of the ICC has no legal validity in a U.S. court. It is unenforceable. Consequently, the effort to seek such a judgment is an exercise in futility. Moreover, the jurisdictional scope of the ICC is very limited. It only entertains suits concerning genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes.

3. Those are not crimes with which a reasonable, sober person would even consider charging the wrongdoers inside the courthouses and other federal buildings in front of which some advocates have proposed to walk with banners. By its own terms, the ICC was "established to help end impunity for the perpetrators of the most serious crimes of concern to the international community"; http://www.icc-cpi.int/en_menus/icc/about%20the%20court/Pages/about%20the%20court.aspx.

B. The suggestion of a RICO suit against public officers comes from advocates with a box full of only good intentions

4. It has been suggested that wrongdoing public officers, including judges, could be sued under the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations provisions or RICO(jur:111fn249).

1. A well-meaning advocate lawyer made this statement:

10. Thinking "outside the box" must not mean thinking outside the realm of reality. Nor can it involve a suit against public officers under the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations (RICO), which is a highly technical law far beyond the scope of pro ses.

    a. Do you have any idea of the elements of racketeering, not to mention racketeering enterprise, that must be proved to establish the charge? If you do not and your charge is found to be frivolous, the judge can impose sanctions (e.g. under FRCP Rule 11) and uphold the defendants' request for reimbursement of attorney's fees and even punitive damages. They can ruin you just to teach you a lesson. *Think ahead at how things can go badly for you!*

    b. Do you have the money to search, find, and analyze the evidence, and argue it against the team of the best and the brightest lawyers to whom public officers have access?

    c. Do you think that the judges who were recommended, endorsed, confirmed, given donations, appointed, and held unaccountable by politicians, who are the ones who can elevate them to a higher court, are going to allow a RICO suit against those politicians and their friends to stand?(ol:158)

2. A well-meaning layperson commented on it thus:

> Would like to suggest that your comments about RICO are a bit off the mark. While it is a complicated "civil procedure" [RICO is a criminal act, found in Title 18 of the U.S. Code, the title constituting the criminal code of the U.S.; its citation is 18 U.S.C. §1961 et seq.*; the fact that §1964(c) allows "any person" to sue for treble damages and attorney's fees does not exempt that person from having to prove all the racketeering elements of the act and caselaw], the matter becomes a horse

of a different color when defendants are "public servants" who have commandeered government office to commit crimes against citizens. When 'government' is the defendant, in my case, 'state' government defendants, there is a "contract" that comes into play -- it is the "state constitution". [The replier misses the point that RICO is a reference to the federal law, not to whatever may be its equivalent under state law.]

For example, the standard of pleading RICO, which is usually governed by Twombly and Iqbal, is replaced by state common law standards, as 28 USC 1652 requires. In our state, by the express language of our state's Supreme Court, Twombly and Iqbal standards have been rejected. Furthermore, 'federal rules of civil procedure – such as 12(b)(6)' are NO LONGER operative as they are customarily applied. [This is statement is at odds with the very nature of federal law, which is national law that applies uniformly throughout the nation, lest 'equal protection of the law' be denied; that statement can only mislead other pro ses into disregarding the federal procedural rules.] Here again, state constitutions must be argued because this forms the "contract" between plaintiff and defendant. A court rule procedure "could" and in my case 'would' eviscerate a number of our state constitutional provision that specifically address "governments role with respect to the individual and the general government over-sight of the people." This prohibition in using 'court rules to abridge, modify or to enlarge substantive rights' is spelled out in 28 USC 2072(b).

These elements in the pleading of RICO when state officials are defendants, have not been fully addressed with respect to the state constitutional provisions and the Code's noted above. [RICO is federal law; by definition it is not subject to the provisions of state constitutions. This is a fundamental misunderstanding of the relation between federal and state law. In addition, the replier is failing to realize that he is unwittingly confirming the attorney's point: RICO is too technical for pro ses to enforce; and those matter that "have not been fully addressed" only make it more difficult for pro ses to prosecute under it].

Sometimes lawyers are too handicapped by the indoctrination they receive from the very system that produces corrupt lawyers and judges. [A box empty of knowledge of the law always 'unhandicaps' pro ses, allowing them to become lighter and float into 'fantastic' statements of the law prompted by wishful thinking that only mislead other pro ses.]

3. The need to think like a lawyer: attention to detail and stepping into the adversary's head

5. The lawyer above argued that non-lawyer pro ses do not have the necessary knowledge of the law to prosecute a RICO suit and illustrated his argument with three distinct points.
6. The layperson below responded with a general comment on how to sue public servants under some mismatch of federal and state law.
7. The layperson missed the point of the lawyer. This is a most frequent occurrence among well-intended pro ses who improvise themselves as lawyers:

a. They miss the points, or "elements of the cause of action", that the law requires to be proved to make a case under the law in question.

b. They miss the fact that in addition to the code of civil or criminal procedure, there are also the rules of each particular court, which can add requirements and can differ from those general rules in reliance on a code rule authorizing variance by courts and even by "the judge in his discretion".

c. They miss the implications of their own points, thus arguing inconsistently:

1) Pro ses accuse judges of being wrongdoers because they abuse their power to disregard the facts and the law of cases before them.

2) Yet, in self-contradictory fashion, they expect those same judges to be fair and impartial in a suit where the defendants are precisely those public officers who sit in the legislature or in the executive branch and who are the very ones who recommended, endorsed, nominated, confirmed, appointed, campaigned for, donated to, the judicial candidates who are now the judges, whose turn it is to protect the defendant officers.

8. Being a victim of a wrongdoing judge is not a qualification for realistically challenging in court judges and the public officers with whom they connive.

9. A pro se's wishful thinking about himself and the law, untrained legal research, and pinpointed legal knowledge riddled by logical gaps provide an inadequate basis for action in court.

10. Thinking like a lawyer begins with three years of training in law school after four years in college:

a. That training is necessary to force oneself to pay attention to the numberless, fastidious, and confusing details of the law and its procedural rules.

b. It also develops the indispensable habit of thinking as the opposing counsel to anticipate her arguments and maneuvers. Lawyering occurs in an adversarial context so that "A GOOD LAWYER CARRIES HIS ADVERSARY ON HER LEFT SHOULDER…WHEN THE LAWYER IS ALONE 'ON THE RIGHT', SHE TALKS CRAZY" Dealing with that adversary requires strategic thinking. That is shown in the two articles below.

C. Pragmatic considerations about a class action: very expensive and risky

11. A class action under Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure is not only highly technical –see the official comments on it(jur:47fn79)– but also extremely expensive and fraught with risk.

12. A class action is prosecuted on a contingency basis, that is, the lawyers earn money only if they win and the sum that they may win is never certain, much less the sum that the judge may allow them to earn…after covering considerable out-of-pocket costs.

13. To begin with, class action lawyers have to define the common legal and factual characteristics of the members of the class. Then they must search for all potential members and compose, print and mail a statement to notify them of the purpose of the action; and give them the opportunity and means to opt in or out of the class. All that work can cost hundreds of thousands or millions of dollars, depending on the size of the class.

14. Additionally, the members must be registered, whether they opt in or out; the in-members may

have to be mailed several notifications during the course of the action; given access to pleadings and other relevant materials; afforded the opportunity to submit comments, objections, and other papers to determine their eligibility for any recovery and the amount thereof, if any; etc. Consequently, the costs of prosecuting the action add up very quickly for the lawyers.

15. Moreover, the lawyers must also convince the judge that they are capable of representing the legal interests of the class competently: They have to be certified as the lawyers for the class. If the judge does not certify them as such, whether based on fair or biased considerations, the lawyers are out of the action and out of the money that they have invested up to then.

16. Only people who indulge in wishful thinking can imagine a judge certifying pro ses as class action lawyers to represent the legal interests of all the members of the class even though pro ses cannot competently represent their own interests.

17. If you can provide at least $1 million as seed money and find lawyers willing to risk their time, effort, and livelihood suing wrongdoing judges and other public officers in a class action, you can sponsor the filing of such action.

18. To remain tethered to the ground, keep in mind the lawyers who took their 2,000,000 Walmart employee class action all the way to the Supreme Court only to be told by the justices that the class was improperly constituted by members with too divergent characteristics. The action was dismissed and they had to bear the loss.

D. Walking in front of a courthouse will not chase away the wrongdoers inside

19. Neither a few nor many people holding banners, chanting, and walking in circles in front of a courthouse or other federal building are going to achieve anything, for there will always be another group that will also walk for the opposite proposition. Indisputably, there will always be people in favor of, and against, Obamacare, gay marriage, elective abortion, bearing arms, police accountability, appointed guardians, NSA blanket collection of communication metadata, etc.

20. The public officers who abusively benefit from the system as it stands now are not going to give up those benefits simply because a group of their victims spend a couple of hours walking in front of a building with logos against them and thereafter go home to rest in their couch as they eat another bag of potatoes…and that's it.

E. Advocates interested only in their personal local case cannot be expected to create an organization in the public interest

21. Only a sincere desire for honest judiciaries is not an adequate means to take on judges and their supporting public officers in the legislative and executive branches.

22. Mr. Andrew Kreig wrote insightfully:

> Creating a brand new civic organization can be, as envisioned by the email I received, a very worthy effort. But a great deal of effort (as I've seen from leadership or membership in many groups) goes into the bureaucratic tasks of organizing, messaging, fund-raising, etc., with relatively little time and resources actually available to get the message out in effective ways.

23. There are more problems than just administrative and logistical ones. An organization cannot be set up and expected to function, never mind be effective, with advocates of honest judiciaries

who only want to chat or debate 'fantastic' points of law against their background of sparse legal knowledge.

24. Nor can an organization be created by advocates who despite being 100% sincere only want to continue pursuing by rote in court their own personal, local case through the same failed method of suing judges(ol:158) and their conniving public officers.

25. The courts are the turf of judges, who there make rules as they go and disregard those in the books at will without fearing any adverse consequences. It is hardly the place where pro ses can force judges to hold other judges accountable.

26. What would be the winning record and survivability chances of an organization created to sponsor such suits? Moreover, no organization is needed, as shown in the Two-pronged Approach article(ol:248), to prosecute before the highest court of a state a test case requesting on grounds of due process and equal protection of the law that judges be officially and publicly supervised and held accountable and liable to compensate their victims. In the same vein, examine the template for properly arguing before an intermediate appellate court and, if need be, preserve the necessary issues to obtain leave to appeal to the highest state court(ol:244).

27. By the same token, it is wishful thinking for an individual victim or advocate to expect a lawyer to drop whatever he is doing to help her against the wrongdoing judge in her personal, local case and do so in another state and pro bono. That is outside the box of reason and reality.

28. Creating an organization in the public interest of exposing wrongdoing judges and advocating judicial reform can only be realistically envisaged after a group of victims and advocates have demonstrated by their sustained action that they are willing to contribute effort, time, and money to advancing the public interest rather than just their personal, local case.

29. By contrast, with people committed to advancing that public interest and who are able to think and proceed strategically(infra §F), even the termination of millennial impossibles(jur:xlv§§G,H) can be achieved.

30. With such people, I have proposed creating an organization: an institute of judicial unaccountability reporting and reform advocacy(jur:130§5). It is part of my study(jur:1) of the Federal Judiciary and its judges, the models for their state counterparts, titled:

Exposing Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Riskless Wrongdoing:
Pioneering the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting

F. Thinking and proceeding strategically: auditing judges for patterns of wrongdoing and seizing the opportunity presented by presidential candidates desperate to stand out in an overcrowded field

1. Victims of the same wrongdoing judge joining forces to audit him for patterns of wrongdoing

31. A sincere advocate of honest judiciaries can advance her own interest in her personal local case by thinking and proceeding strategically(Lsch:14§3; ol:52§C; ol:8§E; jur:xliv¶C): She can identify other parties that have appeared or are appearing before the same wrongdoing judge as in her case so that together they can audit his decisions in search of patterns of wrongdoing running through their cases.

32. Such patterns can provide a group of similarly situated parties verifiable, solid evidence that can

replace each individual party's mere allegations of wrongdoing by the judge in his or her personal case. The audit of their common judge can show that his wrongdoing is widespread, routine, and coordinated. That can provide persuasive evidence for the disqualification of that judge or the vacancy of his orders and decisions and the remand of their cases to other judges or the reopening of their cases. The method for identifying such other parties and detecting the judge's pattern of wrongdoing is described in the Auditing Judges article(ol:274).

2. From auditing a wrongdoing judge common to a group of parties to developing a civic movement for judicial accountability and reform

33. To audit their wrongdoing judge, their victims need not create an organization. They only need to join forces in a group to detect and expose their common judge's patterns of wrongdoing.

34. Nevertheless, the victims' successful effort to audit that judge can motivate them to broaden the scope of their initial interest from only prosecuting their personal local case to sharing their experience with other victims to help them audit their respective common judge in the same court. Progressively, they may help others in other courts in the same city audit their respective judge; and later on reach out to victims in the courts of other cities, and subsequently in other states.

35. That is how a civic movement for exposing wrongdoing judges and advocating judicial reform that holds them accountable and even liable to compensate their victims(jur:158§§6-8) can develop. The precedent for such unimaginable, unintended, and eventually unstoppable development is found in the people who had had enough of being taxed and little by little formed the single-issue, now national, and politically unavoidable Tea Party.

36. Thinking and proceeding 'outside the box' need not be done in a world of fantasy. It can be done strategically on the firm ground of precedent and sound reasoning.

3. Taking advantage of presidential politics to turn presidential candidates into unwitting allies in exposing judges' wrongdoing

37. The judge-auditing groups can bring to light verifiable evidence of patterns of judges' wrongdoing that can outrage the public. Only an outraged national(ol:191§§A,B) public can generate the political pressure necessary to force politicians to take a supportive stand, albeit opportunistic, on the issue and even call for official investigations of judicial wrongdoing by Congress, DoJ-FBI, and their state counterparts.

38. Indeed, this is the most propitious juncture to join forces to audit judges as proposed: There is a presidential election campaign underway and it has an overcrowded pack of candidates: 21 and counting! We can take advantage of each candidate's need to stand out of the pack.

39. The candidates can realize from the depth and breadth of the public outrage at judges' wrongdoing that those dissatisfied with the legal system, particularly the victims of wrongdoing judges, constitute a huge(Business Proposal; ol:273¶4) untapped voting bloc in search of a political leader. That bloc grew larger after the Supreme Court's decisions on Obamacare and gay marriage.

40. This justifies the application of two principles of strategic thinking and proceeding: 'The enemy of my enemy is my friend', applied by victims and advocates; and 'He who needs my help is my friend', applied by candidates.

41. Candidates who voice that bloc's complaints and call for the investigation of judicial wrongdoing can become its leader. Thereby they can earn free publicity from the media covering Election

2016, mount in the polls, and attract donations, volunteers to their campaigns, and invaluable word of mouth support. They can become the unwitting allies of the victims of wrongdoing judges and of all other advocates of honest judiciaries.

42. That can generate a business opportunity(Business Proposal; ol:271) and lead to a multidisciplinary business and academic venture(jur:97§1), which can be the precursor to the creation of the proposed for-profit institute of judicial unaccountability reporting and reform advocacy(¶30).

G. It is time to take action: Plans of concrete, feasible, and realistic action proposed to victims and advocates

43. Thus, to victims of wrongdoing judges and advocates of honest judiciaries who actually want to undertake an 'outside the box effort', I respectfully propose novel plans of action(ol:271; 274): The action is concrete, feasible, and realistic. The plans are based on a strategy reasonably calculated to move forward our common cause of holding judges and conniving public officers accountable for their wrongdoing and even liable to compensate those whom they have wronged:

44. Recognizing the futility of suing judges in court, where judges will hold their defendant colleagues, peers, and friends harmless, an **out-of-court strategy** aims to **inform** the public about judges' patterns of widespread, routine, and coordinated wrongdoing **and** to so **outrage the public** as to stir it up to force politicians when they are most vulnerable, while they are campaigning and desperately trying to survive politically, to investigate judges officially and hold them accountable and liable to their victims.

45. Hence, if you realize the importance of informing the public about, and outraging it at, judges' wrongdoing, you can:

    a. follow the steps in the Auditing Judges article below to identify other parties before the same wrongdoing judge that has victimized you; and join forces with them to detect instances of wrongdoing in your cases that form patterns of wrongdoing;

    b. use the resulting verifiable pattern evidence and/or the evidence of judges' wrongdoing contained in my study(jur:§§A-B) to interest journalists and campaigning politicians in further investigating and exposing judges' wrongdoing; meantime, share and post the article as widely as possible to induce many other victims and advocates to do likewise; and

    c. network your way together with the other parties and through your and their colleagues and friends who have acquaintances who know people in any of the presidential campaigns, to put me in touch with their chiefs of staff so that I may offer to make a presentation, either at a video conference or in person, on how it is in the interest of their respective presidential candidate to stand out of the pack by voicing the complaints and thus becoming the leader of the huge untapped voting bloc (Business Proposal; ol:271) of dissatisfied users of the legal system, particularly the victims of wrongdoing judges.

46. The implementation of those plans calls for victims and advocates who are willing to pursue their cases reasonably and contribute their realistically assessed experience, skills, and knowledge to advancing the public interest; competent lawyers; and other professionals as well as students, especially those in law, journalism, business, and Information Technology(jur:128§4).

47. If we manage to join forces and think and proceed strategically, we can become nationally recognized by a grateful nation as *We the People*'s Champions of Justice.

Dare trigger history(jur:7§5)…and you may enter it..

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris
Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org
2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

August 1, 2015

How you can contribute to appealing to the national public to inform it about, and outrage it at, judges' wrongdoing by bringing to the attention of presidential candidates the huge untapped voting bloc of victims of wrongdoing judges, and helping litigants to audit the judges in their cases for evidence of patterns of wrongdoing, which can support a test case before the highest state court for holding judges accountable and liable to compensate their victims

A. Dealing constructively with proposers of marginal ideas to propose that they join in reaching out to the national public and in its interest

1. I am not associated in any way whatsoever with people who spouse ideas that bar associations are the source of the legal problems in our country and that they are owned and controlled by foreign entities. Nor do I share the opinion of those who support conspiracy theories or the application of medieval and thus, foreign documents to solving our current legal and constitutional problems.

2. Their ideas and opinion can only appeal to tiny minorities of the public. Disproving them is a negative, destructive effort. It does not create conditions necessary to achieve my objective.

3. Far from it, I try to appeal to the national public. My objective is to expose judges' wrongdoing and bring about judicial reform. My strategy to attain it is to inform the national public about judges' wrongdoing and outrage the public at it(ol:236).

4. Only an outraged national public can bring to bear the condemnatory sentiment and demand for accountability that can generate the menacing pressure, eventually exerted with the greatest effect at the polls, to force politicians, lest they be voted out of, or not into, office, to even if only reluctantly, unwittingly, and opportunistically:

   a. expose wrongdoing judges and call for official investigations of judicial wrongdoing by Congress, DoJ-FBI, and their state counterparts; and

   b. reform the judiciaries to ensure that they administer Equal Justice Under Law because its judges, as public servants, are held by the public accountable for applying the rule of law and liable to compensate the victims of their wrongdoing(jur:158§§6-8).

5. It is with those who can reasonably be expected to support that objective that I associate, namely, the dissatisfied with the judiciaries, especially the victims of wrongdoing judges and advocates of honest judiciaries. I try to persuade them to adopt and implement that strategy in their own and the national public interest.

6. Thus, I invest my efforts, time, and money in the positive, constructive endeavor of proposing reasonably calculated actions for advocates and victims to inform the national public about, and outrage it at, judges' wrongdoing, and bring about judicial reform(e.g., ol:244, 274, 231).

7. However, I treat politely and with professionalism everybody. With those who do not conduct themselves in a respectful way or diminish themselves by using foul language, I do not deal at all. I do not feel any compulsion to retort or have the last word. I move on.

1. A counter-proposal to welcome the largest number of contributors

8. To deal with well-meaning people who propose to me ideas that only appeal to tiny minorities, I make a counter-proposal: Join the effort to implement the inform and outrage strategy(ol:219).

9. We need the contribution of the largest number of people to the cause of exposing judges' wrongdoing and advocating judicial reform. So I invite everybody to join in advancing that cause even if they hold incompatible ideas among themselves. Eventually, if the judiciary is reformed, they will on their own appeal to honest judges to resolve their controversies.

10. It follows that do not take a position on any issue other than judicial wrongdoing exposure and reform. That is part of strategic thinking and of strict intellectual and emotional discipline. All are welcome who support the single objective of judicial wrongdoing exposure and reform.

11. Accordingly, I respectfully encourage you to shift the totality of your acumen and efforts away from disproving ideas that you do not support and into accepting and contributing to the implementation of the inform and outrage strategy to attain that objective.

B. Reaching out to the national public through presidential candidates

12. Right now your greatest contribution would be to network your way, through people who know people who know people, to the chief of staff of any of the presidential candidates to afford me the opportunity to make a presentation to the candidate, the chief, and their aides, on this:

    a. How it is in a presidential candidate's electoral interest to voice the complaints and support the demands for compensation of all those dissatisfied with the judicial system, especially the victims of wrongdoing judges and advocates of honest judiciaries, because they form A HUGE UNTAPPED VOTING BLOC(ol:274¶4).

13. The candidate may become their standard-bearer and draw support from them in the nature of donations, volunteer work for the campaign, word of mouth endorsements, and votes in the primaries. That can make the difference between having to drop out of the race very soon and staying on it all the way to the nominating convention, through it, and winning on Election Day 2016.

1. Helping to make the case to presidential candidates by helping parties audit their wrongdoing judges

14. You can contribute to strengthening the presentation to presidential candidates by helping parties to lawsuits gather evidence of patterns of wrongdoing through the auditing of the rulings and decisions of the judges who have victimized them. To that end, you can help those parties implement the proposals in the Auditing Judges article(ol:274).

15. Thereby you can simultaneously contribute to finding invaluable evidence in support of the test case that I have requested leave to appeal to the New York State Court of Appeals on grounds of denial of due process and equal protection of the law by judges' holding themselves unaccountable and not liable to compensate the victims of their wrongdoing(infra, Excerpt).

16. In the process, you can find guidance on what to look for in the evidence already gathered in my study of the Federal Judiciary and its judges(jur:21§A). That evidence finds concrete expression in two unique national stories that can attract national attention: the President Obama-Supreme Court Justice Sotomayor story and the Federal Judiciary-NSA story(ol:191§§A,B).

C. Retaliation will target mostly journalists and presidential candidates, rather than those organizing the presentation to them

17. There is justified concern about retaliation from judges and the politicians who put them on the bench. However, you can operate in the background, concentrating on networking to chiefs of staff of presidential candidates. I can make the presentation to them on how they can promote their own candidacy by exposing judicial wrongdoing and calling for official investigations of it.

18. Judicial wrongdoing can be exposed to the public by the candidates and their chiefs of staff together with their researchers of incriminating information on their opponents, and the journalists and pundits covering Election 2016. Since they will be the ones who will 'let the cat of judicial wrongdoing out of the bag' to run to the national public, they will become the target of retaliators.

19. In any event, by then it could be too late and risky for judges to retaliate. While judges, in general, and federal judges, in particular, are the most powerful officers in our country(ol:267§4), they are the most vulnerable to public criticism because their own Code of Conduct requires that they not only avoid impropriety, but also "avoid even the appearance of impropriety"(jur:68fn123a).

20. Judges' abuse of judicial power to retaliate against exposers of judges' wrongdoing is without doubt an impropriety. A much lesser impropriety forced U.S. Supreme Court Justice Abe Fortas to resign on May 14, 1969(jur:92§d).

21. You will hardly be of any interest to judges and politicians as the target of their retaliation. What is more, neither you nor your name need come to light as a result of your networking to a presidential candidate. But your contribution can be decisive in advancing our common cause.

22. It follows that the concern about retaliators breaking up the group by weighing down on individual members is not quite justified. The retaliators will accomplish absolutely nothing by going after any of us when they have to concentrate on their defense from the expository attacks by those with far more offensive power than us, that is, presidential candidates, journalists, and if they are successful, the authorities investigating them.

23. Nevertheless, here applies the axiom: There is no glory without sacrifice. If it were easy and riskless to expose wrongdoing judges, anybody would have already done it(jur:21§a). All the great socio-political achievements of mankind go to the credit of people willing to make sacrifices to expose abusers in power in order to bring about a more just society. Thanks to them, millennial impossibles(jur:xlv§§G,H) have become part the everyday reality that we take for granted…and enjoy every second of our lives.

D. New business can be the reward for the organizers of the presentation and supporters of the test case

24. In brief, you can take the concrete, realistic, and feasible actions of networking to the presidential candidates and the journalists covering them; and helping parties to audit their judges in search of pattern evidence of their wrongdoing.

25. By so doing, you can contribution to the ultimate objective of judicial wrongdoing exposure and reform as well as to the intermediate objective of preparing the test case to the New York State Court of Appeals or the highest court of your state.

26. If you do so, there is something of significant material and moral value for you(ol:3§F): You

may pioneer the news and publishing business field of judicial unaccountability reporting; and establish yourself in your state or in the nation as a consultant to, and representative of, victims of judicial wrongdoing seeking to have their cases revisited or be compensated for the harm that wrongdoing judges and their judiciaries caused them(ol:271).

27. I hope that you will determine to become an advocate of honest judiciaries who is focused on being a positive, constructive force that courageously, imaginatively, and resourcefully drives forward our common cause of judicial wrongdoing exposure and reform.

Dare trigger history(jur:7§5)…and you may enter it.

www.linkedin.com/pub/dr-richard-cordero-esq/4b/8ba/50/

NOTE 1: Given the interference with Dr. Cordero's email and e-cloud storage accounts described at ggl:1 et seq., when emailing him, copy the following bloc of his email accounts and paste it in the To: line of your email so as to enhance the chances of your email reaching him at least at one of those addresses: Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net, Dr.Richard.Cordero.Esq@cantab.net, RicCordero@verizon.net, CorderoRic@yahoo.com, Dr.Richard.Cordero.Esq@outlook.com.

NOTE 2: Watch the interview with Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq., by Alfred Lambremont Webre, JD, MEd, on the issue of exposing judges' wrongdoing and bringing about judicial reform, at:
http://www.dailymotion.com/video/x2362oh_dr-cordero-u-s-judiciary-goes-rogue-99-82-complaints-vs-judges-are-dismissed-u-s-justice-sonia-sotom_news
or Dr. Cordero: U.S. Judiciary goes Rogue - 99.82% complaints vs. Judges are dismissed; U.S. Justice Sonia Sotomayor hides assets with impunity.

NOTE 3: All my replies are shared with the group that I am trying to form to expose wrongdoing judges and advocate judicial reform, and the national public that I am trying to inform thereof.

If you wish to engage in private communications with me, you must first retain my consulting services; otherwise, your communications are part of your contribution to advancing our common cause of judicial wrongdoing exposure and reform.

NOTE 4: For consulting services, I charge $350 per hour plus expenses and incidentals to be deducted from a retainer of $7,500-$10,000 paid in advance.

The fee for an appearance as an expert witness in a court in New York City is $1,500 per half a day in addition to preparation and any written statement for it, transportation, and any other expenses and incidentals. The fee for appearing in a court outside New York City is determined by the amount of time that it will require plus transportation, hotel, meals, and communication expenses and incidentals.

You can determine the quality of my legal research and writing by examining the articles that I post and my study of the Federal Judiciary and its judges, the models for their state counterparts(jur:1):

To evaluate my oral advocacy skills, please watch the interview referred to in NOTE 2 above.

If you are seeking pro bono legal assistance, kindly see my suggestions for finding it(ol:131). I cannot afford to work for free for all the people across the U.S. who request my assistance.

I trust that I am helping all victims of wrongdoing judges and advocates of honest judiciaries with my analysis, strategy, and proposals for action in my articles. But attaining our objectives requires that we all join forces to implement those proposals. Will you join in your own as well as the national public interest? If so, please let me know.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris
Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org
2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

August 2, 2015

Preparing a test case concerning the public interest in judges' accountability and liability to compensate the victims of their wrongdoing for appeal to the highest New York State court

1. I have experience with the New York Unified Court System. See the template(ol:244) that I made publicly available to help pro ses properly argue in an Appellate Division, where arguing the law, not the facts, must be the aspect dominating the appeal.

2. I have requested leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals, the highest court in New York State. This is part of my two-pronged approach(ol:248) to exposing judges wrongdoing and advocating judicial reform.

3. The three questions(Excerpt ol:297) to be presented to the Court of Appeals claim deprivation of due process and equal protection of the law. Two concern the duty and failure of the courts to hold their judges accountable and the right of litigants to obtain compensation for the injury in fact that wrongdoing judges have caused them and the denial of such right by judges who abuse their office to hold themselves unaccountable. The three questions are reproduced below.

A. Newsday's exposé of wrongdoing in the Suffolk courts illustrates the strategy of my Auditing Judges and Business Proposal articles

4. Judges' wrongdoing in the courts in Suffolk County, NY, was exposed in the article(ol:246§D¶3) reporting on the study conducted and published by Newsday on how judges there abuse their office to give paybacks to the people who supported them in their judicial election races. Newsday audited so many court documents and explicitly stated so many names of judges, business people, businesses, amounts of money, dates, types of transactions, etc., involved in judicial wrongdoing that the article prompted the chief administrative judge for Suffolk County to take the initiative to open his own investigation of those judges.

5. To find the follow-up article that Newsday Editor Deborah Henley was preparing when I last spoke with her(cf. ol:176, 214), google the key terms in the original article's title and its authors' names, including Journalists Will Van Sant and Sandra Peddie.

6. Editor Henley's article and its positive impact on a court administrator illustrate the strategy set forth in my Auditing Judges article(ol:274). The latter lays out a series of steps for one litigant, even a pro se, to identify other parties before the same judge in her case and for all of those parties to join forces to detect commonalities in their cases that reveal patterns of wrongdoing by that judge(cf. jur:122§§2-3).

1. The allegations of one lone pro se are dismissed out of hand

7. Indeed, your allegations of wrongdoing by the judge in your case, like those of any other individual litigant, never mind if it is a pro se, carry close to no weight for judges and law enforcement authorities. They routinely dismiss those allegations out of hand as the whining of yet another 'disgruntled loser', as pro ses are disparagingly referred to.

8. By contrast, when the claim of judicial wrongdoing is based on broad documentary evidence found in many cases, not just the single case of one lone party, and such evidence reveals patterns of wrongdoing and is made known to the public by a newspaper, judges do pay attention. After all, they are politicians in robes, who either campaign in judicial elections or are

appointed by politicians; their careers depend on public approval.

2. Strategy: evidence of patterns of wrongdoing to be gathered by a group of parties before the same judge

9. That validates the strategy that I set forth in both the Business Proposal article(ol:271) and the recent article, namely, Auditing Judges As Alternative to Unrealistic Suggestions(ol:284), which is the latest in the series proposing concrete, realistic, and feasible action that victims of wrongdoing and advocates of honest judiciaries can take to expose wrongdoing judges and advocate judicial reform.

10. That strategy centers on bringing the evidence of judges' patterns of wrongdoing to the attention of journalists and presidential candidates for them to use it in their own professional and personal interest, however opportunistic that may be on their par, and in so doing, advance unwittingly our interest in judicial wrongdoing exposure and reform.

3. Read and implement the proposals for your judge

11. Hence, I encourage you to read and reread those articles attentively because KNOWLEDGE IS POWER!

12. In turn, power is multiplied rather than added by joining forces: a group of victims and advocates working as a team is more effective than each of them working on his or her own.

13. Consequently, you can benefit substantially by implementing the proposals in the first Auditing Judges(ol:274) article; all the while, you can continue sharing and posting that and the other articles as widely as possible to encourage other victims and advocates to take action.

B. A test case on holding wrongdoing judges accountable and liable to compensate their victims

14. If I am granted leave to appeal to the New York State Court of Appeals, researching and writing the appeal brief and preparing for oral argument and arguing before the Court in Albany will consume an enormous amount of my effort, time, and money. I will be arguing in the interest of all victims of wrongdoing judges and of all advocates of honest judiciaries; that is, I will be arguing in your interest too.

15. At that time, will you be willing to spread the word and contribute and donate to my effort in your and the public interest?

1. Assessing my qualifications: my study and interview; and your video conference for me to make a presentation

16. I have shown what I can do in my study of the Federal Judiciary and its judges, the models for their state counterparts, titled:

Exposing Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Riskless Wrongdoing:
Pioneering the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting(jur:1)

17. You can put me to the test by organizing with and for your colleagues, friends, and guests a video conference on Skype, Zoom, or any other reliable video conference platform, where I can make a presentation(ol:190; 202) of the strategy for victims and advocates to take realistic action to advance the two-pronged approach(ol:248) to judicial wrongdoing exposure and reform, after which we can have a questions and answers session where you can, as it were, cross-examine me.

18. Such a conference will also allow you to determine whether to retain me to consult on your case or prosecute it. My legal research and writing available to you and my performance before your eyes and within your earshot should provide the solid basis that you need to make that determination.

2. Your contribution to spreading the word can begin now

19. You can begin now to take action in your own as well as the public interest by spreading the word concerning our effort to expose judges' wrongdoing and advocate judicial reform:

    a. help yourself by identifying other parties before the judge in your case and joining with them to audit the judge's decisions for evidence of patterns of wrongdoing, as proposed in the Auditing Judges article(ol:274);

    b. take that verifiable evidence of judicial wrongdoing and/or that in my study(jur:21§§A,B) to journalists and presidential candidates for them to use in their own interest and thereby unwittingly advance our interest in judicial wrongdoing exposure and reform, as explained in the Business Proposal article(ol:271);

    c. network your way to any of the presidential campaigns to put me in touch with their chiefs of staff so that I may offer to make a presentation, either at a video conference or in person, on how it is in the interest of their respective presidential candidate to stand apart from the overcrowded field of now 21 presidential candidates by voicing the complaints and thus becoming the leader of the huge untapped voting bloc(Business Proposal, ol:272¶4) of dissatisfied users of the legal system, particularly the victims of wrongdoing judges;

    d. share and post this email and my articles as widely as possible to inform the national public of how it can benefit from holding judges accountable and liable to compensate those whom they have injured by abusing their office for their own gain while denying everybody else Equal Justice Under Law.

****

EXCERPT
from the brief by Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.,
for permission to reargue misapprehended and overlooked points and leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals concerning judges' misconduct, the judiciary's failure to supervise its judges, and parties' right to hold judges' accountable and liable to compensate them for the injury that the judges and the judiciary have caused them

…

Third order: Request for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals

66. This court did not even address the issue of the judge below:

    a. depriving Appellant of equal protection of the law by discriminating against him for appearing pro se while hearing at length represented parties on the motion day;

    b. denying him due process of law by neither hearing him out at the hearing

on the motion for default and declaratory judgment nor reading it;

c. denying him due process by failing to comply with the provisions of the CPLR [Civil Procedure Law and Rules], such as that at §3001 on a judge's duty to address in writing a declaratory judgment request; and

d. causing him injury in fact by performing irresponsibly, unprofessionally, and perfunctorily in reliance on his being held unaccountable by his supervising court and peers.

67. As a result, this court disregarded Appellant's claim for fee refund and compensation. Yet, it held Appellant liable to a strict construction of CPLR 312-a and its provision on defendant's returning the acknowledgment of receipt of service of process by mail, thus disregarding its duty under CPLR §104 to construct it "liberally".

68. Therefore, the third order requested concerns leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals to present three questions that implicate denial of due process and equal protection of the law:

a. whether a defendant's timely letter admitting service under CPLR Rule 306(e) completes the service of process by mail under CPLR §312-a, thus rendering the return of the form provided therein for acknowledging service of process by mail unnecessary, and upon defendant's failure to appear or answer, entitles the plaintiff to default judgment, just as other plaintiffs are granted their default request who prove service through indirect and less reliable methods of service provided for in CPLR Article 3 that in no way whatsoever involve defendant's acknowledgment of service of process;

b. whether the courts, which become contractually bound to provide the honest judicial services that they offer and that a party accepts by paying the required court fees, together with their judges, who are the courts' providers of such services but who misapprehend and overlook laws, facts, and requested services, thereby causing the party injury in fact, become liable to return the fee and pay compensation to the party just as everybody else is who fails to perform under a contract, performs at a sub-standard level, commits malpractice, and thereby causes the party injury in fact;

c. whether courts and judges, all of whom have a duty to uphold the integrity of the judiciary and of judicial process as well as a duty of care when they make decisions that affect the property, liberty, and the rights and duties that determine the life of a party, become liable to the party when they make a decision that causes it injury in fact and cover it up through secrecy and refusal to order an independent audit(A:309§d) of courts and judges, as a consequence of:

1) the courts' failure to exercise with due diligence its supervisory responsibilities to hold accountable and discipline

2) judges for:

a) misapprehending and overlooking law, facts, and relief requests;

b) denying a party its right to be heard at oral argument;

c) disposing of papers that they have only skimmed over or not read at all;

d) being biased to pro ses;

e) failing to maintain competency in the law;

f) performing irresponsibly, unprofessionally, and perfunctorily to expediently reduce their workload; and

g) engaging in other forms of wrongdoing since such conduct is riskless and self-beneficial so that they have no motive in practice to constraint their conduct to the strictures of administering Equal Justice Under Law,

whereby the liability of the courts and their judges is

3) similar to the liability or even strict liability imposed on:

a) executive branch entities and their officials;

b) police departments and their officers;

c) hospitals and their personnel;

d) churches and their clergy;

e) companies and their employees;

f) generally, other principals and their agents, who are subject to the respondeat superior doctrine; and

g) all those who harm others intentionally, recklessly, negligently, foresee-ably, accidentally, or proximately.

69. The latter two questions cannot be rendered moot by the court reversing its order denying Appellant default judgment against Defendants and granting it because such grant will not prevent judges from continuing to engage in the same conduct injurious to Appellant, countless other parties, and the rest of the public, which will further deteriorate the integrity of the judiciary and its process.

70. Moreover, the latter two questions were also dealt with in detail in the brief on appeal(A:287§§4,5) and its Requested Relief(A:314§g), but were overlooked by the court in its June 17 order.

71. Indeed, the court misapprehended the applicable law and overlooked the law that Appellant argued as well as the distinguishing, outcome-determinative facts that he brought to its attention. To cure its errors, the court should grant leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals together with the relief requested below.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris
Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org
2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

August 6, 2015

A Strategic Thinking Analysis of The Idea Of Suing A Bar Association For Its Alleged Corruptive Influence Over the Courts and The Realistic Alternative of Auditing Attorneys and Judges In Search of Patterns of Malpractice or Wrongdoing

1. The idea of suing a bar association may very well betray lack of strategic thinking and of knowledge of relevant facts.(Lsch:14§3; ol:52§C; ol:8§E; jur:xliv¶C). This is particularly the case when the bar association is charged with exerting a corruptive influence over the courts that leads judges to engage in wrongdoing detrimental to parties before them so that such parties, especially the pro ses among them, become victims of wrongdoing judges.
2. A similar analysis was made in a previous article(ol:284) that dealt with the idea that wrongdoing judges can be exposed by filing a suit in the International Criminal Court, under the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations law (RICO), through a class action, by creating an organization or marching before a courthouse to denounce those judges, or by pursuing a personal local case where the trial judge is charged with wrongdoing.
3. The analysis of those ideas and of that of suing a bar association applies the same analytical tool: dynamic analysis of harmonious and conflicting interests(Lsch:14§2; ol:52§C; dcc:8¶11; dcc:17 ¶1). This analysis looks for those who share an interest with others in doing the act in question, and those who have an interest in preventing others from doing it; and whether the former, with harmonious interests, or the latter, with conflicting interests, are likely to be stronger and prevail.

A. Judges and their relation to bar associations

4. Judges were regular attorneys before becoming judges. They are likely to have been and still be members of bar associations. They may even have been officers of such associations. Aside from other judges, most of their friends and colleagues are lawyers, who are members of bar associations.
5. Lawyers represent by far the largest number of contributors to the campaigns, and voters in the elections, of lawyers who run in state judicial elections and judges who run for reelection. Lawyers and their bar associations are the principal evaluators of the competency of judges. Their evaluations are a key factor considered by politicians in nominating a judge for, or appointing him or her to, another term or a higher court. In fact, the endorsement of a bar association is an important source of support for a lawyer who wants to run in a judicial race and for a judge who is pulling strings to be elevated to a higher court. If after the expiration of his term or the loss of a judicial race a state judge wants to be hired by a law firm, the bigger and more prestigious the better, the judge needs to be in good stead with the legal community.
6. It follows from these circumstances that a state judge, who unlike his federal counterparts does not have life-tenure, has an interest in having lawyers on his side rather than holding a grudge against him and aiming at his back.

1. Pressure on the judge presiding over a suit against a bar association

7. After a suit is filed against a bar association, the presiding judge is likely to be presented with his IOUs held by the defendant association and lawyers with a close relation to it as well as all other bar associations. None of the latter will want to sit back and see an unfavorable precedent be

established that can open the door to subsequent suits against any and all of them. The judge will preside over the suit in such a way as to preserve his access to big and prestigious law firms after his judgeship is over, and to collect some IOUs from them that he may cash in when looking for a job again. Why would a rational judge, thinking like a *homo economicus* rather than a man of integrity, risk his relation with the bar and his future prospect of landing a posh job for the sake of a one-off case among the thousands that he will deal with during his judgeship?

8. The above considerations are not enough to support a motion to recuse the presiding judge. They are equally applicable to all the other judges of his court, so they cannot be used to disqualify the court as a whole. How much integrity must a prospective plaintiff ascertain in each of the judges of the competent court to be confident that whomever of them happens to be assigned to the suit against a bar association will preside over the trial fairly and impartially?

9. A suit against a bar association raises the suspicion that the judge will have a bias in favor of the defendant. Moreover, the association comes into court with its own specter: Bringing a suit against a bar association is a daunting undertaking because the association will have access to staff its defense team with the best and the brightest lawyers in town. Under those circumstances, who wants to spend the enormous amount of effort, money, and time required to sue a bar association? Hardly a prudent and successful lawyer will want to take on such a formidable defendant, let alone do so on a contingency basis.

10. Bringing a suit against a state bar association in a federal district court, where judges have a life-appointment, lessens the problem of judicial bias toward the defendant. However, it presents other substantial problems: On what grounds will plaintiff argue that the federal court has subject matter jurisdiction to adjudicate the suit? Suing a national bar association only aggravates such problems: On what grounds will plaintiff assert personal jurisdiction over it to force it to come to the state court to defend itself or be subject to a default judgement enforceable across state lines under the full faith and credit clause?

2. Pro ses suing a bar association complete the trifecta of an exercise in futility

11. If the idea of suing a bar association popped up in the mind of a pro se and pro ses are the ones who will prosecute the case, then it figures: It is not that they are not thinking strategically; it is that they are either not thinking through their idea or not thinking at all. They simply had a knee jerk idea. Just because pro ses can file a case in court does not mean that their naiveté, resentment and foolhardiness turn them into the equivalent of a knowledgeable, dispassionate, and prudent team of plaintiff lawyers. Much less do they become automatically the match for the team of top lawyers defending the bar association.

12. And then the pro ses must face the judge. The attitude of federal judges toward pro ses may very well represent that of state judges: In the Federal Judiciary, a case filed by a pro se is expressly (jur:43¶81) weighed for statistical purposes as a third of a case, whereas a capital punishment case is weighed like ten cases, that is, a 30 times weightier case. That means that a pro se case, regardless of its nature, is considered to deserve only one third of the attention and resources accorded to a run of the mill case represented by a lawyer, which is weighed as one case regardless of the merits of the represented case or the experience and competency of the lawyer.

13. As a result, when a federal judge sees a brief or a motion written by a pro se, she gives it the perfunctory attention that the official weighing of the case makes her feel justified in give it. The weighing works as a self-fulfilling expectation: Because as the case came in for filing it was

considered worth not even half of a case, the judge will do, not justice to it, but rather a quick job of disposing of it as worthless.

14. A pro se may decide not to file a suit against a bar association in a state court to avoid a judge biased by her interest in protecting the defendant and thereby herself. So the pro se files the suit in federal court where he finds a judge biased against him because the judge has no interest in dealing with the substandard briefs and motions that her Judiciary expects a pro se to write and argue. The pro se can pick state cyanide or federal arsenic.

15. A pro se plaintiff, as a self-improvised attorney that remains ignorant of the law and how to plead it, going against both a formidable foe, such as a bar of attorneys is, and a judge biased toward it and against him, that makes a suit against a bar association the trifecta for an exercise in futility.

16. Understanding the difficulties of suing a bar association with a realistic chance of success is like understanding anything else: The devil is in the detail. On the futility of suing judges, see ol:158.

B. A reasonably calculated alternative: auditing wrongdoing judges and malpracticing attorneys in search of patterns of wrongdoing or malpractice evidence

17. The article on suing judges(ol:274) offers a reasonable and more affordable alternative to suing a bar association. It can be applied to audit both judges and lawyers.

18. If a lawyer has dealt with a client irresponsibly and/or incompetently, it is possible that she has dealt likewise with other clients. To find those other clients, one can search her name in the databases of Westlaw and Lexis-Nexis as well as of the courts in which she may have practiced, beginning with those near where she lives. This should return all the cases in which she has appeared as the attorney of record.

19. Thereafter one can find the contact information of the clients as set forth in that article. One can ask them whether they are satisfied with her representation of their legal interests. With all those who are not, one can join forces to search for commonalities that reveal patterns of the attorney's malpractice or even wrongdoing. That search will not be conducted with a class action in view because it is unlikely that there will be so many clients, not to mention dissatisfied ones, of the malpracticing attorney as to warrant a class action. Rather, it can conceivably lead to a joinder of similarly situated parties who share the cost of suing the malpracticing attorney common to all of them and strengthen their case with strong evidence of patterns of malpractice or wrongdoing.

20. Auditing a lawyer is a more promising alternative than either one single client venturing alone into court with only her allegations against her former attorney or several pro ses cobbling together a case against a bar association to expose how they have allegedly corrupted courts and enabled unaccountable judges to engage in wrongdoing with no risk of liability to their victims.

21. Auditing either wrongdoing judges or malpracticing attorneys requires, not money, but rather the will power to take yourself and others out of the rut of what you have been doing up to now, i.e., each one fighting his and her case alone against closely knitted judges who cover for each other, and join forces to have a fighting chance by thinking strategically and forging alliances with other powerful people who by using your pattern evidence in their own interest can unwittingly advance all victims' interest in exposing wrongdoing judges and bringing about judicial reform. That is how you can turn yourself into a leader and all of you can become Champions of Justice in your own eyes and in the eyes of *We the People*.

Dare trigger history(jur:7§5)…and you may enter it.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris

Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org

2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

August 9, 2015

Introduction to The Template for Exposing Judges' Wrongdoing

in a verifiable, to the point, and professional way
capable of persuading journalists and presidential candidates
to expose judges' wrongdoing and call for nationally televised hearings; and
intended as a foundational element of the future
Annual Report of Judicial Wrongdoing in America

A. Template with a table to be filled out with relevant wrongdoing information

1. When alleging that the judge in one's case committed wrongdoing(ol:154¶3), it is of the essence to distinguish between, on the one hand, wishful thinking expectations that when not realized are unjustifiably characterized as wrongdoing by the judge, and, on the other hand, either indisputable violations of the law and disregard of material facts or conduct that is so suspicious, for instance, because it entails highly improbable coincidences, as to raise probable cause to believe that the conduct was intentional in disregard of a legal or ethical duty of the court.

2. The above hints at a format for a party that deems itself a victim of a judge's wrongdoing to present its allegations in a verifiable, to the point, and professional way: a table(ol:306) with cells for substantive as well as identifying and referential information:

    a. description of the case;

    b. wrong, suspicious, improper, unethical, and wrongful behaviors;

    c. quotation of the text and citation to the legal or ethical provisions that were violated. An unethical behavior can involve, for example, the Code of Conduct for U.S. Judges[123a];

    d. reference to the page of the brief, motion, ruling, decision, or other document introduced in evidence or reliable enough to carry evidentiary weight, that supports the claim of wrong, suspicious, unethical, improper, or wrongful behavior;

    e. name(s) of the judge(s) involved; the address of the court; and their respective phone numbers (to make it easier for independent and impartial third parties, such as journalists(ol:250) or the staff of presidential candidates(ol:292) investigating the case, to contact them and ask for their side of the story);

    f. text of questions presented on an appeal that is pending or in preparation, if applicable.

B. Template objectives: complete, standardized, and comparable information

3. The template uses a table because it is a device that allows vast amounts of information to be distilled to its essential elements and requires that all necessary information be presented so that the presentation is complete. The result is a standardized presentation. It ensures that relevant information of one case can be compared to that of other cases. Comparison of wrongdoing allows the detection of commonalities between cases that reveal patterns of wrongdoing(ol:274). Such patterns are much more reliable than a single party's allegations of wrongdoing by the judge in its case. See how the following tables make it possible to attain those objectives:

    a. jur:10, 11, 15, 16; b. jur:31§a; c. jur:65fn107c; d. ol:280, 282, which are also templates.

4. It is not reasonable to expect third parties, particularly non- and unremunerated lawyers, even journalists, to wade through the scores or hundreds of pages of one case to figure out on their own whatever it is that supports the unsubstantiated allegation of a party, let alone to repeat the

process with each of the other cases in a set of cases claim to establish a pattern of wrongdoing of a judge, never mind of all the judges of a court. The template requires that this work be done by one most familiar with the details of its case: a party to it. It also reminds that party that a table invites scrutiny by third parties; thus, the party's credibility rides on presenting only information that can be verified as accurate and as stating a reasonable claim of wrongdoing.

5. No judge or judiciary promises to be able to conduct a perfect trial; they can only strive to provide one that is fair and impartial. Likewise, not every minute error or mistake amounts to wrongdoing. Listing all of them does not make the claim of wrongdoing more credible; it only makes the presentation boring as a result of the meaninglessness of its elements. Such shotgun presentation betrays the indiscriminate handling by a pro se of alleged instances of judicial wrongdoing, neither able nor willing to assess reasonably the merits of each instance.

1. Connecting excusable mistakes into a pattern of wrongdoing

6. The Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations provisions at 18 U.S.C. §1961(5)[249] defines a ''pattern of racketeering activity'' as consisting of at least two acts each of which constitutes racketeering activity within ten years. This shows that in order to establish a pattern what matters is not the large number of wrongful behaviors, but rather the wrongful nature of at least two of them.

7. However, individual behaviors of an excusable nature can become inexcusable when 'the totality of circumstances' surrounding them is assessed in a reasonable, common-sensical way, especially when the assessment relies on statistics. For example, a wrong behavior may be a clerical mistake, such as an entry in the case docket bearing the wrong date. But if all or the great majority of such 'clerical mistakes' and other similar mistakes by the same clerk or other clerks and people benefit only one party and injure the opposing one, though statistically they should be evenly distributed(ol:19§D), then it is reasonable to suspect the totality of them of being intentional. The clerks and other people were biased. Their behaviors were not just wrong, but rather wrongful.

8. It falls to the presenter to articulate all those individually excusable mistakes, two or more of which could be deemed coincidences, into a set revealing an intentional pattern of wrongdoing.

C. Filled out templates as sources of categories of wrongdoing, a periodic publication, and persuasion for others to dare expose judges' wrongdoing

9. Lawyers have the opportunity to fill out the template with verifiable, to the point, and convincing information on the wrongdoing by the judge in their case that serves as an exemplary presentation for others, particularly the pro ses. For an example of such information so presented but in outline format rather than the columns of a table, see ol:19fn2 >ws:76§1.

10. The information provided in the template will make it possible to identify categories of wrongdoing and suspicious behaviors that subsequently can guide other parties, especially pro ses, in both assessing the behavior of the judge in their case and searching for patterns of wrongdoing. Such categories can be placed on the Y axis of the table, that is, as headings of rows.

11. The information collected through templates(jur:122§2) can eventually(jur:130§5) be processed professionally(jur:128§4) to build a national database searchable by any of its fields; and publish the Annual Report on Judicial Unaccountability and Wrongdoing in America(jur:126§3).

12. That information can be used now to persuade journalists(ol:250) searching for a scoop and presidential candidates(ol:296) in need of a distinguishing issue in a crowded field to expose judges' wrongdoing and draw support from a huge(ol:272¶4) untapped voting bloc: judicial victims.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris

2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

August 9, 2015

Template(jur:122§2) for Exposing Judges' Wrongdoing(ol:154§3)

consisting of disregard of legal and ethical provisions, and material facts,
or failure to "even avoid the appearance of impropriety"(jur:68fn123a; jur:92§d)
presented in a verifiable, concise, and professional way
capable of persuading journalists(ol:271) and presidential candidates(ol:292)
to expose judges' wrongdoing and call for nationally televised hearings; and
intended as a foundational element of the future
Annual Report of Judicial Wrongdoing in America(jur:126§3)
* http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL/DrRCordero-Honest_Jud_Advocates.pdf

1.	**Case name, citation, and date**
2.	
3.	**Link to case docket and court website** †(attach all documents referred to here and link every reference to them using cross-referential links)
4.	
5.	**Statement of case in 100 words or fewer** (write(jur: 124 fn260,261), revise, edit!; quality enhances credibility)
6.	
7.	**If on appeal, statement of question(s) presented in 200 words or fewer and attach briefs**
8.	
9.	**Address(es) of court(s) and phone number(s)**
10.	

11.	**Name(s) and phone number(s) of judge(s), chamber(s), and law and court clerk(s)**
12.	1. Judge(s): 2. Chamber(s): 3. Law and court clerk(s):

13.	A	B	C	D
14.	Category of wrongdoing or unethical or suspicious behavior	Statement of wrongdoing, each instance in a separate cell in 200 words or fewer	Title, page #, and date of evidentiary document in record or elsewhere†	Quotation of text and citation of provisions disregarded or violated
15.				
16.				
17.				
18.				
19.				
20.				

See also the templates(ol:280, 282) accompanying the Auditing Judges article(ol:274). The latter sets forth a method for one party to find other parties that have appeared before the same wrongdoing judge as that party has in order to join forces to audit his or her rulings and decisions in all their cases in search of commonalities that reveal concrete, verifiable, and convincing patterns of wrongdoing.

Such pattern evidence is more credible than the allegations of a single party, who by definition is biased toward its own interest in winning its case. Patterns of a judge's wrongdoing can persuade journalists(ol:250) and presidential candidates(ol:292) to further investigate and expose the wrongdoing of that judge and call for nationally televised hearings on judicial wrongdoing aimed at bringing about judicial reform that holds judges accountable and liable to compensate the victims of their wrongdoing.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris

Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org

2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

August 14, 2015

How members of the media can lead the way from informing parties how to audit the judges in their cases, to forming a media coalition for justice, to reaching out to presidential candidates, to developing a civic movement for holding judges accountable and liable to compensate the victims of their wrongdoing

A. Media members forming a coalition for justice that develops into a rallying point for those dissatisfied with the legal and judicial systems

1. As managing editors and publishers, you are in a position to publish my Auditing Judges article(ol:274) to invite any party who believes that the judge in his or her case has committed wrongdoing(ol:154¶3) to resort to self-help and collective work with similarly situated parties rather than simply sit back to whine and passively take the abuse.

2. That party, whether a pro se, a represented party, or its lawyer, can apply the method described therein to find other parties before that same judge so that the parties can meet to jointly audit the judge's rulings and decisions in all their cases in search of commonalities that reveal patterns of wrongdoing. Such patterns can be probative enough to constitute evidence. They can be far more susceptible of verifiability; capable of persuading third parties, such as journalists, to further investigate them; and conducive unavoidably to disciplinary action by judicial officers than any single party's allegations of judicial wrongdoing.

3. Moreover, you can encourage other publication officers to publish that article as well as radio and TV talkshow hosts(ol:146) to discuss it with their guests and encourage their audience to fight back judges' wrongdoing in a methodical way reasonable calculated to be effective(cf. ol:158). Thereby you can become the promoters(Lsch:12§C) of a media members coalition for justice aimed at exposing judges' wrongdoing and advocating judicial reform(jur:158§§6-8). In turn, the coalition can become the rallying point for many people among the scores of millions(ol:272¶4) who are dissatisfied with the legal and judicial systems, particularly victims of judges' wrongdoing and advocates of honest judiciaries.

4. Those who rally to the coalition can become so numerous, vocal, and assertive as to develop into a civic movement for judicial wrongdoing exposure and reform that eventually politicians and judges must reckon with(ol:146). The precedent for that is none other than the Tea Party, in its early days also a single issue movement, and today a powerhouse in national politics.

1. A template for victims to describe their case in a standardized format that facilitates comparison and the finding of patterns

5. You can also publish my Introduction to the Template article(ol:304; Template ol:306). It provides a table for parties to fill out with all necessary, standardized, and comparable information regarding the wrongdoing by judges and clerks that they allege to have found in their cases. By publishing these articles and the template, you can provide parties, in particular, and people, in general, including researchers and other public interest advocates, a means of escaping depressive isolation by finding each other; of being invigorated by joining forces to search for patterns of judges' wrongdoing; of producing useful, comparative information that can render them a more effective check on judges' wrongdoing.

6. Indeed, the patterns that they find can gradually show that judges' wrongdoing is so widespread, routine, and grave that only through coordination can judges have engaged in it and kept it concealed. As a result, the patterns can end up incriminating not just a judge or even the judges

of a court, but rather a judiciary itself because wrongdoing has become its institutionalized modus operandi(jur:49§4).

B. Contacting the politicians who can benefit the most from the judicial wrongdoing issue: the presidential candidates

7. Soon one or more politicians will realize that they can opportunistically gain significant electoral support by voicing the complaints of all the people dissatisfied with the legal and judicial systems, and jockeying for the position as their champion of justice.
8. However, instead of you waiting until politicians react to the growing number of people rallying to the media coalition for justice, you can take action now, when there is the most opportune political juncture:
9. In an overcrowded field of 22 presidential candidates and counting, each is desperate to:
    a. find a novel, galvanizing, and substantive issue:
        1) with enough staying power to ensure that he or she remains covered by the media because the latter keep investigating and reporting on the issue as well as on the candidate that has become its standard-bearer; and
        2) that causes the public so to identify with the candidate as to increase the flow to his or her campaign of donations, volunteered work, and word of mouth support;
    b. poll high enough to be invited to the second presidential debate prime time session, especially if the candidate was relegated to the first debate's afternoon session for the seven lowest-polling candidates; and
    c. attract attention away from Donald Trump and to himself or herself in order to enter the first primaries from a position of strength.
10. Judges' wrongdoing exposure and reform is that issue(ol:271) because their wrongdoing:
    a. takes away from people what is so personal and important to them as to cause them to go to court to protect it;
    b. offends people because:
        1) it is an abuse by the powerful that belittles those wronged by it; and
        2) is experienced as a betrayal of what people have been raised to believe is their birthright, namely, Equal Justice Under Law, rattling their faith in government by the rule of law; and
    c. causes people to become passionately determined to persevere in their quest for justice and for respect from those in power.
11. To that must be added a key demographic and political element: those dissatisfied with the legal and judicial systems constitute a huge(ol:272¶4) untapped voting bloc.

C. Networking to make possible presentations to presidential candidates on why it is in their interest to raise the judges' wrongdoing issue

12. Consequently, I respectfully propose that you network your way through friends, colleagues, and acquaintances who know others who know top officers in a presidential campaign, including realistically the chief of staff, and ideally the candidate himself or herself, so that you can put me

in touch with them for the purpose of my offering to make a presentation(ol:194§E).

13. Such presentation to the candidate, the chief, and their staff, either at a video conference or in person, will show how it is in their interest for the candidate to bring to the national attention on the stump and at media interviews and press conferences:

    a. two unique national stories(ol:191§§A, B), originally broken by *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico(jur:65fn107a,c; ol:5fn7) that reveal connivance between the top politicians of the federal government, some of whom are presidential candidates, and thus opponents to be discredited, and the top judges of the Federal Judiciary, the models for their state counterparts;

        1) The investigation of those stories by the candidate's staff and journalists will have staying power because it will work as Trojan horses driving deeper into THE ENABLING CIRCUMSTANCES OF WRONGDOING(ol:190¶¶1-7) in the Judiciary, those that have allowed it to become its widespread and routine way of doing business; and

    b. the complaints of the dissatisfied with the legal and judicial systems so that the candidate:

        1) may invite them to send the candidate's campaign by email, as an attachment, or by mail a copy of their complaint about the judge in their case, for which the candidate can provide a template(ol:306); and

        2) by rendering submitted complaints publicly accessible on the campaign's website, the candidate can turn them into a magnet for visitors: In the Federal Judiciary, 99.82%(jur:10,11) of complaints filed with the chief circuit judges(jur:21§1) are dismissed out of hand without any investigation, thus leaving the complainants as well as all other parties without any redress and at the mercy of the complained-against wrongdoing judge. Hence, the invitation to submit those complaints has the potential of eliciting substantial public response and earning the candidate considerable sympathy as the hoped-for champion of judicial victims.

14. Thus, the presentation will highlight:

    a. how by bringing to the attention of the national public and pursuing the issue of judges' wrongdoing and the need for reform that gives the public a key role in ensuring judges' accountability(jur:160§8) the candidate can tap on, and become the leader of, the huge(ol:272¶4) voting bloc formed by those dissatisfied with the legal and judicial systems; and

    b. if elected, the candidate will be able to 'pack'(jur:13fn17a) the Federal Judiciary for the long run with nominees to judgeships and justiceships left vacant by judges forced to resign for having failed to "avoid even the appearance of impropriety"(jur:68fn123a), just as Justice Abe Fortas had to resign from the U.S. Supreme Court on May 14, 1969, upon *Life* magazine revealing his improprieties(jur:92§d).

15. If you are instrumental in arranging such presentation to one or more presidential candidates on an issue that through them provokes national outrage and grows to dominate Election 2016 from then on, you will gain national recognition and perhaps even a leading position in the media coalition for justice as well as in the *We the People*'s civic movement for Equal Justice Under Law: the *People*'s Sunrise(ol:29).

16. However, time is of the essence, for the presentation must be made while the presidential candidates in greatest need of such issue are still in the race and being covered by the media.

Dare trigger history(jur:7§5)…and you may enter it.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris
Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org
2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

August 18, 2015

Proposal for one or more presidential candidates to raise the issue of unaccountable judges risklessly doing wrong in order to break out of the overcrowded pack of candidates and draw support from the huge untapped voting bloc of all the people dissatisfied with the legal and judicial systems

1. This is a proposal for presidential candidates to raise an issue that can make any of them stand out in an overcrowded field of candidates and draw support from a huge untapped voting bloc:
   a. unaccountable judges who risklessly do wrong(ol:224§A) for their benefit(ol:173¶93); and
   b. the consequent dissatisfied users of the legal and judicial systems among the 100 million parties to the 50 million cases[4,5] filed in the federal and state courts every year, plus the parties to the scores of millions of pending cases as well as cases deemed to have been wrongly or wrongfully decided.

A. In practice irremovable, they are Judges Above the Law...and wrongdoers too

2. In the last 226 years since the creation of the Federal Judiciary in 1789, the number of its judges –2,217 were in office on 30sep13[13]– impeached and removed is 8!(jur:21§1). Without fearing for their job or salary[12], judges wield enormous power over people's property, liberty, and all the rights and duties that determine their lives.
3. If you were in their position, would you abuse your power for your and your colleagues' benefit? Judges do so individually and, worse yet, in coordination among themselves(jur:86§§4-c). Hence, the dissatisfied users are so numerous and yearn for a champion.

B. Tapping on the dissatisfied and abused by asking for their complaints

4. There are no more resentful people than those dissatisfied users who feel abused and betrayed by judges, the ones duty-bound to administer Equal Justice Under Law. For them, it is personal. They will be the most passionately committed supporters of a candidate who raises the issue of judges' wrongdoing and credibly promises to do them justice and hold judges accountable[1].
5. You can tap their voting bloc by asking them to submit to your website for the public to compare and search for patterns of judges' wrongdoing(ol:274) their complaints on a template(ol:306) or those that they filed with federal chief circuit judges, who dismiss 99.82% of them(jur:10,11; 24§§b-d), and with state judicial performance commissions.

C. Giving the media two unique national stories to ensure the reciprocal reinforcement of your and their covering of your judges' wrongdoing issue

6. You can also attract sustained media coverage, especially by journalists searching for the scoop of a lifetime(jur:4¶¶10-14): At the root of judges' wrongdoing lies connivance between the president who nominates people to the Judiciary, and the senators –including some candidates– who confirm them, who thereafter protect 'their men and women on the bench' by allowing them:
   a. to hold all their adjudicative, policy-making, administrative, and disciplinary meetings behind closed doors;
   b. to keep complaints secret; and
   c. never to appear at a press conference to explain their conduct because "Justice should not

only be done, but should manifestly and undoubtedly be seen to be done"[71].

7. Secrecy is one of THE CIRCUMSTANCES ENABLING WRONGDOING(ol:190¶¶1-7) in the Judiciary. The media will keep investigating them, thereby drawing attention to you and helping you stay on the stump, if you break two Trojan horse-like unique national stories(ol:191§§A,B):

   a. The President Obama-Justice Sotomayor story was first pursued by *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico[107a], which suspected Then-Judge Sotomayor of concealment of assets, a crime engaged in to evade taxes and launder money[ol:5fn10].

   b. The Federal Judiciary-NSA story will provoke a scandal graver than that caused by E. Snowden's disclosure of NSA's illegal surveillance because it points, not to a purportedly justifiable national security interest, but rather to an unadmittable and incriminating crass class interest: Federal judges approve up to 100% [ol:5fn7] of NSA's secret requests for secret orders of surveillance; and the NSA helps transfer assets between illegal sources(jur:65 §§1-3) and money laundering accounts; and to intercept communications among critics(ol:227§A), [ol:19fn2] >ws:58§7, cf. >ws:51§C) of wrongdoing judges(ggl:1 et seq.).

1. Ensuing question and request to redirect Campaign 2016 and American governance toward public accountability and transparency

8. Based on these stories and updating a historic devastating question, you can ask one capable of dominating Campaign 2016 and tarnishing opponents and the other party and its top officers:

   What did the President(jur:77§5),Sen. Schumer(78§6), and the justices[23b] and judges know(71§4) about J. Sotomayor's concealment of assets[107a] and tax evasion[107c] and other judges'[213] coordinated wrongdoing and when(75§d) did they know it?;

9. You can follow up that question with an embarrassing request for transparency: that they support their denial of wrongdoing or explain their silence by releasing the three FBI vetting reports(jur:102¶231a.4-6) on Justice Sotomayor.

10. Although judges wield enormous power, they cannot retaliate simultaneously against all journalists and candidates critical of them without revealing their abuse of power to implement their unlawful motive of preserving their status and benefits, their duty to uphold the law notwithstanding. On the contrary, they are the most vulnerable officers to the public exposure of their failure to abide by the injunction in their own Code of Conduct to "avoid even the appearance of impropriety"[123a]. Their resulting resignations, even of justices(jur:92§d), and impeachments will open vacancies that will allow the next president to "pack"[17a] the Supreme and lower courts.

D. Offer to present the judges issue in your survival and the public interest

11. Your survival entails being invited to the next prime time debates and not being demoted to the afternoon ones thanks to your courage in addressing an issue that threatens the powerful as it defends *We the People*'s birthright to 'government by the rule of Law that ensures Equal Justice'. Your courage can be rewarded with donations, volunteered work, and word of mouth support, particularly by the scores of millions of the untapped voting bloc of the dissatisfied.

12. Therefore, I respectfully request you too the opportunity to present to you and your aides at a video conference or in person this proposal for using the judges' wrongdoing issue as a means to survive in an overcrowded presidential field. Indeed, the judges' wrongdoing issue can make of a candidate like you the Champion of the Dissatisfied as well as of all *the People* who demand a new America of public accountability and transparency. So, I look forward to hearing from you.

Dare trigger history!(jur:7§5)…and you may enter it.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris
Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org
2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

August 29, 2015

Making a documentary
on the proposal for presidential candidates to raise the issue of unaccountable judges and thus draw support from a huge untapped voting bloc

Dear Documentarist Sebastian Doggart and Advocates of Honest Judiciaries,

Thank you for expressing your willingness to join forces to expose wrongdoing judges through documentaries. My proposal for the documentary **Black Robed Predators**: when those on the bench are career wrongdoers, is at ol:85.

Table of Contents

A. Exposing abuses in the judicial system, not only in family court....313

1. *Money!* The most insidious corruptor and where it is found in the judiciary 314
2. Money is not at stake in child custody battles in family court....314
3. Without the motive of money, what is left is the means without malice of abuse of power....314
4. Abuse of discretionary power is very difficult to prove and very different from corruption....315
5. Logistics or budgetary cuts as the cause of alleged abuse of power....315
6. Some ways of showing suspicious conduct that raises "the appearance of impropriety" and forces the resignation from the bench....315
7. Using the easier to handle term "wrongdoing" rather than "corruption" 316

B. The advertisers with the farthest reach: presidential candidates covered by a host of journalists....317

1. Taking advantage of presidential candidates and their coverage by journalists....317
2. Approaching each presidential candidate with an offer to make a documentary on him or her exposing federal wrongdoing judges through two unique national stories....318
3. Networking to presidential candidates through the independent newspaper....318

****

A. Exposing abuses in the judicial system, not only in family court

1. I applaud your decision to widen the scope of your advocacy of honest judiciaries from family court to the judicial system as a whole. By so doing, you have widened the potential audience of your documentaries from a relative small one –parents with children in custody litigation- to everybody that has or has had anything to do directly and indirectly with the courts:

2. The dissatisfied users of the legal and judicial systems are among the 100 million parties to the 50 million cases[4,5] filed in the federal and state courts every year, plus the parties to the scores of millions of pending cases as well as cases deemed to have been wrongly or wrongfully decided. To them must be added their relatives, employees, customers, suppliers, shareholders, etc., all of whom suffer indirectly the abuse that litigants suffer directly in court.

3. The twofold aim of your production company is justified by the facts. However, when you title

your feature documentary *The Monstrous Maze -- Inside Family Court*, you are drastically reducing your audience in practice.

1. *Money!* the most insidious corruptor and where it is found in the judiciary

4. The parties to close to one million new cases filed in the federal bankruptcy courts every year will not be attracted by your documentary. The amount in controversy only in the personal, as opposed to the commercial, bankruptcies is mind-boggling: hundreds of billions of dollars -$373 billion in 2010(jur:27§2)-. The immense majority of bankrupts appear pro se precisely because they do not have money and cannot afford a lawyer. Consequently, they are easy prey of judges, bankruptcy trustees, auctioneers, accountants, warehousers, evaluators, etc., all of whom work as members of a wrongdoing, exploitative system(jur:xxxv).

5. The same holds true for surrogate/probate courts and their settlement of estates and appointment of guardians of incompetent adults. Wards of the court that are old and have accumulated money throughout their lives are the target of unscrupulous judges, clerks, guardians, accountants, etc. Cases involving mergers and acquisitions, the launch of an initial public offer of shares, product liability suits, contract disputes between big companies, especially those involving the financing of large projects, inheritance among heirs to rich people, etc., call into play the most insidious corruptor of people, including judges and other insiders of the judicial system: *Money!*[32]

2. Money is not at stake in child custody battles in family court

6. Nowhere near that amount of money is at stake in family court, even taking into account the divorce of rich people where money can play a corruptive role in the partition of assets.

7. Adults with children are likely to be young people who are starting out in life and have little money to be stolen. Parents enmeshed in custody battles have kids and debts. The fixing of child support amounts is unlikely to be the source of corruption of judges and of all the people who are necessary, and who take a cut, for a parent to reach a judge. How do parents and spouses corrupt public officers other than with the venom of their anger at each other, their mutual bitter recriminations, and the horrifying spectacle of love turned to corrosive hatred, the devastating impact on their children notwithstanding? What they corrupt is their moral standards.

8. If there is corruption in family court, it is not of the worst kind, namely, that motivated by money that can be used to bribe judges and other people and thus, to spread corruption. Consequently, a documentary on family courts is left begging for a motive for judges to do wrong.

3. Without the motive of money, what is left is the means without malice of abuse of power

9. Without being able to show the corruptive workings of money, a documentarist is unable to prove one of the three fundamental elements of a criminal charge: motive. The opportunity is obvious: the cases. Only the means is left to explore.

10. The means for judges' wrongdoing is judicial power of decision-making. Power is a potent corruptor too. In family court, the problem may spring from abuse of power. Judges would have to be shown to abuse their power because they go on an ego trip driven by the potent self-worth enhancer of all they can do and get away with. But if that is what a documentarist will try to show, a key element needed to elicit a condemnatory reaction in his audience toward judges will be missing: malice in the form of abuse of power to grab an unlawful benefit, such as money.

4. Abuse of discretionary power is very difficult to prove and very different from corruption

11. Worse yet, in a great number of cases, the alleged abuse of power falls within the discretionary bounds of judges' adjudicatory function: What is in the best interest of the child may be assessed differently by the parents, who are too emotionally involved in the case, and by the judge and Children Protective Services officers, who are not so involved. The latter two have a wide margin for decision-making necessary to protect children in cases that are likely to be sui generis because each case has particular elements that distinguish it from all others.

12. Hence, it is very difficult to show in a documentary that there has been abuse of discretionary power. For instance, impugning a judge's discretionary decision not to hold a plenary hearing in a case is extremely difficult. The effort will probably be unconvincing, especially if the complaint comes from a pro se who has little knowledge of the law, never mind of the standards for its application set by precedent, and the functioning of the courts.

13. And where is a documentarist going to find successful family court lawyers willing to stand in front of his camera to accuse of abuse of power family court judges before whom they have appeared and will continue to appear? Their doing so could amount to their signing their professional death warrant.

5. Logistics or budgetary cuts as the cause of alleged abuse of power

14. The state of New York has reduced so drastically the budget and the personnel of courts that it is very likely that there are not enough resources to do what should be done in its courts, such as holding plenary hearings in a timely fashion.

15. I know from experience that decisions concerning my practice had been taken by the judge but there was nobody to take them to the county clerk's office in the same building to enter them there officially. When I complained to the director of the court's records office, he asked me to come to the office and look for those decisions myself. I went there…and there were hundreds and hundreds of decisions waiting to be entered!...and so many empty desks in his office because many of the officers had been let go.

16. A serious documentarist aims to portray the situation in the courts in a fair and impartial manner so that his work may not be dismissed as the emotional protest of a biased party to litigation with a grudge against a judge. To that end, he must disclose the deleterious impact of budgetary cuts on judicial performance. That can reduce the situation complained about to a mere consequence of an underfunded court system in a state running short of money. That is not corruption at all.

6. Some ways of showing suspicious conduct that raises "the appearance of impropriety" and forces the resignation from the bench

17. Compare showing the consequences of judicial personnel shortage with suspecting a judge of concealing assets, as *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico[107a] did Then-Judge Sotomayor, the first justiceship nominee of President Obama, Now-Justice Sotomayor at the Supreme Court. Imagine the pregnant questions that would be prompted after analyzing the documents[107b] about her financial affairs submitted by herself to the Senate Committee on Judicial Nominations and finding that more than $3.6 million is unaccounted for[107c].

18. How can it be explained that the annual mandatory financial disclosure reports[107d] submitted by

federal judges to peers[213a] on the Judicial Conference[91a] committee that handles those reports may show not variation year after year(jur:102§a)?

19. In the case of a judge who must run in judicial elections the focus of the investigation need not be a lifestyle or amount of assets inconsistent with her salary, which is a matter of public record. Rather, the focus may be how she afforded her election. What has the judge made possible her large donors to receive in exchange for their financing her campaign: undue information filed in court under seal; favorable decisions contrary to evidence and legal principles; commercial contracts through which kickbacks are transferred?

20. See the exposé in the New York newspaper Newsday, The Insiders: Suffolk judges violated rules while awarding Oheka Castle owner at least $600,000 of foreclosure work; by Reporters Sandra Peddie and Will Van Sant, and Editor Deborah Henley, sandra.peddie@newsday.com, will.vansant@newsday.com; editor@newsday.com; Saturday, 4oct14; http://data.newsday.com/projects/long-island/melius-receivership/. See also my proposals to them(ol:176, 214).

21. The above are example of how a documentarist and journalists can show that a judge or judges have failed to abide by the injunction in their own Code of Conduct to "avoid even the appearance of impropriety"[123a]. Nothing has to be proved to make that showing; the applicable standard is that of the opinion formed by a reasonable and unbiased person informed of the facts. But the consequences can be grave: even a Supreme Court justice can be forced to resign, as was Justice Abe Fortas on May 14, 1969, after *Life* magazine showed his financial improprieties(jur:92§d).

7. Using the easier to handle term "wrongdoing" rather than "corruption"

22. Corruption cannot be demonstrated through a court transcript. If one believes that it can, there is a problem with what one understands to be corruption, which involves bribery; using confidential information filed under seal for self-benefit; resolving a conflict of interests in one's own interest; and similar acts punishable by law. Corruption involves criminal activity.

23. If a judge engages in a corrupt practice in open court where it can be recorded by the court reporter, he or she would rather be blatantly incompetent. Moreover, a judge can prevail upon a court reporter, lest the latter be fired without recourse(jur:31§a), to have her transcript cleansed of any passage "demonstrating" corruption.

24. Because corruption is such a technical term and a charge of corruption requires to be proved beyond a reasonable doubt, a more appropriate term to expose judges and bring about judicial reform is wrongdoing(ol:154¶3). That is a negative term wider than corruption and much easier to show; yet it can faster attain the main objective of removing from the bench judges. Proving a judge's corruption by suing her in court(ol:158), where the judge will be judged by her peers, colleagues, and friends; and trying to impeach a judge in Congress(jur:21§a), where she will be judged by those who recommended, endorsed, and confirmed her, are protracted, cumbersome, and seldom effective methods of removing a judge. Wrongdoing is flexible(jur:88§§a-c) enough to encompass abuse of discretionary power, even the disregard of the law and the facts.

25. A documentarist can show judicial wrongdoing through library, field, and social network research. He can conduct the proposed *Follow the money!* and *Follow it wirelessly!* investigations (ol:194§E) using documents, particularly official ones[107b,c]; and interviewing judges, law and court clerks, and lawyers, especially those disgusted with the system(cf. Deep Throat, jur:106§c); law enforcement officers prevented from investigating judges; and maids, drivers, bartenders, caddies, and similar 'invisible little people' who have picked up a lot of information(ol:175§2).

B. The advertisers with the farthest reach: presidential candidates covered by a host of journalists

26. Making a documentary that is reasonably calculated to appeal to the public at large, even the national public, is only the first hurdle. Thereafter it must be distributed and advertised widely.

27. Michael Moore's *Fahrenheit 9/11* on President Bush and his alleged connection to 9/11 and Laura Poitras' *Citizen Four* on Edward Snowden and his leak of NSA secret documents dealt with subjects that had captured national attention either as a national tragedy or a scandal. Consequently, their documentaries received free advertisement on the national newscasts for months, which not even money could have bought. If Moore and Poitras had had to pay to advertise their documentaries, it is hardly conceivable that they would have been as successful as they were. *Fahrenheit 9/11* was the largest grossing documentary up to its time.

1. Taking advantage of presidential candidates and their coverage by journalists

28. The above considerations should be analyzed through strategic thinking(Lsch:14§3; ol:52§C; ol:8§E; jur:xliv¶C), that is, the process through which one identifies who has an interest harmonious or conflicting with one's interest so as to forge an alliance of result with the former and endeavor to weaken, neutralize, or eliminate the latter. This calls for the application of two principles: Nobody works as hard as when they work for themselves; and there is a limit on how much people are willing and able to help others as opposed to using their resources and time to help themselves. The resulting strategy is to help people advance their own interest rather than ask them to help us advance ours, doing so in a way that by their advancing their own interest they may unwittingly or indirectly advance our interest in using a documentary to inform the national public about judges' wrongdoing and outrage it to the point that it forces politicians, under pain of being voted out of, or not into, office, to investigate and reform the judiciary.

29. Those who currently can most cost-efficiently advance our interest by advancing their own are the presidential candidates running in Election 2016 who are and for the next 14 months will likely continue to be covered nationally by the media. What those candidates stand to gain from exposing judges' wrongdoing is this in brief(ol:311): Proceeding opportunistically in a very crowded field of 22 candidates and counting –V.P. Joe Biden and even Former V.P. Al Gore may enter the race-, they can stand out of the pack, attract journalistic coverage, and draw support from the huge(¶2 above) untapped voting bloc of the dissatisfied users of the legal and judicial systems, especially victims of wrongdoing judges and advocates of honest judiciaries.

30. Moreover, particularly the governor and non-politician candidates can use the exposure to attack the opponents who at any time were members of the Senate, which confirms judges nominated by the president, bears responsibility for their oversight, and has in connivance[17a] with them disregarded the evidence of their wrongdoing[23a].

31. It follows that the emphasis of the strategy to reach the national public is on federal, not state, judges. Indeed, New Yorkers could not care less what California judges do and vice versa; the same can be said about the people of any one state concerning the judges of any other state. Federal judges are the only ones who have national jurisdiction. The exposure of their participation in, or condonation of, wrongdoing in connivance with top politicians will provoke national outrage, especially during a presidential campaign. That reaction will translate into a higher demand for related and updating news, and consequently intense competition among media outlets for a

greater share of that audience. The prospect of a scoop deserving of a Pulitzer prize will motivate journalists to jump on the investigative bandwagon(ol:250), thus maximizing public information and outrage. That chain of events will embolden journalists to investigate state judges and expose wrongdoing ones. Upon request or spontaneously, victims of wrongdoing state judges will share their complaints with journalists and demand that also those judges be exposed.

32. Such strategic thinking can be implemented through this concrete, realistic, and feasible plan.

2. Approaching each presidential candidate with an offer to make a documentary on him or her exposing federal wrongdoing judges through two unique national stories

33. The next Republican presidential debate will be held in only a few weeks' time. It can sound the death knell for a candidate to be relegated again to the afternoon session or for one who participated in the prime time session of the first debate to be demoted to it. If they are to be enticed by the idea of exposing federal judges as a means of attracting journalistic and national public attention and attacking their opponents, they must be approached as soon as possible.

34. The proposal for them to expose wrongdoing judges will not be to tell them to go out and investigate federal justices, judges, and magistrates -2,217 were in office on September 30, 2013[13]- to see if they find some committing wrongdoing. Rather, it is by directing their attention to the information already available on the two pinpointed unique national stories of President Obama-Justice Sotomayor and Federal Judiciary-NSA (ol:191§§A,B).

35. A documentary on exposing wrongdoing NY lawyers cannot compete in journalistic national newsworthiness or presidential politics importance with those two unique national stories.

3. Networking to presidential candidates through The Independent newspaper

36. The way of approaching the presidential candidates, or more realistically, their press department and through it their chief of staff is through The Independent –assuming you meant the New York office of The Independent newspaper of England-.

37. Journalists and news editors of The Independent are likely to know directly or indirectly people in the candidates' press department with whom to arrange a presentation by us to the respective candidate, chief of staff, and aides of the proposal for a documentary:

38. Why and how the candidate undertook investigating those two stories until he or she became convinced that they were legitimate and raised issues of national importance concerning the integrity of judicial process and of connivance between politicians and judges; and the steps that the candidate took that led to his or her breaking the stories at a press conference and subsequently including them as a key feature in his or her stump speech.

39. Therefore, I propose that at your earliest convenience we meet with your contacts in The Independent to discuss this strategy. You may share with them this email in advance or print it in its article version at ol:313.

40. In preparation thereof, I respectfully suggest that you read the presentation article at ol:190 and the letter to presidential candidates at ol:311 and as many of their references as possible.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Dare trigger history(jur:7§5)…and you may enter it.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris
Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org
2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

September 1, 2015

Opportunity for journalists and media outlet officers to benefit from appealing to the huge untapped audience of the dissatisfied users of the legal and judicial systems

Dear Mr. Ostrowski, Journalists, and Advocates of Honest Judiciaries,

Thanks to you, we could be 'monumentally successful by making the issue of accountability of judges an issue to be addressed in this presidential campaign', for you are the one who ran for the U.S. Congress last year and were covered by many journalists and media outlet officers, such as those with whom you shared your email to me.

A. Actions that journalists and media officers can take to benefit from the issue of unaccountable judges who engage in riskless wrongdoing

1. You could try to approach journalists and media officers personally –only emailing them is not likely to be effective due to the high number of emails that they can be assumed to receive daily– to sell them on what is in it for them if they:
   a. investigate the two unique national stories of:
      1) President Obama-Justice Sotomayor (who was suspected by *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico[107a] of concealing assets); and
      2) Federal Judiciary-NSA;(ol:191§§A,B);
   b. bring the proposal for presidential candidates to expose judges' unaccountability and consequent riskless wrongdoing(ol:154¶3) to the attention of the journalists' and media officers' contacts in the press department of each of the candidate's campaign headquarters, as well as realistically to the candidate's chief of staff, and ideally to the candidate himself or herself, such as at an interview –that proposal is set forth in the article below, also found at ol:311 in the form of a printable letter addressed to the candidates–; and
   c. contact me so that I can make a presentation at a video conference or (if they pay for my expenses) in person to those journalists and media officers on:
      1) how it is in their professional and commercial interest to take the above-described action, whereby they can increase their audience by introducing into the presidential debate a subject of deep concern to the huge(ol:311¶1) untapped voting bloc of the dissatisfied users of the legal and judicial systems, who include the victims of unaccountable judges, and advocates of honest judiciaries.
2. It is because Pennsylvania has recently known scandals in the judiciary, such as the kids for cash one, that those journalists and media outlet officers may have become bold enough to take on the issue of judges' wrongdoing, in general, and federal judges' wrongdoing, in particular.

1. A standard of showing easy to meet by journalists: "the appearance of impropriety"

3. Picking up the Obama-Sotomayor story where *NYT*, *WP*, and Politico left it off and turning it into an issue of presidential politics only requires those journalists and media officers to show that Then-Judge, Now-Justice Sotomayor has failed to abide by the injunction in the Code of Conduct for judges to "avoid even the appearance of impropriety"[123a].

4. This means that journalists investigating those stories as proposed(ol:194§E) do not have to find the concealed assets of J. Sotomayor. Rather, it will suffice for them to show the appearance of her having concealed assets (as shown by her over $3.6 million unaccounted for[107c]), which she must still be concealing because if she were to declare her sudden possession of assets heretofore unknown to the IRS, she would incriminate herself in concealing them and, thus, in evading taxes on them. Concealing assets is a crime, a continuing one [ol:5fn10].

5. The precedent for this is Supreme Court Justice Abe Fortas, who was forced to resign on May 14, 1969, after *Life* magazine made his hold on office untenable by showing that he had engaged in financial improprieties, though the latter did not even amount to misdemeanors(jur:92§d).

B. Time is of the essence: approaching the candidates while they are still in the race and can benefit from raising the judges' wrongdoing issue

6. For this proposal to have the chance to become "monumentally successful", the presidential candidates must be approached while they can still use it. Time is running out:

7. The next Republican presidential debate will be held in only a few weeks' time. It can sound the death knell for a candidate to be relegated again to the afternoon session or for one who participated in the prime time session of the first debate to be demoted to it.

8. Therefore, presidential candidates must be approached as soon as possible while they are in the throes of desperation to survive the next debate and at least enter the first primary, not after they had to drop out of the race, if they are to be enticed by the proposal to expose federal judges' wrongdoing as a means of benefiting electorally and however opportunistically by:

    a. introducing into the campaign a relevant issue of their own rather than just responding to those set by Trump;

    b. breaking two unique national stories that point to connivance between the top national politicians and justices and judges capable of so outraging the national public and provoking a crisis of public confidence in government already deeply distrusted(ol:11) that the candidate can portray himself or herself as the Champion of Public Integrity, thus

    c. raising the hope in the huge untapped voting bloc of the dissatisfied users of the legal and judicial systems that he or she will force judges to do them justice or will hold them accountable and liable to compensate the victims of their wrongdoing; and

    d. attacking opposing candidates who as senators not only recommended, endorsed, and confirmed people to the Federal Judiciary, but thereafter also condoned their wrongdoing as judges and connived with them based on an implicit or explicit unprincipled pact to live and let live[17a], whereby the candidate can succeed in

    e. standing out of the overcrowded field of 22 candidates and attracting indispensable journalistic and national public attention before the candidate is written off as not viable because he or she no longer receives media coverage, donations, volunteered work, and word of mouth endorsements.

9. I remain as interested in joining forces with you as I was last year(ol:121,125). If you gather journalists, including talkshow hosts(ol:113§1; 146), and other people with whom an Alliance for Justice(ol:222§1) can be formed, I can make a presentation(ol:197§G; 295 note 2) over Skype, Zoom or any other reliable video conference platform. So I look forward to hearing from you.

Dare trigger history(jur:7§5)…and you may enter it.

Sincerely,

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris
Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org
2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

September 23, 2015

Turning a personal story of victimization by wrongdoing judges into a proposal for a presidential candidate to make of judicial wrongdoing exposure and reform a central issue of his or her platform and stump speech, and cause it to become a decisive one of the presidential campaign

A. Condensing a personal story to increase the chances that *in his or her personal interest* a presidential candidate reads its essence

1. You, the reader, and all advocates of honest judiciaries, can approach a presidential candidate's headquarters as a means of reaching his or her top staff to persuade them and through them the candidate to include, for the candidate's own benefit rather than yours, the subject of judges' unaccountability and consequent riskless wrongdoing in his or her platform and stump speech.
2. You may have a story, even one published as a book, that recounts your personal experience at the hands of wrongdoing judges. It may offer valuable support to your endeavor. Yet, one must be realistic about how politicians fighting for their survival in the presidential race allocate their time: They will not have enough time to read your book. If they or their staff read one, it would be about themselves, another current or past presidential candidate, or a key issue likely to come up at the next presidential debate or press conference, or the ever present issue: fund-raising.
3. In fact, candidates do not even open the voluminous mail addressed to them; low-level staff do so. None of the decision-makers on their staff, let alone the candidates themselves, will have time to sit down to read a book.
4. To reasonably expect the staff to learn about your story, never mind read anything about it and inform thereof the candidate, you need to do two things:
    a. give them a motive to do so. There is no motive more powerful than advancing one's own noble or crass interests; and
    b. condense its essence, and all the more so if it is book-long, so that learning it will only take the limited amount of time that they will dedicate to anything joining the multitude of things already competing for their attention. You need to provide an executive summary.
5. Here applies the principle "less is more". This means that a short article on one side of one page or at the very most both sides of the page, including summarizing headings and subheadings, will be more effective because it will have greater chances of being read.
6. Your executive summary should have the quality of an article in the likes of *The New York Time*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico. These are print media outlets that they read because their articles are written by reporters with first-hand knowledge of what they are writing about, provide substance and analysis, write well, and are opinion builders. Take them as your models.

1. The subject matter of your executive summary: what is representative of a national problem

7. Only the essence of your story should find its way into your executive summary…and that is not the account of your experience at the hands of wrongdoing judges. Rather, its essence is in the elements that represent what has happened and is happening to millions[4,5] of users of the legal and judicial systems in our country as a result of unaccountable and wrongdoing judges. That is what in the midst of a presidential campaign can help campaign staff realize that they can benefit politically by appealing with empathy and a solution to those millions of people.

8. Indeed, a candidate can ingratiate himself or herself with them by showing that he or she has taken cognizance of their victimization by both judges and those with whom they coordinate their wrongdoing, e.g., lawyers, police officers, bankruptcy trustees, bankers, etc.[169]; recognizes it as a problem of national scope and importance; and has a plan to deal with it. This means that your executive summary should not consist of a brief account of your story. Instead, it should focus on the electoral opportunity that its subject matter affords the candidate.
9. Hence, you will not be writing the executive summary as a victim of wrongdoing judges. You are not a pro se. You are an advocate of honest judiciaries. You are writing a pithy position paper. Your objective is to persuade the candidate's top campaign staff to recommend that their candidate include judicial wrongdoing exposure and reform in the core of his platform as a way of attracting ever more donors, volunteer workers, and attendees to his rallies.

2. The paper's structure: the 6 Ws, statistics, and requested action

10. Your story will help you identify the three to five most outrageous and insidious judicial wrongdoing practices that you encountered personally and that through your research to figure out what was going on you have determined to be most widespread and harmful(cf. jur:5§3; ol:154¶3).

a. Opening with a hook of Ws followed by the mechanics of hoW

11. Your opening paragraph must hook the reader's attention by concisely stating why it is in his or her own interest to read your position paper. Journalists do this by answering the first four Ws of any story: What, When, Who, Where, dealt with in the first paragraph of an article(ol:134¶17.)
12. You move on to hoW, explaining the enabling circumstances of judges' wrongdoing(jur:21§§1-3; ol:191¶6):
    a. motive, generated by the benefits that they deem for the taking through wrongdoing;
    b. means for wrongdoing, such as their judicial power enhanced by coordination among judges and between them and other insiders of the legal and judicial systems, including the politicians who recommended, nominated, and confirmed them to judgeships and since then protect *their* men and women on the bench by holding them unaccountable; and
    c. opportunity to do wrong, such as the cases that they preside over in the courtroom or decide without reading their briefs; and the secret information that they receive in sealed documents, in conferences in chambers without court reporter, or through ex parte contacts.

b. Persuasive statistics

13. To show that the identified wrongdoing practices are widespread you may have to do some research to find persuasive statistics and provide their corresponding verifiable references. By relying on them as the pillars of your persuasive argument, rather than your personal local experience, you can make a story cum position paper as strong as a Brandeis brief, after the name of Attorney Louis Brandeis before he became a justice of the Supreme Court(ol:275§1).

c. The analytical Why

14. Your analysis of the above Ws answers Why judges do wrong and Why the candidate should expose it in their campaign and call for judicial reform(jur:158§§6-8) to prevent, detect, and punish their wrongdoing:
    a. because of their UNACCOUNTABILITY, enhanced by their SECRECY(jur:27§e) and COORDINA-

TIOn among themselves and with others, judges abuse their JUDICIAL POWER in SCORES OF MILLIONS OF CASES(ol:311¶1) to wrongfully grab with RISKLESSNESS material(jur:44fn213; 27§2), professional(jur:105fn69; 56§§e-f), and social BENEFITS(jur:62§g; a&p:1¶2nd; and

b. because there are millions of dissatisfied users of the legal and judicial systems, it is in a presidential candidate's interest to become, even if only opportunistically, the standard bearer of their grievances and demands for relief, thus drawing electoral support from passionate(ol:311¶4) people in their quest for justice who form a huge untapped voting bloc.

d. Action Requested as closing: a position paper becomes a proposal

15. You close as lawyers and pro ses alike should do under the rules of procedure: by stating the relief sought, that is, the action that you ask the campaign staff and the candidate to take, such as:

    a. submit your paper to the candidate, with the recommendation that he or she make judicial wrongdoing exposure and reform a central issue of his or her platform and stump speech;

    b. invite us to make a presentation to the staff and the candidate on judges' wrongdoing(jur:21§§A,B) and its exposure by investigating two unique national stories(ol:191§§A,B);

    c. call a press conference where the candidate will make a memorable Emile Zola's *I accuse!*-like(jur:98§2) denunciation of judges' unaccountability and riskless wrongdoing, which can launch a civic movement of *We the People* holding all OUR public officers accountable;

    d. demand the release of FBI vetting reports on judges, beginning with those on justices, to determine whether politicians knew about judges' wrongdoing and connived with them; and

    e. invite the public to send to the candidate's website their complaints about judges so that it, the candidate's staff, professional and citizen journalists, and researchers can search them for patterns of individual and coordinated wrongdoing(ol:274), which may show wrongdoing to be the institutionalized modus operandi of judges and their judiciary(jur:49§4).

B. A presidential candidate that agrees to expose judges' wrongdoing can change the dynamics of the national campaign and make you nationally known

16. What started off as the offer of a book –too long to be read and presenting only the personal local story of one judicial wrongdoing victim– and transitioned to its executive summary, you transformed into a self-contained one-page depiction of a problem affecting a nation. Compare the initial offer with what you are holding out now: a proposal for a candidate to become the national Champion of Justice who advances the realization of the ideal of Equal Justice Under Law.

17. Your progression shows strategic thinking(ol:8§E): Indirectly advancing your interest and that of all advocates of honest judiciaries in obtaining what we sorely lack: access to the information disseminators, i.e., journalists and their media outlets. We need them to inform the national public about, and outrage it at, unaccountable wrongdoing judges, and thus stir it up to demand that all candidates commit themselves to exposing judges, and call for nationally televised hearings on the issue where *the People* take center stage and coalesce into a movement. The issue can come to dominate the campaign and lead to judicial reform(jur:158§§6-8) that holds judges accountable as well as liable to compensate the victims of their wrongdoing(ol:171).

18. You can personalize your one-page proposal to persuade each candidate† to be the one who forces wrongdoing judges to abide by the principle that in government of, by, and for *We the People* nobody is above the law.

Dare trigger history!(jur:7§5)…and you may enter it.

† http://www.uspresidentialelectionnews.com/whos-running-for-president-in-2016/

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris
Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org
2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

October 19, 2015

A business proposal for turning a profit by using knowledge discreetly and/or taking action openly regarding judges' unaccountability and consequent riskless wrongdoing

A. Unaccountability makes power absolute and corruptive, and wrongdoinggenic

1. Can you imagine what would happen to you if all police officers, doctors, and priests:

   a. held their jobs for life(jur:21§a) together with self-disciplining authority[18a] that enabled them to assure their impunity by systematically and without any investigation(jur:25§c) dismissing 99.82%(jur:24§b) of your complaints(jur:10-15) against them;

   b. were in fact beyond investigation by law enforcement authorities, never mind prosecution, and thus had no fear of suffering any adverse consequences from their wrongdoing, not even losing their jobs(jur:54§d) or having their salaries docked[12], let alone having to compensate their victims; but instead

   c. ruled on $100s of billions annually(jur:27§2)…

   d. in the secrecy of closed-door meetings(jur:27§e); and

   e. by disposing of 75% of their cases through summary order forms(jur:43§1) with no reasoning and only one operative word, overwhelmingly "Denied"; and of up to another 11% of cases by decisions so perfunctory that they marked them "Not for publication" and "Not precedential"(jur:43§1), allowing those decisions to be inconsistent, arbitrary, in principle unfindable and in effect unreviewable(jur:45§§2-3, 48§2) but capable of depriving you of your property, liberty, and all the rights and duties that determined your life and that of everybody you dealt with?(ol:190¶¶1-7)

2. Would those police officers, doctors, and priests be likely to abuse such absolute and corruptive power[28] risklessly for their own benefit(ol:173¶93)? The life-tenured, unaccountable judges of the Federal Judiciary, the models for their state counterparts, wield that kind of power(jur:65§§1-3).

B. Recruiting a team for the business venture of exposing judges' unaccountability and consequent riskless wrongdoing

3. My study of judges and their judiciaries analyzes(jur:21§§1-3) official judicial statistics, reports, and statements[ii] that reveal that judges are unaccountable. Consequently, they risklessly grab benefits through wrongdoing(jur:5§3; ol:154¶3) even as they harm millions of parties and the rest of the public, from lowly pro ses to the largest companies in business(jur:29¶46).

4. Knowledge is Power…and stronger if used with discretion: One need not accuse any judge of wrongdoing to be able to use the knowledge of judges' wrongdoing to protect oneself from those judges and gain a competitive advantage over opposing parties that know less or nothing about it.

5. My study contains a business proposal that appeals to recruiters of lawyers and journalists, particularly those involved in investigative journalism, as well as other professionals(jur:128§4), such as accountants, statisticians, and Information Technology experts(jur:131§b). This is so because a recruiter can put together a team that can make money(jur:156§f) as well as a nationally recognized name for himself or herself by:

   a. "Pioneering the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting"(jur:119§E); and

b. providing legal advice and representation to the many parties who having learned that the judges in their cases failed to respect the injunction in their codes of conduct, i.e., to "avoid even the appearance of impropriety"[123a], will want to retain lawyers celebrated (ol:258¶18) for having exposed such impropriety, to recuse such judges, vacate their decisions, reopen and retry their cases, and obtain compensation for the material, physical, and moral harm that they caused those parties. Other people and entities that were foreseeably harmed by wrongdoing judges will also prefer to hire such lawyers because of their expertise in the issue.

C. There is money in holding people with a duty of care accountable

6. Judging from the flood of motions provoked by cases of judicial wrongdoing and police corruption, the high damages awarded in medical malpractice cases, and the well over $2 billion already paid by the Catholic Church due to its cover-up of pedophilic priests, the market for holding also judges accountable is likely to be huge and very profitable. This is especially so if it implicates judges who have been on the bench for a long time, are sitting on the highest court of their jurisdiction, and have operated in coordination with other judges; their appointed officials, such as trustees, guardians, and receivers; lawyers who appear before them; and parties that are rich, influential, or related to them; all of whom form a deep pocket.

    a. Cf. The Youth Law Center helped expose the 'kids for cash' case where judges in Pennsylvania committed juveniles to for-profit youth jails, which were paid by the state per juvenile housed therein and which gave the judges a kickback per committed juvenile. The Center reached a $2.5 million settlement in a class action against those jails.

D. Other professionals' accountability is precedent for treating judges accountable

7. Police officers, doctors, priests, and their respective institutions can be held accountable and liable to compensate their victims. They are precedent for the proposition that judges must hold their wrongdoing peers and judiciaries likewise liable, lest they violate the due process and equal protection clauses(ol:298:Excerpt) by exonerating themselves from any accountability and liability, thereby arrogating(jur:26§d) to themselves the status of Judges Above the Law.

8. Judges' wrongdoing can outrage(ol:135) and attract the attention of everybody who believes to be entitled to Equal Justice Under Law as part of the American birthright and that has at least an intuitive notion of 'fair play and substantial justice'.

E. Taking advantage of the need of each of the all-too many presidential candidates to stand out and win over a huge untapped voting bloc

9. There are 20 presidential candidates and counting. Each one needs to stand out of the pack. A recruiter can take advantage of that need by offering to any and each chief of staff of a candidate to hold an individualized presentation(ol:197§G) to the candidate, the chief, and their aides on:

    a. the already available evidence of judges' wrongdoing(jur:21§§A,B);

    b. the proposal for them to voice in their own electoral interest the complaints of those dissatisfied users of the judicial and legal systems, including victims of wrongdoing judges, for they constitute a huge(ol:272¶4) untapped voting bloc in search of their Champion of Justice, whom they would reward with significant donations, volunteer campaign workers, and so many attendees at rallies as to warrant journalistic coverage; as well as

c. the proposal for the candidate to turn the exposure of judges' wrongdoing into his or her hallmark by pursuing with the recruiter's team and the candidate's own opposition research team TWO UNIQUE NATIONAL STORIES(ol:191§§A,B) apt to starkly illustrate the nature, extent, and gravity of judges' wrongdoing.

10. To that end, a recruiter can put together a team of lawyers, journalists(jur:xlv§§G,H), and other professionals(jur:128§4) to investigate(ol:194§E) as discreetly as wanted those two stories, which makes for a pinpointed and hence cost-efficient investigation.

11. Those stories can most effectively grab national attention if first broken by one or more presidential candidates(ol:311). By making the initial, Emile Zola's *I accuse!*-like(jur:98§2) denunciation of judges' wrongdoing at a press conference or national interview, a candidate can provoke such national outrage as to stir up the public to demand of every candidate that he or she call for nationally televised hearings –similar to those held by the Watergate Senate Committee(jur:4¶¶10-14) and the 9/11 Commission– on judges' wrongdoing and advocate judicial reform. A candidate who refused could be identified as a wrongdoing politician(jur:22¶31) protecting wrongdoing judges.

12. As a result, the outrage can set off a scandal(ol:64§C) that would generate:

    a. insatiable demand for updating news and analysis;

    b. a flood of motions to revisit every decision and ruling made by judges who have failed to "avoid even the appearance of impropriety"(jur:92§d); and

    c. an issue so important to the integrity of our 'government, not of men, but by the rule of law'[ol:5fn6], as to make judges' wrongdoing dominate the campaign and decide the election.

F. Recruiting and working with journalists and lawyers can prove profitable

13. Ever more journalists covering presidential candidates will jump on the investigative bandwagon to further investigate and expose judges' wrongdoing because 'scandal sells copy'. Journalists could not afford not to cover the scandal since that would drive their audience away from them and to the competitors who offered the coverage that the audience demanded.

14. In addition, ambitious journalists will see the judicial wrongdoing scandal as an opportunity to make a scoop or provide the most insightful analysis and thereby win a Pulitzer Prize.

15. Moreover, journalists' cumulative findings that will by drip-drip reveal judges' wrongdoing as the judiciary's institutionalized modus operandi(jur:49§4), will keep the scandal on the front pages and the top of news-casts for years to come, as was the case with the Watergate scandal[3]. Every batch of new findings will provoke new motions to join the flood of motions and give rise to class actions to revisit the rulings and decisions of judges who failed to "avoid even the appearance of impropriety" and obtain compensation from the judiciary that enabled(jur:88§§a-c) judges to abuse their power at the expense of parties and other people.

16. Thus, judicial wrongdoing findings will give rise to a demand from different parties for legal advice on, and lobbying for, judicial reform(jur:158§§6-8) that advances their respective interests. Such steady work for the team can keep a strong revenue stream flowing for a long time even after Election 2016 is over. It supports the projection of a high return on the investment in forming the team and making the effort to present the proposal to presidential candidates(ol:311).

17. I offer to present this business proposal to you and your colleagues and clients at a video conference or in person. Therefore, you may share this proposal with them.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris

Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org

2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

November 17, 2015

Dean Martha Minow
Harvard Law School
1563 Massachusetts Avenue
Cambridge, MA 02138

Dear Dean Minow,

I read with great interest the article "Harvard Law Library Readies Trove of Decisions for Digital Age"[1] and reviewed the website[2] of your partner, Ravel Law, which was referred to therein. The article indicates that your rationale for opening HLL's trove to the public is that "Improving access to justice is a priority". It also quotes Ravel CEO Daniel Lewis as saying that he hopes to make analytical tools available that will allow "a lawyer to see how a particular judge has responded to certain kinds of motions in the past" and that he and you will "share the entire underlying database with scholars that wish to develop specialized applications".

I am a scholar and my study of judges and their judiciaries is titled **Exposing Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Riskless Wrongdoing**: Pioneering the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting[3]. If the official statistics analyzed(id. jur:21§§1-3) there give you probable cause to believe that regardless of whether lawyers or pro ses[4] access judicial decisions for free or for a fee judges do not read their briefs, will you continue to be "passionate about delivering ground-breaking new products to the industry", thus offering a product not fit to attain the intended purpose of enhancing 'access to justice' through well researched briefs or will you use your product in a way reasonably calculated first to expose judges' pervasive failure to read briefs and then to lead to profound judicial reform that ensures that access to a law database is added to new steps(jur:158§§6-8) toward enhancing the chances of 'accessing justice'? Your choice is between being a salesman of an ineffective product and a national Champion of Justice.

Indeed, the federal circuit courts –the model for their state counterparts– dispose of circa 75% of all appeals by reasonless summary orders[66a] and up to 16% more by decisions so "perfunctory"[68] that the judges themselves mark them "not for publication" and "not precedential"[70], turning them into arbitrary, secret, and ad hoc fiats of raw judicial power. They risklessly issue such decisions because their chief circuit[22a] judges dismiss 99.82%(jur:10-14) of complaints[18a] against them; with other judges they deny up to 100% of appeals to review such dismissals (24§b). In the 226 years since the creation of the Federal Judiciary in 1789, the number of its judges –2,217 were in office on 30sep13[13]– impeached and removed is 8[14]! If judges strained to read every brief and write excellent decisions in every case, they would not be rewarded with a salary increase or promoted by their chiefs, for those decisions are made by politicians and on other grounds. Having no deterrence from deciding cases without reading their briefs or incentive to read them, judges skip briefs to work less and make decisions to grab benefits for themselves (65§§1-3) and their peers(ol:173¶93). If you held your job for life with a salary that could not be cut[12] and power over people's property, liberty, and their rights and duties, would you too abuse it?

I wish to develop judicial decisions auditing. My proposals range from collecting even the unpublished 9 out of 10 decisions and analyzing them for litigation(ol:274); conducting academic research(ol:115) that subjects them to advanced statistical, linguistic, and literary analysis, and develops a commercial IT product(ol:60; ol:42; jur:131§b); to showing the need(jur:5§3) for judicial reform in *We the People*'s interest led by a Champion of Justice(ol:201§§J-K). I can make a presentation thereon at a video conference or in person. So I look forward to hearing from you.

Dare trigger history!(jur:7§5)…and you may enter it.

Sincerely, Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

[1] http://refreshingnews99.blogspot.in/2015/10/harvard-law-library-readies-trove-of.html

[2] https://www.ravellaw.com/; http://info.ravellaw.com/contact-us-form

[3] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL/DrRCordero-Honest_Jud_Advocates.pdf

or http://1drv.ms/1CEnBLZ

or http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/jur/DrRCordero_jud_unaccountability_reporting.pdf

If these links do not download the file in Internet Explorer, download either of the following browsers, install it, copy the first link above into the browser search box, and hit 'Enter'. If the file, which has over 780 pages and is more than 50MB in size, does not download, try using the other links:

Google Chrome: https://www.google.com/chrome/
or
Mozilla-Firefox: https://support.mozilla.org/en-US/products/firefox/download-and-install.

This letter with all its footnote and (parenthetical) references as active links to their supporting or additional materials is found in the study at page ol:327. Just click on any such reference to jump to its corresponding material.

[4] In the Federal Judiciary, 52% of all appellants are pro ses; see footnotes 35, 38, 64 in the study. That percentage has been trending upward for years and is likely to find a parallel in the percentage of parties that appear pro se at all levels of the federal and state judiciaries because counseled representation has continuously become less affordable.

Moreover, it is more realistic to expect the users of your database to be pro ses rather than lawyers because the latter were trained at law school to use Westlaw and LexisNexis and realize the significant advantage of conducting research and writing with the guidance of their editorial enhancements, e.g., key numbers, headnotes, digests, synopses, encyclopedic overviews, analytical commentaries on points of law, etc. Lawyers can access those commercial databases, not only by a law firm or solo practitioner subscription, but also through their law schools and, on a reciprocity basis between schools, at other schools; court and public libraries; bar associations; etc.

However, at issue here is not which law database is more helpful, but rather whether the use of any database helps lawyers and pro ses in any way whatsoever to 'force' judges to read the briefs filed with them and base their decisions on the statements of facts and legal arguments contained therein.

Accompanying Sample of Articles

1. Proposal for auditing judges' decisions through an academic study and an IT R&D project that applies statistical, linguistic, and literary analysis to detect judicially relevant attitudes and predict decisional conduct ol:60
2. Auditing Judges: Exposing judges' wrongdoing by finding commonalities in their disregard of the facts and the law that reveal patterns of wrongdoing that denies due process and equal protection of the law..... ol:274
3. Sampler of the nature and gravity of judges' wrongdoing ..... jur:5§3

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris
Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org
2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

November 22, 2015

White paper on common principles for Advocates of Honest Judiciaries to hold a video conference on becoming an effective group that exposes judges' wrongdoing and advocates judicial reform and gives rise to a national movement for judicial accountability and reform

A. The stages of dealing with a problem such as judges' wrongdoing

1. In dealing with a problem, there are several stages. In principle, they can be identified as follows:

   a. recognizing a situation as a problem;

   b. examining the problem to understand its nature, extent, and gravity;

   c. devising a strategy to solve the problem (a proposed solution without a strategy is only wishful thinking);

   d. implementing the strategy while ascertaining its effect to modify it as needed to solve the problem;

   e. managing the situation resulting from a problem-solving strategy so as to maximize its benefit, prevent the recurrence of the problem, and forestall the emergence of new ones.

B. Judges' wrongdoing analyzed in a study based on official statistics

2. As far as judicial wrongdoing goes, we have empirical knowledge of the nature, extent, and gravity of the problem. Many of us have experienced it first-hand. Some of us have paid a very high price for trying to expose it. All of us are victims of wrongdoing judges.

3. In addition, there is scholarly knowledge of the problem. It has been analyzed in my study of the judiciary and its judges:

Exposing Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Riskless Wrongdoing: Pioneering the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting*

4. I gathered official statistics from the judiciaries themselves and analyzed them. While you are unlikely to read the hundreds of pages of my study, you can read its executive summary at page ol:190.

5. Upon the basis of such factual and self-incriminating foundation, the problem of judge's wrongdoing can be traced back to four enabling circumstances: unaccountability, secrecy, coordination (among judges and between them and politicians as well as other insiders of the judicial and legal systems, including attorneys), and risklessness.

C. At the stage of finding a solution through the process of strategizing

6. We are past the first two stages of identifying and examining the problem. More cases involving, or articles about, judge's wrongdoing will only amount to cumulative evidence with no

additional probative value.

7. We are at the third stage: Devising a solution and strategizing its implementation.
8. Many solutions have been proposed. However, a solution that does not come with a strategy to implement it is only an address in Fairy Land without directions for getting there. Laying down those directions must take into account the obstacles along the path.
9. "The devil is in the detail" applies here: Strategizing can show whether a solution is realistically attainable taking account of the interests and means against and in favor of any change in the current situation.
10. I have proposed two solutions accompanied with the details of their implementing strategy. They are mentioned below and laid out in detail at ol:274 and 311.

D. A business-like conference based on a white paper on common principles

11. Those proposed solutions can be discussed at a video conference of advocates of honest judiciaries who are willing and ready to transition from talking about the problem to taking concrete, realistic, and feasible action to solve it.
12. This video conference should be conducted business-like. In the professional world, meetings are held based on a white paper distributed in advanced, studied individually with due diligence, and orderly discussed in the group to achieve consensus for joint action that encompasses agreement on division of labor.
13. A meeting that has no concrete proposal as the basis of discussion is doomed to degenerate into a free-for-all, brainstorming session for dishing out half-baked ideas and jockeying for position. It leads to a frustrating waste of time, hurt feelings, and no action. Such fiasco would be the kind of meeting that only wrongdoing judges would applaud.
14. Advocates that make the effort and spend the time preparing for a business-like meeting give each other the first sign that they are serious about taking action and are reliable in their statements of the action that they commit themselves to undertaking.
15. For advocates to take joint action and for it to be effective, they must hold in common some principles that express their unity-building understanding of the problem, of a concrete, realistic solution, and of a feasible strategy to journey together from the former to the latter. The white paper below proposes those common principles.

E. A conference aiming to build a movement for judicial accountability

16. We can prepare ourselves both intellectually and emotionally so well that we come to the conference determined to contribute our most to make it a success:

> An inspiring, forward-looking meeting that elicits the best in each other so that we are willing to work hard jointly to turn it into the first of a series that leads to the building of a steering committee of a national movement for judicial accountability and reform. This is a realistic ambition whose precedent and model is the Tea Party. We can join forces and help each other become nationally recognized Champions of Justice.

17. So I invite you to a presentation of ways, alternative to the conventional, tried and failed ones, of exposing judges' wrongdoing and advocating judicial reform, to be held at a video conference on Sunday, December 13, 2015, at 1:00 p.m. EST on Skype. My Skype name is DrRCorderoEsq.

Dare trigger history(jur:7§5)…and you may enter it.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England **Judicial Discipline Reform** **2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506**
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School **tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq**
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org **Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net**

November 22, 2015

White paper on common principles for the video conference of Advocates of Honest Judiciaries

A. Who we are and what we stand for

18. We are a group of advocates of honest judiciaries committed to the single issue of exposing judges' wrongdoing and bringing about judicial reform.

19. We welcome to the group all people committed to our single issue and who are prudent and disciplined enough to keep all their other personal and public issues and agendas to themselves.

20. We are non-denominational and non-confessional. We do not involve either any god or religion in this effort.

21. We are apolitical. We neither campaign in favor or against any party or candidate.

22. We are neither indifferent to, nor ignorant of, the key role that politicians play in allowing judges to engage in wrongdoing with impunity and the key role that politicians must be maneuvered into playing to expose wrongdoing judges and bring about judicial reform.

B. The circumstances enabling judges' wrongdoing

23. We recognize that Republicans and Democrats alike have connivingly recommended, endorsed, nominated, confirmed, appointed, campaigned for, and donated to, candidates to judgeships. Thereafter, they have protected judges as "*their* men and women on the bench".

24. Politicians have disregarded for decades the annual report under 28 U.S.C. §604(h)(2) that shows how federal judges exonerate themselves from any accountability by systematically dismissing 99.82%(jur:10-14) of complaints against them.

25. Politicians have also provided judges with wrongdoing-breeding and –concealing secrecy by authorizing them to hold all their adjudicative, administrative, policy-making, and disciplinary meetings behind closed doors. These are the enabling circumstances of judges' wrongdoing: unaccountability, secrecy, coordination, and risklessness. They are the focus of our exposure of judges' wrongdoing.

26. Legislative efforts to bring about judicial reform are doomed to failure because politicians will not voluntarily act against their own interest by exposing the wrongdoing of those whom they put on the bench. Nor will they divest themselves of the power to keep putting their own men and women on the bench.

27. Politicians will only reluctantly expose judges' wrongdoing if forced to choose between appearing to come to the defense of a public outraged at judges' wrongdoing and being voted out of, or not into, office.

C. The need to inform and outrage the national public

28. Only an outraged public can force politicians to expose judges' wrongdoing and undertake judicial reform. The public of New York or Florida are not interested in the wrongdoing of the judges of California or Alaska, and vice versa; this holds true for the public of each state with respect to the other states' judicial wrongdoing.

29. The national public can only be outraged at the wrongdoing of the judges of the only national

jurisdiction, the Federal Judiciary. That jurisdiction is our initial target. Since it is the model for its state counterparts, what happens to it will have a decisive impact on the state judiciaries.

D. The need for advocates with professional skills and attitude

30. Federal judges are the most power public officers in our country since they are the only ones with a life-appointment and power over people's property, liberty, and all the rights and duties that determine people's lives.

31. Exposing the wrongdoing of powerful federal judges requires that we have professional skills in crafting arguments, devising and implementing strategy, advocating our single issue in public, lobbying, and fundraising.

32. We need professional skills and attitude to cause the public to take us seriously, join our effort, and make the donations that we need to pay for ads, travel, meetings, etc. Our professionalism will earn us the respect of the public at large and the powerful allies that we need.

33. Neither judges nor the public will take us seriously, much less give us money or volunteer work, if we appear as mere "disgruntled losers in court"; given to whining; using unprofessional, foul language; making claims and accusations that we cannot prove but that can get us tied up in ruinous and time-consuming retaliatory defamation suits; espousing conspiracy theories that will brand us as a bunch of freaks. Unprofessionalism will lose us the respect of the public at large and the powerful allies that we need.

E. The need for prudence and discipline focused on the single issue

34. Being a victim of judicial wrongdoing does not mean that one automatically has the skills or the attitude necessary to expose the wrongdoing of judges, never mind federal judges. .

35. Being a participant in this group does not turn one's story of judicial victimization into a factual, accurate, and complete presentation of a case, deserving of the uncritical acceptance by all the other participants, for a party to a case is by definition biased toward his or her story and can only present one side of the story.

36. A competition among us for the title of victim of the most egregious case of judicial wrongdoing is divisive of the group and useless to advance our common issue.

37. We do not discuss our personal, local cases, for they are similar to thousands or even scores of thousands of other state and out-of-state cases and hold no interest but to the person who is a party to it each respectively.

F. More than money, we need powerful allies

38. Money is not indispensable initially to expose judges' wrongdoing. The Tea Party did not form thanks to receiving grants from any government or private entity. It was organized precisely by people who did not want to give out any more of their money to either the government or anybody else. More important than receiving money is gaining powerful allies and rallying the power of victims of wrongdoing judges.

1. Journalists and politicians as potential powerful allies

39. The most powerful potential allies are journalists and politicians even if they are interested only in their own professional and political advancement and have no interest whatsoever in honest judiciaries. We think and act strategically by applying the principles "he who benefits me by

working for himself is my friend" and "the enemy of my enemy is my friend".

40. Journalists are indispensable because they control the means of disseminating our information about judges' wrongdoing and have enough credibility for their information to be believed and outrage the national public.

41. Politicians are very important because they can use our information to attack their opponents and thereby attract journalistic coverage for our single issue. Presidential candidates are the politicians who can best satisfy both conditions.

42. The expectation of drawing support from the huge untapped voting bloc of the people dissatisfied with the judicial and legal systems can induce politicians to consider making of judicial wrongdoing exposure and reform a central issue of their campaign and thereby appear as national Champions of Justice.

43. How to approach presidential candidates by networking with people that can put us in touch with officers of their campaigns, especially with their chiefs of staff, so that we can make a presentation of how they can benefit from that huge tapped voting bloc is described in at ol:311.

44. Politicians can also score points against their opponents by revealing two unique national cases of wrongdoing judges in connivance with other officers at the top of government. That can induce them to denounce judges' wrongdoing at a press conference or in an interview with a national media outlet and thereby launch a Watergate-like generalized media investigation of the nature, extent, and gravity of judges' wrongdoing.

45. The content of those two unique national cases and the plan for investigating them is described at ol:191§§A,B, E.

2. The power of victims of wrongdoing judges can be developed methodically

46. Each advocate can organize victims of wrongdoing judges at the local, court level and continue developing a core of victims through the courts in his or her city, in adjacent cites, and throughout the state. Eventually they can join into a national movement for judicial accountability and reform.

47. Each advocate can identify other victims of the same wrongdoing judge; bring them together to search for that judge's patterns of wrongdoing; and on the strength of statistically significant pattern-based evidence affecting many people, rather than a personal, subjective, partiality-suspect anecdotic story, move to recuse or disqualify a judge, or persuade journalists that there is a story of judicial wrongdoing worth investigating because it can give journalists what all those who are ambitious want: a career-advancing scoop on widespread wrongdoing coordinated among judges and between them and other insiders.

48. The method for identifying other victims of the same wrongdoing judge and searching for patterns of wrongdoing has been set forth at ol:274.

G. The strategy: to inform and outrage the public and place our issue at the center of the presidential campaign

49. The national televised hearings and the investigations conducted by journalists and presidential candidates into the nature, extent, and gravity of wrongdoing should expose judges' wrongdoing as their and their Judiciary's institutionalized modus operandi.

50. The institutional pervasiveness of wrongdoing in the judiciary and the circumstances enabling wrongdoing between conniving politicians and judges will cause the national public to realize the far-reaching reform necessary to detect, punish, and deter it, and scare politicians away from opposing reform and induce them to opportunistically support it.

51. Only after full exposure of wrongdoing will it make sense for us to advocate in earnest our proposals for reform.

52. Our initial strategy has two steps and for taking them we need journalists and politicians:

    a. to inform the national public about judges' wrongdoing; and

    b. to outrage the national public to the point where it forces politicians to take a stand in favor of judicial wrongdoing exposure and reform or risk being voted out of, or not into, office.

53. The strategy's intermediate objective is to turn our single issue into a decisive one of the primaries, the nominating convention, and the presidential campaign and election; and cause politicians to call for nationally televised hearings on judicial wrongdoing and reform similar to those held by the 9/11 Commission and the Senate Watergate Committee.

54. The strategy's long term objective is judicial reform that includes such measures as the establishment of citizen boards of judicial accountability empowered to publicly receive and investigate judicial complaints, and hold judges and their judiciaries liable to compensate the victims of their wrongdoing; and if the constitutional convention petitioned by 34 states is held, a key role in drafting the article on the judiciary.

H. The expected outcome of the video conference

55. We want to hold:

    a. a business conference on the single issue of judicial wrongdoing exposure and reform advocacy;

    b. among people with skills and professional attitude;

    c. on a concrete proposal studied by all, consisting of this white paper of common principles and the articles enlarging upon them at ol:190, 274, and 311; and

    d. discussed constructively with the aim of agreeing on realistic action that recognizes that time is of the essence: We must not miss the special opportunity that the presidential campaign offers to advance our single issue.

56. The objective of the conference is to start the process of identifying a nucleus of people who can work together harmoniously and cost-effectively as the steering committee of a group dedicated to advancing our single issue with a view to developing a Tea Party-like national movement for judicial accountability and reform.

57. If thanks to our recognition of the imperative need to join forces and our self-discipline to work prudently and in the common interest we succeed, we all can become *We the People*'s Champions of Justice.

58. So I invite you to a presentation of ways, alternative to the conventional, tried and failed ones, of exposing judges' wrongdoing and advocating judicial reform, to be held at a video conference on Sunday, December 13, 2015, at 1:00 p.m. EST on Skype. My Skype name is DrRCorderoEsq.

Dare trigger history(jur:7§5)…and you may enter it.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England **Judicial Discipline Reform** **2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506**
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School **tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq**
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org **Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net**

November 24, 2015

A video conference to present alternative, unconventional ways based on strategic thinking and realistic action of exposing judges' wrongdoing and advocating judicial reform

A. Preparing to discuss the agenda of an action-oriented conference

59. Imagine yourself with other colleagues in a situation room with the lead attorney in a major case of a hostile takeover of a company or with the investigative journalism editor managing the breaking of a story about a top government agency's slush funds used for partisan propaganda until they began to be diverted also for personal use. All the participants have thoroughly read the brief given them. Each presents concisely their ideas in their respective areas of competence:

    Albert: This is what I found about the new products in the target's pipeline that can allow our client to bid 20% more per share.

    Ashley: The most likely white knight that could come to the rescue of the target is Zena

    Amir: I found a poisonous pill in the articles of incorporation that could allow the officers of the target to walk away with golden parachutes very costly for our client.

    Aston: One way of fending off that move would be to argue that the applicable law is that of Maine rather than that of Delaware. I can do further research on conflicts of law.

    Janis: My sources in the FBI told me that the slush funds are mentioned in an email of the director of the agency under the code name "the bag".

    Jules: I researched the county clerk's office and found what I believe to be a straw man for the director: his roommate in college, who happens to have bought a big boat.

    Joshua: I want you, Jennifer, to use your facial recognition software to search for a photo where these two men are together in that boat.

    Jake: I can contact a Madison Avenue advertising firm to ask that it estimate the value of the propaganda before and after slush funds began to flow into private pockets.

60. Do you feel again, Mr. Norkin, the tension and excitement in those rooms with small teams of people working together toward very *practical* common objectives under the pressure of court and press deadlines?

61. Do you hear how the lead attorney and the managing editor motivate all of them with the idea of becoming the law firm of the target if their clients' tender offer succeeds; and of winning the Pulitzer Prize for investigative journalism that will put their digital newspaper startup on the media map?

B. Inviting others to a conference with an agenda of an novel nature

62. I appreciate your referrals to other people Since you know them and it is appropriate to resort to division of labor, I would like to suggest that you contact and invite them to the conference.

63. Kindly recommend them to read the white paper and the three articles on the agenda so that they can make knowledgeable contributions if they have something to say of *practical* value in reaching our objective:

Informing the public about, and outraging it at, judges' wrongdoing to the

point that the public forces politicians to call for, and hold, national televised hearings on judges' wrongdoing, and ever more journalists jump on the investigative bandwagon of judges' wrongdoing until a Watergate-like generalized media investigation of the issue dominates the presidential campaign.

64. Please stress to the people that you contact that we intend NOT to hold an academic conference where everybody takes the floor to present his or her views of what judicial and legal systems without corruption or wrongdoing would look like in an ideal world.

65. The objective is not to draw up a laundry list of features thought to ensure the integrity of the systems. To do that, people can join the numberless debating societies that complain about those systems and paint pie-in-the-sky alternatives with not even a hint of a strategy for turning anything into realities on the ground.

66. As a result of such academic daydreaming, whereas on 30sep13, there were 2,217 federal judges on the bench, in the last 226 years since the creation of the Federal Judiciary in 1789, the number of federal judges impeached and removed is 8!

1. Not an academic conference for tank thinkers

67. Our aim is to change that situation through strategic thinking and action in fact. We mean business.

68. Hence, we are breaking with the century-old, unsuccessful way of dealing with judicial wrongdoing:

    a. no law suits or class actions against judges;

    b. no legislative initiatives;

    c. no tweaking the powers of the jury while the same wrongdoing judges remain on the trial bench and without juries in appellate courts;

    d. no tax free lobbying organization to preach in the desert;

    e. no applications for grants with wait-paralyzing effect;

    f. no crusades against bar and other associations;

    g. no grand juries doomed to failure by prosecutors;

    h. no mass amicus curie briefing by lawyers hard pressed to donate even three pro bono hours per month;

    i. no pro ses improvising themselves as attorneys general;

    j. no petitions to the United Nations, which cannot order anything to any judge,

    k. no filings with international courts of which the U.S. is not even a member;

    l. no anecdotic 'battle stories' for victims of wrongdoing judges to commiserate with, and entertain, each other;

    m. no similar tried and failed initiatives or not-thought-through chimeras that will never get to the national public via the media, let alone outrage it.

69. Compare the above with the potential of the two unique national stories(ol:191§§A,B) for provoking national outrage at judges' wrongdoing and thus launching the issue of judicial wrongdoing exposure and reform into the presidential campaign.

2. Concrete, reasonable, and feasible proposals for strategists and doers

70. We are looking for out of-the-box thinkers and doers: imaginative persons with a keen perception of the interests –to gain or avoid something– that make other people tic; the cunning to strategize the advancement of those interests; and the shrewdness to play harmonious and conflicting interests off against each other so that the persons' own interests end up being advanced by other people whether knowingly or unwittingly. They are strategists who can devise and implement a plan of concrete, reasonable, and feasible action involving real, even specific, people.

71. They are guided in their planning by strategic principles: 'He who benefits me by working for himself is my friend…and I will facilitate his work'; and 'The enemy of my enemy is my friend …and I will contribute to his defeating his enemy'. Their method is to conspicuously advance the interests of the people whom they approach with their plans; they do not stretch out their hands to them to beg for alms of help; they offer, not ask to receive, something of value. This method relies on another strategic principle: 'people work hardest when they work for themselves'. The strategic objective is to cause those people to do so and also benefit the strategists.

72. To increase the chances of successfully pursuing their plans, the strategists can take full advantage of the circumstances that will most heavily influence people's interests by dominating the news and their attention during the next year, cause the flow of billions of dollars, and put at stake the future allocation of hundreds of billions of dollars for years to come, namely, the Election 2016. It will determine which party and legislative agenda dominate Congress and the presidency as well as the jobs and economic projects and wellbeing of so many people.

73. The strategy is to link each of the presidential candidates' and their supporters' interest in conducting a successful campaign to the strategists' interest in gradually developing a Watergate-like generalized partisan and media investigation of judges' wrongdoing that generates a critical mass of information that builds up a critical mass of public outrage until it explodes politicians' protective barriers around the judges that they put on the bench and forces the holding of nationally televised hearings on judges' wrongdoing that launches the issue of judicial reform into the thematic center of the primaries, the nominating conventions, and the presidential campaign.

74. Thus, the video conference is intended to be a business one with the eyes of all well-prepared discussers of the agenda and of all interested listeners on the bottom line: concrete, reasonable, and feasible proposals turned into a plan of action that they are willing and ready to implement thanks to division of labor. Consequently, we are looking for strategic thinkers and doers, e.g.:

    a. who approach talk show hosts to build with them a coalition that jointly and weekly hold shows on appealing to politicians to expose judges' wrongdoing, and thereby endeavor to become a powerhouse of American politics, as NBC, CBS, and ABC are;

    b. who undertake to network with friends and friends of friends to put us in touch with the campaigns of presidential candidates so that we can present to their officers, and eventually the candidates too, how they can draw support from the huge untapped voting bloc of people dissatisfied with the judicial and legal systems;

    c. who endeavor to book similar presentations with the organizations that politicians lobby for their endorsement;

    d. who help us make presentations to students of journalism to present to them the two unique national stories(ol:191§§A,B) that they can investigate given that their schools teach journalism by doing and a scoop published or broadcast by the school communication means all but guarantees them a posh first job;

e. who get us to make presentations to:
    1) law students, ever more of whom do not find jobs;
    2) recently graduated students who are suing law schools for having misrepresented their chances of employment after graduation; and
    3) jobless lawyers because ever more people appear pro se,

    so that all of them come to realize that it is in their interest to help expose judges as having failed to "avoid even the appearance of impropriety" in order to thereafter make it their business to handle the flood of motions for recusal and disqualification, annulment of decisions, and retrials in cases involving those judges;

f. who organize the victims of the same wrongdoing judge so that eventually the unimaginable happens as a result of our imaginative strategizing: a 'court strike' by victims and lawyers who refuse to appear before any judge in a given court based on their finding of a statistically significant pattern of coordinated wrongdoing among judges and between them and other insiders of the judicial and legal systems, thereby forcing public hearings on the issue and attracting further investigation by journalists;

g. who can organize "the Spring the Courts" campaign on social media leading to webinars on judicial wrongdoing exposure and reform;

h. who contact the owners of the many websites and blogs that complain and others that, if persuaded, can also complain about wrongdoing in the courts and the entities that are supposed to supervise judges and lawyers to coalesce them around the effort to generate through postings and emailing a buzz on the Internet that calls on presidential candidates to make the issue of judicial wrongdoing and reform a key one of their platforms;

i. who approach digital newspapers startups and citizen journalists to persuade them to investigate the two unique national stories and ask all politicians to take a stand on them;

j. who research books on criminal or scandalous cases solved by private investigators and contact them and their publishers as well as other private investigators to propose a *Follow the money!* investigation from bankruptcy courts –through which 80% of all cases enter the Federal Judiciary and which in CY10 ruled on $373 billion at stake in personal bankruptcies alone– to the appeals courts, which appoint bankruptcy judges, and all the way to the Supreme Court, each of whose justices is the circuit judge[98] of at least one federal circuit;

k. who contact in the physical world and in cyber space Internet experts to persuade them to conduct the *Follow it wireless!* investigation to determine the extent to which federal judges abuse their vast computer network and expertise either alone or with the quid pro quo assistance of NSA to:
    1) conceal assets by electronically transferring them between declared and hidden accounts;
    2) cover up the judges' wrongdoing by intercepting their critics' communications; and
    3) prevent their critics from joining forces to expose them.

C. Preparing an alternative to Skype if needed to accommodate all discussing-advocates and listening-attendees

75. There is no way of knowing how many people will actually want to attend a conference where they will be asked to break with their routine and stand up from their comfortable armchairs for

designing fantasy systems to go out there in the real world and handle in an unorthodox, effort-demanding, novel way the single issue of judges' wrongdoing exposure and judicial reform.

76. What is certain is that the success of the conference will not be measured in how many participants it attracts, but rather in being the first in a process of identifying a mere handful of leaders, seven at the most, capable of approaching the problem of judges' wrongdoing innovatively. The others will eventually follow the leaders or simply keep doing what others have been doing unsuccessfully for hundreds of years and they can still talk about elsewhere.

77. But we are bent on inclusion and persuasion. We invite everybody to attend. We are providing the agenda in advance(ol:190, 274, 311, 329 and supra 337¶74) for its prudent and disciplined discussion at a conference intended to incite participation in implementing-action. So we encourage all to come with an open mind, well-prepared on the agenda if to discuss, and otherwise willing to listen and learn, because KNOWLEDGE IS POWER, and all ready to envision themselves as pioneering the introduction in a rough, unjust land of novel proposals with which to establish there the rule of law.

78. We point to the utmost respect and professionalism with which we have always treated everybody because that is how we want to be treated so that all should feel at ease, expecting to be treated as welcome guests.

79. We believe in the need for all advocates of honest judiciaries to join forces on a novel plan of realistic action reasonably calculated to make progress in exposing judges' wrongdoing and bringing about judicial reform. Thus, we will stand at the door of our video conference to receive with open arms all advocates and attendees.

80. As a result, perhaps more might come than we expected and Skype could handle. We should be prepared for that event.

81. Obtaining and sharing information on technical features and intended attendance

82. The best option is to have an interactive video conference for well-prepared advocates to discuss the conference agenda and for all other attendees to find it enlightening and motivating.

83. But if Skype cannot make all of them appear on the screen, does anyone know of any other video platform that allows more people to participate interactively and others to at least receive the video or voice feed of a conference? It should at least be possible for all to see me and hear my presentation and hear my discussion with the advocates.

84. Those who have ideas or technical knowledge about this matter kindly let me know. They could ask offerors of Continued Legal and Medical Education through video conferences. The technology used for such and other webinars could be an option.

85. To assess the technical requirements of the conference, it is necessary that those who want to connect as well-prepared discussing-advocates or as listening-attendees let me know.

> Feel the excitement as we organize what could turn out to be the first meeting of a group of people who envisioned and also embarked on a new way for *We the People* to reclaim their status as masters of all their public servants, including judicial public servants, and hold them accountable for rendering honestly the service for which they were hired as well as liable to compensate the victims of their failure to render that service: the fair and impartial administration of Equal Justice Under Law.

Dare trigger history(jur:7§5)…and you may enter it.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris
Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org
2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

November 26, 2015

An invitation to a video conference in the general interest of Advocates of Honest Judiciaries; not an invitation to the founding meeting of an organization in anybody's particular interests; the agenda is set accordingly

A. An invitation to a video conference to present alternative ways of pursuing judicial wrongdoing exposure and reform, and its corresponding agenda

86. I took the initiative to invite Advocates of Honest Judiciaries to a video conference where I can present concrete, reasonable, and feasible proposals for exposing judges' wrongdoing and advocating judicial reform while taking advantage of the especial opportunity presented by the presidential campaign. Those proposals are alternative to what people have unsuccessfully done traditionally and are still doing in pursuit of such exposure and reform.

87. To enable attendees to discuss my proposals knowledgeably, I made them available in a white paper(ol:329) supported in detail by three articles(ol:190, 274, 311); together with the proposals for a plan of action that can be implemented in the real world(ol:337¶74).

88. Those articles constitute the agenda of the video conference. They are the fruit of my professional experience as a lawyer and as a professional researcher of official court statistics, reports, and statements, hundreds of which I have cited in my 780-page study of judges and their judiciaries titled:

Exposing Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Riskless Wrongdoing:
Pioneering the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting*

B. Tried and failed ways of pursuing judicial wrongdoing exposure and reform

89. It is on the basis of the knowledge derived from experience and research that I have come to identify the tried and failed ways in which people have endeavored to reform the judiciary for scores of years and even hundreds of years since the creation of the Federal Judiciary in 1789.

90. I cannot propose that advocates of honest judiciaries waste their time, energies, and hopes pursuing judicial reform in ways such as the following and similar ones:

1. Congress's failed attempt to reform the Federal Judiciary

91. The Congressional Record[280] shows that in 1979, Congress tried to pass a law requiring the federal circuits to hold publicly the meetings of their policy-making circuit councils[96;22] and apply for the first time in history an established procedure for complaining against, and disciplining, judges. The judges rallied against those proposals.

92. The first one was dropped altogether. As a result, the wrongdoing-breeding secrecy(jur:27§e) of judges' meetings remained intact. Can you imagine their equivalent in the other two branches, namely, all congressional meetings and cabinet meetings, held behind closed doors?

93. The second part of the bill led to the Judicial Conduct and Disability Act of 1980[18a]. It was watered down to turn the new judicial conduct complaining and disciplining procedure into a mockery:

94. It allows judges to dismiss 99.82%(jur:10-14) of complaints against themselves. In effect, the judges have abrogated an act of Congress in their own interest. Congress is aware of that, for it has received for the last 35 years the annual report[34b] that it required from the courts[10a] under 28 U.S.C. §604(h)(2)[23a] containing the official statistics[19] on the nature and handling of those complaints. Nevertheless, Congress has not dare take action to amend it for fear of retaliation by life-appointed judges.

95. Is it reasonable to think that if a group of pro ses, non-lawyers, and no-longer-lawyers write a proposal for Congress to amend the judiciary, Congress is going to pay more attention to it than it paid to its own initiative to do so?

2. Law professors' failed attempt to propose reforms to the Supreme Court

96. In February 2009, Duke University law professor Paul D. Carrington and 33 other law professors and lawyers representing a wide area of the political spectrum wrote a letter to congressional leaders proposing ways of reforming the powers of the Supreme Court, including the removal of their life-appointment and the power to decide which cases to hear.[81c] Congress did not even hold hearings on it.

97. Can you reasonably expect a group of pro ses, non-lawyers, and no-longer-lawyers to cause Congress to take action if they submit to it a proposal for reforming the entire Federal Judiciary, where some 1.5 million cases are filed every year, not just the Supreme Court, which hears fewer than 1 out of 100 petitions for certiorari and other cases, and decides only about 83 cases annually?

3. The states' failed attempt to amend the Constitution

98. In March 2014, Michigan became the 34th state to petition Congress for a constitutional convention(ol:136¶8). With that, two thirds of the states had fulfilled the requirement of Article V of the Constitution[12b] for its amendment.

99. However, Congress has disregarded the will of the states because it is very risky for those in power to upset the system that they already control. Once a constitutional convention is convened, there is no way of stopping what the delegates may come up with and the way their new constitution may redistribute power at the expense of those who already hold it.

100. Would it be reasonable to tell a group of pro ses, non-lawyers, and no-longer-lawyers that one way of reforming the judiciary is for them to draw up an ideal constitution, or just a better Federal Judiciary, and that Congress will listen to them although it has disregarded the states' petition for convening a constitutional convention?

101. For a discussion of many other ways in which pursuing judicial reform has constituted an exercise in futility, see jur:21§§1-3.

C. Supporters of tried and failed ways must show their supporting research at their own conference

102. I will not engage in irrational behavior by doing the same thing while expecting a different result, as Einstein put it in his aphorism. In the effort to expose judges' wrongdoing and achieving judicial reform, it is irrational to employ the same methods that hundreds of organizations have employed for scores of years and are still employing unsuccessfully.

103. Those who want a different agenda must present their own research in support of their proposals. Those who want to found an organization to have advocates support their bid for Congress or a state legislature or to be reinstated in the bar as lawyers, should be clear about it and hold their own conference for that stated purpose.

104. If they do not want to found a mere debating society, they should state the concrete ways in which they intend to turn the laundry list of features of their ideal judiciary into reality through concrete, reasonable, and feasible implementing action.

D. Emails reveal the character of those who comment on what they did not bother to read and who cannot be reliable members of any organization

105. I am not holding a founding conference to found anything. How can one possibly found an entity when one does not even know who is interested in one's ideas, let alone in 'founding' anything?

106. Of what practical value is an entity formed with people whose level of commitment and interest in the subject are not enough to motivate them to read my emails because they are just too long?, never mind that my emails:

    a. are only the length of articles in top national newspapers;

    b. have summarizing titles and headings for sections and subsections, which may even be collected in abstract-like tables of contents;

    c. all have useful references to sources of official information, brief-like arguments, and details for realistic, implementing action; and

    d. reflect the fact that in the professional world everything must be put in writing.

107. Would I deserve more deference as a professional researcher, a lawyer, and an advocate if my emails were more superficial and based only on my conceited opinion and speculation so long as they were shorter? I think not.

108. I have meticulously researched and written my emails and agenda articles to show respect for the readers and earn their trust. Yet, some people cannot bother to read those few pages; though unprepared, they talk about their contents and even criticize them. Their conduct deprives them of standing to criticize judges precisely for disposing of cases without reading any briefs, lazily and irresponsibly dumping them out of court using a form, thus engaging in "dumping by form".

109. On the contrary, not-reading talkers implicitly admit that not-reading judges do not thereby engage in wrongdoing by irresponsibility and denial of due process; rather, they are only being human, like the talkers, just trying to make the least effort before cutting to the easiest: denying a motion or merely talking. My emails prompt talkers to reveal their character and what others can expect of them. How soon would they desert us if we set out with them to take on judges?

E. Conference to discuss novel action for effective judicial wrongdoing exposure

110. I encourage all to read the conference agenda(ol:329; details at 190, 274, 311) so that all can familiarize themselves with my proposal for concrete, realistic, and feasible action(ol:337¶74) to pursue judicial wrongdoing exposure and reform alternative to tried and failed ways of merely complaining about judges; and be able to discuss it knowledgeably for the benefit of all discussing-advocates and listening-attendees with a view to becoming effective Champions of Justice.

Dare trigger history(jur:7§5)…and you may enter it.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris

Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org

2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

November 26, 2015

A video conference to take novel, strategic action to expose judges' wrongdoing and lead to judicial reform

A. No swapping of personal, local stories about judicial victimization

111. The white paper for the video conference(ol:329 et seq.) and its details(ol:190, 274, 311) makes clear that the conference's purpose is not for attendees to swap personal horror stories of abuse by wrongdoing judges. Attending a sob fest for commiserating with others and venting anger at wrongdoing judges will not serve any good purpose at all. Millions have similar stories. Nobody is interested in your story any more than you are interested in theirs.

112. Indeed, the fact that you changed the subject line of the email to one of your own shows that you are not interested in how people are supposed to realize from the subject line that the email that they have received among so many others –I receive about 600 emails a day– is part of the thread of emails in which they are interested so that they should open it rather than delete it. Instead, you thought up your own subject.

113. If you are interested in other people's stories, you can contact each or all of this email's addressees, each of whom is a victim of wrongdoing judges, and let him or her or all of them know that you want to learn about what happened to each or all of them at the hands of wrongdoing judges. Then you can volunteer to help each of them solve his or her personal problem, by either proposing your own solution to each of their problems or asking them what they want you do for them. Otherwise, …

B. A plan of concrete, realistic, and feasible action to expose judges' wrongdoing and advocate judicial reform

114. The request some Advocates of Honest Judiciaries have made for a plan of action is quite justified. It has been my concern since I first began this thread: the video conference is intended to be neither the first session of a debating society of judicial victims nor a contest for the title of victim of the most egregious wrongdoing judge.

115. The purpose of the video conference is to consider alternative ways of exposing judges' wrongdoing and advocating reform. The emails that I have sent set forth the agenda of the conference. The agenda rests on this study of judges and their judiciaries. (jur:1)

116. Advocates committed to taking novel action(ol:337¶74) reasonably calculated to bring about change rather than swapping stories for their emotional relief or persisting by rote in tried and failed forms of complaining(ol:340§B) will have read the conference agenda to prepare themselves to knowledgeably discuss it for the benefit of other discussing-advocates as well as listening-attendees.

117. You are invited to the video conference on Sunday, December 13, at 1:00 p.m. EST via Skype. My Skype name is DrRCorderoEsq.

118. Skype has a limited capacity to provide an interactive video feed. Therefore, to assess the technical requirements of the conference, it is necessary that those who want to connect to the conference as well-prepared advocates to discuss the white paper(next) and its supporting articles(ol:190, 274, 311) or as attendees to listen to the discussion let me know.

Dare trigger history(jur:7§5)…and you may enter it.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris

Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org

2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

November 27, 2015

An opportunity to investigate the probable cause to believe that the Federal Judiciary and NSA have entered a quid pro quo arrangement to cover up judges' coordinated wrongdoing, such as their concealment of assets, including by intercepting the communications between advocates of honest judiciaries

A. The problem of words in my email text appearing joined in replies

119. When a simple font set lacks special symbols, such as the apostrophe used in the possessive of singular nouns, e.g., the email's appearance, it may represent the special symbol with a general and a special identifier, e.g., the emailæP appearance. A font set's lack of special symbols does not lead to joined words.

120. This problem began recently, perhaps a month ago. During the year previous to that, the replies to my emails sent through Verizon did not show my original text with joined words.

121. Moreover, for the last two weeks or so, I have noticed that replies to an email of mine whose subject line has been changed by several repliers but the thread is the same appear in my Yahoo account but not in my Verizon account. The original subject line was: Proposed principles for Advocates of Honest Judiciaries to hold a video conference on December 13 at 1:00 pm EST. As I do since the events related next, I had put the two addresses of my verizon.net account in the To: line of my original email.

B. The cancellation of my accounts by Google, Microsoft, and Dropbox

122. You are right in considering gmail the best email platform. The problem is that Google cancelled my gmail account without any warning or explanation. It did not even allow me to set an email redirecting instruction so that I could keep receiving elsewhere emails sent to my gmail account.

123. In the span of some three weeks in October 2014, Dropbox and Microsoft did the same, cancelling my Dropbox and Outlook cloud and email accounts (at the time, Dropbox and Microsoft were separate companies). That reveals coordination on the part of those three major email and cloud service providers, most likely through a central entity in a hub and spike configuration.

124. Since then I place the addresses of my email accounts with different providers in the To: line of the emails that I send, hoping that if one of those accounts is also cancelled, emails sent to me to that account will nevertheless reach me at the other accounts.

125. In this context, I invite readers to review my communications with those three companies and my analysis of what they did. To that end, download my study of judges and their judiciaries(jur:1) and go to pages numbered ggl:1 et seq. This begs the questions:

    a. whether these major providers of free email and cloud services, which were competitors among themselves and with others –Microsoft subsequently acquired Dropbox in 2015-, received orders from a single entity, such as the Federal Judiciary, whose judges I have shown to engage in coordinated wrongdoing(jur:21§§A,B), to cancel my accounts so as to prevent me from spreading my incriminating research; and

    b. whether to do so, the Federal Judiciary invoked a standing quid pro quo arrangement with NSA, each of whose secret requests for secret orders of surveillance must be approved by

the federal judges sitting on the secret court set up under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA).

C. Proposal to investigate government interception of the accounts of advocates of honest judiciaries

126. I trust you realize that if you and colleagues of yours, who through networking get in touch with colleagues and acquaintances of theirs who are experts in Internet research, manage to trace the cancelling of my accounts by Google, Microsoft, and Dropbox to what appears to be orders of the NSA at the urging of the Federal Judiciary, you all can become better known nationally and internationally than Edward Snowden(ol:13).

127. The reasoning behind that statement is that NSA had the apparent justification of 'the national security interest' for engaging unlawfully in dragnet gathering of metadata communications of scores of millions of Americans as well as people all over the world.

128. Consequently, it would be a source of greater national outrage during a presidential campaign if thanks to you and your colleagues there emerged the "appearance"[123a] that the Federal Judiciary had no other justification than its crass class interest in covering up its wrongdoing to protect its ill-gotten gains when it entered into a quid pro quo with NSA to give the latter's activities the Judiciary's approval of legality in exchange for NSA's help in intercepting the communications of critics of the Judiciary, even if such interception constituted a breach of the critics' First Amendment rights to "freedom of speech, of the press, [and] peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances"[12b].

129. In this context, you and your colleagues could investigate the concealment of assets by federal judges through their electronic transfer between hidden and declared financial accounts with the help of NSA. The details of these *Follow the money!* and *Follow it wirelessly!* investigations are set forth in my study(ol:191§§A,B,E). Those details include:

    a. the reference to the articles in *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico that suspected of concealment of assets Then-Judge, Now-Justice Sonia Sotomayor, President Obama's first nominee to the Supreme Court[107a];

    b. the supporting tabulation of all the financial figures in the documents that she submitted under oath to the Senate Subcommittee on Judicial Nominations[107b,c];

    c. Then-Judge Sotomayor's participation in the cover-up of a bankruptcy fraud scheme managed by bankruptcy judges, who are appointed by their respective circuit judges (jur:65§§1-3); and

    d. the nomination by President Obama to cabinet positions of Tim Geithner, Tom Daschle, and Nancy Killefer, although at the time it was publicly known that they had evaded taxes[108].

130. 13. What a national outrage would erupt if during a presidential campaign judges appeared to be in connivance with the politicians who recommended, nominated, and confirmed them to their justiceships and judgeships and who, in order not to provoke judges into retaliating against them by systematically declaring their legislative agenda unconstitutional[17a], tolerated the judges' concealment of assets as a means of evading taxes and investing in illegal activities or laundering money of its unlawful origin and investing or using it openly.

1) The lawsuit of CBS Reporter Sharyl Attkisson against the Department of Justice for interfering with her computer

131. If you or your peers need more probable cause to believe that the government at the highest levels of its justice apparatus is not above interfering with the computer and Internet activities of its critics and engage in wrongdoing, even in defiance of their supervisory authorities, consider this:

> Former CBS Investigative Reporter Sharyl Attkisson has sued the U.S. Department of Justice for $35 million on a claim that it hacked into her work and home computers to find out about investigations of hers that embarrassed the Obama administration, in particular the Department of Justice (DoJ) Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms and its Fast and Furious sale of assault weapons to drug traffickers in the U.S. in an attempt to track the weapons' journey to druglords in Mexico, an ill-considered and worse executed operation that led to the use of one of those weapons in the assassination of an American officer.
>
> Reporter Attkisson's investigation eventually led Congress to open its own investigation of Fast and Furious and to hold the DoJ secretary, Attorney General Eric Holder, in contempt for refusing to produce requested documents concerning that fiasco of an operation. That was the first time in the history of the U.S. that a member of a president's cabinet was held in contempt of Congress. As a result, DoJ Holder resigned.
>
> That brings to mind how President George W. Bush's Attorney General Alberto Gonzales had to resign after Republican and Democratic senators publicly stated that he had misled and lied to them at hearings so often that they no longer trusted him.
>
> Reporter Attkisson had also embarrassed DoJ with her investigation into the killing of the American ambassador to Libya and three other American officers at Benghazi by Islamic militants.[295](OL2:781)

132. Therefore, I encourage you to consider carefully how you can organize a team of people with advance knowledge of the Internet and the capacity to conduct the three investigations described above, namely, the interception of advocates' communications, such as mine; judges' concealment of assets; and the Federal Judiciary's and the NSA's quid pro quo arrangement.

133. What I am asking you to do is difficult, time-consuming, and risky. That is why it has not been done up to now and not any Joe the Plumber can do it, whether for lack of technical knowledge, courage, or commitment to principles. Indeed, conducting those investigations require the conviction that the principle Nobody is Above the Law is worth fighting for, lest *We the People*, the masters in "government, not of men, but by the rule of law"ol:5fn6, are reduced by our public servants, including judicial public servants, to the prey hunted by the lords in their fiefdoms.

134. This is the opportunity for you and your team of Internet experts to make a name for yourselves by rendering an invaluable service to all your fellow Americans: the defense of our right to hold our government accountable for their conduct and liable for their misconduct and/or the harm that they cause so that *We the People* shall remain a free people.

D. A video conference on judicial wrongdoing exposure and reform advocacy

135. You and your colleagues are invited to the video conference on exposing judges' wrongdoing and advocating judicial reform through concrete, realistic, and feasible action planned by applying a novel strategy and alternative to tried and failed ways(ol:340§B) to be held on Sunday, December 13, at 1:00 p.m. EST via Skype. My Skype name is DrRCorderoEsq.

Dare trigger history(jur:7§5)…and you may enter it.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris
Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org
2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

December 12, 2015

What is and is not in the agenda of a video conference on exposing judges' wrongdoing and advocating judicial reform by a non-traditional, out-of-court, novel way based on strategic thinking for advocates of honest judiciaries to pursue jointly

A. The agenda of the video conference is not the traditional agenda of well-intended advocates of honest judiciaries

136. There are many traditional ways of exposing judges' wrongdoing and advocating judicial reform. They share a common denominator: They take place within the judicial and legal systems, particularly by suing parties in court. Mostly pro se plaintiffs:

a. with the help of

1) other pro ses,

2) victims of wrongdoing judges and lawyers

3) amicus curie,

b. draft briefs, motions, and emails invoking

1) the Constitution,

2) especially the articles of an ideal Constitution,

3) the law,

4) particularly the law that states what judges "shall" do, and

5) legislative proposals for candidates for office; to

c. bring

1) personal, local,

2) RICO (Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations),

3) civil rights, and

4) class actions;

d. in

1) federal and state courts,

2) commissions for disciplining judges and lawyers

3) the International Criminal Court, and

4) the United Nations, and

5) grand juries;

e. against wrongdoing

1) judges,

2) prosecutors,

3) lawyers,

4) legislatures, and

5) bar associations.(jur:158; ol:284; jur:21§§1-3)

137. The above is the traditional way of protesting against wrongdoing judges. It is based on within-the-system, in-court, action. Judges criticized for engaging in wrongdoing by disregarding the facts and the applicable law of cases as well as ethical principles are nevertheless expected to do the right thing at the urging of easy prey, victimized pro ses who improvise themselves as lawyers and law commentators. Such way of proceeding entails self-contradiction: Wrongdoing judges will judge, not only wrongly, but also wrongfully whenever they want, pro ses and the law notwithstanding. They are unaccountable. They do wrong risklessly. They have powerful people who protect them in exchange for benefits. That is why they are wrongdoing judges

138. Self-policing and disciplining one's friends are mechanisms of control inherently flawed because they are predicated on conflicts of interests and mutually interdependent survival rooted in knowledge of each other's wrongdoing: If you let them take me down, *I take you with me!*

139. The above agenda is that of traditional of hundreds of organizations and websites, many run by victims of the judicial and legal systems and well-intended reform advocates. It is the agenda of an exercise in futility. It illustrates Einstein's aphorism: Doing the same thing while expecting a different result is the hallmark of irrationality. The reason for this is that doing so disregards the fundamental law of the physical and the human worlds: cause and effect.

140. The above will not be the agenda of the video conference to which I have extended an invitation to advocates of honest judiciaries to be held on Sunday, December 13, 2015, at 1:00 p.m., via Skype. My Skype name is DrRCorderoEsq. My video conference is:

    a. not the founding meeting of any organization;

    b. not the first session of a law debating society;

    c. not a video introduction of a chat room or blog on the Internet;

    d. not an opportunity to debunk the agenda that is not my agenda;

    e. not a means for me to lead another attempt doomed to failure at judicial wrongdoing exposure and reform advocacy.

B. A novel agenda of concrete, realistic, and feasible actions reasonably calculated to make progress in judicial wrongdoing exposure and reform

141. The video conference is an opportunity to present the agenda set forth in the very first email of November 22, where I extended the invitation to attend it. I have worked out its details in subsequent emails. The information therein of more general and permanent value is now contained in 18 pages(ol:329 et seq.) added to what provides the knowledge base of the conference: my study of the judiciary and its judges, which runs to more than 800 pages(jur:1). My video conference will be an opportunity for positive discourse. I will present out-of-court actions based on strategic thinking for making progress in exposing judges' wrongdoing and advocating reform. The two principal actions are laid out in detail in the two articles that I cited as complementing the conference agenda: Auditing Judges(ol:274); and Taking Advantage of Presidential Politics(ol:311).

142. In addition, a series of other actions was set forth as early as in my email of November 24(ol:337¶74).

143. Consequently, all those who have received the invitation to my video conference have had the opportunity to know ***exactly*** what its agenda is and is not. They will not risk having their expectations frustrated because they will have accepted the invitation to attend upon full disclosure of what it intends to discuss and not discuss. Lawyers and those who have experienced the judicial and legal systems may have heard how the acceptance of the invitation by attendees will be described: "They took with notice".

C. The imaginative format of the video conference: the host and his guests as a lawyer addressing a grand jury

144. In fact, all attendees will be very familiar with the conference format: a jury cum grand jury. The attendees will form the grand jury. They will have received a preliminary report of the case in the form of my agenda, sent to them by email and found in the downloadable study. Hence, they will be well-prepared grand jury members.

    a. I will present my case to them for joining forces to undertake the proposed actions.

    b. After the presentation, I will guide a discussion of the proposal to give opportunity to the members to ask questions about:

        1) what their participation would entail;

        2) how their resources could be useful; and

        3) what are reasonable expectations of a joint effort to implement the proposal for concrete, realistic, and feasible actions.

145. The video conference is expected to last about one and a half hours.

D. Attendees who inform themselves on pioneering a novel way to Equal Justice under Law and end up as national Champions of Justice

146. At the end of the video conference, attendees will have had an opportunity to gain a better understanding of the proposal and to assess the character and capacities of those with whom they would be or not be willing to join forces.

    a. Some will agree to transition into the role of potential members of a team of professionals who pioneer the novel field of strategic thinking-based exposure of judges' wrongdoing and advocacy of judicial reform, and participate in subsequent coordinating conferences.

    b. Others will realize that they prefer the traditional way of protesting against wrongdoing judges and, after the conference is over, will contact each other to organize their own conference where they can consider all the items that are not part of the agenda of my video conference and will not be discussed at it.

147. This video conference intends to be a highly polite, informative, and professional meeting of well-prepared, open-minded Advocates of Honest Judiciaries where attendance is voluntary and free of charge, the agenda and the parties' roles are known in detail, and the expectations are reasonable…and promising too: a handful of pioneers embark on a different and realistic approach that sets in motion a process toward Equal Justice Under Law, which in turn gives rise to a movement where *We the People* assert their status as masters of government by the rule of law and of all their public servants, including judicial ones, and along the way come to recognize those pioneers as their national Champions of Justice.

Dare trigger history(jur:7§5)…and you may enter it.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris
Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org
2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

December 28, 2015

Downloading and posting the presentation on exposing judges' wrongdoing and advocating judicial reform

A. The oral presentation in an mp3 file

1. I made a presentation on exposing judges' wrongdoing and advocating judicial reform when I appeared as a guest on Ms. Lidya Radin's radio talkshow program Crooked Doctors. It is contained in an mp3 file, which can be downloaded through these links: http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/frontpage/OL/DrRCordero_presentation_exposing_judges_wrongdoing.mp3 or http://1drv.ms/1PctK5z. I can also send the mp3 file itself through Skype. Open Skype and search for Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq. or DrRCorderoEsq, and after finding me, send me a request for it.

B. The written study of judges and their judiciary in a pdf file

2. The research and evidentiary basis for the presentation is my study(jur:1) of the judiciary and its judges, which is titled as follows and downloadable*:

Exposing Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Riskless Wrongdoing:
Pioneering the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting*

C. The outline linking the presentation to the study

3. The outline(ol:352) of the presentation is in the study file. I encourage you to listen to the presentation as you follow it in its outline.

4. The outline has numerous internal links to sections in the study and articles accompanying it. All of them provide supporting and additional evidence and analysis concerning judicial wrongdoing exposure and reform. All links are active: By clicking any one of them, the referred-to section in the study and accompanying articles is brought up to the screen. This greatly facilitates its review. Thereafter you can go back to the part of the outline that you were reading by clicking the Previous View tool on the pdf Navigation Toolbar, i.e., the icon consisting in a left-pointing arrow inscribed in a circle. If that tool is not installed, click anywhere in the toolbar and go to More Tools >Page Navigation Toolbar and check Previous View.

5. The outline its worth reading on its own to gain an overview of the subject. It is also a guide to my novel series of concrete, realistic, and feasible actions(ol:337§2) identified through strategic thinking(Lsch:14§3; ol:8§E; jur:xliv¶C) to advance such exposure and reform, as opposed to the traditional, tried and failed ways(ol:336§1; 340§B) of complaining about wrongdoing judges.

6. This highlights the substantive difference between:

    a. complaining in court against a rogue judge, who will be judged and exonerated by his peers biased toward him in expectation of reciprocity if they ever are complained against; but even if they remove him, he is merely replaced by another one of his ilk by the same conniving politicians who recommended, nominated, endorsed, appointed, and confirmed all of them to the bench, whereby the wrongdoing continues essentially undisturbed; and

    b. out of court exposing wrongdoing coordinated among judges and between them and other insiders of the judicial and legal systems so that it is so pervasive as to have become the institutionalized modus operandi(jur:49§4) of judiciaries, whereby a national public informed of it can become outraged enough to pressure politicians into taking a stand on such wrongdoing and call for investigations by Congress, DoJ-FBI, and their state counterparts, and hold nationally televised hearings, thus turning it into a key campaign issue.

7. The politicians who can be most easily so pressured are those running for election or reelection, for they need to appear sensitive and responsive to the public mood. In turn, the ones among them most susceptible to that pressure are presidential candidates. The latter are desperate to stand out in an overcrowded field in order to attract the attention of journalists, be reported on, and interviewed, by them, and thereby induce ever more potential voters to attend their rallies, donate to their campaigns, volunteer to work for them, and endorse them when polled.

8. The exposure of such coordinated wrongdoing can lead to judicial reform(jur:158§§6-8), which can reequilibrate the balance of power among the branches and between them and *We the People*.

D. Offer to make presentations to inform and outrage you and *We the People*

9. I offer to make a presentation, whether in person or at a video conference, to you and your colleagues to set the process of journalistic and official exposure in motion so that after the full nature, extent, and gravity(jur:5§3) of judges' wrongdoing have become known, judicial reform measures unthinkable now become unavoidable. My proposed series of novel actions together with the evidence and reasoning underlying it(ol:347) is based on strategic thinking, that is:

    a. identifying through dynamic analysis of harmonious and conflicting interests(ol:52§C):

        1) who has an interest in holding and not holding judges accountable as well as liable to compensate to those whom they have harmed, e.g., victimized parties and lawyers; and

        2) who has an interest which if advanced with our help can redound to the advancement of ours in exposing judges' wrongdoing and advocating judicial reform; this applies the principle: 'He whose interest helps me is my friend, and I will help him'; then

    b. endeavoring to establish and weaken alliances accordingly, in particular those concerning presidential candidates because of their access through journalists to the national public.

10. So, I respectfully request that you network me to other people who can conceivably network me to top officers of any and all presidential candidates' campaigns, such as their respective chief of staff and campaign strategist, to make a presentation to them, and eventually to their candidate, on:

    a. How it is in the interest of a presidential candidate to denounce at a press conference, rallies, or a debate judges' coordinated wrongdoing based on the ample available evidence (jur:21§§1-3; jur:65§§1-3) in order to draw electoral support from the huge(ol:311¶1) untapped voting bloc of the people dissatisfied with the judicial and legal systems.

E. Your choice and opportunity to become a Champion of Justice

11. You can risk becoming a lonely victim of wrongdoing judges, placing your property, liberty, and life at their mercy, or continue being one and keep complaining through ways that judges steer to failure and get away with it, thus making your effort another exercise in futility foretold; or you can join a courageous and visionary group of pioneers as they start to expose them through novel, imaginative, and realistic actions and eventually become a national movement(ol:201§J).

12. Thereby you can protect yourself, support a presidential candidate, and help *We the People* assert our status as the masters in 'government, not of men and women, but by the rule of law', who enforce the right flowing therefrom to hold all their public servants, including judicial public servants, accountable and liable to compensate the victims of their wrongdoing. By so doing, you can become nationally recognized by *the People* as one of their Champions of Justice(ol:349§D).

So I look forward to hearing from you.

Dare trigger history(jur:7§5)…and you may enter it.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris
Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org
2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

December 25, 2015

Outline of the Presentation

on how advocates of honest judiciaries can join forces to pursue a series of concrete, realistic, and feasible actions identified through strategic thinking to expose judges' wrongdoing and lead to judicial reform that turns advocates into national Champions of Justice*

A. Pragmatic two-fold objective: help parties and reach out to national public

1. Help parties before same wrongdoing judge join forces and confront them
   a. Ever more parties are pro se(jur:28fn35, 38, 64)
   b. Organize court strikes to protest coordinated wrongdoing in a court
2. Inform & outrage the national public about judges' wrongdoing(ol:333§G)
   a. Turn the issue into a key one of Election 2016
   b. Develop a single-issue national movement to hold judges accountable and liable to compensate the victims of their wrongdoing
   c. Tea Party precedent and model for developing single-issue movement

B. Failure to make any progress in holding judges accountable(jur:21§§1-3)

3. Judges' wrongdoing(jur:5§3): disregard of the facts and the applicable law
4. Only 8 federal judges impeached & removed in the 226 years since 1789
5. 99.82% of complaints against federal judges are dismissed(jur:10-14)
6. 75% of appeals disposed by summary orders + 11% by perfunctory orders
7. Judges cover for each other: systematic denial of en banc review motions

C. The circumstances enabling judges' wrongdoing(jur:1§1)

8. Secrecy: adjudicative, administrative, policy-making, disciplinary meetings
9. Unaccountability: abused self-disciplinary system; a state within a state
10. Coordination: among judges & between them and other insiders
11. Risklessness: all gain, no loss, attraction makes wrongdoing irresistible

D. Traditional, tried & failed ways of complaining about judges(ol:336¶68; 340§B)

12. In-court/judges-judging-judges; in-Congress/appointers-protecting-appointees

E. The need for out of the box, strategic thinking(Lsch:14§3; ol:8§E; jur:xliv¶C)

13. Dynamic analysis of harmonious & conflicting interests(Lsch:14§2;ol:52§C)
14. Advancing potential allies' interests; not asking for their help(jur:xxxix, xliii)
15. Creating and undermining alliances according to their interests(dcc:8¶11)

F. A novel, out-of-court two step strategy to expose judges' wrongdoing(jur:xxix)

16. Inform & outrage(ol:135; 333§G) the national public(ol:331§§C) thru media

17. Information of general interest(jur:5§3) v. personal, local case(ol:343§A; 321)

G. Natural and potential allies of advocates of honest judiciaries(ol:332§F)

18. Victims of wrongdoing judges
    a. parties: easy prey pro ses; those represented by solo-medium law firms
    b. not 'well-connected' lawyers
    c. court &law clerks and judges disgusted with wrongdoing(jur:100¶b6)
19. Journalists
    a. not a monolithic industry
    b. scandal sells
    c. fiercely competitive: the Nielsen ratings
20. Politicians
    a. of different parties
    b. incumbent v. challenger
    c. top senator v. first term member of the House(ol:231§3)
    d. presidential candidates

H. Concrete, realistic, feasible actions: the three at the core(ol:337§2)

21. Auditing judges(ol:274, 284, 304)
    a. Identify 4 or 5 dissatisfied parties before the same judge
    b. Search for commonalities that reveal patterns of wrongdoing
    c. Present journalists with patterns of wrongdoing, not one case
    d. Court strike by parties and lawyers
        1) "the Spring the Courts" campaign on social media
22. Presidential candidates(ol:311)
    a. Candidates need to say something to attract media & public attention
    b. Outraged voters compel candidates to take a stand on the issue
    c. Networking to top campaign officers, e.g., the chief of staff
    d. Presentation on their drawing support from the huge untapped voting bloc of people dissatisfied with the judicial and legal systems
    e. Candidate's denunciation(jur:98§2) at press conference or rally of evidence of, and statistics on, judges' wrongdoing(jur:21§1-3)
    f. The two unique national stories(ol:191§§A,B; ol:138; 321)
        1) P. Obama-SCt Justice Sotomayor: concealment of assets (jur:65fn107a,c) and the *Follow the money!* investigation
        2) Federal Judiciary-NSA: electronic transfer of concealed assets

between hidden/declared accounts; interception of exposers' communications(ol:344§§B,C): *Follow it wirelessly!* investigation

g. A Watergate-like(jur:4¶¶10-14) generalized media investigation:

1) Trojan horse-like(ol: 269§1) investigation(ol:194§§1-2) of the two stories leads to enabling coordinated wrongdoing, causing

2) systematic investigation of judges' wrongdoing and results in

3) pioneering the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting(jur:2§2) first at federal, then state, level

h. Turn judges' wrongdoing into a key issue of Election 2016(ol:269§2)

i. Nationally televised hearings on judicial wrongdoing

23. Radio and TV talkshow hosts(ol:146, 308)

a. hold a meeting of network officers and talkshow hosts

b. arrange a presentation at each talkshow of this exposure strategy

c. each host to hold a weekly show on judges' wrongdoing, how to audit judges(ol:274) & progress thereof; shows as victims' rallying point

d. form a coalition that becomes a powerhouse of American politics

I. Effort to hold presentations on judicial exposure & reform(ol:197§G)

24. Journalism schools and associations(Lsch:23; ol:319)

a. not even judges can retaliate simultaneously against all journalists

b. investigator can become this generation's Washington Post Reporters Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein of Watergate fame

c. enhance portfolio for student's first job or journalist's promotion

d. conduct team investigation of the two unique national stories

25. Law schools(Lsch:1, 2, 21)

a. glut of unemployed law school students and attorneys(a&p:23§W)

b. create niche market(ol:257§2) for motions to recuse, and vacate orders of, judges who failed "to avoid even the appearance of impropriety"

c. offer a seminar on judicial wrongdoing exposure and reform(ddc:1)

26. Business schools(jur:119§a; ol:324)

a. Fraud and Forensic Accounting investigation

1) *Follow the money!* from bankruptcy, tenant, probate courts

2) Statistical analysis of judges' wrongdoing to detect patterns of individual and coordinated wrongdoing, and trends(jur:131§1)

27. Information Technology schools and institutes(ol:42, 60)

a. Conduct *Follow the money!* & *Follow it wirelessly!* investigations

1) concealing assets for tax evasion and money laundering

2) abused access to confidential information in sealed case files

b. Develop commercial software to perform statistical, linguistic, and literary auditing of judges' writings(jur:132§§2-9)

J. Actions(ol:337¶74) **for advocates to support judicial exposure & reform**

28. Pitch the judges' wrongdoing study(jur:1) to book publishers(a&p:l)
29. Contact and coalesce bloggers and website owners; and induce digital news media start-ups(ol:250) and documentarists(ol:313) to investigate
30. Identify authors of scandal books & private investigators to persuade (jur:21§§1-3) to investigate judges' wrongdoing(jur:65§§1-3; ol:191§§A,B)

K. Material and moral rewards(ol:3§F)

1. A scoop, Pulitzer Prize, and interviews on news casts and talkshows
2. Bestseller on the two unique national stories & institutionalized wrongdoing
3. Blockbuster movie, e.g., *All the President's Men* & President Nixon's resignation
4. In-house promotion and advancement to a more prestigious company
5. Appearance on the cover of Time magazine as Person of the Year

L. Your choice of approach and what you can do next

6. Traditional, tried and failed ways of complaining about judges(ol:347§A) v.
7. Novel, reasonable strategy for appealing to people's interest in exposing judges' wrongdoing and advocating judicial reform: the agenda(ol:329)
8. A statement of your contribution
   a. experience, qualifications, skills, networkable relations
   b. commitment to an action and hours per week
   c. money; mass emailing; library research and field investigation
9. Key effort: arrange presentations to colleagues, schools, institutes, etc.
10. Join a multidisciplinary academic(ol:115; 327) and business(jur:119§1) venture team of people with professional skills and work ethos(jur:128§4)
11. Build a movement(jur:164§9) for judicial accountability(ol:201§§J,K)
    a. Tea Party-like single-issue movement: *the People*'s Sunrise(ol:29)
    b. first expose nature, extent, & gravity of judges' wrongdoing(jur:49§4)
    c. then discuss means to detect, punish & prevent exposed wrongdoing
       1) e.g. establishments of citizen boards that publicly receive and investigate complaints against judges and hold them accountable and liable to compensate their victims(jur:158§§6-8)
12. Exposers & advocates recognized as *We the People*'s Champions of Justice

Dare trigger history(jur:7§5)…and you may enter it.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris
Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org
2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

December 30, 2015

The need to research the background of legislators to determine their true interest in meeting with advocates of honest judiciaries to discuss investigating judges' wrongdoing and curbing the powers of their courts
An imaginative proposal for a preparatory, entertaining role playing exercise

A. Interference with my emails

1. On Monday, December 28, I sent an email reply from Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net. The addressee replied on Tuesday 29 also to that address. However, I did not receive it at that address, but rather at my CorderoRic@yahoo.com account. Likewise, emails sent from my Dr.Richard.Cordero.Esq@outlook.com account no longer receive replies.
2. Moreover, I can no longer reply from that verizon.net account to presidential candidates who contact me with requests for donations and to whom I used to reply with my letter encouraging them to denounce judges' wrongdoing(ol:311). Instead, I receive a message bearing code 554 5.7.1 and stating that my reply was determined to be spam and not sent.
3. Hence, if you, the reader, try to communicate with me, send your email to my three above-stated accounts as well as Dr.Richard.Cordero.Esq@cantab.net. If you do not receive a reply from me, you should insistently keep sending it to me and pointing out that you have not received any reply from me. Send your email to other people and ask that they relay it to all my accounts.

B. Thinking strategically to discover the interests of the legislators

4. I applaud all efforts to bring the issue of wrongdoing in family, surrogate, bankruptcy and any other court to public attention outside the court itself. Suing wrongdoing judges in court expecting their wrongdoing peers to do the right thing is a contradiction in terms and thus, doomed to failure. But expecting legislators to curb the power of the very people that they recommended, nominated, endorsed, confirmed, and appointed to the bench and protect there as '*their* men and women on the bench' is also a flawed approach to judicial wrongdoing exposure and reform.

1. Legislators' fear of becoming the enemies of judges

5. Before meeting with legislators dealing with family court wrongdoing, you should analyze the situation through strategic thinking to determine whether they are meeting with you with the good faith intention of taking reformative action or only as a public relations exercise in order not to alienate the voting bloc of which you and your colleagues are part.
6. Strategic thinking(Lsch:14§3; ol:8§E; jur:xliv¶C) applies dynamic analysis of harmonious and conflicting interests(Lsch:14§2; ol:52§C; dcc:8¶11**;** dcc:17¶1) to determine what interests drive a person to ally herself with, or fight, another.
7. Thus, you and your colleagues should ask yourself what interests drive these legislators to appear to be taking on judges. Indeed, even if as a matter of fact the legislators take on only the judges of the family court, they are in practice taking on all state judges and even federal ones, for judges form a class that protect its own.
8. All judges are aware that if they allow those of any court to be investigated for wrongdoing, thereby they also allow the weakening of the other two branches' fear to interfere with the judiciary's independence and judges' ability to abuse their self-disciplining authority to engage

in wrongdoing while exonerating themselves of any consequences(ol:177¶1, 237§C). That fear has very real sources:

a. Judges can retaliate against legislators and the head of the executive by declaring unconstitutional any and a whole series of pieces of their legislation, thereby reducing to naught their legislative agenda. See the experience of President Roosevelt with his New Deal legislation in the Supreme Court[17]. How would Obamacare have fared in each of the two reviews by the Supreme Court if the President had ordered or permitted DoJ-FBI and the IRS to investigate judges for, let's say, concealment of assets(ol:177¶1, 237§C)?

b. A judge under investigation as well as the judges whose court is the subject of a bill to curtail its powers can appeal to the party that endorsed and included them on their electoral list to intervene to tell the legislators to stop investigating the judge or sponsoring that bill under pain of having the party withdraw its support of them and endorse for the same legislative slot other candidates who understand where the interests of the party lie and their quid pro quod duty to protect and foster them.

c. Worse yet, judges can uphold even trumped up charges of violation of the election law brought by a cunning and unprincipled challenger of a legislator who has taken judges on. A judge who has before his bench a legislator who has made herself the nemesis of judges would not pass up the opportunity to send in a veiled form a starkly clear message: "*Don't you ever mess with us!*"

d. Why would a legislator imperil her chance of reelection just to help you when she knows that the other legislators are most unlikely to put themselves in the crosshairs of the judges by supporting any bill that provides for investigating them for wrongdoing and subjecting them to the supervision of either legislators, the executive, or a truly independent body of non-judges, such as citizen boards of judicial accountability (jur:160§8)?

2. The need to research the background of legislators who profess an interest in curbing judges' wrongdoing

9. Before you and your colleagues meet with the legislators, you should thoroughly research the background of each of them for their connection with judges and their judiciary. A place where you can cost-efficiently do so is the websites of Congress or the state legislature, where you can search the legislative history of appointments to the bench and any bills concerning the budget of the judiciary, the disciplining of judges, and the formation and powers of any judicial performance oversight commission.

10. You can also research the Internet, particularly if you have access to the websites that specialize in the collection of newspapers, academic and industry journals, and society articles, such as Lexis-Nexis, Westlaw, and those listed at jur:108§d. As a model of this type of investigation, see the reality-is-more-spectacular-and fiction case of *Caperton v. Massey*[276,271], where the research on the Internet found a photo of the defendant, the director of a coal mine, vacationing in France with a Supreme Court justice who had cast a decisive vote in his favor!

11. Today you can conduct a sophisticated research that applies facial recognition software to the face of any person whose photo is on the Internet…zoom in, who are those in the VIP balcony at the super bowl? You can analyze hundreds of thousands of photo stored in social media, such as Facebook and LinkedIn. You can even use object recognition software…whose yacht is that where the wife of the legislator can be seen sunbathing?

3. Illustrative queries when researching the connection of legislators to judges

a. What cases the legislator or his friends and relatives have or have had before judges? Do they have any reason to be in their debt or to hold a grudge against them?

b. In what club or fundraising activity have they participated together?

c. Do the legislator and his cronies have investments in a company or project that is a party to, or is under review in, a case currently in court? Even if district judge D is not under investigation, family judge F, who is, can call him up and ask that he let the legislator know that she will lose the case if the legislator does not back away from investigating judge F and family court, or sponsoring a bill aimed at curtailing the powers of family court judges.

d. How did their paths cross before they reached their current positions, i.e., did they go contemporaneously to the same college or belong now to the same college association?

C. Preparing to confront the legislators rather than appearing naïve

12. Do not meet with the legislators unprepared for lack of this information. Do not give them the impression that your group is naïve enough not to realize this simple fact and its grave implication:

13. You are by no means the first complainant to legislators about judges' wrongdoing. If it had been in the legislators' interest to be seen solving the judicial wrongdoing problem affecting the complainants and similarly situated people, the legislators would have taken action long ago and would not have allowed the wrongdoing to become so pervasive as to become the judges' and their courts' institutionalized modus operandi. Legislators allowed wrongdoing so to spread because it was not in their survival interest to take on judges.

14. Why would legislators risk their careers now merely because yet another group of naïve complainants are whining before them with their arms stretched out to beg for alms of legislative assistance?

15. Do your homework! KNOWLEDGE IS POWER. The only power that we, Advocates of Honest Judiciaries, have is that which we derive from knowledge and its processing through strategic thinking to determine who is a potential ally and foe of us or a third party on account of harmonious or conflicting interests.

D. Searching for the benefits of wrongdoing, not for the errors of law

16. Naturally, you can conduct background research also on the judges of any court. Your objective is not to prove that the judges disregarded the law or even violated it intentionally. That is a fool's errand because whatever the law means and however it is supposed to be applied are largely matters of discretion. Your opinion as a party is just as biased as that of the opposing party. The only opinion that counts is that of the judges and his peers. Their judicial discretion prevails because they have the power to make it prevail.

17. The objective of your investigation is to find out how judges have benefited from wrongdoing. That can allow you to meet the easy to satisfy standard of simply showing, rather than proving, that the judge failed to abide by the canon of judicial conduct enjoining judges to "avoid even the appearance of impropriety"[123a,b].

1. Queries when researching judges' character, motives, and benefits

18. Unless a judge is a psychopath who derives sadistic pleasure in harming parties, she engages in wrongdoing mainly because she is lazy, coward, or greedy for money or reappointment or elevation to a higher court. Consequently, the investigation should be guided by this query that takes account of the active and passive nature of judicial wrongdoing(jur:88§§a-c; 133§4): How the judge, her peers, relatives, cronies, and strawmen benefit from wrongdoing on the bench?

19. Some illustrative questions to guide your research of judges are these:

    a. How did the judge become such?; to whom does she owe her position?; on whom does she count to keep it or improve it?

    b. Does the judge live beyond her means?:

        1) How can she afford to send all her children to the best schools and universities; belong to an exclusive golf club; eat at the best restaurants; and take vacations at expensive resorts to and from which she flies with her family in first class?

        2) Does she live in one of the top floors of a luxurious skyscraper and in addition has a countryside home with a splendid panoramic view of the surrounding area?

        3) What car does she drive and how often does she change it?

    c. How much does she crave the approval of her peers and fear being ostracized by them as a traitor to the class if she denounces anyone for wrongdoing or fails to do her share in covering up for him when he is the object of a complaint?

    d. What initiatives were considered in the past in the legislature to supervise the conduct of judges and what was their result or how did they end?

E. Field investigation: talking to little people and cultivating Deep Throat confidential sources

20. Not all investigation of legislators and judges can be conducted on the Internet or the library. Field investigation provides access to invaluable sources of information: little people who are invisible to them so that even in their presence the legislators and judges let down their guard and run their mouths, e.g., drivers, doormen, reception clerks, bellboys, room maids, bartenders, waiters and waitresses, caddies, even court and law clerks and legislative aides, etc.(jur:106§c)

21. In addition, a field investigation makes it possible to cultivate invaluable Deep Throat confidential sources(id.). This are mostly principled people disgusted with those higher in the hierarchy who pretend to stand for honesty but engage in wrongdoing routinely and whom they despise as hypocrites and abusers of their position. They can be made aware of their invaluable contribution to exposing wrongdoers by providing insider information under promise of anonymity.

F. Role playing your meeting with the legislators

22. In an effort to prepare yourselves for your meeting with the legislators, role play your meeting based on the considerations herein stated and the information produced by your research of the legislators and judges. For this exercise to be realistic and productive, everybody must stop thinking and acting as they did before and 'enter into the skin of their characters'. From then on, they must be driven by the only true-to-life motivating force: the advancement of their respective interests even at the expense of the interests of others within the framework of more or less strict or lax ethical principles subject to the temptation of opportunistic advantages.

1. The legislators

23. Let three people play the role of the legislators after they have huddled to discuss among themselves what drives them to the meeting, what they want to accomplish at the meeting, and what they want to avoid. Let one of them play a Democratic leader in the senate with 20 years in office; another the minority ranking Republican in a committee with 10 years in office; and the third a first term rooky of either party.

2. The complainants

24. Let three others be the complainants about family court wrongdoing. If they submitted a written agenda for the issues to be discussed at the meeting, one legislator read it attentively, another glossed over it, and the third did not read it. If the complainants did not submit a written agenda, then they must inform the legislators of the issues at the meeting, and such information may please, disappoint, or take aback any of the legislators. They cannot know more about the agenda of the complainants than what the latter submitted to them in advance or tell them at the meeting.

3. The ghosts of the judges

25. Three others play the ghosts of the judges: one of family court, one of district court, and one of appellate court. They cannot be seen by anybody because all will pretend that they are not taking part in the meeting. Thus nobody can engage the ghosts in discussion. Rather, they will stand behind the legislators as if they were in the back of their minds voicing the judges' reaction to whatever the legislators and the complainants say, but doing so loud enough for not only the legislators to hear them in their minds, but also for the complainants and everybody else in the audience to hear them. These ghosts represent the ever present awareness of the legislators of having put on the bench people that they knew had engaged in passive or active wrongdoing(jur:88§§a-c) and with whom they are in connivance. The ghosts' presence is the equivalent of their cry that constantly reverberates in the legislators' minds: "I remember all our dirty tricks and where we have buried their skeletons. So if you let complainants bring me down, *I'll take you with me!*

26. Each ghost makes up a story of his or her relation to any or all of the legislators and can remind them of pieces of it, which the legislators will take to be true and react accordingly. If those story pieces can reasonably be deemed of public knowledge, the complainants can take them into account during the meeting; if those pieces are such that only the ghost and one or more legislators would know them, the complainants must pretend that they did not hear the ghosts remind one or more legislators of them. In the event of doubt, everybody must do their best with the uncertainty, for that is the nature of wrongdoing. Wrongdoers can never be sure of who knows what and who has a knife raised behind their backs ready to strike down to save his own skin.

4. The 'terminator' of the meeting

27. After 25 minutes, an aide to the legislators will approach them to let them know that the meeting must end because the legislators have other meetings to attend: one on a bill on antiterrorism; another a caucus meeting on party strategy and financial assistance to candidates running in the state and federal elections; and yet another on an emergency discussion of how to prepare for the devastating floods expected to be brought on by El Niño. Even during the meeting, he or she is the one who deflects with comments the embarrassing questions of the complainants and their insistence on promises of concrete action by the legislators. The terminator also enforces the following periods of time and oversees the voting. The meeting must end in the next five minutes, with or without any promise of action or of holding another meeting.

5. The audience

28. What did the complainants accomplish? Let the audience determine this by making comments thereon. The audience can address questions to any legislator, complainant, or ghost. After 25 minutes of comments, all vote on whether the meeting was worthwhile and whether another role play session should be held. If the vote is to hold another session, spend 15 minutes making proposals for the circumstances under which it should be held. If a proposal is seconded by at least two people, the terminator writes them on the blackboard. Thereafter vote on them.

G. Meeting with students of journalism

29. A meeting with journalism students can prove very helpful to obtain the indispensable background information on your legislators and judges. See why they would have a personal and academic interest in helping you at jur:xlvi§H. Profile of the journalist likely to initiate the judicial wrongdoing investigation. Those students are knowledgeable in conducting Internet and field research and you can hire them to conduct it for you. In addition, they can be persuaded to investigate the two unique national stories of President Obama-Justice Sotomayor and Federal Judiciary-NSA(ol:191§§A,B) since their Watergate-like wrongdoing holds out the possibility of winning a Pulitzer prize(Lsch:23, 24; ol:194§E) and impressing recruiters when searching for their first job.

H. Take your efforts to the national public rather than depend on legislators' overcoming their fear and conflicts of interests

30. Legislators have a conflict of interests concomitant with their taking on judges: doing the right thing can cost them their reelection as well as a lot of money to defend themselves before retaliating judges. That undermines significantly their will to go through with whatever firm or vague promise they may make to you with no intention to keep at the cost of their career.

31. The best chance of saving yourselves from an exercise in futility foretold is for you all to think out of the box and step out of the tried and failed way of petitioning the legislature for judicial reform and/or add to it a national dimension: You can endeavor to inform the national public through journalists about judges' wrongdoing and so to outrage it at such wrongdoing as to stir it up to demand official investigations of judges and nationally televised hearing. That can embolden ever more journalists and media outlets to jump on the investigative bandwagon that they must join on competitive grounds to be able to offer the news demanded by the public(ol:319).

32. Political circumstances are propitious: The desperation of presidential candidates to stand out and attract the attention of journalists and the national public offers the best opportunity for us to persuade them that it is in their electoral interest to denounce at a press conference, interview, rallies, or televised debate judges' wrongdoing in order to draw electoral support from the huge(ol:311¶1) untapped voting bloc of people dissatisfied with the judicial and legal systems.

33. We must not miss the opportunity of using the candidates to reach the national public and turn judges' wrongdoing into a key issue of the presidential election. Time is of the essence. The most propitious time for candidates to test that issue with voters is during the caucuses and primaries in preparation for the presidential campaign.

34. To share with you, journalism students, and legislators this out-of-court strategy for judicial wrongdoing exposure and reform, I offer to make presentations to you and them, as set forth in previous articles(ol:350, 352). We can start by holding them on a video platform, such as Skype. We can further envisage you and them inviting me to make presentations in person. Therefore, I look forward to hearing from you

Dare trigger history(jur:7§5)…and you may enter it.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris

Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org

2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. +1(718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

January 3, 2016

[Individualized for each of the presidential candidates]

Dear Presidential Candidate,

This is a proposal for you to emerge as the leader who enlightens and reassures the national public when as a result of the terrorist attacks in Paris and San Bernardino some presidential candidates have misled the public into thinking that terrorism is the main death risk that it runs. You can put terrorism in perspective by comparing it with other leading causes of death that have mortality rates indisputably and even surprisingly higher, e.g., hospital infections and lightning.

By thinking strategically, you can use comparative statistics and analysis, as illustrated in the table(ol:365), to reassure and attract the public to your website through crowd fact-checking and posting. To that end, you can reassuringly comment at rallies, debates, and interviews on the need to confront terrorism with a sense of proportion so as not to be unduly impressed by the day to day events or even exploited by demagoguery for political gain at the expense of the public peace of mind. Then you can unfold a paper and read its title aloud: Facts against Fear: a table comparing terrorism with other causes of death in America. That table will be only the first of many on a wide spectrum of subjects and serve as a template for the presentation of verifiable data.

So you can invite the public to contribute to researching the incomplete entries of the table and submit their findings to your website for verification. You can announce that the most prolific submitters of verifiable and enlightening statistics and analysis[1] will be publicly recognized and invited to become members of your campaign's virtual teams of enlighters. Their task will be to turn your website into the most trusted and visited source of presidential election information and the most reliable fact-checking entity. Their mission will be to provide the truth-in-fact foundation for your motto: An enlightening leader leads an enlightened people[2]. You can portray the table(s) as your means of running a campaign based on facts, as opposed to fearmongering and hyperbole. This will illustrate how you as president will run a transparent, honest administration based on facts actively shared with, and verifiable by, *We the People*. The public that is attracted to your website to post and check facts will also find there information about your platform, phone banks, and rallies, and have the opportunity to donate to your campaign.

The above proposal further illustrates the potential of strategic thinking, which already gave rise to another proposal(ol:311): You can draw electoral support from the huge[3] untapped voting bloc of people dissatisfied with the judicial and legal systems. Their dissatisfaction derives from judges' self-disciplining authority, their abuse of it by systematically dismissing complaints against them[4], and their secretive functioning[5]. By so doing, they are able to disregard the facts and the law applicable to cases to gain benefits risklessly. You can tap the bloc's support[6] by presenting at a press conference and rallies the evidence[7] thereof contained in my study **Exposing Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Riskless Wrongdoing**[8]. You can invite the public to post on your website its judicial complaints so that it can analyze them for coordinated wrongdoing patterns[9], attracting Republicans and Democrats alike; and to join you in calling for nationally televised hearings (to be known as *your* hearings) on judges' wrongdoing, and journalistic and official investigations even as your teams of enlighters conduct their own(ol:194§E). Judges who give "even the appearance of impropriety"[10] can be led to resign[11]. As president, you can nominate their replacements to secure your legislative agenda's constitutionality[12]. By leading *We the People*'s "petition for a redress of grievances"[13], you can emerge as their Champion of Justice[14].

I offer to make a presentation[15] to you and your officers at a video conference or in person.

Dare trigger history!(jur:7§5)…and you may enter it.

Sincerely, s/Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Endnotes

1. You can post the accompanying table(ol:365) and ask people to use it as a template when submitting their research findings. The latter will be subject to an initial phase of vetting by the public. Findings that surmount such vetting will be posted as your campaign's official facts.

2. After presenting to your audience the Facts Against Fear table, you can ask it and the rest of the American public poignant rhetorical questions to cause them to perform a balancing test:

   a. Given the comparative statistics already presented, would you prefer to take your chances with falling victim to terrorism or becoming a victim of any of the other causes of death in America whose chance of occurrence is 10s, 100s, or 1,000s of times higher?

   b. When a member of your family, a relative, a friend, a neighbor, a workmate or fellow American dies in a car accident, a house fire, a drive-by shooting, or by food poisoning, do you say that their deaths do not count because they did not die a victim of terrorism?

   c. The federal government spends more than it collects in taxes, which explains why its borrowing limit has to be raised so often; otherwise, it would run out of funds and have to close down. Imagine that the government manages to gather $5 billion to reduce the mortality of one of the causes of death in America. If you could vote on how to allocate that money, would you vote to allocate it to fight terrorism or to combat any of the other causes of death with significantly higher mortality rates, such as cancer or car crashes?

3. In the federal and state courts, 50 million new cases are filed annually (jur:8fn4, 5). They involve at least 100 million parties, each of which may consist of two, ten, a hundred persons or the thousands of members of a class. In addition, every case affects the parties' relatives, employees, suppliers, clients, similarly situated people, etc. To those cases must be added the scores of millions pending and those deemed by parties to have been wrongfully decided by judges who risklessly took their property, liberty, and the rights and duties that determine their lives.

4. Official statistics cited in my study(jur:21§1) show that federal judges dismiss 99.82% of complaints against their peers and deny up to 100% of petitions to review such dismissals(jur:10-14).

   In the last 227 years since the creation of the Federal Judiciary in 1789, the number of its judges –2,217 were in office on 30sep13(jur:22fn13)– impeached and removed is 8! So they not only are appointed for life "during good Behaviour", but also know based on that historical record that they are in effect irremovable. Impeachment is a useless mechanism for judicial integrity. They also rely on the constitutional provision that prohibits diminishing their salary(jur:22fn12).

   They dispose of around 75% of appeals to the circuit courts with reasonless summary orders, and of up to an additional 15% with decisions so "perfunctory" that they mark them "not for publication" and "not precedential", turning them into arbitrary, ad hoc fiats of raw unaccountable power. They are in practice secret because hardly findable, but if found, they are useless since they do not establish a precedent; hence not worth looking for. They are anathema to a legal system based on precedent as a means of keeping judicial power in check and predictable.

   If you were in their position, would you be irresistibly tempted to abuse your power for your benefit and that of your peers, other insiders, and your protectors since to do so was riskless?

5. The Federal Judiciary and its judges are most secretive(jur:27§e), holding all their policy-making, administrative, adjudicative, and disciplinary meetings behind closed doors. Wrongdoing festers

in secrecy, which makes it infectious. This requires 'the best disinfectant, sunlight', as Justice Brandeis put it(jur:158¶350b). Today, the sun of information and knowledge shines through the Internet. A presidential candidate can out of principle or opportunism use his or her website, in addition to stump speeches and access to journalists, to shine light on judicial wrongdoing and cause an outraged national public to follow his or her bright lead to Equal Justice Under Law.

6. People feel offended by judges who took advantage of their ignorance of the law, inability to afford lawyers, lack of access to the media, and impotence before judges who abused them because they could get away with it. For them, vindicating their position is a driving personal matter. They make for passionate supporters of one who can help them in their quest for justice.

7. Official statistics from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts and official reports, and statements from justices and judges are presented and their implications analyzed at jur:21§§1-3. Those sections contain the most compelling general evidence of judges' wrongdoing. For evidence concerning specific justices, see jur:65§§1-4. For the enabling circumstances of wrongdoing, i.e., unaccountability, secrecy, coordination, and risklessness, see ol:191¶6.

8. jur:1; subtitled: **Pioneering the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting**

9. Judges can be unfair, partial, and dismissive of the rule of law because doing so does not constitute in practice a breach of their oath of office and dereliction of duty that carry adverse consequences; rather, it is merely an option. Hence, they do wrong individually, and worse yet, engage in wrongdoing coordinated among themselves(jur:86§§4-c) and with other insiders of the judicial and legal systems. Among the latter are the politicians who recommended, endorsed, nominated, confirmed, appointed, and co-opted them into their party list, and who protect them as '*their* men and women on the bench'. Coordination renders their wrongdoing more secure, routine, susceptible of extension into more areas, apt to develop the complexity of schemes, e.g., a bankruptcy fraud scheme and concealment of assets(jur:65§§1-3), and thus more profitable.

10. Their Code of Conduct enjoins them to "avoid even the appearance of impropriety"(jur:68fn123).

11. Supreme Court Justice Abe Fortas failed to meet this standard and was led to resign on May 14, 1969, even though he had been nominated to the chief justiceship by P. Johnson(jur:92§d).

12. Packing the courts due to vacancies is different from what P. Roosevelt tried to do(jur:23fn17a).

13. Only a national figure with ample access to journalists can lead an enlightened and outraged(ol:333§G) national public in successfully exercising its 1st Amendment right to "assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances"(jur:130¶b) against judges who self-exempt from any responsibility, e.g., by invoking their unconstitutional doctrine of judicial immunity.

14. This requires strategic thinking: being perceptive, nimble, and astute to quickly detect even slight developments, such as the above proposals, and react promptly to change one's plan of action as required to turn those developments into opportunities to advance one's interests.

15. I offer to present also to groups interested in a multidisciplinary academic(jur:128§4) and business(jur:119§1) venture to research the nature, extent, and gravity of judges' wrongdoing and strategically expose it to outrage the national public and cause it to assert its status as *We the People*, the masters of 'government, not of men and women, but by the rule of law', where none of their public servants, such as judges, is above the law, and instead all are accountable to *the People* and liable to compensate the victims of their wrongdoing. Private, electoral, journalistic, and official diagnostic exposure must precede judicial reform(jur:158§§6-8) treatment.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris

2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

January 11, 2016

FACTS AGAINST FEAR

Placing the risk of death by terrorism in perspective by comparing it with other causes of death in America

so that an enlightening leader can lead an enlightened *People*[1]

(Template for submitting verifiable data on a wide spectrum of subjects)

1.	A	B	C	D
2.	**Cause of death**	**Number of deaths** (annually unless a period is indicated)	**Ranking**	**Title of source of information, author, year, and Internet link** (collected at http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL/DrRCordero_Facts_v_Fear_sources)
3.	All deaths in the U.S. in 2013	2,596,993/821.5 death rate per 100,000 population	1	CDC[2], National Vital Statistics System: Mortality Data; http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/deaths.htm
4.	Cancer, estimate for 2015	589,430		President Obama is right that guns kill more Americans than terrorism. So do lots of other things, By Philip Bump; The Fix, *The Washington Post*; August 27, 2015; https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/the-

[1] This table accompanies the letter(* >ol:362) of Dr. Cordero to a presidential candidate that lays out proposals based on strategic thinking for inviting the public to contribute, through crowd fact-checking and posting to the candidate's website, to running a campaign based on facts. The invitation to post facts to, and the opportunity to find them in, that website will attract the public to it, where it will incidentally be able to learn about the candidate's platform and events, such as rallies and interviews, and donate to the campaign. Dr. Cordero offers to present at a video conference or in person to the candidate and campaign officers as well as other groups, especially those interested in judicial reform(ol:350), the proposals' strategy, content, and implementation, including the way to use this table as a template for a wide spectrum of other issues. Cf. similar tables at ol:280; 306; jur:10-11; 15-16; 31; graphs jur:12-14; jur:122§2.

[2] Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 1600 Clifton Road Atlanta, GA 30329-4027, 800-CDC-INFO (800-232-4636) TTY: (888) 232-6348; and in particular, its National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), 3311 Toledo Rd, Hyattsville, MD 20782-20641; (800) 232-4636; Division of Vital Statistics, National Vital Statistics System (NVSS), http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/vitalstats.htm; Mortality Tables, http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/deaths.htm

1.	A	B	C	D
2.	**Cause of death**	**Number of deaths** (annually unless a period is indicated)	**Ranking**	**Title of source of information, author, year, and Internet link** (collected at http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL/DrRCordero_Facts_v_Fear_sources)
				fix/wp/2015/08/27/obama-is-right-that-guns-kill-more-americans-than-terrorism-so-do-lots-of-things/
5.	Deaths from healthcare-associated infections (HAIs)	99,000[3]		Preventing Healthcare-Associated Infections [HAIs], CDC; http://www.cdc.gov/washington/~cdcatWork/pdf/infections.pdf
6.	Deaths from healthcare-associated infections (HAIs) in 2013	75,000[4]		Healthcare-associated Infections (HAIs), Data and Statistics, CDC; as of October 25, 2015; http://www.cdc.gov/HAI/surveillance/
7.	Car accidents in 2013	32,719		President Obama is right that…(source supra)
8.	Death by firearms on U.S. soil, including homicide, accident and suicide from 2001 to 2013	406,496/31,269 annually		American deaths in terrorism vs. gun violence in one graph, By Julia Jones and Eve Bower, CNN; October 2, 2015[5]; http://www.cnn.com/2015/10/02/us/oregon-shooting-terrorism-gun-violence/
9.	Firearm suicides in 2013	21,175		President Obama is right that…(source supra)

[3] "HAIs affect 5 to 10 percent of hospitalized patients in the U.S. per year. Approximately 1.7 million HAIs occur in U.S. hospitals each year, resulting in 99,000 deaths."

[4] "[O]n any given day, about 1 in 25 hospital patients has at least one healthcare-associated infection. There were an estimated 722,000 HAIs in U.S acute care hospitals in 2011. About 75,000 hospital patients with HAIs died during their hospitalizations. More than half of all HAIs occurred outside of the intensive care unit."

[5] "Using numbers from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, we found that from 2001 to 2013, 406,496 people died by firearms on U.S. soil. (2013 is the most recent year CDC data for deaths by firearms is available.) This data covered all manners of death, including homicide, accident and suicide. According to the U.S. State Department, the number of U.S. citizens killed overseas as a result of incidents of terrorism from 2001 to 2013 was 350. In addition, we compiled all terrorism incidents inside the U.S. and found that between 2001 and 2013, there were 3,030 people killed in domestic acts of terrorism. This brings the total to 3,380."

1.	A	B	C	D
2.	**Cause of death**	**Number of deaths** (annually unless a period is indicated)	**Ranking**	**Title of source of information, author, year, and Internet link** (collected at http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL/DrRCordero_Facts_v_Fear_sources)
10.	Falls	17,000+		Human Shark Bait: Shark bait facts, National Geographic; 2013; http://natgeotv.com/ca/human-shark-bait/facts
11.	Victims of gun violence, including mass shootings, officer involved incidents, home invasion, accidental shootings, in the U.S. to 27dec15	13,095		Gun Violence Archive 2015 Toll of Gun Violence, Gun Violence Archive; 27dec15; http://www.gunviolencearchive.org/
12.	Firearm homicides in 2013	11,208		President Obama is right that…(source supra)
13.	Death by lightning strike	37+		Human Shark Bait: (source supra)
14.	American killed in acts of terrorism on U.S. soil and abroad on average between 2002 and 2013, excluding the 3,008.1= (3,380 –(27 +4.1 +2,977)) who died in 2001	372/31 annually		American deaths in terrorism (source supra)
15.	U.S. citizens killed abroad in acts of terrorism from 2001 to 2013[6]	350/27 annually		American deaths in terrorism (source supra)
16.	Victims of terrorism on U.S. soil in 2014	18		President Obama is right that[7]…(source supra)
17.	Victims of terrorism on U.S. soil between 1970 and 2014, including 9/11 victims excluding the 2,977 that died on	3,521/80 annually 544/12.36[8]		President Obama is right that…(source supra)

[6] Of the 17,891 Deaths from Terrorism [worldwide] Last Year [2014], 19 Were American. Let Iraqis Fight ISIS, by H. A. Goodman; The Blog, Huff Post Politics; December 26, 2015; http://www.huffingtonpost.com/h-a-goodman/of-the-17891-deaths-from_b_5818082.html

[7] "The Global Terrorism Database [http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?country=217] at the University of Maryland estimates that 18 people died in terror attacks in the United States last year — of 3,521 total between 1970 and 2014. By comparison, the nonprofit Gun Violence Archive [http://www.gunviolencearchive.org/] figures that 9,948 people have been killed by gun violence *so far in 2015 alone*."

[8] The difference between the 4.1 annual average number of victims of terrorism on U.S. soil that can be computed based

1.	A	B	C	D
2.	**Cause of death**	**Number of deaths** (annually unless a period is indicated)	**Ranking**	**Title of source of information, author, year, and Internet link** (collected at http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL/DrRCordero_Facts_v_Fear_sources)
	9/11, http://www.cnn.com/2013/07/27/us/september-11-anniversary-fast-facts/			
18.	U.S. citizens killed on U.S. soil and abroad in acts of terrorism from 2001 to 2013; on U.S. soil alone; excluding the 2,977 that died on 9/11, http://www.cnn.com/2013/07/27/us/september-11-anniversary-fast-facts/	3,380/260 annually 3,030/233 annually 53/4.1		American deaths in terrorism (source supra)
19.	Death by shark attack	.5		Human Shark Bait: (source supra)
20.	School shootings			
21.	Drive-by shootings of gang-unrelated bystander			
22.	Gang killings			
23.	Accidental gun discharge			
24.	Cop shooting			
25.	Home invasion deaths			
26.	Death by spouse or			

on the CNN article American deaths in terrorism vs. gun violence in one graph, and the 12.36 number based on *The Washington Post* article President Obama is right that guns kill more Americans than terrorism, can be explained by definitional divergencies, alluded to by the latter article in its statement "How "terrorism" is defined can be tricky, as we've noted in the past".

1.	A	B	C	D
2.	**Cause of death**	**Number of deaths** (annually unless a period is indicated)	**Ranking**	**Title of source of information, author, year, and Internet link** (collected at http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL/DrRCordero_Facts_v_Fear_sources)
	significant other			
27.	Heart attacks			
28.	Breast cancer			
29.	In-hospital wrong medication or dosage			
30.	Cancer of the colon			
31.	Death from cancer-causing sun tanning, e.g., melanoma			
32.	Death by drug overdose			
33.	Mechanical and tire vehicle defects			
34.	Fishermen's deaths			
35.	Construction workers' accidents			
36.	Distracted walking			
37.	Football deaths			
38.	Death by hurricanes			
39.	Accidental deaths at home			
40.	Death by tornadoes			

See also the following sources of statistical data:

1. Terrorism Deaths, Injuries and Kidnappings of Private U.S. Citizens Overseas in 2013, U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Counterterrorism, Country Reports on Terrorism 2013, Report; http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2013/224833.htm

a. U.S. citizens overseas killed as a result of incidents of terrorism: 16

b. U.S. citizens overseas injured as a result of incidents of terrorism: 7

c. U.S. citizens overseas kidnapped as a result of incidents of terrorism: 12

2. Country Reports on Terrorism, U.S. Department of State, http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/; Country Reports on Terrorism 2014; http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2014/index.htm:

3. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START), A Department of Homeland Security Science and Technology Center of Excellence, Based at the University of Maryland, 8400 Baltimore Ave, Suite 250 • College Park, MD 20740 • 301.405.6600; www.start.umd.edu. "Since 2001, START has maintained the Global Terrorism Database (GTD), an unclassified event database compiled from information in open-source reports of terrorist attacks"; www.state.gov/documents/organization/210288.pdf

4. Office of the Director of National Intelligence, National Counterterrorism Center and its Worldwide Incidents Tracking System (WITS); http://www.nctc.gov/overview.html

   22 USC §2656f requires the Dept. of State to include in its annual report on terrorism "to the extent practicable, complete statistical information on the number of individuals, including United States citizens and dual nationals, killed, injured, or kidnapped by each terrorist group during the preceding calendar year"; http://uscode.house.gov/download/download.shtml

5. National Association for Public Health Statistics and Information Systems; http://www.naphsis.org/

6. President Office of Management and Budget (OMB); https://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/gils_gil-home

7. National Death Index, http://www.naphsis.org/nchs/ndi.htm; Vital Statistics of the United States, http://www.naphsis.org/nchs/products/vsus.htm

8. Related Sites for Mortality Data: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/mortality_related.htm; http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/mortality_tables.htm

9. *Health, United States*, the annual report on the health status of the Nation; http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/hus.htm

10. NCHS Data Online Query System; http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/ahcd.htm; Statistics Branch at 301-458-4600; email SSchappert@cdc.gov for questions on DOQS or public use data

11. National Safety Council, Annual Injury Report; http://www.nsc.org/pages/home.aspx

12. CDC Work-Related Injury Statistics Query System; http://wwwn.cdc.gov/wisards/workrisqs/workrisqs_estimates.aspx

13. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Databases, Tables & Calculators by Subject; http://www.bls.gov/data/

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England **Judicial Discipline Reform** **2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506**
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School **tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq**
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org **Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net**

January 8, 2016

Mr. Lowell McAdam, CEO
Verizon Communication
140 West Street
New York, NY 10007

ticket no. NY EG0 GU8 PX
Verizon's contents-based selective blocking of emails

Dear Mr. McAdam,

1. This email concerns my efforts with Verizon Technical Support Representative Liza in Ohio, whom I reached at (866)308-4736, and Verizon Email Group and Spam Group for over four hours on Wednesday, January 6, 2016, to troubleshoot the problem, now assigned the above-captioned ticket number, of Verizon blocking incoming and outgoing emails to and from my Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net and RicCordero@verizon.net addresses based on their contents.

2. During our troubleshooting session of 4+ hours, I granted access to my screen to Rep. Liza. Hence, she saw on her screen what I was seeing on mine; and she could even take action by controlling the cursor on my screen. She or I did what the Email Group or the Spam Group assisting her was asking her to do to identify the cause of the problem.

A. The blocking of incoming and outgoing emails based on their contents

1. Incoming emails blocked

3. During our troubleshooting session, Rep. Liza and I ascertained that emails that I sent from my Yahoo, Outlook, and cantab.net accounts to my Verizon addresses carrying the following subject line were blocked by my Verizon account and did not show up anywhere therein:

> Proposal to presidential candidates to put terrorism in perspective through comparative statistics and emerge as the reassuring Enlightening Leader & Champion of Justice

4. When from those other accounts of mine I sent to my Verizon email addresses emails that only bore the word 'test' or the time and date in the subject line and anything insignificant in the body of the email, those emails were received in my Verizon accounts.

5. Since about a week or so, my Verizon email account does not receive emails from the group of people with whom I have been exchanging emails for months and even years and who are critical of judges' wrongdoing, which they have experienced in their cases in court. However, I receive their emails in my Yahoo, Outlook, and cantab.net accounts. What is more, the To: or cc: lines of their emails include my two Verizon email addresses, which Rep. Liza saw and so stated.

6. I also receive hundreds of emails every day from other people and entities, which goes to showing that the account otherwise works and that the blocking of emails is selective.

2. Outgoing emails blocked

7. Every day, I receive the mass emails from presidential candidates, such as Gov. Jeb Bush, Sen. Bernie Sanders, Mrs. Carly Fiorina, Gov. John Kasich, etc., inviting recipients to their rallies, to make phone calls on their behalf, or to donate to their campaigns, and requesting a reply. However, when I try to reply from my Verizon account, which I do using the candidates' own subject lines, Verizon blocks my emails and brings up to my computer screen the following spam notice:

554 5.7.1 The message you attempted to send was

> determined to be spam. Please visit http://www.verizon.net/spamfaq for more information.

8. Occasionally, that spam notice does not come up to the screen and my reply to a presidential candidate appears to go through. But when I check the Sent folder, the reply is not listed there and I do not receive it at my Yahoo, Outlook, or cantab.net accounts. Had I not checked, I would have been misled into thinking that my reply email had gone through.

9. That spam notice has also appeared when I have tried to distribute the same and similar articles critical of judges to the public at large, including yahoogroups and private and government entities and persons. Yet, I was able to distribute such articles to the same and similar email addresses in the past.

B. Probable cause to believe that Verizon is selectively blocking emails

10. On the strength of the results of the troubleshooting with Verizon Rep. Liza and Verizon Email Group and Spam Group, there is probable cause to believe that Verizon is selectively blocking my incoming and outgoing emails to and from my Verizon email account based on their contents, to wit, those emails that endeavor to persuade other people, including presidential candidates, to investigate federal judges for wrongdoing and call for official investigations of them by Congress, the Department of Justice and the FBI, and their state counterparts.

1. The grounds for criminal liability

11. The blocking of emails may render the blocker liable to the application to it of the following provision of the federal criminal code and may support a civil lawsuit brought in a class action:

> 18 U.S.C. §2511. Interception and disclosure of wire, oral, or electronic communications prohibited: (1) …any person who— (a) intentionally intercepts, endeavors to intercept, or procures any other person to intercept or endeavor to intercept, any wire, oral, or electronic communication; …shall be punished…or shall be subject to suit….;

2. The grounds for civil liability

12. My Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net address is the one that I use professionally, including for communicating with the courts and parties to lawsuits. I pay for that address just as for my RicCordero@verizon.net address as part of the Verizon account monthly charge, which I pay in full and on time. Blocking emails to and from those addresses causes me injury in fact by interfering with both my business transactions and social interaction.

13. The blocking constitutes fraud and larceny because I am misleadingly required monthly to pay the full Verizon account charge, which includes email service, while it is concealed from me that my emails are being blocked so that I am receiving less service than I am entitled to.

14. The above also constitutes breach of contract.

15. The blocking of my emails based on their contents constitutes a violation of my civil rights, including my right to free speech, to freedom of the press by my regular distribution of my articles to the public at large, the right to assemble and to call people similarly situated to assemble, and the right to petition the government for a redress of grievances as well as my right to participate in the political process by communicating with presidential candidates.

16. If a third party has participated by imparting instructions to block or by blocking my emails, then

there has been a conspiracy between the principal blocker and the third party to deprive me of my civil rights, breach the contract, and commit larceny, thereby causing me injury in fact.

17. The benefit that the principal blocker has obtained by demanding and receiving full payment of the monthly charge while delivering less than full service and the benefit of remaining in good stead with a third party and avoiding the detriment of retaliation by a third party upon refusal of its instruction to block my emails, in addition to the benefit that the third party may have obtained, render the blocking of my emails a racketeering enterprise.

18. There may be a pattern of racketeering: I have complained about problems with my email account before, which only have become more blatant and injurious. Cf. my complaints of January 9 and February 4, and Verizon ticket NY EG0 FSF GT of August 4, 2015. Knowingly and repeatedly keeping full payment while providing less than full service shows felonious intent and activity.

19. Verizon is hereby made aware of the importance of preserving Electronically Stored Information (ESI), which was highlighted by U.S. Supreme Court Chief Justice Roberts in his 2015 Year-End Report on the Federal Judiciary:

> Amendments to Rule 37(e) [which became effective on December 1, 2015] effect a further refinement by specifying the consequences if a party fails to observe the generally recognized obligation to preserve ESI in the face of foreseeable litigation. If the failure to take reasonable precautions results in a loss of discoverable ESI, the courts must first focus on whether the information can be restored or replaced through alternative discovery efforts. If not, the courts may order additional measures "no greater than necessary" to cure the resulting prejudice. And if the loss of ESI is the result of one party's intent to deprive the other of the information's use in litigation, the court may impose prescribed sanctions, ranging from an adverse jury instruction to dismissal of the action or entry of a default judgment." http://www.uscourts.gov/news/2015/12/31/chief-justice-roberts-issues-2015-year-end-report

C. My account filters do not concern the email addresses being blocked

20. Rep. Liza said that the Spam Group wanted to examine the filters that I have set for my Verizon email account. These filters only operate on incoming emails based on the specific email addresses of senders whose emails I want to filter. Consequently, those filters have nothing to do with blocking the emails sent to me by the members of my group, whose emails I do not block, never mind my outgoing emails to them, to presidential candidates, and to the public at large.

D. Request for a written formal reply from Verizon

21. In light of the foregoing, I respectfully request that Verizon **a)** investigate **i)** the above-described blocking of emails to and from me and consequent impairment of my Verizon email account, and **ii)** its contents-based selective aspect, and **b)** send me a legally binding letter of reply within 30 days of receipt of this letter.

22. I request that Verizon state in that letter **a)** whether it received any instruction, warning, request, advice, suggestion, or any other communication from a third party, whether private or government entities or persons, to intercept, whether by monitoring, blocking, or otherwise handling my email addresses and account, and, if so, **b)** indicate the date(s) of reception; **c)** produce a copy or transcription of each; **d)** state the nature, extent, and purpose of the interception by Verizon and the third party each; **e)** identify such party and its address; and **f)** state Verizon's and that party's legal authority to engage in such conduct.

Sincerely, s/Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris
Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org
2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

January 25, 2016

Joining forces to expose judges' wrongdoing and their self-serving doctrine of judicial immunity, by taking advantage of presidential candidates' need for journalistic attention and voters' support

A. Jointly finding out whether Internet Service Providers are intercepting communications at the behest of third parties

1. If you, the Reader, email me, I will acknowledge receipt promptly. That is very important because I have been informed that people have tried to communicate with me by email but have had their emails returned as undeliverable. In fact, I have sent many emails which ISP Verizon blocked as spam; then I sent them through Yahoo, but did not receive a single reply.

2. You and all the other advocates of honest judiciaries are likely to find of interest the problem of emails being blocked as spam and not sent, for it may interfere with your own communications. It enables the blocking Internet Service Provider (ISP) to wield the power to censure. Such power is unaccountable, for the ISP gives no indication whatsoever of what constitutes spam. As result, the user does not know how to avoid sending spam: He or she is at the mercy of the ISP, who can block any email by just labeling it spam, whether at its own initiative or at the request or by order of a third party. That amounts to absolute power, which breeds abuse.

3. The issue of blocking by spam labelling is discussed in my letter to the CEO of Verizon, which is found in this study of judges and their judiciary(ol:371).

4. This is a matter where you, other technically and research savvy advocates, and I can join forces in an effort to find out whether a third party has instructed Verizon and other ISPs to not only block the sending, but also intercept –a much broader concept- the communications of critics of judges and other people disliked by private or government officers. Such interception is a crime under federal law[ol:5afn13].

1. A current $30 million lawsuit by a former CBS reporter alleging government interception of her communications

5. A current case starkly shows how wrongdoing can take the form of interception of communications undertaken by officers at the top of government:

> Former CBS Investigative Reporter Sharyl Attkisson has sued the U.S. Department of Justice for $30 million on a claim that it hacked into her work and home computers to find out about investigations of hers that embarrassed the Obama administration, in particular the Department of Justice (DoJ) Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms and its Fast and Furious operation. The latter concerned the sale of assault weapons to drug traffickers in the U.S. in an attempt to track the weapons' journey to druglords in Mexico. This ill-considered and worse executed operation led to the use of one of those weapons in the assassination of an American officer….(ol:346¶131)

2. Determining whether judges are prevailing upon ISPs to intercept the communications of their critics

6. There appears to be interception of my emails to prevent communication between critics of judges' wrongdoing and hinder the critics' effort to reach out to third parties, such as presidential candidates. The latter can have an electoral interest in denouncing such wrongdoing to attract

journalistic attention and earn the support of the huge(ol:311¶1) untapped voting bloc of people dissatisfied with the judicial and legal systems. In this vein see:

a. a statistical analysis of a large number of communications critical of judges, which gives probable cause to believe that they were intercepted(ol:19§D/fn2); and

b. the cancellation of my email and cloud storage accounts by Google, Microsoft, and Dropbox(ggl:1 et seq.).

7. The revelation that judges have led any ISP to intercept the communications of their critics would outrage the national public by far more intensely than Edward Snowden's revelation of the blanket collection of metadata by NSA: The latter had the plausible excuse of having acted 'in the national security interest'. However, the judges are acting only in the crass personal and judicial class interest of covering up their ill-gotten benefits(jur:5§3), including assets(jur:65§§1-4), grabbed by abusing their judicial power and excused by their concoction of the self-serving doctrine of judicial immunity(jur:26§d).

B. Judges' interest in covering up their concealment of assets

8. *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico published a series of articles[107a] suspecting of concealment of assets Then-Judge, Now-Justice, Sotomayor, the first nominee of President Obama to the Supreme Court. Assets are concealed to hide their illegal origin, evade taxes on them, and launder money so that it can be openly invested or otherwise used as if legally acquired. Therefore, concealment of assets is a crime[ol:5fn10].

9. The Code of Conduct for Judges enjoin them to "avoid even the appearance of impropriety"[123a]. The appearance that judges and justices conceal assets would become a key issue of Election 2016 and lead to resignations(jur:92§d). This would follow the revelation that they have been recommended, nominated, and confirmed by politicians, even presidential candidates, who were knowingly indifferent or willfully ignorant or blind(jur:90§§b,c) to the evidence of judicial candidates' wrongdoing and who now protect them as '*their* judges on the bench'.

C. An outraged public can force politicians to expose judges' wrongdoing

10. The national public can become outraged at the connivance between judges and politicians. Hence, it can force incumbent and challenging politicians, lest they be voted out of, or not into, office, to take a stand on the issue of judges' wrongdoing. What is more, the public can demand that politicians, in general, call on Congress, DoJ-FBI, and their state counterparts to investigate judges' wrongdoing and, in particular, hold nationally televised hearings thereon and publish the FBI vetting reports on judicial candidates(jur:65§1).

11. Public outrage and scandal sell copies. They can be powerful commercial incentives for journalists to investigate judges' wrongdoing and their connivance with politicians.

12. As proposed(ol:311, 362), politicians can attract the public by inviting it to post its complaints against judges to the politicians websites-cum-clearinghouses so that the complaints may be analyzed by the public for patterns and trends of wrongdoing. Evidence of coordinated wrongdoing among judges and between them and other insiders of the judicial and legal systems is much more persuasive than the claim of a single party that the judge in its case was corrupt.

13. Presidential candidates as well as other politicians can intentionally advance their own electoral interest while unwittingly advancing the interest of us, advocates of honest judiciaries, in developing the issue of judges' wrongdoing into a decisive one of the primaries, the nominating

conventions, and the presidential campaign. Such issue development we cannot accomplish on our own. However, we can develop an alliance of harmonious interests(Lsch:14§§2-3; ol:52§C) with presidential candidates and other powerful people and entities. That is the result of strategic thinking(ol:8§E; jur:xliv¶C). It is indispensable to set in motion the process leading to our ultimate objective: judicial reform.

14. Indeed, public outrage at judges' wrongdoing in connivance with politicians must be so intense that it renders judicial reform unavoidable and so far reaching as to include what today is unthinkable, such as the establishment of citizens boards of judges' accountability and liability to compensate the victims of their wrongdoing(jur:158§§6-8).

D. Concrete, realistic, and feasible actions to expose judges' wrongdoing

15. Can you imagine how much renown you would win if thanks to your knowledge of computers and skills in Internet and journalistic field research you were instrumental in exposing judges' wrongdoing, precisely now during Election 2016? Can you imagine the boost to your business provided by all those people who thereafter would want to hire you to work on their cases?

1. Exposing by investigating

16. You can bring your knowledge and skills to bear on determining whether there has been:

    a. interception of communications(jur:105§b) of critics of judges' wrongdoing(ol:195§4), by your participation in the *Follow it wirelessly!* investigation (ol:192§B); and

    b. concealment of assets by judges(ol:194§E-3; jur:102§a), by your participation in the *Follow the money!* investigation(ol:191§A)

2. Exposing by networking and arranging presentations

17. In addition to sharing with those on your emailing list and posting to websites the letter to presidential candidates(ol:362) as widely as possible, you can:

    a. use that letter to network with your friends and acquaintances and have them network with theirs until you and they are able to put me in touch with top officers, such as the campaign strategist and policy-maker, and of course, the chief of staff, of any and each of the presidential candidates so that I can make presentations to them at video conferences and in person on how, as proposed(ol:311, 362), they can denounce judges' wrongdoing, draw people to their websites, and earn their electoral support; and

    b. put me in touch with professors, students, and officers at journalism, law, business, and Information Technology schools and similar entities(ol:197§G) so that I can make presentations to them at video conferences and in person on how they can apply their respective expertise and knowledge to expose judges' wrongdoing and thereby make a name for themselves and earn other valuable moral and material rewards(ol:3§F) as they pioneer the academic and business field of judicial unaccountability reporting(jur:119§1).

18. I look forward to receiving your email. Meantime, you may share this article widely. To their recipients and the rest of the national public thanks to your strategic thinking and effort to have them join forces to expose judges' wrongdoing and advocate judicial reform, and even lead them to form a *We the People*, self-assertive, single issue, Tea Party-like movement for honest judiciaries, *the People*'s Sunrise(ol:201§J), you can become their Champion of Justice(ol:201§K).

Dare trigger history!(jur:7§5)…and you may enter it.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris

Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org

2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

January 16, 2016

Sen. Bernie Sanders
Att.: Messrs. Cesar Vargas, Zack Exley, and Campaign Officers
Bernie 2016
PO Box 905, Burlington, VT 05402

Dear Mr. Vargas, Mr. Exley, and Campaign Officers,

I enjoyed the opportunity of talking with you, Mr. Vargas, at your phone banks organizing meeting last Saturday, January 9, in the Bronx, NY City, and with both of you on Sunday the 10th in Brooklyn. On those occasions, I handed out to you two proposals[1] for Senator Sanders(*>ol:362) to attract people to his website to inform and help them and ask for donations.

You, Mr. Vargas, as a lawyer, most likely recognize what makes for a superior lawyer, whether in the conference room or the courtroom: being perceptive, nimble, and astute, capable of detecting even slight developments in the case at hand or a witness's statements and demeanor, and ready to react promptly and imaginatively to turn such developments to his advantage, even if to that end, he has to modify plans devised weeks, if not months, earlier. A strategic thinker is never glued to his plan, because he is fully aware that 'the first thing to go out of the window with the first shot is well-laid plans'.

Mr. Trump stole the show once more when on the heels of the San Bernardino terrorism shooting, he railed against all Moslems and proposed to ban their entry into our country. Most of the other Republican presidential candidates played catch-up again and moved toward his position even if to differing degrees. They have ceded to him the initiative to set the campaign issues.

Senator Sanders can now take the initiative to appear as the voice of reason before a national public that has been rendered so anxious by demagogically alarmist statements about terrorism; as a result, the public is ready to pay attention to announcements thereon. So, the Senator can compare the statistics on terrorism with those on other causes of death (see the table at ol:365) which objectively constitute a 'clear and present danger', such as car crashes and death by stray bullets, and which nevertheless do not cause anywhere as much public anxiety. Deftly, the Senator can undermine the alarmist statements about terrorism without having to attack Mr. Trump, who can typically riposte with an embarrassing frontal attack.

Judges' unaccountability and consequent riskless wrongdoing is far more injurious to more people and their property, liberty, and rights and duties, and the rule of law than the abuses of the millionaires, the billionaires, and the Wall Street and pharmaceutical companies that the Senator has denounced. He will gain several particularly valuable benefits[2] by inviting the huge (ol:311) untapped voting bloc of people dissatisfied with the judicial and legal systems to post their complaints to his website for them and the rest of the public to audit(ol:274) them in search of patterns of judges' wrongdoing(see tables, ol:280, 282) and expose wrongdoers accordingly.

The proposals can earn Sen. Sanders what he needs most urgently now before the all-important caucuses and primaries ahead: 1) the attention of the public and journalists; 2) their respect for his bucking the trend to provide reassurance through a realistic assessment of the threat of terrorism; and 3) the gratitude[3] of that huge untapped voting bloc of people abused by judges for helping them now rather than in a year's time and only if he wins. I offer to make a presentation in person or at a video conference to Sen. Sanders and you all on these proposals and how he can seamlessly interweave them with his current message when announcing them to the public.

Dare trigger history!(jur:7§5)…and you may enter it.

Sincerely, s/Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

ENDNOTES

[1] The two proposals are for Senator Sanders to:

a. put terrorism in perspective by comparing it with other leading causes of death that have mortality rates indisputably and even surprisingly higher, e.g., hospital infections and lightning, and thereby undermine all the fearmongers while he emerges as the leader who enlightens and reassures the national public; and

b. denounce judges' unaccountability and consequent riskless wrongdoing(jur:21§§1-3; 65§§1-4), which is far more injurious to more people and their property, liberty, and rights and duties, and democracy than the abuses of the millionaires, the billionaires, and the Wall Street and pharmaceutical companies that the Senator has courageously denounced. He can invite the public to post its complaints on his website and analyze them for patterns of wrongdoing, and thereafter expose wrongdoers. This can earn him support from the huge(ol:311) untapped voting bloc of people dissatisfied with the judicial and legal systems.

[2] By denouncing unaccountable judges' riskless wrongdoing, the Senator will:

a. attract Republican, Independent, Democratic victims of wrongdoing judges to his website. The Senator can reasonably be expected to welcome every opportunity to increase web visits and thus grow the pool of his potential voters with members of the opposing party and of no party as well as supporters of his main contender, that is, Sec. Clinton;

b. enable judicial wrongdoing victims and others to expose not only individual wrongdoing by a rogue judge, but also coordinated wrongdoing by unaccountable judges abusing their power for their and their cronies' benefit. The exposure of their coordination as well as of the nature, extent, and gravity of their wrongdoing can so outrage the national public as to turn judges' unaccountability and consequent riskless wrongdoing into a campaign issue. As such, that issue will function as a constant reminder of the Senator's struggle to denounce abuse of the man and woman in the street by Wall Street and company;

c. afford the Senator the opportunity to call for nationally televised hearings on judges' wrongdoing. Those hearings can galvanize public attention even more intensely than terrorism can because judges' wrongdoing affects a huge bloc of people and offends them in an actual, rather than potential, and deeply personal way. They can become known as 'the Sanders hearings'. That designation will enhance the Senator's name recognition more than any number of TV advertisements can at the cost of even an exorbitant amount of money;

d. show the public that while all other presidential candidates offer nothing but promises of what they will do beginning a year from now and only if they were to survive the primaries, obtain the nomination, win the general election, and cause Congress to go along with him, the Senator takes action right now to help the public with the concrete problem of falling victim to wrongdoing judges, thus giving a preview of how he will help them as president; and

e. have the opportunity to become the leader of a Tea Party-like movement for judicial unaccountability exposure and reform, *the People*'s Sunrise(ol:201§§J,K). Even if he does not win the nomination and/or the election, his movement can be developed into a powerhouse of American politics and constitute his electoral base for a bid for the presidency in 2020.

[3] That gratitude can find expression, regardless of political persuasion or economic status, in: a) donations, b) phone banking, c) word of mouth endorsements, and d) attendance at rallies.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris
Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org
2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

March 17, 2016

On assisting in writing amicus curiae briefs; making a case to legislators though they reveal no intention to investigate *their* judges, and using in-court means to force a judge's disgorgement of wrongful benefits: wishful thinking v. strategic thinking and the limits of working pro bono

Dear Att. Crenshaw, Mr. Campos, Mr. Bombart, and Advocates of Honest Judiciaries,

A. Writing briefs as amicus curiae and on specialized fields or out-of-state law requires a major investment of effort, time, and money

1. Concerning your request, Att. Crenshaw, for my "representing amici in two cases of Mr. J. Carson", I am not clear whether I am being asked to provide legal representation for two or more people or entities who want to appear as amici curiae in those two cases or whether the request is for me to write briefs for those cases in a friendly way, meaning pro bono.

2. Writing an amicus curiae brief is a mayor commitment. The amicus must read attentively the brief in chief in order to understand its theory of the case and avoid contradicting or undermining it in his brief. On the affirmative side, the amicus must have something new and meaningful to contribute to the case, for his brief is not supposed to be merely a letter endorsing one party.

1. An amicus in the U.S. Supreme Court must contribute something new and even pay for it dearly

3. Rule 37.1 of the U.S. Supreme Court Rules[77b] provides that "the brief…brings to the attention of the Court relevant matter not already brought to its attention by the parties. An *amicus curiae* brief that does not serve this purpose burdens the Court, and its filing is not favored".

4. The amicus must obtain the consent of the party that he is supporting; otherwise, he must move in the Court for leave to file it, but "such a motion is not favored" (Rule 37.2(b)). The party can even move to object to the filing of the amicus's brief. This means that the amicus must first persuade that party to agree with what the amicus wrote; if he fails, he has wasted his effort, time,…

5. And money too because amicus briefs must be filed in booklet format made in a printing shop[78]! (Rule 33), rather than the amicus using 8.5" x 11" paper and his office printer. That is very expensive, in addition to being fastidious and time-consuming.

2. An amicus in a federal appeals court must obtain the consent of all parties; in any court, he must find and comply with the amicus rules

6. In the federal courts of appeals, Rule 29[ol:5b/fn(e)] is even stricter, for aside from government officers, "Any other amicus curiae may file a brief only by leave of court or if the brief states that all parties have consented to its filing". What are the chances of an opposing party consenting to the filing of a well-written amicus brief? Does it follow that the opposing party will only consent if the amicus brief is a sloppy, quick job that will harm the party intended to be supported by it?

7. This means that an amicus must obtain, read, and follow the amicus curiae rules of any court where she wants to file a brief and file it on the court's timetable, which can be very constraining, e.g., in the Supreme Court the filing date cannot be extended(Rule 37.2(a), 3(a)). She must know or learn the matter in question and applicable law well enough to add something relevant to the debate, lest even the supported party object to it. Such a brief is of no value if it is a scribble on the back of a napkin stating "listen, dud honor, i am with the back of my frend cuse i aint leaving no frend of mind stick his head with you along. Count my bat for him".

3. The difficulty and cost of accessing the research materials and law needed to write an amicus brief

8. Writing an amicus curiae on Department of Energy matters and whistleblower law would require me to make a considerable investment of effort and time just to familiarize myself with that field and law. Not even the law libraries of the NY supreme courts here in New York City have access to a subscription to Westlaw or Lexis-Nexis that includes that law. The Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit itself does not offer public access to Westlaw or Lexis at all! A book with the rules of practice in your federal circuit and state courts annotated can cost over $200; for comparison's sake, see Federal Civil Rules Handbook by Baicker-McKee, published by Thomson West; http://legalsolutions.thomsonreuters.com/law-products/Handbooks/Federal-Civil-Rules-Handbook-2016-ed/p/101124925.

4. In what way would the requested amicus curiae brief benefit from my work on judges' wrongdoing and allow me to expose it?

9. After reading the article that you cited in your email, I do not see in what way my knowledge of judges' wrongdoing would be of any help to your client since his complaints do not allege in any way whatsoever that judges have acted wrongfully in his cases, but rather concern the conduct of entities in the executive branch.

10. What is more, your client is not even alleging that those entities have acted wrongfully, but only that they have declined to pursue his complaints as he requested them to do.

11. In addition, I concentrate my efforts on having a national impact by(ol:292) *informing* the national public through the media, driven by their own commercial and competition interests (ol:319), about the nature, extent, and gravity of judges' wrongdoing(jur:5§3; 65§§1-3) and so *outraging* the public as to stir it up to demand that, in general, incumbent politicians hold, and in particular, presidential candidates call for, nationally televised public hearings that unavoidably lead politicians to undertake judicial reform for fear that the public may take out its outrage on them at the polls. The hearings would be akin to those held by the Senate Watergate Committee, which led to the resignation of President Nixon on August 8, 1974(jur:4¶¶10-14), and the 9/11 Commission, which was convened at the relentless demand of the victims' relatives. This constitutes my out-of-court, inform and outrage strategy for judicial wrongdoing exposure and reform (ol:190), a concrete, realistic, and feasible one resulting from strategic thinking (Lsch:14§3; ol:52§C; ol:8§E; jur:xliv¶C) and the application to any situation of dynamic analysis of all the parties' harmonious and conflicting interests(Lsch:14§2; dcc:8¶11; dcc:17¶1).

12. That is why I am trying to take advantage of the presidential campaign(ol:311, 362) and two unique national stories involving judges' wrongdoing(ol:191§§A,B) as opposed to dealing with a personal, local case(ol:138) similar to hundreds of other cases of whistleblowers and thus, most unlikely to attract much media and public attention, let alone national attention, which is absorbed by the presidential campaign.

B. The request to recast a complainant's letter in legalese shows the insincerity of the assembly members who made it

13. You have requested, Mr. Campos, that I recast in legal terms your letter because you "have also been asked by members of the State Assembly to re-draft the document into some form of "legalize" language that the representative can take to the capital and take legislative action on". You and your fellow group members show the signs of people repeatedly abused by the system who upon hearing a word apparently offering comfort cling to it desperately and unreflectively.

14. Please, Mr. Campos, meet with your colleagues and analyze objectively, 'in cold blood' as it were, this question: In what conceivable way are the assembly members prevented by the layperson language of your letter from doing what they can do right now, even without your letter, only based on the oral complaint of citizens like you: hold public hearings on wrongdoing courts, whether family, probate, bankruptcy, etc.?

15. Whoever asked you to recast your letter in legalize language put a stumbling block in front of you because they have no interest whatsoever in taking action against the very cronies that they recommended, endorsed, nominated, inducted into the party slate, campaigned for, donated to, and now protect as "*our* men and women on the bench".

16. Do you think that politicians put on the bench the likes of Mother Theresa of Calcutta and San Francis of Assisi or rather those of their ilk, whom Ali Baba saw go into the cave?(ol:172§E)

17. You wrote in your letter, "family and divorce courts generate $50 billion in revenue for judges, attorneys, and other associated professional services". Did you and your colleagues even ask yourselves the question: Do the politicians who appointed the judges of those courts see their appointees raking in so much money but nevertheless because of their integrity refrain themselves from asking them for their 'fair share', their 'commission'?

18. NY Legislature Speaker Silver is said to have cashed in millions of dollars in bribes. What is more likely, that his colleagues, who elected him speaker, did not know of his corruption or that they elected him speaker precisely because they knew and that was their insurance that he would not investigate them for their own corruption, for instance, for taking money from judges or winning cases when they or their cronies appeared before "*their* judges"?

19. If politicians are the appointers of, and benefit from, wrongdoing judges, then they cannot afford to hold hearings on the complaints against *their* judges or investigate them all the way to where the evidence leads them. Those judges know too much about the politicians' own wrongdoing. On their forefronts, the judges have written in ink that only the politicians, but not desperate victims like you, can see: If you bring me down, *I'll take you with me*!

1. An AG must be in good terms with judges to win cases & avoid reprisal

20. That is why the investigation by the NY Attorney General, who was a member of the NY legislature for many years, cannot reasonably be expected to be anything but pro forma. If the AG starts investigating judges, they will close ranks and retaliate(Lsch:17§C) so that he does not win a case or a motion again. How can the AG go back to the voters with a bid for reelection if he loses every case and is made out by his challenger for the AG office as either incompetent or a reckless prosecutor who brings baseless cases to court that judges dismiss one after the other?

21. Do you and your colleagues believe that you are the very first victims to complain to those assembly members and AG staff about wrongdoing judges? Do you believe that those officers have not investigated them because nobody told those officers about the judges' wrongdoing(Lsch:15§B by commission and omission), they did not know, and thus did not have the opportunity to take action until you came around and opened their eyes to *their* wrongdoing judges?

22. If that is your and your colleagues' assessment of the situation, you are not being realistic. You are allowing those politicians and AG staff to lead you by the nose just as they led all previous complainants with requests as non-sensical as that of re-casting your letter in legalese. The language of your letter has and will have no impact whatsoever on what is at stake: the interest of the assembly members and the AG in maintaining a good relation with *their* judges to avoid retaliation and secure the continued flow of benefits that they receive from them

2. Victims themselves must expose judges by auditing their decisions

23. If you all want to expose judges' wrongdoing, you have to do it yourselves, eventually with the help of the media working in their own commercial and competition interests(ol:177). You cannot rely on the insincere promise against self-interest of an investigation made by the judges' appointers in the legislature and the AG staff, who depend on judges to win in court and get benefits.

24. How you can work together to expose judges' wrongdoing is described methodically and in detail in my article Auditing Judges(ol:272) on jointly searching your court documents for commonality points that reveal patterns of coordinated wrongdoing as well as building a sociogram of wrongdoers, that is, a graph illustrating how judges and politicians are related among themselves and to the money in which those courts, according to your own letter, are awash(cf. jur:9). With that broad-based and verifiable evidence, you can approach journalists(ol:308) and take advantage of the need of presidential candidates to draw support from the huge untapped voting bloc of all the people dissatisfied with the judicial and legal systems(ol:311, 362).

C. No even the best brief can force judges to walk away from their bankruptcy fraud scheme and its benefits

25. Whatever idea you may have formed, Mr. Bombart, that I can help you in your bankruptcy case is not well founded. Not even the best brief ever written in a bankruptcy case or the most pertinent arguments ever delivered at a hearing on a bankruptcy motion have the power to compel a wrongdoing bankruptcy judge to do the right thing. Not even top notch lawyering can stop bankruptcy judges from benefiting from what they run together with the bankruptcy trustees, their lawyers, their accountants, their evaluators, their warehousers, their auctioneers, etc.: a bankruptcy fraud scheme.(jur:42fn60 on the technical aspect of running such a scheme; 65§§1-3 on the protection of such a scheme by circuit judges, the appointers of bankruptcy judges).

26. Moreover, who would pay the airfare, room and board, local transportation, and all other incidentals if I had to appear in court or meet with you and other people and to that end travel from NY to Florida? I? and for preparing for the meeting and closing my office during the trip too?

D. The practical realities of pro bono work and attorney's fees

27. Let me point out that you are three advocates who just since last Friday, March 11, have requested that I assist in their cases pro bono. I receive such requests constantly. I trust you realize that I cannot afford to acquiesce in all of them. Thus my attorney's fees must apply: a retainer paid in advance from which a $350 per hour fee is deducted in addition to costs and incidentals.

28. Please note that neither Westlaw nor Lexis-Nexis provides free access to their legal research databases to pro bono lawyers. Nor Staples, the banks, the company hosting my website, the provider of Internet services, the power and water companies, the grocery stores, etc., furnish their goods and services for free to lawyers who work in the public interest without remuneration.

29. Nobody pays me either for researching and writing this study(jur:1), and posting to my website Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org my articles, on judicial wrongdoing exposure and reform, or this email for that matter. See also my article on how to obtain pro bono legal assistance(ol:131).

30. Nothing that is taken for free and can be left at no cost is appreciated…and one ends up holding the bag and wearing a dunce's cap. Is it not reasonable to ask and expect that you contribute to defraying my expenses incurred in working on your cases as well as in the public interest?

Dare trigger history!(jur:7§5)…and you may enter it.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris

Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org

2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

March 22, 2016

Model Letter of Engagement
setting forth disclosures, standard of performance, attorney's fees and retainer, necessary work, arbitration, and applicable law

Dear Prospective Client,

Thank you for recommending me to certain entities, to which I refer collectively hereinafter as Client, that need to retain a lawyer to write a brief in chief or an amicus curiae brief. This letter sets forth the proposed terms, including the quotation of my attorney's fees and retainer, under which they can engage me to perform the necessary work to research and write such brief.

A. Establishing privity of contract between Dr. Cordero and Client

1. If Client wants to accept or negotiate the terms of this Letter of Engagement, it should do so by communicating with me directly so as to establish privity of contract between Client and me.
2. Client may communicate with me directly, for instance, by sending me:
    a. an email from its official email address with copy, if Client is one other than you, to you so that I may assume that you vouch for its authenticity unless you promptly let me know that such email is bogus; or
    b. a letter in hardcopy by overnight mail with early delivery.
3. That direct communication of Client with me:
    a. if sent by email may be:
        1) in the body of an email; or
        2) in a letter on its letterhead, scanned, and attached to an email;
    b. whether sent by email or in hardcopy it must:
        1) make reference to this Letter of Engagement by copying, pasting, and filling out the entire §1. Referential block to this Letter of Engagement provided below; and
        2) be signed by Client's presiding officer, who will be assumed to have apparent authority to bind its organization contractually, with the signature followed by the rest of **§b. subblock identifying Client** provided below;
    c. must have this letter attached to Client's email or hardcopy letter; and
    d. Client, including you, may state that it accepts this Letter as is by filling out provided at the end of this Letter.

1. Referential block to this Letter of Engagement

a. subblock identifying purpose of Letter and Dr. Cordero	"the Letter of Engagement, dated March 22, 2016, setting forth the terms of engagement for Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq., Judicial Discipline Reform, 2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506, tel. (718)827-9521, Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net, CorderoRic@yahoo.com, Dr.Richard.Cordero.Esq@cantab.net, Dr.Richard.Cordero.Esq@outlook.com, www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org, to research and write an amicus curiae brief at the request of, and to be filed in a court

b. subblock identifying Client	or agency by, Client [name of presiding officer] _____ [title of officer] _____ [name of organization] _____ [address of organization] _____ [phone numbers and email address of officer] _____ [phone numbers and email address of organization] _____ [website address of organization] _____"

B. Purpose of the Engagement and this Letter

4. The purpose of Client in engaging Dr. Cordero is for the former to have the latter perform the necessary work to research and write a brief in chief or an amicus curiae brief so that Client may file it in a court (or agency); and for Dr. Cordero to be paid for his work, as provided for in §F. This Letter describes the proposed terms for attaining such purpose.

5. It follows that from Dr. Cordero's willingness and readiness to be so engaged by Client the latter must not assume that he is representing to be admitted to the court in question and entitled to file a brief there and appear to argue it orally. This statement will not be deemed vitiated by Dr. Cordero writing on the cover of, or elsewhere in, the brief or anywhere else "Oral argument requested". He will make that request so as to comply with the pertinent court rule and thereby preserve the possibility for Client to appear personally or through counsel to deliver oral arguments.

C. Bar membership; filing and appearing in court

6. Dr. Cordero discloses that he is not a member of any bar other than the New York State bar, Second Department. Any brief written by him for, and submitted to, Client that the latter may want to file in his name in any court of which he is not a member can only take place by motion, filed at Client's expense, for his admission pro hac vice at the request of Client and Dr. Cordero in accordance with the rules of practice of such court and subject to the court's approval.

7. The above paragraph applies, mutatis mutandis, to any appearance in court that Client may ask Dr. Cordero, and the latter may agree, to make to argue orally the brief or a motion connected with the Engagement purpose.

D. Negative impact that judicial wrongdoing has on legal representation

8. Dr. Cordero has researched and written a study* of judges and their judiciaries. There he analyzes official documents, mostly of the federal courts, e.g., statistics, reports, speeches, and decisions(jur:iii/fn.ii). He has concluded that judges are unaccountable and operate under a cloak of pervasive secrecy. Consequently, they engage risklessly in widespread, routine, and coordinated wrongdoing. They make decisions arbitrarily with disregard for the facts of the case at hand and the law applicable to it. Such wrongdoing necessarily has a negative impact on the fairness and impartiality and the due process and equal protection of the law that judges afford the parties and amici curiae that bring before them their controversies or views for judicial determination.

*** Exposing Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Riskless Wrongdoing:**
Pioneering the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting(jur:1)

* http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/jur/DrRCordero_jud_unaccountability_reporting.pdf and link at footer

9. It follows that judges' wrongdoing necessarily has likewise a negative impact on the effectiveness of paying a lawyer to provide legal representation before judges. But frequently suing or being sued in court is unavoidable. Self-representation only decreases significantly the effectiveness of appearing in court due to pro ses' ignorance of the law. Worse, judges' abuse of them is institutionalized(ol:302¶¶12-13). Dr. Cordero's study constitutes his full disclosure on this issue to Client, who may find an overview of it at jur:5§3, jur:21§§1-3, and ol:352.

E. Standard of performance

10. Dr. Cordero's study(¶8) runs to 835+ pages. It furnishes ample basis to assess his capacity for legal research, analysis, and writing. His study illustrates the standard of quality to be applied by him in providing legal assistance, e.g., his brief, to Client and by the latter in assessing it.

11. In applying this standard, both parties agree to have account of the time constraints under which Dr. Cordero is expected by Client to perform: the period between now and the deadline for filing the brief in chief, only seven days after which the amicus brief is due. An amicus can only file a brief at a later date with leave of the court, not by securing the consent of the opposing party; e.g., Rule 29(e) of the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure[1] (FRAP).

F. Dr. Cordero's fees

1. Hourly fee and retainer

12. Dr. Cordero's fee is $350 per hour spent on work necessary to attain the Engagement purpose (§B); his retainer is $10,500. The fee charge per hour or fraction thereof rounded up to the next multiple of 10 minutes, and expenses, such as research books and database access, transportation, printing and mailing, long distance phone calls, collection of money owed, and other incidentals, will be deducted from the retainer.

13. Prior to Dr. Cordero's beginning to work pursuant to this Engagement, the retainer must be paid into his XYZ bank account.

14. The retainer money must appear marked by his bank "Available" in that account before Dr. Cordero begins to work. The quickest way for Client to pay the retainer is by making at its expense either a cash payment or cash payment equivalent at a local XYZ branch or a wire transfer. In either case, Client should instruct the XYZ manager to call Dr. Cordero at (718)827-9521 to inform him that the money has been deposited into his account and is available to him.

15. The notice by XYZ to Dr. Cordero that the money is available to him will constitute the instruction to him by Client, as it were, to begin working pursuant to the Engagement.

16. If the retainer does not cover the necessary work, Client agrees to pay upon Dr. Cordero's request for the additional work that he may have, or that needs to be, performed.

2. Work necessary to attain the Engagement purpose

a. Reading the appealed-from decision and relied-upon papers

17. The work necessary to attain the Engagement purpose begins with Dr. Cordero reading as much as possible of the contents of the papers that the court from which the appeal is taken:

[1] http://uscode.house.gov/download/download.shtml >Title 28, Appendix

a. listed as read and relied upon in writing its decision, whether a judgment or order, and which most likely are designated therein as 'the record'; and

b. denied admission into evidence and to which denial the proponent timely objected.

18. It follows that Client must make copies of those papers and decision available to Dr. Cordero as soon as possible after paying the retainer. The fastest, optimal use-enabling, and most fee-saving way to make them available and researching them is:

    a. in digital format, particularly

    b. in searchable pdf format

    c. contained in a single folder as separate files chronologically self-ordered thanks to having file names bearing the self-ordering date format "two digit year-month number-day number short description": e.g.: 16-1-20 complaint; 16-2-18 answer, 16-3-14 discovery motion;

    d. as well as combined chronologically in a pdf binder with:

        1) a Table of Contents whose page numbers function as internal hyperlinks to the corresponding paper or section thereof; and

        2) bookmarks whose destinations are the corresponding paper and section thereof; e.g., Dr. Cordero's study(¶8) and its Table of Contents and bookmarks pane.

b. Discussing to determine reviewability and tenor of the brief

19. After reading the decision and papers, Dr. Cordero and Client must discuss the proposed tenor for the brief and reach an agreement thereon. The importance of this discussion with Client, and in fact, with the writer of the brief in chief and all the amici curiae cannot be overstated.

1) Technical, outcome-determinative appellate review rules

20. The rules on appellate reviewability and scope of review deal with the law, not the facts. They are technical. What does not satisfy them is wasteful of effort, time, money, and pages out of the limited number of them allowed for the brief. The views of appellant or cross-appellant of such rules and what satisfy them are not decisive, especially if such party is a layperson appearing pro se, who is unlikely to know, understand, or respect them. Can they answer questions like these?:

    a. Was the decision appealed from entered in the proper court? Was notice given timely, by the right party or officer, to all the required parties, by the required service method, both of its entry, in the right court; and of appeal, to the court with jurisdiction to entertain it, within 10 days of the entry of the decision, as required under 28 U.S.C §1292(b)[1]?

    b. Is the decision appealable because it is final?; but if only interlocutory, was permission to appeal it petitioned timely, from the court appealed from or to, based on an exception, such as the irreversibility of the situation that will have developed by the time it becomes final, or the judge certified that an appeal would contribute to the final disposition of the action? If the district court below entered a decision only as to some claims or parties but failed to comply with Rule 54(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure[1] because it did not state that there was no just cause to wait until final disposition of all claims as to all parties, is the decision not valid at all or only not final?

    c. Does the matter being considered for appeal find support in the papers below because it was litigated or excluded and the way it was handled was objected to timely? Does stare

decisis or collateral estoppel apply? Has the matter been phrased so as to assert that the applicable standard of review gives the appellate court the widest scope of appellate review, to wit, de novo, which allows it to substitute its judgment for that of the district court or agency below, or rather the narrowest, i.e., clearly erroneous, which does not allow it to reject a plausible finding even if it is not the one that it would have made?

2) The amicus curie must comply with the review rules

21. FRAP 29(b)(2)[1] requires the amicus to state in the required motion for leave to file the attached proposed amicus brief "why the matters asserted are relevant to the disposition of the case". See thereunder the Appellate Rules Committee Notes on Rules-1998 Amendment: "Because the relevance of the matters asserted by an amicus is ordinarily the most compelling reason for granting leave to file, the Committee believes that it is helpful to explicitly require such a showing"[1]. Such matters cannot be relevant if the court cannot consider them to dispose of the appeal because they are not reviewable pursuant, not just to a rule of procedure, but also to an interpretation of it found in case law, e.g., what constitutes notice of appeal?; what invalidates it?

22. "[A]n amicus brief is supplemental"(id.). An amicus brief does not allow unfettered access to any grounds that the amicus directly or the parties indirectly want to argue in support of affirmance or reversal of the decision appealed from. It is not a means for either appellant or respondent to surreptitiously submit to the appellate court's consideration matters that neither could submit in their respective brief. Where the party cannot go, the amicus cannot follow.

23. As always, the devil is in the detail. Failure to make a correct determination of the appealability of the decision itself and of the matters discussed in a brief can give the court cause to dismiss the appeal or deny the motion for permission to appeal or to file an amicus brief…or worse, to find that it was frivolous and punish the party or the amicus by imposing damages and costs.

3. Oral argument fees

24. Dr. Cordero's fee for making himself available for four hours to argue orally in New York City is $1,500, regardless of whether he is allowed to argue for less time than requested or is not allowed to argue at all. If for the purpose of oral argument, he must travel outside NYC, the retainer must cover his fee of $3,000 per day in addition to all expenses of transportation to and from his NYC office and the place of oral argument, local transportation, hotel, meals, and incidentals, including all taxes. His hourly fee of $350 applies to his preparation for oral argument.

G. Realistic expectations and best effort

25. No serious attorney can guarantee that his legal assistance will lead to a particular result. So, Dr. Cordero does not guarantee any particular result. However, he will endeavor to the best of his knowledge and ability to obtain a favorable result for Client. To that end, he will apply his standard of performance(§E) as illustrated by his study of judges and their judiciaries(¶0).

26. No reasonable client can demand or expect any assurance that the legal assistance that it requests will have a particular result. A reasonable client recognizes that judges and juries make their own decisions for the right and the wrong reasons regardless of the quality of the arguments submitted to them, as shown by those in the court appealed from. Conservative and liberal, competent and incompetent, hard-working and lazy judges and jurors are liable to make diametrically opposite decisions…just as the rest of us in everyday life.

H. Construction and application of this Letter of Engagement

27. Client and Dr. Cordero enter into this Engagement in good faith. They will construe and apply its terms in accordance with the objective standard of reasonable and knowledgeable people acting in good faith under similar circumstances, that is, a party on appeal or even a non-party with an interest in its result engages an (in all likelihood out-of-state) attorney to provide appellate representation within the constraints of its own or somebody else's case, court rules, and time left until a deadline arrives, which is determined by mostly inextensible statutory rules. In so doing, they will aim to develop a relation of trust and harmony that will contribute to attaining the purpose of their Engagement and provide each other an incentive for working together in future.

I. Arbitration

28. If in spite of the best effort of Client and Dr. Cordero to construe and apply this Letter of Engagement as provided for in §H, a dispute should arise that they cannot resolve among themselves, they agree to resolve it in New York City by applying Part 137 of the Rules of the Chief Administrator of the New York State Courts[2]. Where such Part is not applicable, they agree to request and use in New York City the services of the American Arbitration Association.

J. Governing law and client's rights

29. This Letter of Engagement and the rights and duties flowing from it are governed by New York State law, including its choice of law and conflict of law rules. See also the Statement of Client's Rights, Section 1210.1 of the Joint Rules of the Appellate Division amended April 15, 2013 (22 NYCRR §1210.1)[3].

K. Conclusion

30. I remain at your and the Client's disposal to clarify any terms of this Letter; if you or it accept it as is, your and/or the Client should sign it and send it back to me. So, I look forward to hearing from both of you at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

L. Client's statement of acceptance of this Letter of Engagement

Signature of Client's presiding officer:_____
signature in print and title of officer:: _____
name of organization: _____
date when signed:_____
address of organization: _____
phone numbers and email address of officer: _____
phone numbers and email address of organization: _____
website address of organization: _____

---

[2] https://govt.westlaw.com/nycrr/Browse/Home/NewYork/NewYorkCodesRulesandRegulations?guid=Ic1a51380bbec11dd8529f5ff2182bffa&originationContext=documenttoc&transitionType=Default&contextData=(sc.Default)

[3] https://govt.westlaw.com/nycrr/Document/I513c488acd1711dda432a117e6e0f345?viewType=FullText&originationContext=documenttoc&transitionType=CategoryPageItem&contextData=(sc.Default)

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris
Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org
2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

April 1, 2016

How Advocates of Honest Judiciaries and Victims of Wrongdoing Judges can expose judges' wrongdoing and advocate judicial reform by joining forces in a professional team to implement an out-of-court strategy that takes advantage of presidential politics and a justiceship nominee confirmation to insert judges' wrongdoing into the national debate

A. Making presentations to each presidential candidate on how to benefit from denouncing unaccountable judges and their riskless wrongdoing

1. I have offered to make a presentation either at a video conference or in person to you, advocates of honest judiciaries and victims of wrongdoing judges, so that you would network me with top officers of the presidential candidates' campaigns, such as their respective chief of staff and campaign strategist, in order for me to present also to them, and eventually to the candidate, how the latter's denunciation of judges' wrongdoing(jur:5§3) can reasonably be expected to resonate with an electorate dominated by 'The Dissatisfied with the Establishment'. Consequently, the candidate can become the standard-bearer of, and draw support from, the huge(ol:311¶1) untapped voting bloc of all the people dissatisfied with the judicial and legal systems.

2. What is more, if the denouncing candidate also outlines two unique national stories involving wrongdoing by Justice Sotomayor, President Obama, and the NSA(ol:191§§A,B), the dissatisfied electorate as well as the rest of the public will be outraged. The media will investigate those stories because 'scandal sells copy' and because the stories will be undoubtedly pertinent to the confrontation between the President and Republican senators over the confirmation of his nominee to the Supreme Court. The stakes of that confrontation are so high, namely, the voting balance between Republican-leaning and Democratic-leaning justices, that the Republican senators have refused even to meet with the nominee, never mind hold confirmation hearings.

3. Those two unique stories will show that regardless of the justices' splitting along political lines when voting on cases before them, they are united in participating in, and condoning their peers', wrongdoing. It will also show that presidents and senators who have connivingly nominated and confirmed judges and thereafter held them unaccountable. They have done so, not in 'the national security interest', but rather in their crass judicial class and personal and political interest.

4. The dissatisfied public will be so profoundly outraged at Establishment judges and politicians and so avidly demand news thereon as to generate the commercial incentive for ever more media outlets to offer such news by climbing on the investigative bandwagons running toward the deepest webs of politico-judicial wrongdoing. The outraged public will also demand that politicians open, and those campaigning for office call for, official investigations, lest they receive no more donations, volunteered work, and word of mouth endorsement, and be defeated at the polls. It is because the presidential candidates so desperately need such public support and votes that they will see it in their interest to denounce judges' wrongdoing and outline the two unique national stories.

5. This concrete, realistic, and feasible out-of-court strategy can through presidential candidates and the media insert into the national debate the issue of unaccountable judges' and their judiciaries' riskless wrongdoing that has become their institutionalized modus operandi. The public can compel reform that not merely touches up judiciaries to assuage its outrage, but rather transforms them into a *We the People*'s system of public servants held by *the People* accountable for administering justice according to law and even liable to compensate the victims of their wrongdoing(jur:160§8).

B. The need to abandon failed ways of exposing judges' wrongdoing and join forces in support of a novel, out-of-court strategy

6. We must join forces to take advantage of the turmoil generated by the presidential campaign and the justiceship nomination. If we fail to, we will miss a unique opportunity to make some progress in exposing judges' wrongdoing and setting in motion a process of judicial reform. The fact is that up to now, we have worked in isolation and made by rote the same kind of traditional, failed efforts:

    a. We continue to sue wrongdoing judges in court, their turf, where they are protected by trial and appellate judges who are their peers and friends, who disregard the facts and the applicable law and make up rules as they go, such as the doctrine of judicial immunity(jur:26§d), which is contrary to the Constitution(ol:158).

    b. We keep approaching legislators to ask them to pass laws to restrain judges, even though those legislators are the very ones who recommended, endorsed, nominated, confirmed, appointed, campaigned for, and donated to, those judges, so that the legislators have no interest at all in incriminating or reining in those whom they now protect as '*our* men and women on the bench'. The dissension over the justiceship nomination proves how important it is for politicians to have and keep their own people in a judiciary: the balance of voting that sustains or denies the constitutionality of their legislative agenda is at stake[17a].

    c. We fail to realize the inherent contradiction, inconsistency, and absurdity of complaining about law-disregard judges while assuming that if the laws that we advocate were passed, they for some strange reason would not disregard them too, although the evidence indicates the opposite: Federal judges' systematic dismissal of complaints against their peers under the Judicial Discipline and Disability Act of 1980(¶¶15,16 infra) amounts to their abrogation of it in effect. They will disregard the new laws too with the conniving toleration of the legislators who passed them pro forma, thus making all our effort a fool's errand.

7. As a result, we have made no progress whatsoever in exposing judges' wrongdoing, let alone curbing it. For proof, there is the official statistic that although 2,217 judges were on the federal bench on 30sep13[13], in the past 227 years since the creation of the Federal Judiciary in 1789, the number of them impeached and removed is 8![14](jur:21§a) Such historical record of irremovability in practice has assured federal judges that they can engage in any individual and even coordinated wrongdoing without risking either their jobs or even their salary, which cannot be reduced while in office(Const. Art. III, Sec. 1[12a]). Federal judges, like most of their state counterparts, are unaccountable: Officers of a Sovereign State Above the Law of the Appointing State.

8. We will remain whining losers as long as we unreflectively continue to pursue failed ways of judicial wrongdoing exposure. By so doing, we have attracted the application upon us of Einstein's aphorism: Doing the same thing while expecting a different result is the hallmark of irrationality. This is so because such conduct reveals ignorance of, or disregard for, a fundamental law of both the physical and human worlds: cause and effect.

9. By contrast, we can join forces to implement that out-of-court strategy that realistically aims to appeal to the presidential candidates' own electoral interests to gain what they have and we sorely lack but desperately need: access to the media, and the national media at that, the only entity that can take the issue of judges' unaccountability and consequent riskless wrongdoing to the national public, outrage it, and thus turn that issue into a decisive one of the rest of the primaries, the nominating conventions, the presidential campaign, and even American politics thereafter! The offered presentation(¶1 supra; ol:311, 362) is a first step toward implementing that strategy.

C. Those who never quit are the ones who turn millennial impossibles into current realities

10. Historic perspective is based on facts and analysis. It provides a justification for adding unwavering determination and endurance to our quest for justice. It shows that although egregious conditions of injustice and inequality had persisted for even thousands of years, a substantial change did come about as a result of the indefatigable effort of those who would not quit:

    a. child labor was prohibited by law and schools were opened, not just for the sons of the wealthy, but also for the children, even the daughters, of the poor; and black and white students studied together in schools as well as in colleges;

    b. men without land got the right to vote, and the unthinkable also happened: women were allowed to vote and even be voted into office; and a black man even became president, a "laughable" idea as recently as 45 years ago, when blacks and whites were run away, beaten, and lynched for merely trying to organize voting registration drives for blacks;

    c. institutionalized slavery was dismantled as was the enslavement in effect resulting from the need to avoid at all cost arbitrary termination of employment by abusive employers; and employees won the right to unionize and even to go on strike without being fired in support of their demands for an adequate salary earned from work under safe conditions for a regulated number of hours;

D. The proposal for a multidisciplinary academic and business venture pursued by professionals

11. You are not alone: We, advocates and victims, are fighting on your side. For proof, there is my study of judges and their judiciaries*. It now has more than 850 pages. Can you imagine how much effort, time, and commitment it has cost me to research, write, and distribute it widely at the expense of everything else that I could have done instead? That has caused me an enormous opportunity loss. But it has simultaneously produced a substantial gain for all of us: professional research and analysis work based on national data that explains the causes underlying victims' individual, local experiences and their anecdotic, plaintive accounts thereof.

12. Indeed, most victims of wrongdoing judges lack the knowledge and skills to expose judges' wrongdoing; their commitment is limited to the pursuit of their own narrow, personal, local case. However, judicial wrongdoing exposure and reform is an exacting effort. This is especially the case when dealing with federal judges, who have a life-appointment and who are the ones with whom complaints against their peers must be lodged and who process them. They protect their own and themselves, whether it is from complaints or lawsuits in their courts, their turf, presided over by other judges, who disregard or make up rules as they go. Judges judging judges is an under-their-control, rigged, failed way of exposing wrongdoing judges.

13. Hence, their exposure requires an imaginative, novel strategy implemented by a team of professionals with advanced knowledge of, and skills in, law, journalism, business, Information Technology, and politics. We need to form that team to pursue a multidisciplinary academic and business venture to meaningfully expose judges' wrongdoing(jur:119§§1,4). Forming that team requires contacts, a series of persuasive presentations at video conferences and in person, fundraising, and a concrete, realistic, and feasible plan of action (jur:130§5; ol:115, 66). That too requires skills or the commitment to acquire and develop them. My professional work of research and analysis and my presentations can be used as a concrete and verifiable basis to recruit that team of professionals.

* http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL/DrRCordero-Honest_Jud_Advocates.pdf

E. An example of professional research and analysis based on statistics

14. The analysis of the official statistics(jur:21§1) on complaints against federal judges, compiled by the federal courts themselves[19], is a convincing means of showing how biased judges are toward their peers when handling those complaints and how useless it is to try to reform a judiciary by the traditional, in-court way of filing complaints against, or suing, judges(ol:158).

1. Statistics show blatant bias in the systematic dismissal of complaints against federal judges

15. Complaints against federal judges can be filed by any party or non-party with the chief circuit judge of the respective circuit. Unlike suits against any private person or public officer, they are not filed as public documents, but rather, as it were, 'under seal', and are processed secretly, with no notification that any answer has been requested of the complained-against judge and no access to any answer, if the judge bothers to file any; so there is no equivalent opportunity for the complainant to challenge whatever the judge may allege in his defense. Unlike the processing of a suit, which must follow a timetable of deadlines, that of a complaint is determined at the judges' leisure. Unlike suits, subject to the principle that justice must be administered in public to ensure both the reliability of the law as a rule of conduct and the constraint of precedence as a measure of equality, impartiality, and predictability of outcomes, complaints disappear from even the complainant's eyes, never mind the public's, under the black robes of judges.

16. Such self-policing, judges-judging-judges, and thus inherently self-defeating procedure is authorized by the Judicial Conduct and Disability Act of 1980, 28 U.S.C. §351-364[18a](jur:24§§b-c). The statistical analysis of those complaints reveals blatant bias of federal judges toward the peers complained about by systematically dismissing them so as to exempt peers from any discipline. Such u*naccountability* encourages wrongdoing because it results in the *risklessness* of doing wrong. It fosters *coordinated wrongdoing*, whereby judges do wrong in reliance on the implicit and explicit assurance that they will hold each other unaccountable(jur:88§§a-c). The procedure's *pervasive secrecy* enables the planning, execution, and cover-up of wrongdoing(jur:27§e).

2. Bias shown by statistics required by an act of Congress

17. The data on complaints against federal judges are collected by each circuit and compiled by the Administrative Office of the Federal Courts, which publishes them in its Annual Report and submits it to Congress, as mandated under 28 U.S.C. §604(h)(2)[23a]. The circuits claim(jur:12-14) that fewer than 1,275 complaints are filed against federal judges every year. Judges systematically dismiss 99.82% of those complaints. In fact, in 2012-2014, 3,824 complaints were filed, but the number of remedial actions taken –private or public censure of a judge or other disciplinary measures- was only 2![ol:5b/fn16] So the judges took no action against their peers in 99.95% of complaints. The improbability of that result being honest can be assessed by comparing that statistic with the statistics of wrongdoing concerning the whole population or just the members of Congress, the very ones who recommend, endorse, and confirm judicial candidates nominated by another politician, the president[14,15].

18. It follows that complaining against federal judges is an exercise in futility, the product of judges' bias toward their own determined by mutually dependent survival(jur:90¶202). Such blatant bias shows that federal judges have arrogated to themselves the power to abrogate in effect that Act of Congress that gave *We the People* the means of complaining against federal judges. So, they have become Judges Above the Law…with the conniving toleration of the politicians who appointed them to judgeships and protect them there as '*our* men and women on the bench'.

3. The use of statistics in the federal courts traces back to Louis Brandeis, who eventually became a justice of the Supreme Court

19. Statistics have long been used in courts. The first time they were set an illustrious precedent: Before Louis Brandeis became a justice of the Supreme Court in 1916, he was an effective litigator advocating progressive causes. He won his cases, not only by arguing the law, but also by writing briefs where he presented socio-economic data and treated it with as much rigor as if it were legal evidence. The best known of such briefs of his was filed in *Muller v. Oregon*, 208 U.S. 412, 28 S.Ct. 324 (1908). There Then-Attorney Brandeis used social and economic studies to argue successfully to the Supreme Court that it should uphold statutes limiting workdays for women to a maximum of 10 hours. His briefs were so innovative and persuasive that they gave rise to a new type of brief: the Brandeis brief. They contributed to ushering in a more just society and thus, to making history. In time, Brandeis himself became a member of the Court.

4. The importance of statistics and their superiority over anecdotes

20. Statistics are reliable because they are computed from data gathered on the solid principle of representativeness: either all members of a set –i.e., allegedly all the complaints against federal judges reported by the circuits to the Administrative Office– or a representative sample of members of a set –i.e., political surveys of voters–. Such data afford statistics foundational breadth.

21. By contrast, comments based on the narrow basis of personal anecdotes and impressions rather than broad data on the real world and analysis have no general validity, only either cautionary value or the capacity to vent a victim's frustration. They contribute little to enlightening a problem. Anecdotes are a distraction that waste time and attention. They must not be used to undermine the value of professional, methodical, verifiable analysis of judges' wrongdoing and the feasibility of an imaginative, realistic proposal to expose it. When they are so used, they render a disservice to all advocates and victims, and those who could be persuaded to join them in concrete actions of exposure aimed at bringing about far-reaching judicial reform(jur:158§§6-8).

F. Concrete, realistic, and feasible actions to start the exposure and reform

22. As individuals, neither of us is a match for a judge and his peers, who will close ranks to protect their personal and judicial class interests. We must join forces. To do so, I encourage you to:

    a. share and post as widely as possible this article; do likewise with those at ol:311 and 362 and their wrongdoing pattern-spotting and statistical tables, which propose that presidential candidates denounce judges' wrongdoing to draw electoral support from the huge(ol:311¶1) untapped voting bloc of the people dissatisfied with the judicial and legal systems, who are members of an electorate dominated by 'The Dissatisfied with the Establishment';

    b. contact your colleagues in(ol:272) academe, law, journalism, business, IT, and politics, and arrange for me to make presentations(ol:202, 352) to them and their colleagues on judicial wrongdoing exposure and reform advocacy either at video conferences or in person; and

    c. network with colleagues to cause them to network with theirs to bring me at video conferences or in person before the top officers of any and each presidential campaign, such as the respective campaign strategist or chief of staff, so that I may present how by denouncing judges' wrongdoing they can become national Champions of Justice(ol:201§§J,K).

23. So I look forward to working with you and all other advocates of honest judiciaries and victims of wrongdoing judges.

Dare trigger history(jur:7§5)…and you may enter it.

Blank

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris

Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org

2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. +1(718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

[form letter]

September 21, 2013

The Student President and Officers
and the Class of
the Law School and College of Law

Dear Class President, Officers, and Class,

The revelations by E. Snowden of government surveillance of the Internet communications and collection of phone records of millions of Americans have grave implications for public interest advocates: Power loathes bounds and is most effective in secrecy so that it will abuse others unless exposed and prevented by another power. Federal judges wield the strongest power: nationally over people's rights, property, liberty, and lives. Neither the Executive Branch, Congress, nor the media dare exercise checks and balances on, or expose, them(*>jur:81§1). The result is lack of 'reverse surveillance' by *We the People*'s representatives of them and their Judiciary. It is aggravated by their pervasive secrecy. But if exposed, judges are most vulnerable, for they must "avoid even the appearance of impropriety"[*>fn277]: *Life* magazine's revelations of the financial improprieties of Justice Abe Fortas forced him first to withdraw his name for the chief justiceship, then resign(92§d). So I am offering to make the case(171§F) to you and your classmates and faculty for revealing in the public interest judges' secrecy and abuse of power(5§3), thus advocating *The People*'s right to "government of laws and not of men"[6]; to be the informed citizenry that democracy needs; and to 'surveil'(130§§5-8) public servants to hold them accountable.

Currently, **1.** the Judiciary holds all its administrative, adjudicative, policy-making, and disciplinary meetings behind closed doors[29] and no press conferences[71]. **2.** Chief circuit[22a] judges abuse its statutory[18a] self-disciplining authority by dismissing 99.82%(jur:10-14) of complaints against their peers; with other judges they deny up to 100% of appeals to review such dismissals (24§b), granting themselves impunity. **3.** Up to 9 of every 10 appeals are disposed of ad-hoc through no-reason summary orders[66a] or opinions so "perfunctory"[68] that they are neither published nor precedential[70], raw fiats of star-chamber power. **4.** Justices are unelected yet life-tenured, as are district and circuit judges; the latter appoint bankruptcy judges for renewable 14-year terms [61a] with no consent of popular representatives. **5.** In the 224 years since the creation of their Judiciary in 1789, only 8 federal judges[13] have been impeached and removed[14]. **6.** A single federal judge can hold unconstitutional what 535 members of Congress and the President have debated, voted, and enacted[17a]. **7.** Judges are influenced by the most insidious corruptor, *money!*(27§2)

The public interest and a proper legal education entitle you to learn official and publicly filed statistics[ii], yet little known, such as those above, and to reveal them to the public and the media(ol:37) so that they may further(i) investigate(98§§2-4) them. Just as The Guardian was the conduit of Snowden's revelations(ol:17), *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico [107a] revealed facts supporting their suspicion of concealment of assets[107c] by Then-Judge, Now-Justice Sotomayor. The unique story(xxxv) of a sitting justice's tax evasion/money laundering and a sitting president's condonation of it and nomination of her can launch a Watergate-like generalized *Follow the money!* investigation(ol:1,2). A *Follow the wire!* investigation(ol:19§D) can reveal how judges abuse, not in the national security, but rather their own, interest their IT resources to interfere with their exposers' communications. Exposing their abuse as their institutionalized modus operandi(49§4) can force historic reform. So I encourage you to share this with all school members and invite me to make the case for the advocacy of reverse surveillance(122 §§2-4). For exercising your power in the public's defense, you may earn its national recognition.

Dare trigger history!...and you may enter it.(jur:7§5)

Sincerely, s/ Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris

Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org

2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. +1(718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

October 21, 2013

A Presentation in the Public Interest of official statistics, reports, and statements pointing to abuse of power and secrecy in the Federal Judiciary; and a call for 'reverse surveillance' by *We the People* of judges and their Judiciary to expose them, cause public outrage, and lead the media, the public, and voters to force historic reform that can be the start of a new *We the People*-government paradigm: *the People*'s Sunrise

Re: Offer of a public interest presentation of official statistics pointing to abuse of power and secrecy in the Federal Judiciary, and a call for 'reverse surveillance' to expose it, cause public outrage, and lead the media, the public, and voters to force historic reform, beginning with **1. a)** a fraud & forensic accounting examination of judges' incongruous and implausible publicly filed financial disclosure reports, supported by **1. b)** a journalistic investigation of both their assets and their abuse of their IT resources and order-issuing power to interfere with the communications of advocates of honest judiciaries; **2.** a freedom of information request for FBI reports on vetted judicial candidates and a public demand for the President to order their release; and **3.** a multidisciplinary academic and business venture to pioneer the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting aimed at the creation of an institute of judicial unaccountability reporting and re-form advocacy. All this can lead to transparency in the Judiciary's and its judges' operations; their being monitored by citizen boards; and their public accountability entailing liability to compensate those injured by their abuse. A new *We the People*-government paradigm can develop: *the People*'s Sunrise. It can be promoted by a conference and the pioneering publication of a volume of articles on judicial unaccountability reporting and advocacy of legislated reform.

1. The revelations by Edward Snowden of government surveillance of the Internet communications and collection of phone records of millions of Americans have grave implications for law students and public interest advocates: Power loathes bounds and is most effective in secrecy so that it will abuse others unless exposed and prevented by another power. Federal judges wield the strongest power: nationally over people's rights, property, liberty, and lives. But neither the Executive Branch, Congress, nor the media dare exercise checks and balances on, or expose, them(jur:81§1). The result: lack of democratic, 'reverse surveillance' by *We the People*'s representatives of those judges and their Federal Judiciary. It is aggravated by their pervasive secrecy.

2. However, if exposed, judges are most vulnerable, for they must "avoid even the appearance of impropriety[277]: The revelations by *Life* magazine of the financial improprieties of Justice Abe Fortas forced him first to withdraw his name for the chief justiceship, then resign(92§d). Thus, I am offering to make the case(171§F) to you and your classmates and faculty for revealing in the public interest judges' secrecy and abuse of power(5§3), thus advocating *The People*'s right to "government of laws and not of men"[6]; to be the informed citizenry that democracy needs; and to that end, to 'surveil'(130§§5-8) public servants so as to hold them accountable.

A. Statistics on secrecy and abuse of power in the Federal Judiciary(jur:21§A)

1. The Judiciary holds all its administrative, adjudicative, policy-making, and disciplinary meetings behind closed doors[29] and no press conferences[71].

2. Chief circuit[22a] judges abuse their Judiciary's statutory[18a] self-disciplining authority by dismiss-

ing 99.82%(jur:10-11) of complaints against their peers; with other judges they deny up to 100% of appeals to review such dismissals(24§b). They ensure their impunity by rendering ineffectual a statute adopted by Congress and signed by the president, arrogating to themselves the power to in effect and self-interest abrogate an act of Congress and place themselves above the law while depriving the people of the protection that the act intended for them.

3. Up to 9 of every 10 appeals to the circuit courts are disposed of ad-hoc through no-reason summary orders[66a] or opinions so "perfunctory"[68] that they are neither published nor precedential[70], raw fiats of star-chamber power, yet all appellants pay the same filing fee for the appeal service.

4. Justices are unelected yet life-tenured, as are district and circuit judges; the latter appoint bankruptcy judges for renewable 14-year terms[61a] with no consent of popular representtatives. Bankruptcy judges' decisions(46¶¶87,88) are appealed to the very judges who appointed them and to those who can remove them. This generates a situation pregnant with bias, conflict of interests(57¶119), and decision-making dependency(56§§e-f).

5. In the 225 years since the creation of their Judiciary in 1789, only 8 federal judges[13] have been impeached and removed[14] –2,131 were in office on September 30, 2011[13]–. Hence, once a person is confirmed as a federal judge or justice, he can rely on the secular assurance that he can do whatever he wants and nevertheless keep his job and do so while receiving a salary that cannot be diminished[12], which now amounts to around $200,000[211]. Such effectively absolute job assurance regardless of performance renders superfluous any sense of duty and due diligence. It displaces the mentality of a public servant holding public office with the attitude of a feudal lord shouting "*in my court!*" Lawyers, parties, and the rest of the vassals are exacted homage in the form of giving them "your Honor here, your Honor there" subservient treatment under pain of the ordeal of "*you are in contempt!*" Power so abused under lifetime protection of dismissal of complaints without any investigation(jur:12-14) goes to judges' heads. Such is human nature.

6. As effect and cause, a single federal judge can hold unconstitutional what 535 members of Congress and the President, elected and even reelected by over 50 million people, have debated, voted, and enacted[17a].

7. Judges are influenced by the most insidious corruptor, *money!*(27§2) Just the bankruptcy judges decided who kept or received the $373 billion at stake in only the personal bankruptcies filed in CY10[31]. About 95% of those bankruptcies are filed by individuals, the great majority of whom appear pro se[33] and, unable to defend themselves, fall prey to a bankruptcy fraud scheme(66§2).

8. Federal judges engage in financial wrongdoing –to evade taxes or launder money of its illegal provenance– and non-financial wrongdoing(5§3) because their secrecy ensures its risklessness and their coordinated and routine practice of it makes it acceptable(133§4) and profitable[211].

B. The statistics' implications for you

3. If your professors or your employers knew that they were entrenched for life and could unaccountably(21§A) wield power for material and professional profit in every matter that they handled so that they had the means, motive, and opportunity to do wrong but neither Congress, the Executive Branch nor the media would dare criticize, let alone investigate, them, would such unchecked power, unbalanced due to lack of penalizing consequences, corrupt them absolutely[28], causing[32] them to abuse with a sense of entitlement your rights, property, liberty, and life?(50§b)

C. Revelation of a unique story leading to reform in the public interest

The public interest and a well-rounded legal education give you the right and impose on you the duty to learn official and publicly filed documents and statistics[ii], yet little known, such as those above, and to reveal them to the public(97§§1-2) and the media(ol:37) so that they may further(65§B) investigate(100§§3-4) them. Just as The Guardian was the conduit of Snowden's revelations(ol:17), *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico[107a] revealed facts supporting their suspicion of concealment of assets[107c] by Then-Judge, Now-Justice Sotomayor.

The unique story(xxxv) of a sitting justice's tax evasion/money laundering and a sitting president's condonation of it and nomination of her can launch a Watergate-like generalized *Follow the money!* investigation(ol:1,2). Its first step can be a request for the FBI vetting reports on judicial candidates(ol:29) and a study of the incongruous, implausible, and meaningless data[107c] contained in federal judges' mandatory financial disclosure reports publicly filed[213] annually under the Ethics in Government Act[107d] and when confirmation hearings are held by the U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee on Judicial Nominations[107b].

A *Follow the wire!* investigation(ol:19§D) can reveal how judges, pursuing not the national security, but rather their own, interest, abuse their IT network and expertise to interfere with their exposers' communications. Those IT resources are so vast as to allow the electronic filing, management, and retrieval of hundreds of millions of docket entries, briefs, motions, etc. They enable interference that, unlike surveillance, is a crime under 18 U.S.C. §2511(ol:20¶¶11-12).

The revelation of judges' participation in such organized criminal activity can set off a scandal that provokes more outrage and has farther-reaching repercussions than that stirred up by Snowden's revelations. Indeed, federal judges' coordinated, widespread, and routine abuse of power can be exposed as their institutionalized modus operandi(49§4). The ensuing public outrage can force historic reform of all judiciaries to ensure judges' accountability and their respect for the rule of law. Reformative changes can lead to transparent operation of judges and their judiciaries; their being monitored by citizen boards(160§8) for reverse surveillance; and their answerability to complaints publicly filed, heard, and determined by boards empowered to impose disciplinary measures, such as ordering that they compensate those that they have injured. This can be the start of a new *We the People*-government paradigm: the *People*'s Sunrise(ol:29).

The pursuit of this objective can begin with a presentation of the official statistics discussed in my study "Exposing Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Riskless Wrongdoing" (i) and a multidisciplinary academic(128§4) and business(119§1) venture intended to pioneer the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting(4¶¶10-14); conduct highly advanced IT research and development(131§b); and engage in judicial reform advocacy(155§e).

D. What you can do in the public interest

I encourage you to check the references; share this email with your classmates and their organizations and faculty; and invite me to make the case for reverse surveillance by *We the People*, the holding of a conference(97§1), a multidisciplinary academic and business venture(119§1) to pioneer(98§2) the news and publishing(154§d) field of judicial unaccountability reporting and legislated(158§7) reform, and the publication of a volume of topical articles(122§§2-3).

For exercising your power in the public's defense, you may earn substantial material and moral rewards(ol:3§6), such as becoming a national Champion of Justice of the *People*'s Sunrise.

Dare trigger history!(dcc:11)

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England **Judicial Discipline Reform** **2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506**
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School **tel. +1(718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq**
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org **Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net**

September 13, 2013

Jodie G. Roure, J.D., Ph.D., Associate Professor
John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY jroure@jjay.cuny.edu
524 W. 59th Street, Room 08.63.05 dir. line (212)237-8672; main office (212)237-8749
New York, NY 10019 fax (212)237-8664 or 8742

Dear Professor Roure,

Thank you for sharing with me your request for guest speakers to address your first year students. I am willing to address your classes on the issue of how the judiciary affects adversely not only minorities and the poor, but also everybody else due to a notion that is currently debated nationally: surveillance. However, two twists give this notion a fresh look, one appropriate to college students, who have inquisitive minds and are still free of obfuscating vested interests.

The first is democratic, 'reverse surveillance'. This means that the conductors and the subjects of the 'surveillance' are not the government and the people, respectively, but rather *We the People* surveil the government, in general, and the judiciary, in particular. The second twist is that the lack of reverse surveillance has allowed pervasive secrecy, especially in the Federal Judiciary, the model for its state counterparts, with the result that precisely in the government branch charged with applying the law wrongdoing festers as its institutionalized modus operandi.

Secrecy in the Judiciary is most troubling, for "justice must not only be done, it must manifestly and undoubtedly be seen to be done"[*>fn71]. Judges' wrongdoing enabled by secrecy is inimical to their office: to administer Equal Justice Under Law. They too must equally abide by the law, lest their Judiciary's foundation in integrity and moral authority deteriorate so deeply as to cause public trust in it to collapse. For facts showing the pervasiveness of their secrecy and the effort to expose them, see the letter to *New York Times* Executive Editor Jill Abramson(ol:37).

The above constitutes the informational part of the address. The second part is the inspirational one: the presentation of how the students' idealistic belief in their capacity to change the world for the better can be put to work through advocacy of judicial transparency and accountability. The extent of your students' advocacy in the public interest depends on you. I can:

1. limit my interactive speech to one that imbues your students with the conviction that they are embarking on college level studies, not to passively acquire knowledge, but rather to actively contribute on the strength of knowledge and in a concrete manner to making a more just society;
2. encourage them to learn about the structure and functioning of the Federal Judiciary so that they may be able to 'argue their case' to your faculty; law, journalism, and business students; and the media, for all of them to advocate more reverse surveillance of the judiciary by the people; or
3. present to them a legal research project along the lines set forth in my The *DeLano* Case Course, (dcc:1) with a view to their making a multimedia presentation(dcc:11) -with legal, statistical, journalistic, business, and IT contents- on how judges' unaccountability enables their riskless wrongdoing, such as their abuse of the vast IT infrastructure and expertise to interfere with the communications of advocates of 'sunshine as the best disinfectant' for secrecy-bred wrongdoing.

You and your students can make a name for yourselves as you implement a new model for hands-on education in the public interest that takes action toward realizing the ideal of Equal Justice Under Law. Can you image how much more appealing to prospective employers your students would be after having gained that experience?(dcc:8) I look forward to hearing from you.

Dare trigger history! Sincerely, s/Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris

Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org

2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. +1(718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

September 21, 2013

Professor Jack Balkin and David Schultz, Esq.
Media Freedom and Information Access Clinic
Yale Law School
New Haven, CT 06520-8215

Dear Prof. Balkin and Mr. Schultz,

The revelations by E. Snowden of government surveillance of the Internet communications and collection of phone records of millions of Americans have grave implications for public interest advocates: Power loathes bounds and is most effective in secrecy so that it will abuse others unless exposed and prevented by another power. Federal judges wield the strongest power: nationally over people's rights, property, liberty, and lives. Neither the Executive Branch, Congress, nor the media dare exercise checks and balances on, or expose, them(*>jur:81§1). The result is lack of 'reverse surveillance' by *We the People*'s representatives of them and their Judiciary. It is aggravated by their pervasive secrecy. But if exposed, judges are most vulnerable, for they must "avoid even the appearance of impropriety"[*>fn277]: *Life* magazine's revelations of the financial improprieties of Justice Abe Fortas forced him first to withdraw his name for the chief justiceship, then resign(92§d). So I am offering to make the case(171§F) to you, the students, and the faculty for revealing in the public interest judges' secrecy and abuse of power(5§3), thus advocating *The People*'s right to "government of laws and not of men"[6]; to be the informed citizenry that democracy needs; and to 'surveil'(130§§5-8) public servants to hold them accountable.

Currently, **1.** the Judiciary holds all its administrative, adjudicative, policy-making, and disciplinary meetings behind closed doors[29] and no press conferences[71]. **2.** Chief circuit[22a] judges abuse its statutory[18a] self-disciplining authority by dismissing 99.82%(jur:10-14) of complaints against their peers; with other judges they deny up to 100% of appeals to review such dismissals (24§b), granting themselves impunity. **3.** Up to 9 of every 10 appeals are disposed of ad-hoc through no-reason summary orders[66a] or opinions so "perfunctory"[68] that they are neither published nor precedential[70], raw fiats of star-chamber power. **4.** Justices are unelected yet life-tenured, as are district and circuit judges; the latter appoint bankruptcy judges for renewable 14-year terms [61a] with no consent of popular representatives. **5.** In the 224 years since the creation of their Judiciary in 1789, only 8 federal judges[13] have been impeached and removed[14]. **6.** A single federal judge can hold unconstitutional what 535 members of Congress and the President have debated, voted, and enacted[17a]. **7.** Judges are influenced by the most insidious corruptor, *money!*(27§2)

The public interest and a proper legal education entitle you to learn official and publicly filed statistics[ii], yet little known, such as those above, and to reveal them to the public and the media(ol:37) so that they may further(i) investigate(98§§2-4) them. Just as The Guardian was the conduit of Snowden's revelations(ol:17), *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico [107a] revealed facts supporting their suspicion of concealment of assets[107c] by Then-Judge, Now-Justice Sotomayor. The unique story(xxxv) of a sitting justice's tax evasion/money laundering and a sitting president's condonation of it and nomination of her can launch a Watergate-like generalized *Follow the money!* investigation(ol:1,2). A *Follow the wire!* investigation(ol:19§D) can reveal how judges abuse, not in the national security, but rather their own, interest their IT resources to interfere with their exposers' communications. Exposing their abuse as their institutionalized modus operandi(49§4) can force historic reform. So I encourage you to share this with all school members and invite me to make the case for the advocacy of reverse surveillance(122 §§2-4). For exercising your power in the public's defense, you may earn its national recognition.

Dare trigger history!...and you may enter it.(jur:7§5)

Sincerely, s/ Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

* http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL/DrRCordero-Honest_Jud_Advocates.pdf

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris

Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org

2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. +1(718) 827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

January 3, 2011

Mr. Juan Gonzalez
Democracy Now!
207 W. 25th St., Floor 11 tel. (212)431-9090; fax (212)431-8858
New York, NY 10001 stories@democracynow.org

Dear Mr. Gonzalez,

Since December 14, I have repeatedly emailed and faxed to you and even handed in at your office in print a file with evidence of coordinated wrongdoing in the Federal Judiciary that has given rise to a bankruptcy fraud scheme and its cover-up involving also NY attorneys and officials. I proposed how to investigate and expose such wrongdoing and how WikiLeaks could play a role in so doing that would redound to *Democracy Now!*'s increased public recognition. To date, I have not received even an acknowledgment of receipt. This is hardly one of the encouraging "Ways You Can Get [people] Involved" in *DN!*, http://www.democracynow.org/get_involved, let alone a lawyer that has made a substantial investment of time and effort in order to submit to you, not just a story, but rather a professionally prepared evidentiary document.[1]

Therein I indicated that I had submitted to WikiLeaks a file with evidence of coordinated wrongdoing in the U.S. Federal Judiciary. I requested the publication of certain documents and argued why WikiLeaks, in harmony with its self-description on its website, should also form a team of journalists to investigate such evidence and expose its findings. That file is incorporated in the one containing the letter accompanying this one and its endnotes.[2]

Moreover, in the first part of the letter below to WikiLeaks Julian Assange, I put forth reasons why, in light of his fear of being extradited and ending up before a U.S. court, he can in his own interest form a team of journalists to conduct a narrow, cost-effective *Follow the money!* investigation that can show how and why Supreme Court justices and their lower court colleagues have engaged in a bankruptcy fraud scheme that in 2009 alone involved $325.6 bl., must cover it up, and are thus likely to disregard the law when trying him. Their engagement is revealed by the evidence that I have gathered as an attorney that have twice gone from a federal bankruptcy court to the U.S. Supreme Court on petition for certiorari and motion practice and discovered confirming evidence in the official statistics of the federal courts and judges' reports and statements. There can be no Democracy Now or later when precisely the branch of government whose duty it is to apply the rule of law shows such contempt for it because under the cloak of the judicial immunity that its members have crafted in self-interest they have become Judges Above the Law. As a result, in the 222 years since the creation of the Federal Judiciary in 1789 the number of federal judges impeached and removed is 8. That is the most powerful incentive to wrongdoing: risklessness.

In the second part of the letter below[2], I offer a suggestion for Mr. Assange to preempt both the Swedish and the U.S. authorities by showing them up before an expecting global audience. In my file to you, I explain how you and *DN!* can be, not in the audience, but rather on the stage by being instrumental in implementing the suggestion thanks to your access to Mr. Assange, his lawyers, and people such as Filmmaker John Pilger, who can professionally produce the event.

Hence, I respectfully request that you review the letter below and the file to you[1] and arrange for us to meet to discuss this matter. For the reasons that become apparent in the title at[1] >DA:261, I kindly request that you make sure that I receive your acknowledgment of receipt.

Sincerely, s/Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

[1] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/DN/DrRCordero-RepJGonzalez_full_file_15dec10.pdf
[2] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/WL/2two/RC-JA_17dec10.pdf.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris

Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org

2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. +1(718) 827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

December 17, 2010

Mr. Julian Assange
c/o: Mr. Vaughan Smith
Frontline Club Founder vaughan.smith@frontlineclub.com
At Mr. Smith's estate in Suffolk, U.K.

Dear Mr. Assange,

I hope that you are holding up strong and remain committed to the principle that "What conscience cannot contain, and institutional secrecy unjustly conceals, WikiLeaks can broadcast to the world."[1] Subscribing to that principle, I sent you[2] and WikiLeaks' sponsor, Sunshine Press, evidence of coordinated judicial wrongdoing in the U.S. Federal Judiciary giving rise to judges[3] running a bankruptcy fraud scheme and covering it up[4]. I described how WikiLeaks can form a team of journalists[5] to conduct a Watergate-like *Follow the money!*[6] and a *Follow the wire!*[7] investigation that can lead to the U.S. Supreme Court[8]. Since you fear "onward extradition to the U.S." from Sweden, you can now also undertake such investigation as a preemptive attack on both U.S. Attorney General Eric Holder, whose Department of Justice also participated in the cover-up of the scheme[9], and the Federal Judiciary, who will decide your fate if you are forced to appear before it[10]. By showing their corruption and collusion[11], you can provide the world evidence that they would disregard your rights to due process of law[12] and thus, are unfit to try you.

Preemption can also be undertaken in front of a global audience concerning the Swedish authorities' allegations against you. Consider making this announcement at a press conference:

> The Swedish authorities allege that they want to extradite me to question me regarding allegations of sexual misconduct brought against me in Sweden. They deny that their extradition of me is a deceptive maneuver to hand me over, either in Sweden or at a forced stop-over, to the U.S. authorities so that they can try me criminally for WikiLeaks' leaking classified U.S. government documents. If the Swedish authorities are sincere, they need neither to extradite me to Sweden nor wait for months or years for the uncertain outcome of an extradition process nor spend the enormous amount of money that this process costs them and me. They can question me while I am in the U.K.
>
> Hence, on January 2, 2011, at 1:00pm, I will be at X [either Mr. Smith's estate, his Club or a bigger room] before a TV screen that will be linked by satellite to S [a similar place in Sweden] where there will be another TV screen and chairs marked for the Swedish authorities to sit and question me. I vow to answer their questions under oath taken by them and/or a U.K. magistrate. [It will be 7:00 CST/8:00 EST a.m. in the U.S. and Americans will be watching the morning news because it will be Sunday and…]
>
> Moreover, on the same occasion, a similar TV screen will be linked by satellite to A [a big hotel] in Alexandria, in the U.S. state of Virginia. Chairs will be there marked for the grand jury impaneled by the U.S. authorities to assess evidence against me for alleged espionage and conspiracy. I will answer their questions too. What is more, there will also be a chair for U.S. Attorney General Eric Holder for him to sit and question me.
>
> Let me eliminate any excuse for them not to appear: I am not scheduling a debate; I am putting myself at their disposal to answer their questions. WikiLeaks and I stand for transparency in the relations between government and the public. I am showing that I hold true to my beliefs. If these authorities do not stand for deceptive secrecy and cover-ups, let them show up and question me then. I'll be there. [While awaiting their unlikely appearance, clips on WikiLeaks and interviews can be broadcast to a global audience.]

Looking forward to hearing from you[13], Sincerely, s/Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris
Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org
2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. +1(718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

November 12, 2013

The Thesis of the Study
Exposing Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Riskless Wrongdoing

Pioneering the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting
and **A Plan of Action**
to implement it that begins with presentations to introduce that reporting and advocate legislated judicial reform that can bring about a new *We the People*-government relation where the people 'surveil' their public servants: *the People*'s Sunrise

A. The study's thesis and its reasonably attainable objectives

1. The study's thesis is that federal judges abuse their power because they are unaccount-able and cloak their activities as judges and administrators of the Federal Judiciary in pervasive secrecy, which enable them risklessly to do wrong for individual and class benefits(jur:21§A), including the most insidious corruptor, *money!*(65§B), which they grab in practically unreviewable cases(28§3). These means, motive, and opportunity for their wrongdoing are revealed by their statistics[11](Lsch:2§A) and make it foreseeable. Their unaccountability and secrecy result from the failure of Congress and the Executive[17a] to apply constitutional checks and balances to them, and the media(4¶¶10-14) to discharge their professional duty to inform the public thereof.

2. The widespread, routine, and invasive extent that abuse of power under cover of secrecy can attain has been illustrated by Edward Snowden's revelations of mass surveillance over the Internet communications, and collection of phone records, of millions of Americans conducted by NSA with the rubberstamping[ol:5fn7] approval of the federal judges of the secret court set up under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act[ol:20fn5]. The driver of the NSA's and the judges' conduct is identified by this principle: Power loathes bounds and is most effective in secrecy so it will keep extending its abuse of others unless exposed and prevented by another power.

3. The study is the counterpower that begins that exposure. It does so by pioneering the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting. It can be effective, for federal judges, if exposed, are most vulnerable as they must "avoid even the appearance of impropriety" [277]: *Life* magazine's revelations of the financial improprieties of U.S. Justice Abe Fortas –which did not constitute even a misdemeanor, never mind impeachable treason, bribery, or a high crime'(Const. Art. II, Sec. 4; 74¶159), but rather conduct deemed improper for a judge– led him first to withdraw his name for the chief justiceship, and then to resign(92§d). The study shows that the extent and wrongful nature of judges' unaccountable abuse of power and secrecy are far graver than those of an "impropriety": Their wrongdoing includes crimes, e.g., concealment of assets, of which *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico[107a-c] suspected Then-Judge and Justiceship Nominee Sotomayor; coordination(88§§a-c) to increase their wrongdoing's efficiency[213]; and their bankruptcy fraud scheme as a source of dirty assets(65§§1-3). Covering up their own and their peers' wrongdoing(5§3) as their first concern deprives the people of their fundamental human and civil right to access to courts that apply the law fairly and impartially.

4. The study endeavors to be followed by principled and ambitious journalists as well as students and faculty at law, journalism, business, and IT(131§b) schools. They should be concerned about judicial integrity and enthusiastic about the economic and reputational potential of applying their expertise to a field that affects the 312 million people[6] of a country governed by the rule of law and deemed the model of many others. They can be asked to participate in report-ing on judges as it is done on politicians: on a regular rather than isolated basis and on their personal and professional conduct too, not just on sensational cases and decisions. Their report-ing will constitute 'reverse surveillance' over the judges by representatives of *We the People*.

5. Reverse surveillance will occur in the open. One part will be conducted by the media, publishers, and academics participating in judicial unaccountability reporting. Their reports of judges' abuse of power and secrecy will cause public outrage more intense and widespread than that provoked by Snowden's revelations: Unaccountable judges abuse, not to protect by enhancing people's national security, but rather to self-benefit materially(27§2), professionally(56§§e-f), and socially(62§g, a&p:1¶2nd). They have embezzled the power entrusted to them by the people for its exercise on their behalf. They disregard the law(5§3) and deprive people of not only their right to privacy, but also their other rights as well as their property, liberty, and life, and the honest judicial services offered by the courts and accepted upon paying the contractual court fees by the parties to the 50 million federal and state cases filed annualy[4,5]. So, judges abuse many more people than those affected by the NSA. The outrage(83§§2-3) at their abuse will cause people to demand a far-reaching reform from politicians, lest they be voted out of, or not into, office.

6. Legislated reform of the Federal Judiciary stands in contrast to voluntary reform by judges seeking to ensure only their mutually dependent survival(86§4). Legislation can enforce checks and balances on it by the other branches, for no separation of powers doctrine can elevate any branch above the democratic control of *We the People* and their representatives. The proposed (158§7) legislation will bring **transparency** to judges' performance and their running of the Judiciary because "justice must not only be done, it must manifestly and undoubtedly be seen to be done" [71]. It will set up their **accountability** by establishing an independent inspector general of the Judiciary(158§6) –just as there are 73 statutory IGs[ol:5fn8]–; and citizen boards for monitoring judges' personal and professional conduct –as politicians' is– and publicly receiving, investigating, hearing, and determining complaints against them(160§8). It will empower the boards to provide 1st Amendment "redress of grievances"[268] by imposing **discipline**(24§§b-c) on judges to render them effectively accountable, e.g., by pronouncing their and the Judiciary's joint and several **liability** to compensate those wronged by their abuse –as the rest(26§d) of government is liable under the Federal Tort Claim Act[fn9]–. These 'terms of employment' will hold judicial public servants in their proper relation to their democratic masters, *We the People*, who cannot be deemed to have granted to their own detriment immunity to their servants[195]. Judges are not the lords of a state within a state; rather, they too are held to the masters' instructions. The masters are entitled to be informed and need to have a clear view unimpeded by secrecy so as to determine to whom and for what purpose to entrust portions of their power and to demand an account of its exercise. Thus arising in the Judiciary and extending to Congress, the Executive, and beyond, a new *We the People*-government relational paradigm will develop: *the People*'s Sunrise.

B. Plan of action to expose federal judges' wrongdoing and advocate reform

7. The study pioneers judicial unaccountability reporting as reverse surveillance and advocates legislated judicial reform. The following plan of action aims to attain its permanent objectives: to establish that reporting as a news and publishing field, and to cause Congress and the Executive to reverse surveil federal judges and their Judiciary through legislation imposing non-discretionary new terms. Thinking strategically(Lsch:14§§b-c), people can implement it to draw attention for the first time and nationally to wrongdoing first in the Federal Judiciary so that later on they can draw attention more effectively to its state counterparts, which are patterned after it.

8. Presentations by Dr. Cordero of judicial wrongdoing and reform can be held at law, business, journalism, and Information Technology (IT) schools before their students, faculty, and student organizations; media outlets; and civil rights entities. Those venues can attract audiences that possess the needed skills(128§4) to heed his call for the formation of a multidisciplinary team to engage in reverse surveillance investigations, report their findings, and advocate reform.

9. The investigations of the team of students, professors, and other professionals can include:
    a) a fraud and forensic accounting examination[107a-c] of judges' incongruous, implausible, and meaningless publicly filed[107d] annual financial disclosure reports[213]; and analysis(10-11) of the Judiciary's statistics[10], which can be conducted jointly with MBA students;
    b) a journalistic investigation, which can be conducted jointly with journalism students:
        i) of judges' assets(ol:1,2) through a *Follow the money!*(102§a) investigation, like those that lawyers conduct or supervise in financial fraud, divorce, and bankruptcy cases;
        ii) of judges' interference with their exposers' communications(ol:19§D) by abusing their ●IT resources –for nationwide filing, posting, management, and retrieval by lawyers, the courts, parties, and the public of hundreds of millions of briefs, motions, transcripts, docket entries, calendars, orders, decisions, etc.– and ●power to issue orders or sign off on orders submitted to them –e.g., NSA's secret surveillance orders– but drafted at their instigation by the authorities to require Internet service providers, phone companies, mail carriers, etc., to give them access to the communications that they transmit, which calls for a *Follow the wire!* investigation(105§b);
        iii) to cultivate sources among current and former law students and professors who have clerked for judges, other Judiciary insiders[169], practitioners, the media, Congress, and DoJ-FBI so as to prompt them to investigate judges or provide inside information(100§§3-4) –whether acting discreetly, as did Deep Throat, the deputy director of the FBI, Mark Felt(106§c), in the Watergate Scandal that brought about the resignation of President Nixon for abuse of power to spy on his Democratic presidential opponent; or openly, as did Novelist Émile Zola in his *I Accuse!* newspaper article denouncing an anti-Jewish conspiracy at the top of the French Army to frame Lt. Alfred Dreyfus for treason in behalf of the Germans(98§2), and demanding that the French president order a public investigation of the Affaire Dreyfus–;
    c) freedom of information requests for FBI reports on vetted judicial candidates(77§5) and a demand for the President to release them so as to ascertain judges' honesty for service;
    d) IT R&D of software to perform statistical, literary, and linguistic auditing of judicial writings to ascertain authorship, detect behavioral patterns and biases, and impugn past and predict future judicial behavior(132§§2-10), which can be done jointly with IT students.
10. A conference on judicial abuse of power under cover of secrecy, reverse surveillance, and judicial unaccountability reporting and legislated reform advocacy.
    a) Formally, it can be an imaginative and ambitious multimedia and multidisciplinary event organized by a multidisciplinary team of students, faculty, and Dr. Cordero(dcc:31).
    b) Substantively, the conference can be an informative and programmatic occasion:
        i) to release the published study and use it to set the context in which to present the findings of the investigation conducted by the team and others, thus promoting the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting(dcc:11);
        ii) to call on students, professors, practitioners, court staff, journalists, and people harmed by judges' abuse of power and secrecy to submit articles on the topic for publication in a widely distributed volume, which can be the precursor of a periodical(122§§2-3).
11. A multidisciplinary academic and business venture(97§1) to hold presentations and conferences to promote ●judicial unaccountability reporting for the media and the people to reverse surveil judges(154§d); ●legislated reform(155§e); ●the creation of a for-profit institute that reports, advocates, educates, represents, publishes, and conducts statistical, IT, and financial research(130§ 5); and ●the formation of chapters and student organizations to do likewise continuously and locally.

C. Becoming the producer of the presentation and of a Coalition for Justice

12. This plan of action provides a cogent and realistic strategy to achieve the study's ambitious permanent objectives. They will initially be envisioned only by equally ambitious people who are courageous and tenacious. They are kin to those who brought about changes in conditions that were unjust and harmed millions of people but that had persisted through the abuse of power by the few and for their benefit for hundreds, even thousands, of years, e.g., only the warlord or the king ruled and did so by fiat; only free landed men could vote; women were confined to the kitchen and pamper changing; there were slaves; children had to work; only the sons of the ruling class went to school; employees were hired and fired at the employer's will; minorities had no rights and were accorded no respect; only the wealthy had access to health care; etc. Were it not for men and women who got mad and were mad enough to believe that they could bring about change, those secular conditions would still prevail. Thanks to them, we are not under British rule, we conquered the West, we went to the moon and…you can set in motion a series of events that alter apparently inalterable conditions to bring judges from the place above the law that they have arrogated to themselves down to where the people are so that the latter can hold them accountable for what they are: servants of the sovereign authority, *We the People*.

13. A presentation is the first event in that series. You can be its producer. To that end, you can contact the deans, class presidents, and journal editors at law, journalism, business, and IT schools; civil rights advocates; and media people, such as journalists and TV and radio talk show hosts, to persuade them to hold it in the public interest of exposing judges' wrongdoing, which harms the people and undermines government by the rule of law, and advocating reform that legislates for judicial accountability, transparency, discipline, and liability for compensating victims. With them, you can begin to form a Coalition for Justice. Its role will be to produce more presentations, conferences, interviews, placement of articles, etc., to make known the evidence of judges' wrongdoing contained in Dr. Cordero's study and the news found by the multidisciplinary team's investigation. There are inspiring examples of common people who, confronted with a significant event, drew from it the motivation to improvise themselves as coalition formers.

    a. MADD (Mothers Against Drunk Driving) was born of a mother who lost her daughter to a drunk driver and committed herself to preventing others from becoming victims; by din of hard work, her organization has gone national and lobbied successfully for pertinent laws.

    b. Sally Regenhard, the mother of a firefighter killed at the Twin Towers, is recognized as the driving force of the movement that forced the government to hold the 9/11 Commission.

    c. The Tea Party has developed in less than 10 years from people who shared a single common idea, lower taxes, into a political force to be reckoned with at the national level.

14. This shows that forming a Coalition for Justice is realistic. It requires you to be, not a professional organizer, but rather highly motivated by the noble cause of realizing a foundational principle of our republic: 'In government, not of men, but by the rule of law, Nobody is Above The Law; rather, all are subject to Equal Justice Under Law'. That cause can inspire you to persevere as producer and inspire others to join you in the Coalition's work of producing presentations. The inspiration of working for the common good can be the positive counterpart to the outrage at judges' wrongdoing. It can grow the Coalition into a civic movement(164§9). The latter can gain the political clout needed to force politicians to undertake historic judicial reform propitious for developing a new *We the People*-government relation on the notion that the people are the masters of government and have the right to surveil all their public servants and hold them accountable. That relation can emerge in the U.S. and spread abroad as *the People*'s Sunrise.

Dare trigger history!(dcc:11)...and you may enter it.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris

Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org

2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel.(718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

May 8, 2014

Dynamic Analysis of Harmonious and Conflicting Interests Shows The Fallacy of Citizen Grand Juries as The Remedy to Prosecutorial Partiality, and Points to The Need for Strategic Thinking to Devise a Strategy For **Exposing Judges' Unaccountability and** Consequent Riskless Wrongdoing and Advocating Legislated Judicial Reform

Table of Contents

Lsch:

A. Citizen Grand Juries said necessary for impartially holding people accountable 13
   1. What they are meant to be and achieve 13
   2. Dynamic analysis of harmonious and conflicting interests 14
   3. Strategic thinking 14
   4. What a citizen grand jury must do for its indictment to be effective 15
B. Judges involvement in wrongdoing by commission and condonation 15
   1. Judges dominant interest: mutually dependent survival 16
   2. Politicians as protectors of their judges due to harmonious interests 17
C. Prosecutors in conflict with judges: the means of judicial retaliation 17
   1. Welcome mat treatment 17
   2. Limbo treatment 17
   3. Biased 'non-discretionary' treatment 18
   4. Damning instructions and blessing sentence treatment 18
   5. Conflict with little to gain for prosecutors and everything to lose 18
   6. Citizen grand juries as prosecutors 19
D. Proposal for exposing judges' wrongdoing and leading to judicial reform 20
   1. Strategic thinking: need for the media and an outraged national public 20
   2. A unique and outrageous national case: the Obama-Sotomayor story 20

****

A. Citizen Grand Juries said necessary for impartially holding people accountable

1. What they are meant to be and achieve

1. Citizen grand juries have been proposed as the solution to the problem of state and U.S. attorneys who in order to advance their personal and political party interests fail to enforce the law fairly and impartially on all people, particularly the well-connected and well-off, supporters and adversaries, and those whom the media have drawn into the public light so that the decision whether to prosecute them results from consideration of public opinion rather than legal merits. While

today's grand juries are empaneled by the authorities, these juries are supposed to be formed by citizens on their own initiative and empowered to prosecute their indictees. Their superiority is said to lie in the citizens' honesty, freedom from career ambitions and partisan bias, and commitment to advancing the public interest through impartial application of the rule of law. They are advocated by many who complain about wrongdoing judges(jur:5§3), whom prosecutors do not dare investigate, let alone prosecute. Held unaccountable, judges risklessly abuse their power to do wrong in their own interest[213], including the wrongful judicial handling of the prosecution of any defendant. It follows that being able to investigate and prosecute judges is a prerequisite to conducting all other prosecutions rightfully. So these juries are intended to subject judges to investigation and prosecution and even hold them liable to compensate their victims.

2. Therefore, it is pertinent to ask whether citizen grand juries, regardless of whether formed under any currently proposed statute or by citizens invoking a law or case law found in historical legal annals, would be effective in achieving their intended objectives to the point of justifying the effort, time, and money that already has been, and will have to be, invested to secure them.

2. Dynamic analysis of harmonious and conflicting interests

3. To determine whether citizen grand juries will be effective, they must be analyzed in the context of the political and judicial systems in which they are supposed to be formed and operated. A most apt intellectual tool to undertake such determination is "dynamic analysis of harmonious and conflicting interests in an interpersonal system". This analysis seeks to determine who has an interest in favor of or against the subject being analyzed –here citizen grand juries– and how those interests change whenever a member of the system formed by persons –here grand jurors, politicians, judges, lawyers, litigants, voters, etc.– is introduced into, or eliminated from, it or one of their interests becomes more or less likely to be, or is, satisfied or denied.

4. The graphical representation of these persons as related by their interests integrates them into a sociogram that depicts a system. It is a living, evolving one, for neither the persons nor their interests are static. They are constantly changing as alliances and enmities between the persons weaken or strengthen in response to changes in their interests that modify each other or are modified from the outside. So the system is permeable since changes are intrinsic to it or occur in reaction to extrinsic forces and events. Any change requires that the degree to which all remaining interests are in harmony or conflict with each other be measured anew. The system's persons and their interests are reconfiguring themselves all the time like a kaleidoscope: As the tube containing the colored glass pieces is rotated by the hand outside, the pieces tumble, forming chromatic patterns more or less harmonious. So the system must be continuously analyzed to take into account the constantly changing persons and interests. That is why the analysis is dynamic.

3. Strategic thinking

5. The product of dynamic analysis of harmonious and conflicting interests is greater and updated understanding: How and why the persons and interests in the interpersonal system relate to each other as they do at a given point in time. In turn, that understanding is the basis for the action to be recommended or taken by the analyst. Devising a plan of action is the purpose of strategic thinking. It determines what to do in the short and long terms to maximize the chances of advancing one's interests so as to achieve one's end interests, that is, one's objectives.

6. Strategy is devised by taking into account the weakening, unchanged, or strengthening interests of the persons still in, or new to, the system and those who can be caused to join or exit it, and by affecting the degree to which their interests are harmonious or in conflict with each other. The

analyst-strategist should produce a plan of action intrinsic as well as extrinsic to the system and reasonably calculated to achieve the intended objectives.

4. What a citizen grand jury must do for its indictment to be effective

7. Let's assume that the enormous and courageous efforts of advocates of citizen grand juries are crowned with success: There are states where citizen grand juries have been empaneled as well as others where citizens on their own initiative can gather and form grand juries; and both types can investigate any persons and entities as to whom there is probable cause to believe that they engaged in wrongdoing, including judges, and return indictments against them. However, neither investigating nor indicting a suspected wrongdoer is the objective of a citizen grand jury. Their advocates are interested in those juries being capable of obtaining orders of discipline and executing them on the persons indicted, including judges, and obtaining orders of compensation for their victims and ensuring that the compensation is actually provided, including, when applicable, jointly and severally by judges and their respective judiciary. Investigating and returning indictments are only steps in the process leading to such discipline and compensation orders and their execution. The indictment itself is merely an accusatory document that neither disciplines any defendant nor provides compensation to any victim. It simply sets forth the charges against the defendant. A prosecution of those charges must be conducted, the case must be sent to the trial jury, and the latter must return a favorable verdict, one that is not set aside by the judge but rather is followed by an appropriate sentence by her that is executed in its entirety.
8. Who has an interest in this process neither starting nor running its full course? To begin with, the defendant. And when the defendant is a wrongdoing judge, who else? Let's see.

B. Judges involvement in wrongdoing by commission and condonation

9. Currently, the prosecution of an indictment is either as a matter of fact or law the exclusive prerogative of district or U.S. attorneys, that is, of law enforcement authorities. However, let's assume that a citizen grand jury has been empowered to prosecute its indictments. At present, such prosecution would be conducted in court. That is precisely the turf of judges. Both the indicted and the sitting judge are members of a class: the class of judges(52§c). This is similar to a policeman being a member of a class, to wit, the police force to which he or she belongs. Just as police wrongdoing, e.g., use of excessive force, is said to be protected behind a blue wall of silence, judges' wrongdoing(133§4) is protected behind a black robe curtain: the secrecy that pervades federal judges' adjudicative, administrative, policy-making, and disciplinary decisions; their refusal to appear at Q&A press conferences; and their unaccountability to lawmakers, such as Congress, law enforcement authorities, such as DoJ-FBI, the media, lawyers, etc.(Lsch:2)
10. As a member of that class, the sitting judge may have known personally or by reference other judges, including the indicted one, for 1, 5, 10, 15, 20, or more years. During that time, they have learned directly or by word of mouth of each other's accidental or intentional breaches of duty serious enough to amount to wrongdoing. It is also possible that the sitting judge had no knowledge of the indicted judge's wrongdoing before reading about it in the indictment. But by exercising due diligence to discharge his shared institutional duty to safeguard the integrity of the judiciary and of judicial process, the sitting judge would have learned about that or other types of wrongdoing of the indicted judge or of any other judge if only the sitting judge had asked pertinent questions, investigated, or caused the investigation of what to a reasonable person with his training and knowledge should have appeared suspicious: An act or event, a pattern of conduct, or a coincidence was sufficiently out of order to prompt the normal reaction of a

reasonable person similarly situated: '*This doesn't make sense. What's going on?*' But the sitting judge suppressed that reaction by opting for willful ignorance or blindness: He looked away or closed his eyes of the mind.(90§§b-d). He had an interest in doing so.

1. Judges dominant interest: mutually dependent survival

11. The sitting judge has an interest in remaining a member in good standing of the class of judges.(60§§f-g) To foster his camaraderie with the other judges, he tolerated their wrongdoing, thereby becoming an accomplice after the fact with respect to the committed wrongdoing that he kept concealed knowingly or through willful ignorance or blindness, and an accomplice before the fact with respect to the wrongdoing that he encouraged other judges to commit on the implicit or explicit assurance of impunity through his conniving silence(90§§b-d). As a result, bonds of complicity developed between him and them individually and as a class. The sitting judge is ethically compromised. If he throws the first stone at the indicted judge, it can rebound or ricochet and break his glass façade of integrity. He is bribable and extortionable, whether by the indicted judge or the latter's colleagues and friends. If he conducts a fair and impartial trial that leads to her conviction, he too risks being exposed, accused, indicted, and convicted.

12. The same can happen if one judge tells on another because then the latter can do the same as to the former or as to 'a bigger fish' in plea-bargaining in exchange for leniency or immunity. By domino effect, all can fall under the weight of their own wrongdoing or that which they tolerated and that which they thereby encouraged others to commit. Their common interest is in maintaining the status quo. If the sitting judge fails to steer the case towards an acquittal or a slap on the wrist, the other judges will deem him an unreliable person unworthy of membership in the class. Just as he let one of their own go down, he can do the same to any of them. In self-interest, they will take precautionary measures against the possibility that he may also betray, or 'snitch' on, them to save his own skin. Thus, they will treat him as a pariah and ostracize him(56§e)

13. They will not greet him in the lobby or the elevator or talk to him except as indispensable to deal with court business. In the lounge, they will avoid him and make it clear that he is not welcome if he tries to join them. When they go out of town to the semiannual meetings of the Judicial Conference of the U.S., circuit or district conferences, meetings of classes of judicial officers and employees, private seminars and other judicial junkets for which they want to be unduly reimbursed without complying with the duty to declare it[272], he will not be invited to ride with them or to join them in the chief judge's suite at night to share in delicacies to be washed down with fine drinks distributed by nice waitresses and others and to participate in confidential conversations and tipsy-tongue boasting fit only for reliable partners in wrongdoing. Why would the sitting judge choose to run the risk of being so treated? His interest lies in being deemed loyal to the other class members, with whom he shares his professional life, not to the transient citizen grand jury that is there at the moment but will soon dissolve naturally into powerless individuals. When did you last hear that a public servant gave precedence to duty and principle over his interest in self-preservation and the continued approval of his peers?

14. To protect their pretense of integrity that renders any investigation unnecessary and preserves their unaccountability judges cannot allow it to be known that any of them engages in wrongdoing. This would show that they are as liable to do wrong as the members of any other powerful class. With greater reason, they cannot allow anyone of them to be prosecuted. That would diminish their standing and threaten their power. That is why the indictment of a judge by a citizen grand jury presents a clear and present danger to them. So the sitting judge will in all likelihood exercise biased judicial discretion at the preliminary hearing to find the indictment

insufficient to bind over the indicted judge for trial. Thereby he will turn it into a mere nuisance of amateurs at the role of players in the legal and judicial system. If for the sake of appearances, he cannot dismiss it then, he will use every other opportunity throughout the course of the case to achieve the same result: impunity. In fact, judges have developed for their protection doctrines of judicial immunity(jur:26§d), although they are contradicted by the U.S. Constitution[192] and the foundational tenet of our republic: In government, not of men, but by the rule of law, nobody is above the law. However, the judges stand in a relation of mutually dependent survival. Surviving is their dominant interest; they will give it precedence over any other consideration.

2. Politicians as protectors of their judges due to harmonious interests

15. For citizen grand juries to be established, elected politicians have to adopt laws to that end. These are the very politicians who up to now have nominated, confirmed, appointed, recommended, and/or campaigned for, the judges.(78§6) In so doing, they pursued their own interests: In exchange, they expected the judges to look favorably on cases supported by such politicians; to pass on to them confidential information that the judges obtained in sealed documents or closed-door meetings; if those politicians or their friends were indicted and prosecuted before such judges or their colleagues, to steer the cases to failure and, if convicted, to impose unjustifiably lenient sentences. Given the importance of these harmonious interests, politicians will not turn against their powerful judicial protégés unless they advance thereby a more compelling interest: not to be voted out of, or not into, office by an outraged electorate.

C. Prosecutors in conflict with judges: the means of judicial retaliation

16. District and U.S. attorneys whose offices lose case after case for whatever reason can only envisage dim prospects of reelection or reappointment. If they indict a judge, never mind prosecute him, they can only provoke the sitting judge to close rank with her fellow judges in defense of herself, the indicted judge, and all the other judges. The resulting massive retaliation by the whole class of judges need not be blatant at all. It can take numerous subtle forms, whether the defendant is or is not a judge and the charges against him or her are civil or criminal:

1. Welcome mat treatment

17. The defendant can be given 'the welcome mat treatment': At the reading of the indictment, the judge can find that there is no probable cause to hold the defendant; or at a probable cause hearing she can find likewise; or she can release the defendant on his own recognizance or set bail at all or set it at an unjustifiably low level despite the risk that the defendant may flee the jurisdiction or stay around but fail to appear for trial; or confine the defendant, not to jail, but rather to a 'club med' facility, for example, for detoxification, psychological evaluation, or other alleged medical treatment that normally is provided behind bars by prison doctors.

2. Limbo treatment

18. The prosecutors' files can receive 'limbo treatment' by the judges, their clerks, and other court staff: They get lost; or are not entered on the docket allegedly because the filing fee was not paid or a statistical filing form is missing or a coffee spill rendered them unreadable or a decision is being made whether they comply with the formatting rules; or are entered untimely or with the wrong docket number or date or with the parties' names misspelled so that computer searches cannot find them; or are delivered to the wrong judge; or after redelivery to the assigned judge she puts them at the bottom of her calendar or recuses herself 'due to conflict of interests'; or the transferee judge in turn transfers them alleging that her calendar is clogged; etc.

3. Biased 'non-discretionary' treatment

19. When the files emerge from limbo, the sitting judges can give them biased 'non-discretionary' treatment, whereby they pretend that under the law 'they have no choice but to…' take decisions that always harm the prosecutors and favor the defense: The judges deny every pretrial motion of the prosecutors and sustain every one of the defense, including dismissal through summary judgment; and decide discovery motions to hinder the prosecutors from investigating their cases to obtain the necessary evidence while allowing the defense to go on an expensive and burdensome fishing expedition outside the scope of the case in search for a counterclaim.

20. If the cases make it to trial, the sitting judges overrule every objection of the prosecutors and sustain those of the defense; hamper and cut short the prosecutors' examination and cross-examination of witnesses and expert witnesses, that is, if they are allowed to take the witness stand at all because they have not been disqualified due to lack of testimony bearing on the case, or for being incompetent, or because of a defendant's privilege, etc. In the courtroom, the sitting judges make gestures that cast doubt on the prosecutors' statements but signal approval of whatever the defense attorneys say; the judges can meticulously abstain from making comments to the same effect, which would be taken down by the court reporters and could be used by the prosecutors to support appeals on grounds of lack of impartiality. Before the transcriptions of court proceedings are released, the sitting judges redact them accordingly and release doctored versions that are poisonous to the prosecutors' cases and a balm to those of the defense.

21. During trial, the judges can qualify their decisions as not final and thus, not appealable, or as final, and appealable, so as to harm the prosecutors and favor the defense. Interlocutory appeals can drag out a case, during which time the memories of witnesses can fade and their commitment to the cases can subside or they can move away, die, or be pressured into recanting. A non-final decision can keep the trial going forward under unfavorable conditions for the prosecutor and favorable ones for the defense. After prosecutors rest their cases, judges can sustain a defense motion to dismiss due to the prosecutors' failure to make out the elements of their cases.

4. Damning instructions and blessing sentence treatment

22. If the judges allow cases to go to the jury, they can phrase their instructions to make it appear that as a matter of law the acts of the defendants did not meet the requirements of the charges and an acquittal should be returned. If the verdict is for the prosecutors, the judges can enter judgment notwithstanding verdict on motion of the defense or of their own. If judges proceed to sentencing, their sentences can be so mild as to be irrelevant or jail sentences can be suspended or deemed extinguished by time served by the defendants since their arrests. If there are appeals, the judges can continue defendants' bail or release them on their own recognizance.

5. Conflict with little to gain for prosecutors and everything to lose

23. Judges' plentiful retaliatory means can establish that they are in practice beyond prosecution: untouchable. Prosecutors realize that they have little to gain by prosecuting one judge while risking all their other cases before all the other judges. Their interest lies in being on good terms with each judge and certainly with the class of judges. If they cannot avoid indicting and prosecuting a judge, e.g., due to public pressure, they are likely only to pretend to be doing so while steering the case to an acquittal or token discipline. If citizen grand juries depend on prosecutors to proceed with their indictments against judges, their indictments will be treated with the greatest reluctance and given the lowest priority, that is, if they are not dismissed by prosecutors' exercising prosecutorial discretion to decide which cases to prosecute. Any prosecution will be in

all probability ineffective in disciplining the wrongdoing judges, let alone obtaining compensation for their victims. The citizen grand juries' work will be turned into an exercise in futility.

6. Citizen grand juries as prosecutors

24. Let's assume that some jurisdiction empowers citizen grand juries to prosecute the judges that they indict. They will be all but doomed to fail not only at the hands of those judges' peers. Since the overwhelming majority of the jurors have no formal legal training, they will in all probability also fail at the hands of another formidable foe: their own ignorance of substantive and procedural law and litigation tactics. They will be confounded by the sheer complexity of the law from the outset of their dabbling in it and their fumbling with the provisions that they invoke, if they invoke any rather than rely on their own notions of justice, their outrage in sympathy with other laypeople that have been abused by judges, or their own hurt from being their victims.

25. Advocates of citizen grand juries commit a gross miscalculation if they are counting on laypeople, whether jurors or not, to prosecute the people indicted by the juries, let alone indicted judges. The latter will not only know the law more than enough to represent themselves, but will also know the best lawyers in town and have access to them. It is in any lawyer's and law firm's interest to represent a judge. Becoming privy to the judge's information surrounding the charges against him and how he, his clerks, his fellow judges, and the court staff work will be more than enough pay. If the lawyer is successful in representing the judge or at least the latter is satisfied with her representation, the lawyer will have an invaluable friend in that judge and access through him to other judges and to unpublished, if not inside, information about them. Laypeople who think that they can take on a lawyer, let alone a battery of the best and brightest lawyers at top law firms eager to defend judges, reveal their incapacity to realistically assess the abilities and limitations of themselves and others, and what is necessary to prevail in a confrontation.

26. If advocates of citizen grand juries are counting on hiring lawyers, where will the money come from to pay their attorney's fees, discovery expenses, expert trial services, etc.? What quality of lawyers and with what experience and career prospect will undertake an all but hopeless prosecution of a judge and run the all but certain chance of becoming the nemesis of all judges?

27. Advocates of citizen grand juries can invest in their noble quest for Equal Justice Under Law a great amount of effort, time, and money, be successful in securing their establishment, only to lose every prosecution at the hands of judges or their own laypersons' hands. They rely on the reality-disconnected idea that all one needs to deal with public servants who abuse their power and disregard the law is honest, God-fearing people with high moral values and an unwavering commitment to our Constitution and the rule of law. Their advocacy betrays a failure to think through from the necessary legislation to the sentencing of defendants through the identification of the players, the detection of their interests, and the dynamic interplay of those harmonious and conflicting ones that provides the basis for devising a strategy to be implemented through a plan of action. Even that does not begin to address the issue of who pays for what kind of compensable harm to what kind of victims. Despite being well intended, advocates of citizen grand juries run a fool's errand as they lapse into delusional wishful-thinking.

28. In the interest of sparing themselves such waste, they should review their quest against a proposal anchored in facts and precedent. That proposal does include a citizen board of judicial accountability and discipline created through legislation with the investigative and reporting duty and subpoena power of a grand jury and the fact-finding duty of a trial jury, and disciplining power. But other details(160§8) and the proposed path(next) to that legislation make a fundamental difference because they change the legal and judicial context in which those boards would operate.

D. Proposal for exposing judges' wrongdoing and leading to judicial reform

1. Strategic thinking: need for the media and an outraged national public

29. The strategy proposed here is based on exposing, not one wrongdoing judge at a time, but rather using one test case that reveals how the class of judges has abused its power to engage in wrongdoing in such routine, widespread, and coordinated fashion(21§§1-3) as to have turned wrongdoing into their institutionalized modus operandi(49§4). That case should be national in scope, for what happens in the judiciary of one state is of little relevance to the people of another. So it must be a federal case and implicate Supreme Court justices(71§4) in participating in, or condoning, criminal activity, not in exercising questionable, but permissible judicial discretion. That will cause national outrage. It should be conspicuous so as to convince the media that public interest in the case warrants a large investment of money, manpower, and air time/print space to investigate it and publish findings over a long period of time. This will satisfy the media's interest in higher viewership/readership and advertisement revenue. A long-running story can keep building public pressure to force Congress, DoJ-FBI, and their state counterparts to open official investigations into judicial wrongdoing. By using their subpoena, search and seizure, contempt, and penal powers, and holding public hearings, the authorities can make other findings that will so further outrage the public as to empower it to coerce politicians, lest voters frustrate their interest in a political career, into undertaking substantial legislated judicial reform. That is the strategy.

30. It is based on the public's current profound distrust of government(ol:11), which makes it more prone to believe that public servants were involved in yet another scandal. It is also based on the power shown by the Tea Party to force politicians to support its tenets or risk disaster at the polls. It is likewise based on the precedent set by the Watergate Scandal, which began on June 17, 1972, when the so-called "five plumbers" were caught after breaking into the Democratic National Headquarters at the Watergate complex in Washington, D.C. Their arrest evolved into a generalized media investigation that dominated the news for years. It discovered political espionage orchestrated by the Republican Committee for the Reelection of President Nixon. Mounting outrage led to the nationally televised Senate hearings that exposed the involvement of all of Nixon's White House aides in a cover-up through further abuse of power. It caused the President to announce his resignation on August 8, 1974. The Watergate Scandal(jur:4¶¶10-14) prompted the adoption of significant laws to ensure more transparency and accountability of the federal government and its officers[107d]; those laws served as model for state legislation.

2. A unique and outrageous national case: the Obama-Sotomayor story

31. Such national outrage can be provoked by a test case(xxxv) founded in articles in *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico[107a] that suspected Then-Judge, Now-Justice Sotomayor of concealing assets[107c], which is a crime[10](26usc7206). President Obama could also learn about it through the FBI report on the vetting of her as a justiceship candidate, but disregarding it, vouched for her integrity(77§5): He wanted to ingratiate himself with voters interested in another woman and the first Latina on the Supreme Court and from whom he expected in exchange support for his key personal and political interest: the passage of the Affordable Health Care Act (Obamacare). The involvement of a sitting president and a sitting justice nominated by him in concealment of assets and its cover-up can so outrage the public as to set in motion events harmonious with the interest of advocates of citizen grand juries in legislation to ensure the impartial holding of all public officers accountable. The advocates and the other readers can help secure that objective by making possible Dr. Cordero's presentation of the above strategy and his plan of action to implement it through a multidisciplinary academic and business venture(Lsch:9§§A-C).

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris

Judicial Discipline Reform
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org

2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel.(718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

March 16, 2014

Professor Judith Resnik
Yale Law School judith.resnik@yale.edu
P.O. Box 208215 http://www.law.yale.edu/faculty/JResnik.htm
New Haven, CT 06520 tel. (203) 432-1447

Dear Professor Resnik,

I read with interest your article "**Renting Judges for Secret Rulings**". You ended it by stating, **"[It is] is a dramatic example of rich litigants using their resources to close court systems that taxpayers support and constitutions require".**

A more dramatic closure of justice to everybody occurs at the hands of the judges themselves through the pervasive secrecy in which they cloak all their activities, and their unaccountability. Those are the two circumstances that enable them to engage in riskless wrongdoing(jur:5§3). They do wrong in such widespread, routine, and coordinated fashion as to have turned wrongdoing into their systems' modus operandi(49§4). They have institutionalized it.

This is a proposal to join forces so that your advocacy of "**restor[ing] rights to public courts**" is not limited to **"consumer and employment disputes"** or to mere procedural access to the courts, but rather is the result of exposing judges' wrongdoing that leads not only litigants, but rather an informed and outraged national public to 'disciplining judges for transparent justice'.

A. Judges ensure their unaccountability through secrecy and self-exemption

The wrongdoing committed in secrecy by unaccountable federal judges, the model for their state counterparts, is concrete and has **"dramatic"** adverse consequences on the public and the administration of justice to it:

1. Federal judges hold all their administrative, adjudicative, policy-making, and disciplinary meetings behind closed doors[29] and never appear at press conferences[71]. Secrecy breeds self-indulgence and progressive disregard for the law; it turns the use of entrusted power like that of private property, and its abuse tempting, concealable, and an entitlement.

2. Chief circuit[22a] judges abuse the Federal Judiciary's statutory[18a] self-disciplining authority by dismissing 99.82%(10-14) of complaints against their peers; with other judges they deny up to 100% of appeals to review such dismissals(24§b). Judges immunize themselves from liability for their wrongdoing by denying complainants their 1st Amendment right to "**redress of grievances**", making them victims with no effective right to complain.

3. Up to 9 of every 10 appeals are disposed of ad-hoc through no-reason summary orders[66a] or opinions so "**perfunctory**"[68] that they are neither published nor precedential[70], raw fiats of star-chamber power. They are as difficult to find as if they were secret; and if found, meaningless to litigants and the public, for most frequently their only operative word is the easiest: "*affirmed!*"(43§1). They defeat the purpose of public rulings: to provide notice, predictability, consistency, and constraint on arbitrary and capricious judicial power.

4. Circuit judges appoint bankruptcy judges[61], whose rulings come on appeal before their appointers, who protect them. In CY10, these appointees decided who kept or received the $373 billion at stake in only personal bankruptcies[31]. About 95% of those bankruptcies are filed by individuals; bankrupt, the great majority of them appear pro se[33] and, ignorant of the law, they fall prey to a bankruptcy fraud scheme(66§2).

5. While 80% of all cases filed every year in the Federal Judiciary are brought in its bankruptcy courts, only .23% are reviewed by district courts and fewer than .08% by circuit courts(28§3). Such unreviewability of bankruptcy rulings makes them in effect secret. It enables judges to run bankruptcy courts as their private fiefdom, allowing them the indispensable arbitrariness and unlawfulness to run the bankruptcy fraud scheme: Unreviewable exercise of power turns it into 'absolute power, the kind that corrupts absolutely'[32].

6. Federal judges together with bankruptcy and legal system insiders[169] run[60] the scheme risklessly, for in the 225 years since the creation of their Judiciary in 1789, only 8[13] of them –2,131 federal justices, judges, and magistrates were in office on 30sep11[13]– have been impeached and removed[14] from the bench. This provides the historic assurance that a federal judgeship is a safe haven for wrongdoing judges. Through agreement between principals and the accessorial silence of those who *after* witnessing their peers do wrong enable them *before* the next wrong with their implicit or explicit promise of more silence, wrongdoing is coordinated. That makes it more riskless, profitable, and corruptive.

7. In self-interest, politicians recommend, nominate, and confirm for judgeships people of their own ilk. Thereafter, they hold them unaccountable(50§95) because a single federal judge can hold unconstitutional what 535 members of Congress and the president have debated, voted, and enacted; and by so doing, doom their legislative agenda[17a].

8. Unelected, life-tenured, and beyond democratic control, federal judges act with impunity. They are 'risklessly wrongdoing judges for self-beneficial rulings' in professional(25§c; 60§f), social(62§g), and material(27§2; 32§2) terms, especially profitable since they need not invest in means to avoid detection and escape punishment. Would you be tempted to cut yourself ever more slack and grab ever more if you were not afraid of being caught?

9. As a result of such secrecy and unaccountability for their public and private conduct(71§4), judges are influenced by the most insidious corruptor, *money!*(27§2) They need not rent the courts to make money; they make it because they own in practice the public's courts.

B. Causing exposure that outrages the public and forces politicians to reform

Is this "**dramatic**" enough? It should be. It warrants your exposing it as part of "**telling the whole truth**"[ii] as a professor to your students, the public, and the media. You can thereby launch the first-ever, Watergate-like generalized investigation(ol:55) of the Federal Judiciary. Its query can be one proven to be devastating(4¶¶10-14): 'What did politicians know about wrongdoing judges and when did they know it?' Its findings can outrage(83§§2-3) the public at judges as abusive trustees of *We the People's* power entrusted to them to do justice but embezzled by them for self-benefit.

Such investigation can dominate the mid-term and 2016 election campaigns. Outraged voters –more numerous than taxpayers and Tea Party members– can force politicians, lest they be defeated at the polls, to do what constitutions can only require on paper: Adopt and apply legislation(158§§6-7) that eliminates secret, venal rulings and establishes citizen boards(160§8) to ensure judiciaries' transparency and judges' accountability to *the People* and liability to their victims. To explain how these developments can realistically(92§d; 164§9) be set in motion through a multidisciplinary academic(128§4) and business(119§§1, 4, 5) venture I offer to make a presentation(Lsch:2) to you and your students.

Consequently, I look forward to hearing from you so that we can join in the public interest to 'obtain justice from the public's courts'[6].

Dare trigger history!(dcc:11)…and you may enter it. Sincerely, s/Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England **Judicial Discipline Reform** **2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506**
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School **tel.(718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq**
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org **Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net**

May 3, 2014

Dean and Professor Sarah Bartlett
CUNY Graduate School of Journalism
219 W. 40th Street tel. (646)758-7822; fax (646)758-7809
New York, NY 10018 sarah.bartlett@journalism.cuny.edu

Dear Dean Bartlett,

Thank you for joining my LinkedIn network. I trust before you did so, you checked out my profile and learned of the proposal that I made there. That proposal, rephrased to take account of your optimal capacity to accept and implement it as dean of a journalism school, is for journalists to investigate two unique national stories(ol:55) whose findings can so outrage(jur:83§§2-3) the public as to stir it up to demand of law enforcement and political authorities that they investigate judges' unaccountability and consequent riskless wrongdoing(5§3), and undertake reform to ensure judicial transparency, discipline, and liability. To that end, I propose that you, a team of students, and I produce a brochure(122§§2-3) and a documentary on judicial unaccountability and riskless wrongdoing that emulates Emile Zola's *I accuse!* denunciation of official wrongdoing(98§2) and Michael Moore's *Fahrenheit 9/11* documentary on abuse of power. Their presentation at a special event(97§1) and further dissemination(ol:73) can launch the first-ever Watergate-like generalized media investigation(100§3) of the circumstances enabling wrongdoing[213b](jur:21§A) by federal judges, the model of state judges. By so doing, you, your School, and I can be "Pioneering the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting"(1§§1-2).

You can optimally do this since you "created and oversaw both the Urban Reporting and the Business & Economics subject concentrations and helped found the school's Center for Community and Ethnic Media"[†]. I bring my experience prosecuting cases from federal bankruptcy, district, and circuit courts to the Supreme Court[109b,114c], and researching and writing for the foremost publisher of analytical legal commentaries, Lawyers Publishing Cooperative(a&p:17/RWorks 2-6); and my novel study Exposing Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Riskless Wrongdoing(Lsch:9) based on original analysis of official documents[ii]. I can write the documentary narrative and dialogue, as shown by my novels, scripts, short story, and legal drama(cw:3).

As for the federal judges, this is part of their record of unaccountability: Whereas 2,131 of them were in office on 30sep11[13], in the 225 years since the creation of the Federal Judiciary in 1789, the number of them impeached and removed is 8![14] Such historic assurance of irremovability in practice has encouraged them to do wrong with impunity. Throughout their life-appointments they disregard due process; dispose of up to 90% of appeals arbitrarily in no-reason, non-precedential, not-for-publication decisions; and conceal assets, as *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico[107a] suspected Then-Judge, Now-Justice Sotomayor of doing[107c]. Chief circuit[22a] judges abuse their Judiciary's statutory[18a] self-disciplining authority by dismissing 99.82%(jur:10-14) of complaints against their peers; with other judges they deny up to 100% of appeals to review such dismissals(24§b). Immunizing themselves from liability by denying complainants their 1st Amendment right "to petition the Government for a redress of Grievances", judges abuse their power over *We the People*'s[4,5] property, liberty, and even lives.

Therein lies the potential for *the People* to be outraged; for ever more journalists to pursue the query "What did the President know about the wrongdoing of judges –who approve up to 100% of NSA's surveillance requests[7]- and when did he know it?", and for their investigation (ol:66) to dominate the coming election campaigns, creating demand for the new reporting; and for you to become a leader. So I respectfully request a meeting with you to discuss this proposal.

Dare trigger history!(dcc:11)…and you may enter it. Sincerely, s/Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England **Judicial Discipline Reform** **2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506**
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School **tel.(718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq**
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org **Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net**

May 5, 2014

Dean and Professor Sarah Bartlett
CUNY Graduate School of Journalism
219 W. 40th Street tel. (646)758-7822; fax (646)758-7809
New York, NY 10018 sarah.bartlett@journalism.cuny.edu

Dear Dean Bartlett,

Thank you for joining my LinkedIn network. I trust that before joining it, you checked out my profile and learned of the proposal that I made there.

A. Proposal to pursue two unique national stories by producing a serial article and documentary with historic precedents

1. The proposal, rephrased to take account of your optimal capacity to accept and implement it as dean of a journalism school, is for you, your students, and I to investigate two unique national stories(ol:55) of public wrongdoing that can lead to precedented resignations at the top of government as well as to the unprecedented: the exposure of judges' unaccountability and consequent riskless coordinated(jur:88§§a-c) wrongdoing(jur:5§3) at the branch that although placed under the motto Equal Justice Under Law is presided over by Judges Above the Law.
2. Hence, the findings can so outrage(jur:83§§2-3) the public as to stir it up to demand of law enforcement and political authorities that they:
    a. conduct official investigations; and
    b. undertake reform to ensure judicial and interbranch transparency as well as accountability, discipline, and liability of all public officers(Lsch:10¶6), thus setting in motion a change in *the People*-government paradigm(ol:29).
3. To that end, I propose that you, a team of students, and I expose interbranch connivance and judicial unaccountability and riskless wrongdoing by producing a serial article(jur:122§§2-3) and a documentary that emulates Emile Zola's *I accuse!* open letter denouncing public wrongdoing(98§2) and Michael Moore's *Fahrenheit 9/11* documentary on abuse of power, respectively.
4. Their presentation at a special event(jur:97§1) and further dissemination(ol:73) can prompt ever more journalists to join the investigation and thereby launch the first-ever Watergate-like generalized media investigation(jur:100§3) of the circumstances enabling wrongdoing by federal judges acting individually and in coordination among themselves(jur:21§A) and with others[213b]. By so doing, you, your School, and I can be "Pioneering the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting"(jur:1§§1-2).

B. What each party can contribute to implementing the proposal

1. Your, your School, and your students' institutional capacity

5. You can optimally implement the proposal since you "created and oversaw both the Urban Reporting and the Business & Economics subject concentrations and helped found the school's Center for Community and Ethnic Media", as you stated on your webpage on your School website; http://www.journalism.cuny.edu/cunyj_profiles/sarah-bartlett/#.U2E-lsJOVoI.
6. Your very young School can contribute its state of the art journalism equipment and expertise, and its ambition to earn national recognition by successfully putting them to the test.

7. Your students can prove that they are among the best and the brightest(jur:129§b) investigative journalists and explainers[256e] by turning two stories into a history-making scoop, thus rising to the top of the job candidate lists of all recruiters.

2. Dr. Cordero's professional achievements

8. In support of my proposal, I bring my academic qualifications as a holder of a Ph.D. in law from the University of Cambridge in England; a French law degree from La Sorbonne in Paris; and an MBA from the University of Michigan, where I concentrated on reaping a business competitive advantage through the use of Information Technology. These degrees qualify me to teach students.

9. I can provide guidance to the proposal's implementation on the strength of my experience as attorney prosecuting cases from federal bankruptcy, district, and circuit courts to the Supreme Court[109b, 114c], and as researcher-writer on federal law financial issues at the foremost publisher of analytical legal commentaries, Lawyers Publishing Cooperative(a&p:17/Research Works 2-6).

10. Indeed, I provide the proposal its solid foundation in my novel study Exposing Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Riskless Wrongdoing(Preface:1) based on my original analysis of official federal judicial statistics and reports, and judges' statementsii.

11. In addition to my contribution to the serial article, I can write a lively documentary narrative and dialogue, as shown by my novels, scripts, short story, and legal drama(cw:1, 3).

3. Federal judges' record of unaccountability

12. As for the federal judges, the model of their state counterparts, this is part of their record of unaccountability(Lsch:21§A): Whereas 2,131 of them were in office on September 30, 2011[13], in the 225 years since the creation of the Federal Judiciary in 1789, the number of them impeached and removed is 8![14]. Such historic assurance of irremovability in practice has encouraged them to do wrong secure in the knowledge that no adverse consequence will come to them as a result.

13. Throughout their life-appointments they disregard due process; dispose of up to 90% of appeals arbitrarily in no-reason, non-precedential, not-for-publication decisions(43§b); and conceal assets, as *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and Politico[107a] suspected Then-Judge, Now-Justice Sotomayor of doing[107c]. She was the first justiceship nominee of President Obama(ol:79§B).

14. One of judges' main illegal sources of assets to be concealed is a bankruptcy fraud scheme run by the judges(65§§1-3) and other insiders of the legal and bankruptcy systems[169]: 80% of all new cases filed every year in the Federal Judiciary are brought in its bankruptcy courts, around 1,3 million cases[33] mostly filed pro se by bankrupts who cannot afford lawyers and are easy prey of abusers. In only the personal bankruptcies in CY10, $373 billion was at stake!(28§3) The Judiciary(Lsch:11§9b.ii) and the NSA[ol:7] may be using their vast IT networks to transfer money electronically between disclosed and concealed bank accounts(ol:1) and to interfere with the communications[ol:13] of complainants against judges(ol:19§D). The President has acknowledged implicitly that NSA does anything that it can do technologically regardless of whether it should do it[152c>Ln:293].

15. Chief circuit[22a] judges abuse the Federal Judiciary's statutory[18a] self-disciplining authority by dismissing 99.82%(jur:10-14) of complaints against their peers; with other judges they deny up to 100% of appeals to review such dismissals(jur:24§b).

16. Circuit judges appoint bankruptcy judges[61a], adjudicate appeals from their decisions, and can remove them, which is unheard of because bankruptcy judges are appointed precisely because

they know how to play in accordance with their relationship: pitcher and catcher(jur:32§§2-6).

17. Immunizing themselves from accountability by in effect denying complainants their 1st Amendment right "to petition the Government for a redress of Grievances", judges abuse their power over *We the People*'s[4,5] rights, property, liberty, and even lives.

C. Consequences of the two unique national stories' provoking national outrage

18. Federal judges' arrogated status as Judges Above the Law and their abuse of power as unelected life-tenured public officers are anathema to democracy. Their exposure can generate national outrage and cause the public to avidly consume news about the nature, extent, and gravity of their wrongdoing. The public will provide the market incentive for ever more journalists to join the investigation so as to get to the bottom of judges' wrongdoing enabling circumstances. To the top of its enablers they will get by pursuing the devastating Watergate hearings query, thus restated:

> What did the President know about the wrongdoing of judges
> –who approve up to 100% of NSA's secret surveillance requests[ol:7]–
> and when did he know it?

19. That query can lead to the resignation of the President and of justices. If the latter are found to have failed to live up to their own injunction "to avoid even the appearance of impropriety"[123a], they may have to do as did Justice Abe Fortas after *Life* magazine revealed his financial improprieties, which did not constitute even misdemeanors: He resigned on May 14, 1969(jur:92§d).

20. Concealment of assets is a crime[10]. Hence, it creates a glaringly insufferable "appearance". It is committed to evade taxes or launder money that comes from a dirty source, such as a bankruptcy fraud scheme(jur:xxxv). Covering it up is also a crime. Covering it up through interpersonal and interbranch connivance and riskless coordinated wrongdoing is an outrage on the public.

D. Reformative outrage elicited through journalism that serves *the People*

21. Outrage can be elicited from the public by journalists who think strategically(ol:6) and are aware of their key role in a democracy: to pioneer the unknown so as to provide the people with the information that empowers them to assert at and outside the polls the tenet underlying 'government of, by, and for the people', i.e., *We the People* are the masters of government and to perform needed services hire all public officers as *Our* public servants and are thereby entitled to practice 'reverse surveillance'(Lsch:2) on them to ensure their performance's transparency so that *We* can hold them accountable for it. Enlightened by information and mobilized by outrage into a civic movement(jur:164§9), *the People* can recognize the need for reform and exercise their power to meet it(jur:158§§6-8) by forcing a new *People*-government paradigm: *the People*'s Sunrise(ol:73).

22. Hence, you, your students, and I can set in motion a generalized media investigation(ol:66) that can dominate the issues and determine the direction of the coming mid-term/primary/presidential election campaigns. We can pioneer now judicial unaccountability reporting and its expositions can have a cumulative effect that causes one or more resignations that decisively influence the outcome of the 2016 election. The 2.5-years-long electoral season will allow enough time for any investment of effort and resources to produce results and be warranted(119§1). Each and all of us and our colleagues can earn any of many material and moral rewards(ol:3§F). And you can become a leader among media professionals and a Champion of the Sunrise of *We the People*.

23. So I respectfully request a meeting with you to discuss this proposal.

Dare trigger history!(dcc:11)…and you may enter it.

Sincerely, s/Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

www.linkedin.com/pub/dr-richard-cordero-esq/4b/8ba/50/

The *DeLano* Case

a hands-on, role-playing,
fraud investigative and expository
multidisciplinary course
for undergraduate or graduate students

WITH

A SYLLABUS

setting forth
the work for the Classroom and
the Organization of the Public Presentation
of findings made and lessons learned
for each of a semester's 15 weeks

by

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net
DrRCordero@Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org

Judicial Discipline Reform

TABLE OF THE MAIN PARTS OF THIS FILE

1. Instructional Module: The *DeLano* Case Course dcc:3

Table of Contents dcc:5

Syllabus of the week by week classwork dcc:23

2. Supporting research and analysis: Proposal to Expose Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Individual and Coordinated Riskless and Self-Beneficial Wrongdoing ..... jur:i

Topical Index ..... jur:i

Executive Summary ..... jur:v

Table of Contents ..... jur:vi

Synoptic articles ..... jur:xvii

Main Study jur:1

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris

2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel.(718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org
Dr.Richard.Cordero.Esq@cantab.net

February 4, 2015

The *DeLano* Case Course

a hands-on, role-playing, fraud investigative and expository course
for undergraduate and graduate students based on

The Disinfecting Sunshine on the Federal Judiciary Project

multidisciplinary research and investigation to expose the inner workings of the most secretive branch of government and its riskless disregard for ethics and the law

1. The *DeLano* Case is based on cases that started in a U.S. bankruptcy court and were appealed to the District Court, the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit (CA2), and on to the Supreme Court(dcc:11[2,3]). Throughout this long journey along the full length of the hierarchy of federal courts, they revealed the harmful effect on the judicial process of the two most corruptive forces: lots of money and unaccountable power to dispose of it.

2. So, while there were 2,217 federal judges and magistrates in office on 30sep13, in the last 226 years since the creation of the Federal Judiciary in 1789, only 8 have been impeached and removed(jur:21§a). Likewise, of the 9,466 judicial misconduct complaints filed in the reported 1oct96-30sep08 12-year period, 99.82% were dismissed with no investigation and no private or public discipline(jur:24§§b-c). Judges have also granted themselves absolute immunity from liability for deprivation of civil rights(*Pierson v. Ray*, 386 U.S. 547 (1967), but see J. Douglas' dissent). The CAs get rid of about 75% of the appeals by a rubberstamped no-reasons summary order and of another 15% by opinions so perfunctory(jur:44fn68) and arbitrary that they mark them "not for publication" and "not precedential"(jur:43§1). They have been assured that "A judge will not be deprived of immunity because the action he took was in error, was done maliciously, or was in excess of his authority"(*Stump v. Sparkman*, 435 U.S. 349 (1978)). Life-tenured judges who can do anything without fear of adverse consequences or even having to explain themselves develop a sense of entitlement to do everything while losing a sense of legal and ethical limits to what they can or should do. Together with other court insiders[169], they exploit and protect their privilege.

3. Thus, federal judges are de facto unimpeachable and have made themselves unaccountable. Without accountability, the basis of any ethical system, they need not apply judicial ethics. Indivi-dually and as a class, they can fail in their duty to ensure due process and instead pursue self-interest by coordinating wrongdoingiii among themselves and with others. They have the means to secure riskless benefit. Judges that unaccountably disregard legality while ruling annually on $10's of billions exercise absolute power, which corrupts absolutely(jur:27§2). So they have placed themselves where neither the President, nor a member of Congress, nor anyone among *We the People* is allowed to be: Judges Above the Law. Unrestrained by law or rules, their adminis-tration of justice is dominated by relativism where anything goes(jur:49§4). The mere capacity of judges so to behave, let alone their actual behavior, mocks every professor's scholarship on, and teaching of, the rule of law. Students should be made aware of this situation; otherwise, once they are out there in the real world and confront it for the first time, they will feel misled and become, not just ethics skeptics, but also amoral cynics who feel justified in doing wrong as judges do.

4. The *DeLano* Case course aims to teach students outcome-determinative facts about judicial con-duct and the first steps toward holding judges accountable and liable to discipline(11§A). It illus-trates the clash between the theory of how the legal system is supposed to work as bound by law and judicial ethics and evidence obtained during the prosecution of the cases of how in reality it is made to work by judges as free agents(jur:54§d) who cannot be fired, whose "Compensation… shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office"(Const. Art. III, §1), and whose "good [or bad] Behaviour"(id.) cannot authorize their colleagues, from the chief justice down, either to promote or

demote them. The key documents in the record of the cases and official publications provide the core teaching materials(18§§D, E). They are used to develop the students' independent and critical thinking(17§B). So teams of students(10) are taught to apply ever-greater perceptiveness, inquisitiveness, and discernment as they compete with each other(8) to pierce apparently lawful acts and authoritative statements in order to find the facts behind them and realize their generating force(11[5]): a bankruptcy fraud scheme run by insiders of the bankruptcy and legal systems that in practice enjoy immunity(9). The students also learn in clinic-like fashion to cooperate to organize a public presentation(11) to expose how unaccountable judges run or cover up such a scheme while depriving litigants and the public of economic and welfare rights. Its audience will be in the university auditorium and that reached by its broadcast on student-run or commercial TV, radio, and interactive web, its brochure and documentary(13§C), and the PR campaign(14§D). This exercise will sharpen their research and writing skills(12§B) as well as their ability to draw up and advocate public policy and legislation to ensure that judges run the system according to due process requirements. The Syllabus sets forth in detail the work for the classroom and the organization of the public presentation for each of a semester's 15 weeks(23).

5. The presentation is intended to have the effect that Justice Brandeis believed open and transparent government could have when it informs the public of its activity: "Sunshine is the best disinfectant". That light will be brightest and most salutary thanks to the project(jur:119§E). While the course provides for role-playing, the project is broader in scope and requires specialized knowledge. Though hands-on too insofar as learning is achieved by doing, the project uses the wealth of documents(dcc:19¶14) in *DeLano*, not as the basis for teaching, but rather as an advanced station for further discovery. Whether conducted by students earning a higher academic degree(10) or practitioners, the project consists in multidisciplinary legal research, statistical analysis, IT R&D(jur:131§b), investigative journalism(xlvi§§H-I), fraud & forensic accounting[213b], etc.

6 Its methods are field research to interview people for inside information and find evidence of unethical or illegal activity and hidden assets(102§§a-c); legal analysis to deter-mine their consonance with the rule of law or bias(108§d); and computer-based literary forensics and database correlation –dockets, judges' calendars, court reports, etc.- to find statistically significant pat-terns in judicial writings and events(129§b). The project aims to determine how far up, pervasive, and grave is the coordinated wrongdoing[iii] that runs the bankruptcy fraud scheme revealed in *DeLano*(49§4). To that end, it will promote(97§1) a Watergate-like, generalized media investigation(100§3) guided by a proven query thus rephrased: "What did the justices and judges know and when did they know it?"(jur:4¶¶10-14) By bringing about disinfecting exposure, the project will contribute to the progressive realization of the noble ideal of Equal Justice Under Law(jur:7§5).

7. The public presentation by students and experts is the short-term objective of the course and the project. It has significant fundraising potential because it will explain to lawyers, their clients, and the public why in 9 of 10 federal cases they end up with a meaningless 5¢ summary order form or decision(jur:43§1). To redeem themselves and continue their quest for justice, they will bid to have their most outrageous case studied as *DeLano* has been. For the students, it will be a job fair where to exhibit their skills live(8). It will enhance their college's reputation for providing imaginatively novel and challenging education and expert work that meets the highest standards. It will instill in students and experts a sense of professional honesty and community ser-vice as they take action in behalf of millions[4,5] who are denied a fair and impartial forum. Hence, it will be the first step in the long-term objective of establishing a watchdog institute for the study of the Judiciary that casts disinfecting light on it and holds judges accountable(jur:130§5). This fundraising, job finding, and reputational potential and the prospect of securing justice for *We the People* through the rule of law warrant careful review of this course and project proposal(7).

© 2012 Richard Cordero. All rights reserved.

Table of Contents

of the materials for

The *DeLano* Case Course

article# paragraph¶# dcc:page#

1. The *DeLano* Case Course 3
2. Presentation of the course to the faculty and the students 7
   - ¶6.Objectives of the oral presentation 7
   - ¶7.Concepts and proposal 7
   - ¶8.A public presentation by students and faculty 7
3. Course Description for Students 8
4. The Salient Facts of the *DeLano* Case 9
5. Multidisciplinary academic and business venture 10
   - ¶16. The law team 10
   - ¶17. The journalism team 10
   - ¶18. The business team 10
   - ¶19. Research and writing course 10
6. The Public Presentation of the *DeLano* Case Course 11
   - A. *DeLano* and the empowerment of the people through information and knowledge 11
   - B. Student evaluation of *DeLano* & the stages of the *Follow the money!* investigation 12
     - ¶25. Computer research 12
     - ¶26. Local field research 12
     - ¶27. Advanced, Watergate-like ***Follow the money!*** investigation 12
   - C. The students' across-platforms short & long-term telling of the *DeLano* story 13
     - ¶28. The public presentation 13
     - ¶29. Presentation invitations and advertising materials 13
     - ¶30. The brochure 13
     - ¶31. TV, radio, and web documentary 14
   - D. The students' PR campaign and strategy for judicial accountability and discipline 14

7. Teaching The *DeLano* Case Course 15
   A. Table of Contents of the Instructions for the Instructor 15
   B. Key Concepts Underlying the Course 17
   C. Role-Playing Structure of The Class 18
   D. Sources of Course Materials 18
   E. Materials to analyze as two sets of conflicting interests: assets v. liabilities; and debtors v. creditors 19
   F. Documents to be produced during the course 20
8. Syllabus: week by week course work 23
   A. Classwork

1st week 23
2nd & 3rd weeks 24
4th & 5th weeks 25
6th & 7th weeks 26
8th & 9th weeks 27
10th & 11th weeks 28
12th & 13th weeks 29
14th & 15th weeks 30
L. Notes 38

   B. Public Presentation of The *DeLano* Case

1st & 2nd weeks 31
3rd & 4th weeks 32
5th & 6th weeks 33
7th & 8th weeks 34
9th & 10th weeks 35
11th & 12th weeks 36
13th & 14th weeks 37
15th week 38
L. Notes 38

Note: All (jur:#) references are at

http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL/DrRCordero-Honest_Jud_Advocates.pdf

and herein beginning at ..... jur:i

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris
2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel.(718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org
Dr.Richard.Cordero.Esq@cantab.net

Presentation by the Author to the Faculty and the Students of The *DeLano* Case Course and The Disinfecting Sunshine on the Federal Judiciary Project

6. **Objectives of the oral presentation**. It will aim to demonstrate that undergraduate or graduate students in a multidisciplinary class(10) can benefit academically and professionally from the course. It will show how *DeLano*, a federal case, deals with a subject that affects millions of people: unaccountable power, greed, and fraud. It will describe how bankruptcy, district, and circuit judges and Supreme Court justices systematically(jur:21§A) **1)** dismiss misconduct complaints against them to self-exempt from discipline; **2)** engage in money-driven wrongdoing in bankruptcy cases: 1.5 ml. filed in CY10 worth $373+ bl. and unreviewable since fewer than .08% reached the circuit courts; and **3)** disregard due process by issuing no-reason summary orders. Judges abuse their decision-making power risklessly and in coordination, e.g., in a bankruptcy fraud scheme(9). Their wrongdoing[iii] cannot be stopped through litigation before other judges, who fearing incrimination for at least having tolerated it dismiss any proceedings(jur:xxix). Students trained in detecting and exposing the scheme and judges' wrongdoing will render a valuable public service to victims and the community as advocates of official investigation(xxxix) and reform(153§e).

7. **Concepts and proposal**. The *DeLano* Case will be described as a course to teach the observing, analytical, synthesizing, and applying skills of an inquisitive, critical, imaginative mind: It skeptically **reads** parties' and judges' documents to identify between lines conflicting and harmo-nious interests(17§B); **separates** their interests, means, and opportunities using facts, common sense, and group dynamics(18§C); **composes** a reconfigurable mosaic of interacting judges, bank-ruptcy and legal systems insiders, and outsiders; and **makes** boomerang use of authors' statements to impeach or hold them to their words and implications(19§E). Such methodical way of thinking will give students a competitive advantage when as practitioners they deal with similar docu-ments and dynamic situations. So a proposal will be made for **1)** jointly taught legal research, investigative journalism, fraud & forensic accounting, statistics, and public policy advocacy courses and practicums; **2)** a multidisciplinary project to analyze judges' decisions, financial dis-closure reports, and investments; correlate them with their vacations, seminars, connections; and publish findings; and **3)** a Watergate-like *Follow the money!* investigation of asset concealment in *DeLano*(9) and its cover-up by judges and others running or tolerating a bankruptcy fraud scheme.

8. **A public presentation by students and faculty**. The author will discuss how the faculty can present that proposal at an event that will enhance its reputation for innovative teaching that affords students a unique professional experience while fostering the civic commitment of all of them: a multimedia public presentation(11) of *DeLano* in their auditorium to members of the uni-versity, government, the business world, and journalists. **1)** It can be the final exam of the role-playing course(8): The students mount a PR convention for their public interest firm to present **a)** lessons of their study of *DeLano*, **b)** findings of their *Follow the money!* investigation of a bankruptcy fraud scheme(12§B), and **c)** their recommendations to expose and end it(14§D). **2)** That presentation can be a faculty-guided, school-wide event to **a)** explain the need for academia(126§4) in the interest of legal system integrity to pioneer judicial unaccountability reporting (jur:1-4); **b)** develop it through exposition of coordinated judicial wrongdoing(122§§1-3), research (129§b), and advocacy of legislation(155§§6,7) to discipline judges as public servants; and **c)** call for an institute(128§5) to act as **(i)** clearinghouse of complaints about judges' misconduct and due process denial; **(ii)** prototype of a citizen board of judicial accountability(jur:157§8); and **(iii)** for-profit(154§f) provider of consulting and representational services as Champion of Justice.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris
Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org
2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel.(718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero.Esq@cantab.net

Course Description for Students
The *DeLano* Case Course
A hands-on, role-playing, fraud investigative and expository course for undergraduate and graduate students

9. *DeLano* is a case that went from bankruptcy, district, and circuit courts to the Supreme Court(9). It deals with an issue affecting over 1.5 million new bankruptcy cases a year: fraud. Part of a cluster of cases that originated in 2001, it has produced a wealth of documents(18§§D,E).

10 In this course(3), you analyze some of those documents to answer the questions asked by the managing partner, who assigned *DeLano* to you: Has fraud been committed?; if so, how does it operate and who is involved? Thus the course is structured as a role-playing exercise where you join a small consulting team that is pitted against other teams(18§C). All of you must get your work approved by the toughest of partners: your classmates. The latter will evaluate your team's presentations in oral and written fact-finding reports, legal and audit opinions, and editorials, all expressed in proper English; showing fairness, accuracy, and insight; with multimedia display of sources, data, and charts; complying with time and space limitations; and likely to attain your goal: to persuade your audience to rate your presentations' content and delivery highly.

11. To that end, the course will develop your ability to perform dynamic analysis of conflicting and harmonious interests and skeptical text analysis.(17§B) The former requires you to identify what debtors, creditors, trustees, judges, and lawyers want and do not want and how each party may or may not satisfy its interests in interaction with other parties' interests. So you need to be skeptical of their written or transcribed statements because the story that they tell may be a cover for the real interests that they are pursuing. You must read *DeLano* documents discriminatingly to determine where the parties' statements lie along the true-false continuum, for you will not be reading the textbook of an expert, reasonably assumed to be knowledgeable and reliable. There-by you develop the capacity to pierce any party's surface credibility by asking poignant ques-tions; exercise independent judgment to evaluate answers critically; and constantly revise your view of the case in light of new information as you engage in mosaic building: Use your common sense, general knowledge, and logic to sift from the parallel planes of told and hidden stories scat-tered and seemingly unimportant data pebbles as potentially relevant; assess their suspiciousness, plausibility, internal consistency, and external congruity; and imaginatively integrate(20§F) them into a coherent narrative that crafts a mosaic depicting a reason-appealing scene of meaning.

12. A demanding course(23), it also teaches you to work to professional standards in a large corporate environment. Using digital means of communication, you must coordinate and perform activities by tight deadlines with the accounting, law, business intelligence, and PR departments of your consulting firm as it produces an extraordinary event. Fun in itself and apt to enrich your life with valuable personal experiences and professional practice, it is the presentation(11) in your school auditorium of The *DeLano* Case: its lessons and your research findings and views. You will enlighten your audience about how bankruptcy fraud works, how to detect judicial wrongdoing[iii], and what measures to adopt to combat both. A presentation in the public interest and yours too!, for you will address students and faculty in your university as well as representatives of law and auditing firms, news and advertisement agencies, and government that you and your classmates invited and would like to turn into your employers and clients…a job interview the size of a job fair where you will highlight your multidisciplinary knowledge and skills(10) as you 'enact your resume' and stand out as the best candidate thanks to having taken this course.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris

2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel.(718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org
Dr.Richard.Cordero.Esq@cantab.net

The Salient Facts of The *DeLano* Case

(as of 9dec12)

revealing the involvement of bankruptcy & legal system insiders in a bankruptcy fraud scheme

(*D:#* & footnotes are keyed to Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/DCC/DeLano_docs.pdf; *blue text* points to bookmarks on the left)

13. *DeLano* is a federal bankruptcy case. Part of a case cluster, it reveals fraud that is so egregious as to betray overconfidence born of a long standing practice[1]: Coordinated wrongdoing evolved into a bankruptcy fraud scheme.[2] It was commenced by the DeLano couple filing a bankruptcy petition with Schedules A-J and a Statement of Financial Affairs on January 27, 2004. (04-20280, WBNY[3]) Mr. DeLano, however, was a most unlikely bankruptcy candidate. At filing time, he was a 39-year veteran of the banking and financing industry and continued to be employed by M&T Bank precisely as a bankruptcy officer. He and his wife, a Xerox technician, were not even insolvent, for they declared $263,456 in assets v. $185,462 in liabilities (*D:29*); and also:

    a. that they had in cash and on account only $535 (*D:31*), although they also declared that their monthly excess income was $1,940 (*D:45*); and in the FA Statement (*D:47*) and their 1040 IRS forms (*D:186*) that they had earned $291,470 in just the three years prior to their filing;

    b. that their only real property was their home (*D:30*), bought in 1975 (*D:342*) and appraised in November 2003 at $98,500[4], as to which their mortgage was still $77,084 and their equity only $21,416 (*D:30*)…after making mortgage payments for 30 years! and receiving during that period at least $382,187 through a string of eight mortgages[5]. (*D:341*) Mind-boggling!

    c. that they owed $98,092 –spread thinly over 18 credit cards (*D:38*)- while they valued their household goods at only $2,810 (*D:31*), less than 1% of their earnings in the previous three years. Even couples in urban ghettos end up with goods in their homes of greater value after having accumulated them over their working lives of more than 30 years.

    d. Theirs is one of the trustee's *3,907 open* cases and their lawyer's *525* before the same judge.

14. These facts show that this was a scheming bankruptcy system insider offloading 78% of his and his wife's debts (*D:59*) in preparation for traveling light into a golden retirement. They felt confident that they could make such incongruous, implausible, and suspicious declarations in the petition and that neither the co-schemers would discharge their duty nor the creditors exercise their right to require that bankrupts prove their petition's good faith by providing supporting documents. Moreover, they had spread their debts thinly enough among their 20 institutional creditors (*D:38*) to ensure that the latter would find a write-off more cost-effective than litigation to challenge their petition. So they assumed that the sole individual creditor, who in addition lives hundreds of miles from the court, would not be able to afford to challenge their good faith either. But he did after analyzing their petition, filed by them under penalty of perjury, and show-ing that the DeLano 'bankrupts' had committed bankruptcy fraud through concealment of assets.

15. The Creditor requested that the DeLanos produce documents[6] as reasonably required from any bankrupt as their bank account statements. Yet the trustee, whose role is to protect the creditors, tried to prevent the Creditor from even meeting with the DeLanos. After the latter denied *every single document* requested by the Creditor, he moved for production orders. Despite his discovery rights and their duty to determine whether bankrupts have concealed assets, the *bankruptcy* and *district judges* denied him *every single document*. So did the *circuit judges,* even *then CA2 Judge Sotomayor*, the presiding judge, who also needed the documents to find the facts to which to apply the law. They denied him and themselves due process of law. To eliminate him, *they* disallowed his claim in a *sham evidentiary hearing*. Revealing how incriminating the documents are, to oppose their production the DeLanos, with the trustee's recommendation and the *bankruptcy judge's approval*, were allowed to pay their lawyers $27,953 in legal fees[7]…though they had declared that they had only $535. To date $673,657[8] is still unaccounted for. Where did it go[9]? How many of the trustee's 3,907 cases have unaccounted for assets? For whose benefit?[2]

[1] §XIII [2] §III [3] §V. [4] §X [5] §§I.B & VIII [6] Cf. §XII [7] §XI [8] §I.B [9] §II

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris
Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org
2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel.(718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero.Esq@cantab.net

Multidisciplinary Academic and Business Venture

Complementary intellectual and professional skills that undergraduate and graduate students and professionals can contribute to enriching the hands-on learning experience of a course and to performing the work at the expert level of the project to attain their investigative, expository, and public interest objectives

16. **The law team** will **1)** find and analyze the evidence contained in the court record of *DeLano*(9) that shows federal judges concealing assets, withholding material information[213], and showing peer partiality by disregarding due process and systematically dismissing complaints against them (jur:24§§b,c); **2)** research(129§b) the Judiciary's statistics(jur:21§A), financial disclosure reports, and news[ii], which reveal coordinated wrongdoing[iii] and self-immunization against its adverse consequences as its institutionalized modus operandi(jur:50§4); and **3)** draw therefrom pertinent implications for the integrity of our legal system and its basic tenet: Equal Justice Under Law.

17. **The journalism team** can **1)** conduct a *Follow the money!* journalistic investigation(12§B) of judges and other insiders of the legal and bankruptcy systems that engage in concealment of assets and cover it up as part of a bankruptcy fraud scheme; **2)** apply their mass communication skills to the multi-platform(13§C) advertising of the class's public presentation to be held in its auditorium to report the lessons drawn from its study of *DeLano* and the findings of its library and field research; **3)** layout and help write the brochure and CD to be distributed at the presen-tation; and **4)** design and implement(14§D) **a)** a public relations campaign to market class 'editorials' on how to render judges accountable and disciplinable based on **b)** the strategy of •the media(jur:100§3) investigating the Judiciary through a case –such as *DeLano*(9)- that reveals judges from U.S. bankruptcy court to the Supreme Court participating in, or tolerating, coordi-nated wrong-doing; •an outraged public demanding that Congress and the FBI investigate and their findings be followed up with •legislation eliminating the judges' abusive discipline self-ex-emption and de facto unimpeachability through which they have become Judges Above the Law.

18. **The business team** will apply their fraud & forensic accounting (FFA) skills to(jur:102§a) **1)** identify the means used **a)** by insiders to inflate creditors' proofs of claims and conceal debtors' assets in bankruptcy petitions' schedules and financial affairs statements(19¶14) and hide their bank and credit card statements; and **b)** by judges not to disclose in their annual financial reports(12[20]) as many assets as held by earners of similar salaries; **2)** detect money and asset laundering by insiders(13[27]); and **3)** track assets from **a)** their origin -e.g., salary, fee, and com-mission payments, loan receipts, and lottery wins- **b)** through property registries -such as county clerks' offices(12[21])-, DMV records, credit bureau reports, SEC filings, auction records, etc., **c)** to wherever assets have been concealed under the insiders' names, their relatives', and strawmen's.

19. **A research and writing course** using *DeLano* materials(18§D,E) will benefit **1)** law students, who will learn how judges work in practice as opposed to in theory; **2)** journalism students, who need to explain complex issues in a way understandable to the public[256e], and **3)** business stu-dents, who must find FFA and generally accepted business standards, and their application. It can be taught to provide experiential learning -as a learning-by-doing course or an internship in a media outlet or an auditing firm- by having **4)** the joint class research, write, design, publish, and distribute an exposé(jur:98§2) of the corruptive effect of unaccountable judges ruling on $100s of billions(jur:28§2). Both the *DeLano* and the R&W courses will **5)** teach all students the essential skills in today's business world needed for a multidisciplinary team of professionals and their clients to draft, comment on, and produce a collaborative multimedia piece of writing

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris
2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel.(718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org
Dr.Richard.Cordero.Esq@cantab.net

The Public Presentation of the *DeLano* Case Course

an imaginative and ambitious multimedia Brandeis brief presentation based on multidisciplinary knowledge, skills, and means and intended for undergraduate and graduate students *to trigger history!*

20. Before Louis Brandeis became a justice of the Supreme Court in 1916, he was an effective litigator advocating progressive causes. He won his cases, not only by arguing the law, but also by writing briefs where he presented socio-economic data and treated it with as much rigor as if it were legal evidence. His briefs were so persuasive that they gave rise to a new type: the Brandeis brief. They contributed to ushering in a more just society and thus, to make history.

A. *DeLano* and the empowerment of the people through information and knowledge

21. *DeLano*(9) is a case that was filed in a U.S. bankruptcy court[1] and appealed to the district and circuit courts and the Supreme Court[2]. It is the representative case of a cluster that followed the same path along the Federal Judiciary courts.[3] They show judges engaging in a series of acts, such as withholding of material information, concealment of assets, and partiality, so consistently in favor of other judges and insiders of the bankruptcy and legal systems to the detriment of outsiders and so blatantly in disregard of the facts and due process of law as to be non-coincidental and intentional. That series of acts constitutes pattern evidence[4] from which a reasonable person can infer a judicially supported bankruptcy fraud scheme[5]. The latter is only one manifestation of the two most insidious corruptors: unaccountable power and lots of money, i.e., the $10s of billions that federal judges rule on annually and their way above average salaries.[6]

22. The law, journalism, and business students(10) taking The *DeLano* Case and/or its research & writing course will study key documents in the 2,500+ page *DeLano* record[7]. They will learn the findings of, and conduct research on Judiciary publications, e.g., reports[8], statistics[9], and news[10], that reveal what has allowed the Judiciary to institutionalize coordinated wrongdoing(jur:50§4) as its modus operandi: the unaccountability of life tenured, de facto unimpeachable judges, who abuse their self-discipline system[11] by systematically dismissing complaints(jur:21§1)[12] against them; assured of impunity[13], they disregard due process and do wrong[iii] while exercising their vast judicial power[14]. The students will apply convergently their multidisciplinary skills and means to

---

[1] *In re DeLano*, 04-20280, WBNY; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/DCC/DeLano_docs.pdf >§V

[2] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/US_writ/1DrCordero-SCt_petition_3oct8.pdf >§IX Statement of Facts

[3] *James Pfuntner v Trustee Kenneth Gordon et al*., 02-2230, WBNY; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/DrCordero_v_TrGordon_SCt.pdf

[4] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/18usc1961_RICO.pdf >7¶(5) "pattern of racketeering activity"

[5] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/Follow_money/How_fraud_scheme_works.pdf

[6] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/SCt_nominee/JSotomayor_integrity/12table_JSotomayor-financials.pdf

[7] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/DeLano_record/DrCordero_DeLano-ToC.pdf

[8] http://www.uscourts.gov/library/annualreports.htm; and http://www.ca2.uscourts.gov/annualreports.htm

[9] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/Statistics_of_systematic_dismissals.pdf

[10] http://www.uscourts.gov/news.cfm and http://www.uscourts.gov/ttb/2009-01/index.cfm

[11] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/28usc351_Conduct_complaints.pdf

[12] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/jur/DrRCordero_jud_unaccountability_reporting.pdf

[13] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/JNinfo/25Committee/2DrCordero-petition_25feb9.pdf

[14] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/Follow_money/why_j_violate_due_pro.pdf

find evidence thereof, put their findings into across-platform multimedia reports, and deliver them in class and at a public presentation. They will thus perform a fundamental function of lawyers sworn to uphold the Constitution and of journalists in a democratic society: to inform the citizenry so that it may maintain or regain control of 'the government of, for, and by the people'.

B. Student evaluation of *DeLano* & the stages of the *Follow the money!* investigation

23. The students will learn the structure of the Judiciary, the principles of legal research, and the requirements for handling legal evidence. That way they can become knowledgeable legal reporters and forensic accountants, in particular, and competent lawyers, journalists, and finan-cial analysts in general. They will develop a healthy 'paranoid' concern for reporting information with accuracy and for presenting evidence or citing precedent for every legal principle: 'There are people out there trying to get me!, be it the opposing counsel, the professor, the fact-checker, the editor, or the audience, including competitors, and their own sense of professional responsibility.

24. The students will apply independent and critical judgment to distinguish between factual and fraudulent statements of parties and even judges so as to detect judicial wrongdoing. To assess its scope, they will execute any of the stages of the *Follow the money!* journalistic investigation/dis-covery, as allowed by their knowledge, experience, and funding, and required by due diligence:

25. **Computer research.** This includes research on PACER (Public Access to Court Electronic Records) and the websites of the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts (AO) and the courts[15]; legislators[16]; and pundits on the judiciary and consumers of judicial services[17]. The students can research further **1)** the case handling policies that the courts have developed on their own and their compliance with Constitutional and statutory requirements[18]; **2)**(jur:129§b) **(a)** the statistics on the nature, handling, and disposition of cases and **(b)** public opinion on the services of, and trust in, each of the government branches[19]; **3)** the judges' publicly filed annual financial disclosure reports and how they compare with the assets and liabilities of non-judicial earners of similar salaries[20]; **4)** repositories of public records to track online judges' and their surrogates' assets[21]; etc.

26. **Local field research.** Students can conduct field interviews with current and former staff and law clerks of the local federal court; litigants; lawyers; bankruptcy debtors, creditors, and service providers[22], e.g. trustees, appraisers, accountants, auctioneers, and deposition reporters; etc.

27. **Advanced, Watergate-like *Follow the money!* investigation**. The Judiciary's coordinated wrong doing can be investigated(102§4) through *DeLano*(9) as representative of circa 1.5 million bankruptcy cases filed annually and the one involving a former circuit judge who is now Justice Sotomayor[23a]. Students will travel as necessary to **1)** interview **(a)** those involved in *DeLano*[23b]; **(b)** if possible, active, senior, and retired judges; **(c)** law clerks and staff, if need be with their identity hidden to protect their Deep Throat status(106§c); **(d)** legislators, who under the pretext(jur:81§1)

---

[15] http://www.**pacer**.uscourts.gov/index.html; AO: http://www.uscourts.gov/; and http://www.uscourts.gov/**courtlinks**/

[16] http://www.**senate**.gov/general/contact_information/senators_cfm.cfm ; https://writerep.**house**.gov/writerep/welcome.shtml

[17] http://victimsoflaw.net/; http://www.wellsofjustice.com/; http://www.scotusblog.com/**wp**/; http://thecaucus.blogs.**nytimes**.com/

[18] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/CA2_summary_orders_19dec6.pdf

[19] http://www.uscourts.gov/library/statisticalreports.html and http://www.harrispollonline.com/

[20] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/5usc_Ethics_Gov_2011.pdf and http://www.census.gov/

[21] E.g., National Association of Counties: http://www.naco.org >clerks' offices; and footnote 1 supra >§X

[22] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/11usc_Bkr-Code_06.pdf >§327

[23] Footnote 1 supra [a] >W:23; [b] >§XIII

of separation of powers have allowed the Judiciary to become an undemocratic power center[24]; **(e)** law enforcement officers[25], who investigate more legislators than they do members of the larger Judiciary[26]; **2)** attend court proceedings; and **3)** track down assets from county clerks' offices to their current and former owners, sellers, neighbors[27]; etc. The students' investigation –which can be an academic degree's final project– and their storytelling –which can be the model for that of others(122§2)– can show that even justices tolerate or cover up[28] the same wrongdoing that they engaged in when they were judges, lest they end up incriminated[29].

C. The students' across-platforms short & long-term telling of the *DeLano* story

28. **The public presentation**. The *DeLano* course includes a presentation by the students in their auditorium of its lessons and their research findings, opinions, and editorials.(8) They will broadcast it on campus/internship TV and radio, and interactive web. Their audience will be university members and other opinion-shapers and decision-makers, e.g., political party and law enforcement officers; legislators; judges and Judiciary staff; journalism, fraud & forensic accounting, and law professors, practitioners, and associations; litigants represented pro se and by small, medium, and large law firms; public interest advocates; bloggers; talk show hosts; book publishers; etc. Their presentation(jur:97§D) can crown the course or launch a campaign for a higher objective(130§5); either way it can enhance the schools' reputation for academic excellence and civic leadership.

29. **Presentation invitations and advertising materials.** These call for copywriters, designers, and producers to cooperate to devise a story theme and compose a message that catch the attention of the target of the presentation advertisement, and do so on time and within budget. They will be mailed to invitees, posted on campus and the web, released at a press conference, broadcast, etc.

30. **The brochure**. The students will tell their *DeLano* story in a magazine-like package integrating main text(jur:119§1) and sidebars; statistical time series tables(jur:9-20); trend-depicting graphs[30]; hierarchical relations charts; clip art representations of people in systems; and realism-providing photos. They will give away the print version at the presentation, post it on their website[31], and burn it on CDs for low cost promotional distribution and possible sale. Their brochure can be updated(122§2) as the *Follow the money!* investigation of *DeLano* and similar cases is pursued in subsequent courses. So it can become the first investigative law/journalism periodical(126§3) dedicated to the in-depth professional exposure of the Judiciary, the most secretive of the branches of government, the only one to hold all its meetings behind closed doors[32], whose close-knit (88§§a-d) members appear at no press conference, account to nobody, yet wield power the longest

---

[24] Cf. http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/Sen_Specter_on_SCt.pdf

[25] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/DoJ-FBI/4DrRCordero-DoJ_30mar9.pdf

[26] In 2008, 2,153 federal judges and magistrates were in office, but there were only 535 members of Congress. Yet, the Dept. of Justice has recently investigated and/or prosecuted Rep. William Jefferson (D- La.); Sen. Ted Stevens (R-Alas.); Lobbyist Jack Abramoff and members that he influenced; Rep. Duke Cunnigham (R-Cal.); Rep. Bob Ney (R-Ohio); Rep. Tom Delay (R-Tex.), Rep. John T. Doolittle (R-Cal.); Rep. Mark Foley (R-Fl.), Rep Rick Renzi (R-Ariz.); etc.; but only U.S. Judge Samuel Kent (SDTx-5th Cir.). Cf. http://www.crewsmostcorrupt.org/; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/Judicial_Watch_Corrupt_Politicians_09.pdf.

[27] En.1 sup. >§II; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/18usc_bkrp_related.pdf >§§1956-1957: money laundering

[28] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/SCt_knows_of_dismissals.pdf

[29] [a] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/Follow_money/Dynamics_of_corruption.pdf & [b]…money/Unaccountable_judges.pdf

[30] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/statistics&tables/judicial_misconduct.pdf

[31] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/Programmatic_Proposal.pdf >5§C

[32] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/Follow_money/unaccount_jud_nonjud_acts.pdf

directly on parties and through case law over *We the People*'s property, liberty, and lives.

31. **TV, radio, and web documentary.** Shot during the *Follow the money!* investigation and aimed to attract advocates and donors to its judicial reform campaign, it can be shown at the presentation; meetings of, and schools for, mass communicators, accountants, and lawyers; on TV, radio, and the web; entered in intercollegiate competitions and film festivals; and played at high schools and universities as a recruiting tool for the participating schools, clinics, and internships by illustrating the sophisticated craft that their students learn and the weighty subjects that they treat.

D. The students' PR campaign and strategy for judicial accountability and discipline

32. The students can pursue that legitimate journalistic and public policy objective as community service to inform about the Judiciary's institutionalized self-exemption from discipline, bankruptcy fraud scheming, and disregard for due process. This requires planning a PR campaign based on a cogent strategy.(jur:xliii) They must persuade their audience, especially the journalists in it (xxxii), to disseminate their findings to the national public and launch their own Watergate-like, generalized media investigation(jur:100§3; xlviii). The public should become outraged at learning how those who took an oath to "administer justice without respect to persons"[33], have instead turned the Judiciary into a safe haven for coordinated wrongdoing[iii] for their own and other in-siders' benefit. Their outrage should force the Justice Department and Congress to investigate *DeLano*(85§3), in particular, and the Judiciary, in general. The findings of such investigation should force Congress to give up its historic refusal to take on the judges[34] and undertake judicial reform(156§7) that includes establishing citizen boards of judicial accountability(157§8).

33. A key to understanding that refusal is found in Former Speaker N. Pelosi's candid statement that "Congress is dominated by the culture of corruption"[16a]: If its members tried to hold judges accountable for their abuse of power only to appear on corruption charges[26] or election irregularities before those judges, the latter could take the opportunity to retaliate against their nemeses. So the campaign should be not only informative to the public, but also transformative of Congress' self-preserving hands-off-the-Judiciary attitude. This requires on the students' part insightful reporting, editorials, and advocacy that outrage[35a](98§2) the public and stir it up to demand(83§2) re-form. They must analyze the reactions and circumstances of members of Congress so as to culti-vate the interest of those that can reap a benefit from seizing the occasion to become this gen-eration's Sen. Howard Baker(jur:3¶¶4-8), vice-chairman of the Senate Watergate Committee[36]. His equivalent today can attain similar national recognition supportive of a presidential bid[35b] (jur:xxvii) by updating his devastating trademark query thus: "What did the justices and judges know about coordinated judicial wrongdoing and to what extent did they tolerate, or participate in, it?"

34. The students can design their PR campaign so that their Brandeis-brief reporting on the corruption of the Judiciary due to unaccountable power, money, and secrecy(jur:xxxix) leads to dynamic analysis of the interests at stake(dcc:17§B.1) and to realistic proposals: citizen boards of judicial accountability, an IG for the judiciary, transparent operation(155§§6-8). Thereby they will not just witness historic events, but also influence them so as *to trigger history!* If they show the courage(xlvi§§H-I) to expose and the capacity to propose, they can become the statesmanship version of Woodward/Bernstein and their faculty the Graham/Bradlee of the 21st century(jur:3¶¶4-8).

---

[33] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/28usc453_judges_oath.pdf

[34] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/bill_to_amend_judicial_discipline.pdf, never reported out.

[35] [a] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/Follow_money/Emile_Zola_I_Accuse.pdf; [b]...money/Champion_of_Justice.pdf

[36] http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/WP_The_Watergate_Story.pdf >p7

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris
Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org
2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel.(718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero.Esq@cantab.net

Teaching The *DeLano* Case Course

A. Table of Contents of the Instructions for the Instructor

1. Class structure: teams competing with, and evaluating, each other and its rationale
2. Students' permanent, course role
3. Students' transient, class roles
4. Educational objectives and types of materials
    a. A publicly filed federal bankruptcy petition
    b. Briefs, motions, letters, dockets, court orders and decisions, and local rules in the *DeLano* record in bankruptcy, district, and circuit courts, and the Supreme Court
    c. Public records filed in county clerks' offices and other depositories of information
    d. Excerpts from legal documents such as:
        1) The Bankruptcy Code, 11 U.S.C.
        2) The Judicial Code, 28 U.S.C.
        3) The Federal Rules of Bankruptcy and of Civil Procedure, 28 U.S.C.
        4) The Criminal Code, 18 U.S.C.
        5) Code of Federal Regulations
        6) Ethics in Government Act, 5 U.S.C., Appendix [no. 4 in Thomson West]
    e. Publications of the:
        1) Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts
        2) Federal Judicial Center
        3) Judicial Conference of the U.S.
    f. Articles on Fraud and Forensic Accounting
    g. Standards of ethical and investigative journalism
    h. Articles written for the course on:
        1) the structure of the Federal Judiciary
        2) the operation of the bankruptcy system
        3) critical reading for understanding between the lines and outside the paper
        4) methodical thinking based on the scientific method
        5) good writing that is grammatically correct and achieves stylistic elegance through unambiguous, accurate, concise, and meaningful expression
5. Educational technique: Dynamic analysis of conflicting and harmonious interests
    a. Students' performance of the analysis
    b. Example of the analysis

6. Bilateral role-playing: students making presentations as auditing-consulting teams that provide legal, investigative journalism, and fraud & forensic accounting (FFA) reports and services to their classmates, who are their managing partners, editors, and clients
7. The bankruptcy petition as the first and key document to analyze
    a. Method and objective of analyzing the bankruptcy petition
    b. The petition's importance for the course's academic objectives
8. Reading to find the hidden reality behind the declared reality: two parallel planes of interests
    a. Skeptical text analysis
    b. 'Plutonic thinking' or the postulation of what should exist
    c. From skepticism to a 3-D presentation of information: connecting the parallel planes
    d. Divide and integrate to understand a complex, constantly reconfiguring system
    e. Mosaic building: from bits of information to a theory explaining the planes of interests
9. The Bankruptcy Code: a system and its disruption by the scheme of coordinated wrongdoers
10. Progressive release of documents
11. Rewarding necessary, insightful, and timely questions of facts
12. The Statements of Facts as scripts for the instructor
13. Analytical documents as chapters in the manual for the instructor
    a. Table of materials for the instructor and for the students
14. The importance of the writing exercises
    a. Exercises to produce letters, reports, and multimedia data displays
    b. Format and contents of written communications and multimedia data displays
15. Types of analyses
    a. Springboard analysis of documents
    b. Boomerang scrutiny
    c. Broth reduction
    d. Database creation
16. Criteria to evaluate written reports and oral presentations
    a. the Payment Evaluation Form and its Checklist for clients' services value assessment
    b. Applying the evaluating criteria to oral presentations and written communications
    c. Evaluation by students of peer performance using the checklist and the payment form
17. Digital means for efficient transmission and proper presentation of written communications
18. Business attire at presentations
19. Final presentation to university members, government officers, business people, and the public
20. Use of the course materials and Table of Contents of Materials Reserved for the Instructor
21. Suggestion for a follow up course

B. Key Concepts Underlying the Course(cf. jur:125a¶253c)

1. Dynamic analysis of harmonious and conflicting interests

What each of the parties wants and does not want is identified and integrated into a system of opposite or convergent and mutually reinforcing forces, which frequently reconfigure them-selves in response to the exit of, or change in, interests within and the entry of new ones

2. Skeptical text analysis

Documents represent the parties' declared reality of interests that covers their hidden reality of interests, both of which are matched up in a 3-D mosaic

3. "Plutonic" thinking

Specific knowledge of the declared reality, general knowledge of what makes people tic and how the world turns, common sense, and logic to extrapolate from the declared reality and postulate what musts exist in the hidden reality

4. Mosaic building with bits of information

Gathering and integrating bits of scattered information into Plutonic profiles of parties, events, and dynamic systems of interests to portray declared and hidden realities

5. Boomerang use of a person's words

Turning against him his inconsistencies, incongruities, and implausibilities to impeach his credibility or hold him to his declarations against self-interest

6. From salami slicing to reasoning by extremes

Increasing values and adding elements that render a system more complex and describe a pro-gresssion that reveals patterns and trends or system evaluation by leaping to its logical conclusion

7. Coordinated wrongdoing as institutionalized modus operandi

Involvement in wrongful activity through active participation based on explicit agreements or reciprocal three-monkey passivity whereby everyone sees, hears, and says nothing concerning the others' wrongdoing on the expectation that they will return the same complicity

7. Confluence of causes

Causes that individually are insufficient to have a given effect may nevertheless have it when their respective effective forces cumulate serially or simultaneously; their collective sufficiency can only be realized by integrating the bits of information about each of them

8. To run the scene

A static scene of objects and people are described individually in terms of their appearance and true nature –declared and hidden interests known or reasonably assumed- and then the dynamics of their relations is narrated to create a drama that explains how the event in question could have happened. This calls for tridimensionalizing each bit of information by describing its surface appearance of declared interests, postulating its internal composition of hidden interests, establishing how the appearance was able to cover the composition of motives and in turn was determined by it, and then explaining the process through which over time that bit of infor-mation came into being in the context of other bits of information and gave rise to a mosaic.

C. Role Playing Structure of The Class

1. Permanent roles
    d. lawyers, investigative journalists, and accountants teamed in consulting firms
    e. the clients that hired them to find out: Were they defrauded as creditors?; before investing in the bankrupt company, are the court and parties to the bankruptcy involved in fraud?
2. Transient roles:
    a. debtor
    b. institutional or individual creditor or investor
    c. the private or U.S. trustee
    d. the bankruptcy or appellate judge
    e. the lawyer for a party
    f. an interested party, as referred to by the Bankruptcy Code
    g. an unrelated third party
    h. an investigative authority, e.g., the FBI, a Congressional committee, and their state counterparts
    i. a law enforcement authority, e.g. a DoJ U.S. attorney and a state district attorney
    j. a member of Congress or of a state legislature

D. Sources of Course Materials

1. A federal bankruptcy petition, publicly filed under oath, with its A-J Schedules and Statements
2. Briefs, motions, letters, court orders and decisions publicly filed in court
3. Public records in county clerks' offices and other government offices
4. The Bankruptcy Code, 11 U.S.C.
5. The Judicial Code, 28 U.S.C.
6. The Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure, 28 U.S.C.
7. The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, 28 U.S.C.
8. The Criminal Code, 18 U.S.C.
9. Code of Federal Regulations
10. Publications of the:
    a. Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts
    b. Federal Judicial Center
    c. Judicial Conference of the U.S.
11. Articles on Fraud and Forensic Accounting

12. Standards of ethical and investigative journalism:
    a. The New York Times Statement on Integrity
    b. Washington Post Standards and Ethics, February 17, 1999
    c. Jim Lehrer's Rules of Journalism
    d. American Society of Newspaper Editors Statement of Principles
13. Articles written for the course on:
    a. the structure of the federal judiciary
    b. the operation of the bankruptcy system
    c. critical reading for understanding between the lines and outside the paper
    d. methodical thinking based on the scientific method
    e. good writing that is grammatical correct and achieves stylistic elegance through unambiguous, accurate, concise, and meaningful expression and aims at eloquence and poetic beauty
14. See the documents collected at:
    http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/DCC/DeLano_docs.pdf

E. Materials to analyze as two sets of conflicting interests:

assets v. liabilities and debtors v. creditors

Parts of a federal bankruptcy petition under 11 U.S.C. Chapter 13
Adjustment of debts of an individual with regular income

D:# in http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/DCC/DeLano_docs.pdf

1. The notice of the meeting of creditors D:23
2. Certificate of mailing D:25
3. Voluntary petition D:27
    a. Signatures D:28
4. Summary of schedules D:29
5. Schedules A-J to evaluate the debtor's financial affairs
        A. Real property D:30
        B. Personal property D:31
        C. Property claimed as exempt D:35
        D. Creditors holding secured claims D:36
        E. Creditors holding unsecured priority claims D:37

F. Creditors holding unsecured non-priority claims D:38
G. Executory contracts and unexpired leases D:42
H. Codebtors D:43
I. Current income of individual debtors D:44
J. Current expenditures of individual debtors.....D:45
6. Declaration concerning debtor's schedules…. D:46
7. Form 7: Statement of financial affairs D:47
a. Declaration under penalty of perjury by individual debtor.....D:53
8. Disclosure of compensation of attorney for the debtor(s) D:54
9. Verification of creditor matrix D:55
a. Creditor address matrix.....D:56
10. Debtor's Chapter 13 plan for debt repayment.....D:59

F. Documents to be produced during the course

1. Letters: in the nature of executive summaries
   a. Letterhead with name, title, address, and qualifications or logo
   b. Date
   c. Complete name and address of the addressee and email to which sent or fax number to which faxed, and telephone number
   d. Greeting with appropriate form of address
   e. Subject or reference line
   f. First paragraph:
      6) recalls what has occurred before
      7) summarizes the letter, phone call, or other communication to which the letter is responding
      8) iii) indicates the gist of the author's position or response
   g. Middle paragraphs sets forth:
      9) reasonable arguments based on factual or documentary evidence
      10) summary of statements developed in accompanying document or exhibits
      11) references to:
         a) accompanying document containing detailed statements
         b) exhibits consisting of previously submitted documents or new supporting materials
   h. Last paragraph with requests to the addressee that are:
      1) concrete by stating the action to take, to what extent, when or by when, where

2) ii) clearly identified
    a) as entries in separate lines a of list
    b) series of clauses separated by numbers in bold in the same paragraph

i. Signature on first page

j. Page X of Y, particularly when a multipage letter is faxed

k. Footer, particularly after the first page of a multipage letter, stating in abbreviated form:
    a) sender's name
    b) date
    c) addressee's name and location, e.g., of a court or company branch
    d) subject matter

2. Reports

a. Name of reporting entity

b. Title that summarizes the nature of the report

c. if title is figurative, subtitle providing a literal statement of the report's nature

d. subtitle that clarifies or defines more precisely the report's nature

e. Typographical highlights: in title and paragraphs

f. Introduction that summarizes the fundamental proposition of the report

g. Headings that summarize the section(s) that each covers

h. Numbered paragraphs

i. Table of contents

j. Different left and right footers

k. Indented bulleted points and numbered lists

l. Explanatory footnotes and referential endnotes

m. Conclusion
    1) recapitulates the essential points
    2) sets forth requests for action
    3) makes recommendations

n. Table of exhibits:
    1) with title identifying the main document, date and author
    2) exhibits summarized in descriptive entries
    3) entries highlighting author, addressee, date and key terms of content
    4) as a single list of numbered entries
    5) as a hierarchical list
        a) with headings identifying categories of exhibits

b) indentation of attachments to main exhibits

c) the main headings of key documents

(i) with table of category headings to overview along table of exhibits

(ii) page numbers hyperlinked to a file containing the exhibits

3. Graphs to show, rather than tell

a. title verbalizing the point illustrated by the graph

b. columnar table with colors to set out columns, rows, or cells

c. with axes and values either together with corresponding pictorial device inside the graph area or gathered outside the area in a legend table

d. with legend and footnotes

e. with links and link banks to sources and other supporting materials

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris

2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel.(718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org
Dr.Richard.Cordero.Esq@cantab.net

Syllabus of the *DeLano* Case Course

Outline of the week by week

Classwork

and

Work of Organizing

the Public Presentation of The *DeLano* Case

based on a 15-week semester

and

illustrating the practical application of the description

Teaching The *DeLano* Case Course

1st Week of Classwork

1. Discussion of course objectives, structure, and rules
2. Introduction to dynamic analysis of conflicting interests, how such interests give rise to declared and hidden realities, and fraud as intentional distortion of reality to advance one's interests and safeguard them from conflicting ones
3. Overview of the bankruptcy system and the Bankruptcy Code
4. Discussion of the parts of a bankruptcy petition using the DeLanos' petition
5. Introduction to skeptical text analysis
    a. Intrinsic consistency: compare among themselves the declarations in the DeLanos' petition for bankruptcy relief
    b. Extrinsic congruity: compare their declarations with the rest of the world, including other writings and general knowledge of what makes people tic and how the world turns: Do the declarations make sense?
6. Form & substance: Elements of an analytical report & its evaluating criteria
7. Formation by teams of three to five students of their consulting firms to provide legal, investigative journalism, and accounting advice
8. Assignment to establish a baseline: The firms prepare a report on the petition using keen observation to detect bits of information, and general knowledge, common sense and logic to integrate them into mosaics of realities

2nd Week of Classwork

1. Discussion of the formal elements of a professional presentation
2. Presentation of firms' reports & composition of best of reports' elements report
3. List of questions that Investigative Journalists (IJ) would want to pursue
4. Extrinsic congruity
    a. Who are the DeLanos? From facts to a socio/psychological profile
    b. Proximate causes of people's and the DeLanos' bankruptcy
    c. What corrective and preventive action could they have taken to avoid it?
    d. Timeline of debt accumulation: What were debtors & creditors thinking?!
5. Elements & method of professional letter (re)writing…revising, letting it sit,…
6. Assignment: The firms request information, i.e. answers and documents, depositions, and interviews necessary to ascertain the petition's good faith

3rd Week of Classwork

1. The system of peer evaluation and the use of points
2. Firms' presentation of their information requests
3. Clients critique the firms' presentation
    a. clarity of expression: proper use of language
    b. precision that avoids ambiguity: X is requested, but Y is produced
    c. conciseness: go to the point
    d. usefulness of the information for the intended purpose
    e. appearance and delivery that inspires confidence & retains attention
4. Composition of model request and integration of information into a system
5. Legal, practical, and ethical differences between depositions & interview
6. Identification and role of the players in the bankruptcy system
    a. The role of the U.S. trustee and the appointed panel trustee
    b. The judge's role: former power to appoint trustees v. current power to approve her recommendations and remove her for cause as trustee
7. Assignment: Identify and prepare to discuss the key bankruptcy concepts

4th Week of Classwork

1. Listening, observing, classifying, conceptualizing, static system building, interests as drivers of dynamic model, reconfigured after exit/entry of elements
2. Bankruptcy Code as a dynamic system of conflicting & harmonious interests
    a. Key concepts as conflicting interests: assets v liabilities; debts v claims
    b. Actors: debtors v creditors; lawyers, trustees, & court officers as insiders
    c. Life-cycle events: petition filing, approval, discharge, revocation, appeal
4. The use and development of information presentation devices
    a. to organize and present at a glance large amounts of information
    b. to discover and present relations and patterns
    c. types: hierarchical lists, tables, charts, graphics, clip-art, animations
    d. incremental display: from the schematic to the whole picture
5. Assignment: Make a graphic of the bankruptcy system's concepts, actors, and life-cycle events and display it in a slide show or with a flip chart

5th Week of Classwork

1. Charting to organize the known and guide the discovery of the unknown
2. Presentation of the firms' graphics and composition of a model graphic
3. Model graphic that identifies breakdown of a dynamic system due to:
    a. inchoate development v. overwhelming complexity
    b. lack of training, incompetence, imperfect transmission of information, ambiguity, failure to foresee consequences, fraud
    c. slackening controls: overconfidence in honesty & machine performance
4. Analysis of the process by which systems grow in complexity
    a. addition of tasks and more extensive and deeper coverage
    b. who controls the controllers?
    c. fail-proof system v. complexity that bogs down its operation
5. Murphy's law: system failure, known accident, act of God, the unforeseen
6. Plutonic thinking: unknown variables, reasonable assumptions, value ranges
7. Practice: Sue wants to earn money selling lemonade to ride the rollercoaster
8. Assignment: Build a system with objectives, people, internal processes and external interactions using only general knowledge, common sense, and logic

6th Week of Classwork

1. Presentation of firms' systems and their evaluation in light of their objectives, cost/effectiveness, checks and balances, risks/rewards ratio, novelty
2. Categories and types of elements of dynamic systems
    a. driving interests: need, desires, fame, principles, ego, obsession, tradition
    b. measuring elements: of performance, capacity utilization, waste
    c. control: to detect, prevent, remedy malfunctions, & learn from experience
3. Undermining in-, outside interests: benefit from system exploitation/defeat
4. The dynamics of corruption in a functional network
    a. development of friendship, belongingness and interdependability
    b. material gains, the benefits of camaraderie and moral IOUs
    c. treason, exclusion, pariah status and material and moral loss
5. Assignment: As per the allotted role, prepare a statement of interests to be distributed before, and defended at, the meeting of creditors

7th Week of Classwork

1. Enactment of the meeting of creditors: one partly eaten pie of assets and too many liabilities to finish it off
    a. dynamic play of conflicting and consonant interests
2. Scope and purpose of discovery upon the debtors
    a. the instructor uses his materials as the ultimate source of facts
    b. non-contradicting facts can be made up if not contained in the documents
    c. to point out inaccuracies, incongruities, implausibilities, and lies by comparing information in documents and made up
3. Assignment: Draw up and send a request for information:
    a. from parties other than the DeLanos
    b. with statement of justification and intended benefit

8th Week of Classwork

1. Comparison of requests for documents and documents produced
2. Model request for documents
    a. Plutonic thinking used to postulate the occurrence of events and the existence of documents and data and request their production
3. Mosaics of declared and hidden realities built with seemingly unimportant and unrelated bits of information scattered over many documents
4. Analysis of the Equifax credit reports on the DeLanos
5. Assignment: Prepare a comparative table of the DeLanos' financial data
    a. collect data from various documents and present it in one
    b. annotate it with factual and evaluative comments
    c. draw the timeline of data and debt production to show patterns and trends

9th Week of Classwork

1. Presentation of the annotated comparative tables
2. Model table that draws on the best features of the other tables:
    a. data most useful to establish the petition's good faith or fraud
    b. annotations most insightful, accurate, and clearly expressed
    c. graphical aspects most helpful to the understanding of data
3. Lists of the types of information derived from the analysis of data
4. Mortgages' purpose, actors, cost, life-cycle events, expectations
    a. Plutonic thinking applied to the DeLanos' string of 8 mortgages and closing costs but only one real property declared
5. Assignment: Report on the DeLanos' mortgages, proceeds and their application, mortgage payments, real property valuation, and income

10th Week of Classwork

1. Presentation of the mortgage and income reports
2. Model report that draws on the best information to answer the queries:
    a. Who needed to do what for the mortgage applications to be approved and the proceeds applied as they were?
    b. What system of interests does the mortgages analysis reveal?
3. Methods for tracing concealed assets
    a. title search and search for property in county clerk's offices
    b. subpoena for financial institutions to produce account documents
    c. trustee's accounts and annual judicial financial disclosure reports
4. Assignment: Report on the second batch of mortgage documents to determine the role of the trustees and the DeLanos' attorney

11th Week of Classwork

1. Presentation of the 2nd batch of reports on mortgages documents
2. Model report to ascertain:
    a. How useful for the lawyers and the trustees were the produced documents compared with those available in the county clerk's office?
    b. How should the bankruptcy judge have handled the produced mortgages documents when they were filed in court?
    c. What inferences can be drawn from the production of those documents?
3. Assignment: Report on the second batch of documents denying document production for the evidentiary hearing
    a. Analysis of conflicting interests, Plutonic thinking and integration of bits of information to build the mosaic: the documents were produced
    b. Is there still a need for documents and, if so, why and which?

12th Week of Classwork

1. Discussion of the reports on the denial of documents
2. Model report to identify the trustee and the court's interest in not requiring document production, yet approving the petition
3. The fees of the DeLanos' attorney: amount and nature of services
    a. Inferences from an attorney rendering such services and a bankrupt incurring such fees to avoid producing documents
4. Discovery of a theme during writing, its function, and rewriting to emphasize it
    a. An idea common to key points that allows them to reinforce each other and gives it unity so as to deliver a focused message
    b. Key words; summarizing headings and title; in- or deductive structure of the written piece
5. Assignment: Report on the appearance, content, purpose, and reliability of the "Trustee's Report"

13th Week of Classwork

1. Presentation of the reports on the "Trustee's Report" and its theme
2. Model report to discuss how form and content of a written piece reinforce each other and reflect on the author's professionalism and credibility
    a. the "Trustee's Report" and its place in his work and the *DeLano* case
    b. how the "Report" helps determine the petition's good faith or fraud
3. The bankruptcy judge's approval of the "Trustee's Report"
    a. whether the "Report" allowed the judge to determine that the trustee had investigated the DeLanos and found no fraud
    b. reverse Plutonic thinking: had there been a proper trustee-judge relationship, what should have been in the report and its approval?
4. Assignment: Prepare to present evidence and argue whether the DeLanos committed fraud, if so, what kind, and whether alone or with others

14th Week of Classwork

1. Final presentation of the consulting teams to their clients, if possible in the auditorium as rehearsal of the Public Presentation to be held there
    a. Were the clients defrauded; if so, in what amount and what should they do?
2. Model report to identify:
    a. consonant interests that induce and allow bankruptcy fraud and conflicting interests that work against exposing it
    b. interests and structural changes that should be introduced in the bankruptcy system to dissuade fraud and detect and expose it
3. Selection by the clients of the best presenters:
    a. to address the media at the press conference
    b. to present The *DeLano* Case at the Public Presentation

15th Week of Classwork

1. Rehearsals of:
    a. the press conference
    b. the Public Presentation of The *DeLano* Case
2. A single large consulting company holds:
    a. the press conference
    b. the Public Presentation

1st Week of Organizing the Public Presentation of The *DeLano* Case

1. Discussion in class of PP objectives, contents, and organization
2. Selection of dates to reserve the auditorium for rehearsals and PP
3. The class is the board of directors of the single large consulting company organizing the PP of The *DeLano* Case; each student is an officer of it
4. Division of labor among teams of officers that group themselves to take on primary responsibility for running the following departments
    a. Financing & Budget
    b. Accounting, reception
    c. Public Relations Artists
    d. Invitation & PP brochure
    e. PP stage script
    f. Auditorium & catering
    g. Audio/Visual
    h. Information Technology
5. Depending on the company size, a&b, c&d, e&f, & g&h may be merged

2nd Week of Organizing the Public Presentation

1. A bidding contest is held for primary responsibility for a department, with a run-off if necessary
    a. programmatic proposal: each team writes a description of its members' qualifications to, and how it would, run its two preferred departments
2. The winning programmatic proposals are announced and the departments choose and announce their directors
3. Each department discusses how to coordinate its programmatic proposal with the other winning proposals; and makes suggestions for
    a. a website for making, archiving, and retrieving inter-departmental communications, for commenting on submissions and voting on them
    b. PP's stationery: logo, letterhead, envelopes and typography
    c. categories of guests to invite to the PP presentation and the reception

3rd Week of Organizing the Public Presentation

1. Financing sources are identified and contacted and bank accounts are opened
2. Based on suggestions, PP stationery is developed and distributed for use
3. Industry standards to measure sizes, quantities, timeframes, expectations and feasibility are researched to make proposals for, and lists of:
    a. forms, e.g., purchase requests, payment authorization, payables
    b. receiving and disbursing funds and making financial reports
    c. guests to invite to PP and/or reception, contact information, attendance registration, food and place for reception, advertising campaign
    d. kinds of contents and layouts for the invitation and PP brochure
    e. desired and available A/V items, i.e. equipment, props and programs
4. The website and its secure communications are tested and set up

4th Week of Organizing the Public Presentation

1. The first estimate is drawn up of the in-hand and expected funds within which the departmental budgets will have to fit
2. A PR campaign is drawn up to invite the mass media and the specialized media, e.g. accounting, auditing, financial, law and educational publishers
3. Estimates are obtained with ranges of firm and contingent numbers of
    a. print runs, paper size and quality & colors of the PP brochure templates
    b. eaters at the reception, catering staff, food types and delivery options
4. A catalog is compiled of A/V items, instructions, tutorials and examples for
    a. classwork presentations and recording and replaying them for practice
    b. PP in the auditorium and recording it, cutting and splicing to make a video
5. The departments draw up their preliminary expense items and budgets

5th Week of Organizing the Public Presentation

1. The departments submit for comment and suggestions their draft proposals for
    a. their budgets
    b. accounting forms and procedure for requesting and making payment
    c. the PR campaign, master list of guests and their registration system
    d. the invitation and PP brochure templates (to add contents to later on)
    e. the script of PP on stage
    f. management of the auditorium, reception and catering
2. The A/V catalog so far compiled is distributed and proposals are made for
    a. refining, and adding to, it throughout the course as necessary
    b. terms and procedure for borrowing A/V items for practicing presentations

6th Week of Organizing the Public Presentation

1. An updated financial report is presented to inform about the funds in-hand or on account, pledged, or expected from known or new sources
2. The comments, suggestions and classwork learning are discussed by each department, which draws up three final proposals for:
    a. a general budget and the departmental budgets
    b. accounting forms and funds management
    c. the PR campaign, master list of guests and registration system
    d. the invitation and PP brochure templates
    e. the PP stage scripts
    f. management of the auditorium, reception and catering
    g. updating the A/V catalog and borrowing items for class presentations

7th Week of Organizing the Public Presentation

1. An updated financial report is presented
2. Each department submits to the board of directors three final proposals for choosing among them the final departmental program
3. The departments discuss the proposals
4. The officers vote on the proposals and any necessary run-off is conducted
5. The winning proposals are announced

8th Week of Organizing the Public Presentation

1. The accounting forms are used to request payment authorization and to grant it or in a reasoned statement to deny it
2. Three press releases are drafted to extend an invitation to the media to a press conference on PP and to it and the public to attend PP
3. Plans are drawn up for, with description of A/V items to use at:
    a. a press conference to inform and answer questions about PP and invite the media to announce and attend it
    b. PP script rehearsals with volunteers and their recording to determine the right number of cameras and angles for making the PP video
4. Content for the PP brochure is selected from course documents, consulting firms' classwork, officers' proposals, press clips, and laid out on the template
5. The auditorium, reception, catering and A/V officers may volunteer to help in other activities in order to gain experience

9th Week of Organizing the Public Presentation

1. The drafts of the press release and the plans for rehearsing the press conference and PP and making the PP video are submitted
    a. for comment and suggestions
    b. to announce rehearsals and full-dress rehearsal schedules and venues
    c. to call for volunteer presenters, journalists and audience to critique their performance
    d. with a list to be added to of media representatives and organizations to whom to send the press release
2. Three PP brochures with contents, in digital form and ready to be sent to the printer are submitted for comment and suggestions
3. The A/V items are made available for practicing for the press conference and PP rehearsals and the PP video making

10th Week of Organizing the Public Presentation

1. The departments submit an updated list of expense items and budgets with contingency margins
2. An updating financial report is presented
3. The PP invitations and envelopes are printed and mailed to the guests
4. The comments and suggestions made are used to revise
    a. the press release drafts
    b. the press conference and PP rehearsal plans
    c. the three proposed PP brochures
    d. the plan for using A/V items at the rehearsals and recording them to make the PP video

11th Week of Organizing the Public Presentation

1. An updated general budget is presented
2. Submission to the board of directors of the revised proposals and discussion of them in each department
3. Voting by the officers is held to choose the final version of
    a. the press release
    b. the press conference and PP rehearsal plan
    c. the PP brochure
    d. the plan for using the A/V items
3. Follow-up emails and phone calls are used to obtain feedback from the PP guests and encourage them to register their intent to attend

12th Week of Organizing the Public Presentation

1. An updated financial report is presented
2. Follow-up emails and phone calls are used to obtain feedback from the PP guests and encourage them to register
3. The press conference and PP are rehearsed to improve as need be
    a. the presenters' command of the subject and the accuracy, relevance and fairness of the information presented
    b. the A/V items' understanding-assisting value and proper use
    c. the number of recording items and the optimal recording angles for shooting the PP video
4. The brochure is sent to the printer
5. Drafts are drawn up for signs, i.e. flyers, posters and banners, to advertise PP in campus and direct to, and in, the auditorium and reception
6. Forms are drafted for the evaluation
    a. by the PP guests of the presenters, PP, and The *DeLano* Case
    b. by the departments of their own organizational and presenting performance

13th Week of Organizing the Public Presentation

1. The press release is sent out to inform the media and the public about PP and invite the media to attend the press conference on it
2. The second rehearsal of the press conference and PP is held
    a. the A/V items, i.e., props, equipment, and programs, are tested to ensure their availability, effectiveness, and ease of use
3. The draft signs are submitted for comment and suggestions
4. A call is made for officers to help prepare the auditorium before PP and clean it up afterwards and to serve as ushers at PP
5. The printed brochure is collected and inspected for quality and completeness and any necessary corrective measure is taken
6. Contingency planning: the departments v. a gang of Murphy's Law psychos that raise obstacles to which workarounds must be devised
7. The draft PP evaluation forms are submitted for comment and suggestions to the departments, which meet to discuss them

14th Week of Organizing the Public Presentation

1. An updated financial report is presented
2. After the classwork final presentations and the choosing of PP presenters
    a. a PP full-dress rehearsal is held for accuracy of information, on and back stage coordination and professional appearance and performance
3. The press conference is held
    a. a follow-up critique is held to determine what the media found interesting or in need of clarification and modify the PP script as appropriate
4. Firm arrangements are made with the caterers for the reception in light of the number of guests that have registered or are expected
5. Guests not yet registered are contacted
    a last time by phone and email
6. The signs are revised in light of the comments and suggestions, produced, and the advertising ones are posted or handed out while the directional ones are stored
7. The PP evaluation forms are revised in light of the comments and suggestions and then printed

15th Week of Organizing the Public Presentation

1. Possession of the auditorium is taken before and surrendered after PP
2. The signs directing to, and in, the auditorium and the reception are displayed and the PP brochure and evaluation form are distributed to the guests
3. The Public Presentation of The *DeLano* Case is held
4. The reception is held as an opportunity to
    a. thank the sponsors and gain feedback on The *DeLano* Case and PP
    b. network with the guests, inquire about jobs and ask for job interviews
    c. collect the PP evaluation form from the guests
5. Preliminary accounts and a balance sheet are presented:
    a. the final accounts are presented a week later to the board and university authorities, who issue the release or investigate
6. PP evaluation forms and Report
    a. the forms filled out by the guests are copied and distributed to the departments
    b. the departments discuss the PP guest evaluation forms, evaluate themselves, and fill out their forms
    c. the board meets to discuss the evaluation forms and outline a report of negative and positive points about PP and The *DeLano* Case
    d. three reporters are elected to write the official Evaluation Report on the Public Presentation of The *DeLano* Case
    e. the reporters issue their Report and distribute it to the officers and university authorities

NOTES

1. Given the amount of work involved in the theoretical and practical learning experience of the classwork and the organization to professional standards of the Public Presentation of The *DeLano* Case, it may be considered to attach more credits to this course than those attached to an otherwise regular one semester course.
2. Throughout the course it may be necessary to ask officers who have proved to be most capable to take over the directorship, or become members of, other departments whose officers have proved to be less so.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris

Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org

2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel.(718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

July 2014

Dear Literary Agent and Book Publisher,

I would like to submit to you for representation and publication my manuscript *Exposing Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Riskless Wrongdoing*: Pioneering the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting(jur:1), supported by my academic course(dcc:1) and creative works(cw:1).

While many books comment on statutory and case law, judicial decision-making, and court functioning, no book compares with mine: My manuscript is based on my statistical findings(jur:21§A) as researcher[ii](a&p:16), and experience as practitioner prosecuting cases from federal bankruptcy, district, and circuit courts to the Supreme Court[107b,114c](jur:65§B). By analyzing statistics, reports, and newsletters of that Judiciary –the model for the state ones– and speeches, articles, and filings of its judges, it describes the means, motive, and opportunity(21§§1-3) enabling their wrongdoing(5§3): In the 225 years since the creation of their Judiciary in 1789, the number of federal judges –2,131 were in office on 30sep11[13]– impeached and removed is 8![14] They abuse the Judiciary Code, procedural rules, and their decisional power to self-exempt from discipline(24§§b-d). They are unaccountable(21§1). Whether they act individually or in coordination, e.g., running[60] a bankruptcy fraud scheme(39§5, 66§2), their unaccountability renders their wrongdoing irresistible: It is riskless and highly profitable, for their grabbing of unethical and unlawful material[213], professional[69], and social(60§§f-g) benefits does not require costly measures to avoid detection and punishment. Consequently, their wrongdoing is so routine and coordinated(88§§a-d) among judges -including justices- and between them and bankruptcy and legal systems insiders[169] as to constitute the Federal Judiciary's institutionalized modus operandi(49§4).

The manuscript is part of a more ambitious[iv] project than just a one-time publication of a groundbreaking exposé of the Federal Judiciary as a safe haven for wrongdoing: the pioneering of JUDICIAL UNACCOUNTABILITY REPORTING(166¶365). This novel news and publishing field(7¶¶ 24-28) can be developed through a multidisciplinary academic(128§4) and business venture(119 §1) that advocates judicial accountability reform(130§§5-8) as it builds the market of: **1)** lawyers and pro ses that need intelligence on the wrongdoing patterns of judges sitting on their cases(136§ 6); **2)** those affected by the 1.5 million new bankruptcy cases every year[34], constituting 80% of all new federal cases[33], mostly filed by pro ses[35], who fall prey –as top lawyers do too(29¶¶46-47)– to judges driven by the most insidious corruptor: *money!*, $373+ billion in CY10 alone(27§2); **3)** the parties to the other 48 million federal and state cases filed annually(7§5), many of whom end up as judicial wrongdoing complainants in many websites and Yahoo- and Googlegroups, which are ignored by judges and politicians; and **4)** a nation outraged by reports that Then-Judge Sotomayor's assets concealment, suspected by *NYT, WP,* and Politico[107a], and its cover-up by politicians(xxxv) are but part of institutionalized tax evasion[213] and interbranch connivance(77§§5-6).

There is a vast market for public corruption books: The nation holds Congress[16] in contempt with single digit approval ratings[15]; and has rated its confidence in the Supreme Court at a historic low[86]. *The Corruption Chronicles*(a&p:18) on the presidency, published by Simon & Shuster, was no. 1 bestselling nonfiction in the country. The University of Michigan Press dare publish *Corrupting the Bankruptcy Courts*(20). National outrage(83§§2-3) that stirs up public demand for news, information, and reform, thus fostering market development, can be provoked by: **a)** a presentation(xxvii) of evidence that launches a Watergate-like media investigation(100§3); **b)** an Emile Zola *I accuse!*-like denunciation(98§2) of judges' unaccountability and wrongdoing; **c)** a series of talkshows1 and other events(172§1) that give rise to public feedback(122§§2-3); and **d)** the 103K-word manuscript, and the project phases(a&p:5) and platform(23) of the venture.

Hence, I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

TABLE OF CONTENTS

a&p:page #

I. Letter to the Literary Agent and Book Publisher and endnotes 1, 3

II. Information for Evaluating The Merits of The Manuscript..... 5

A. Manuscript's subject matter 5

B. Manuscript's sources and thesis 5

C. Judges' unaccountability and consequent riskless wrongdoing..... 6

D. Manuscript's 1st Purpose: to lay out the strategy for exposing judicial unaccountability and consequent riskless wrongdoing..... 8

E. Manuscript's 2nd Purpose: to propose articulated phases for pioneering judicial unaccountability reporting and developing it as a news and publishing field 9

1. The market: an outraged public and its demand for news and publications..... 9

2. Starting phase: presentations of evidence of judges' wrongdoing 10

3. The subsequent phases..... 10

F. Reasonable expectations the manuscript offers agents and publishers..... 12

G. Length of the manuscript 12

H. What to include in the book & corresponding timetable for manuscript completion..... 12

I. Number of illustrations..... 12

J. Executive Summary..... 13

K. Table of contents..... 13

L. Manuscript's overview and introduction..... 13

M. Marketing strategy..... 13

N. Author's resume..... 13

O. Competing or similar books..... 13

P. Sound investment in an author and writer with more than one book in him..... 13

Q. Offer to make a presentation of the project..... 13

R. Table of Law Related Books and Authors..... 14

S. Resume of Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq., and early publications..... 16, 17

T. *The Corruption Chronicles*, Tom Fitton..... 18

U. *How Big Cases Are Corrupting the Bankruptcy Courts*, Prof. Lynn M. LoPucki..... 20

V. Excerpt with a summary of sections..... 21

W. Developing a platform by making an offer to professional schools..... 23

1. Form letter to law school deans 24

Y. A message from LinkedIn augurs the development of a broad platform..... 25-27

Correcting Broken Links at End of Line

If a link returns an error message, e.g. "No page found", or otherwise fails to download the reference, (i) copy and paste it in the address bar of your browser and eliminate any blank space, which may be represented by %20, and then click the go button or press enter; or (ii) choose the Hand tool from the menu bar >rest it over the link> right click> from the dropdown menu choose either "Open Weblink in Browser" or "Open Weblink as New Document".

---

[i] **a)** Republicans Turn Judicial Power Into a Campaign Issue; by Adam Liptak and Michael D. Shear, *The New York Times*, 23oct11; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/Rep_candidates_fed_judges_12.pdf; **b)** Dems Hit Romney for Going After Sotomayor in Ads; TPM (5mar12); Hispanic leaders condemn Romney for criticizing Sotomayor in ad; by Griselda Nevarez. VOXXI (29feb12); National Institute for Latino Policy; 5mar12; id; **c)** CBS "Face the Nation" Host Bob Schieffer interviews Speaker Newt Gingrich on "activist judges"; 18dec11; id. See [296] and jur:171¶371

[ii] This proposal is based, not on secondary sources, i.e., other authors' opinions, but rather on official statistics and statements found through original research and analyzed by Dr. Cordero:

a) official statistics of the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, http://www.uscourts.gov/Statistics.aspx, and of individual courts, e.g., http://www.ca2.uscourts.gov/;

b) official reports on the federal courts, http://www.supremecourt.gov/publicinfo/year-end/year-endreports.aspx and http://www.uscourts.gov/Statistics/JudicialBusiness.aspx; and reports of individual courts, e.g., http://www.ca2.uscourts.gov/annualreports.htm;

c) official reports on the proceedings of judicial bodies, e.g., http://www.uscourts.gov/FederalCourts/JudicialConference/Proceedings.aspx

d) documents publicly filed with the courts, http://www.pacer.uscourts.gov/index.html;

e) rulings, decisions, and opinions of judges available in print and online through the courts' websites, http://www.uscourts.gov/court_locator.aspx, and through official court reporters, e.g. West Publishing, http://web2.westlaw.com/signon/default.wl?bhcp=1&fn=%5Ftop&newdoor=true&rs=WLW11%2E10&vr=2%2E0; and unofficial aggregators of official court materials, e.g., http://www.findlaw.com/ and https://www.fastcase.com/;

f) judges' speeches, e.g., http://www.supremecourt.gov/publicinfo/speeches/speeches.aspx;

g) official news releases and articles in the official newsletter of the federal courts, http://www.uscourts.gov/News/InsideTheJudiciary.aspx;

h) other materials, http://www.uscourts.gov/FederalCourts/PublicationsAndReports.aspx;

i) federal laws and rules of judicial procedure, http://uscode.house.gov/;

j) reports providing the evidentiary justification for the need, purpose, and intent of legislative bills, http://www.senate.gov/pagelayout/legislative/g_three_sections_with_teasers/legislative_home.htm and http://clerk.house.gov/floorsummary/floor.aspx

k) statements of members of Congress on their websites, http://www.house.gov/representatives/ and http://www.senate.gov/general/contact_information/senators_cfm.cfm;

l) reports of the U.S. Govt. Accountability Office, http://www.gao.gov/browse/date/week.

Most of these materials have been downloaded, converted to pdf's, enhanced with links to the originals and navigational bookmarks, and posted to http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org to ensure that they are always available no matter what happens to the originals. Cf. this note on the Administrative Office's website: "Page Not Found. Sorry, the page you requested could not be found at this address. We've recently made updates to our site, and this page may have been moved or renamed"; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/AO_Page_Not_Found_5nov11.pdf.

[iii] Judges' wrongdoing is pervasive(xxxix§a); their unaccountability & coordination among themselves and with bankruptcy[33] & legal systems insiders[169] makes it riskless, irresistible. They:

©2012 Richard Cordero. All rights reserved.

a) systematically dismiss complaints against them, which are not public record, preventing complaint analysis to detect patterns of wrongdoing and habitual wrongdoing judges;(jur:27§2)

b) fail to report gifts from, and participation in seminars paid by, parties before them;[272]

c) routinely deny motions to recuse themselves[272] due to, e.g., conflict of interests by holding shares in, or sitting on a board of, one of the parties, fundraising for promoters of an ideology, despite violating thereby the requirement to "avoid even the appearance of impropriety"[123a];

d) hold meetings with parties in chambers without a court reporter so that no transcript of the discussion is available to challenge the judge's expression of bias or coercion on any party;

e) seal records to prevent challenges to the judge's approval of the abuse of a party by another with dominant position or of an agreement that is illicit or contrary to public policy;

f) prohibit electronic devices, e.g. cameras & camcorders, in the courthouse, even tape recorders in the courtroom, to prevent parties from filming the judges' interaction with parties or the making their own records to prove that court proceedings transcripts were doctored;

g) get rid of 9 out of 10 cases through either reasonless, meaningless summary orders or decisions so perfunctory that the judges mark them "not for publication" and "non-precedential"; both are all but unreviewable ad hoc fiats of raw judicial power serving as vehicles for arbitrariness and means for implementing a policy of docket clearing through expediency without an effort to administer justice on the facts of each case and the law applicable to them[66b];

h) in pursuit of that expediency policy, overwhelmingly affirm the decisions of their lower court colleagues, for rubberstamping an affirmance is decidedly easier than explaining a reversal and the way to avoid the same prejudicial error on remand[69 >¶¶1-3];

i) systematically deny petitions for en banc review by the whole court of each other's decisions, thus assuring reciprocal deference and the continued force of their decisions regardless of how wrong or wrongful they are(jur:45§2);

j) hold their policy-making, administrative, adjudicative, and disciplinary meetings behind closed doors, thus protecting their unaccountability and providing themselves with the opportunity to use secrecy as a means to engage in coordinated wrongdoing(jur:27§e; xxxix);

k) do not publish comments on court rules proposed by courts, thus cloaking in secrecy judges' comments, which fosters and conceals wrongful motives and coordination, and turning the request for public comments into a pro forma exercise that allows even overwhelming opposition to be kept undisclosed and disregarded without public protest[¶355e];

l) never hold press conferences, thus escaping the scrutiny of journalists and that of the public, since federal judges do not have to run in judicial elections[29](cf. jur:97§1; dcc:11); and

m) file pro forma financial disclosure reports with the Judicial Conference[91] Committee on Financial Disclosure, composed of report-filing peer judges assisted by Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts[10] members, who are their appointees and serve at their pleasure[213b].

[iv] The rewards for pioneering JUDICIAL UNACCOUNTABILITY REPORTING AND REFORM ADVOCACY(166§d) will be many, commensurable with the risk involved and the courage, leadership, and originality needed. One comes to mind: Time Magazine's person of the year. Last year's was The Protester, portrayed on the cover by the head and face of a person wrapped in a turban in Arab-like fashion. Who has a better chance of being the next Time's person of the year, a politician or journalist with his pen clenched between his teeth and his hands over his eyes and hears as he stoops down the street past a courthouse or a person who dare investigate(102§4) judges and justices to expose their coordinated wrongdoing and mutual cover-up dependent survival(88§§a-d) and thereby renders a public service to *We the People*, to the integrity of judicial process, and to democracy itself? That courageous person can be you.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris
Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org
www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org
2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel.(718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

January 20, 2014

INFORMATION FOR LITERARY AGENTS AND BOOK PUBLISHERS
To Evaluate The Merits of the Manuscript
Exposing Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Riskless Wrongdoing

Pioneering the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting

Can you imagine what would happen to you and those you care about if all your bosses:

a. held their jobs for life with self-policing authority that enabled them to assure their impunity by dismissing your complaints against them; were in fact above investigation, never mind prosecution, and thus had no fear of suffering any adverse consequences from their wrongdoing, not even losing their jobs or part of their salaries, because they enjoyed the unusual guarantee that their salaries could not be diminished; and

b. ruled on $100s of billions annually…

c. in the secrecy of closed-door meetings and through decisions that were overwhelmingly unpublished; need not be followed, so they could be inconsistent and arbitrary; and in effect, not reviewable but could deprive you of your rights to property, liberty, and life?

The Information below is about the contents and business potential of the manuscript that exposes your and everyone else's wrongdoing 'bosses' of the law: unaccountable federal judges.

A. Manuscript's subject matter

1. The above scenario illustrates how federal judges' officeholding conditions are qualitatively different from those of any private boss or public officer, whether a member of Congress or the President himself. Such conditions enable judges' wrongdoing.

2. So the manuscript studies the link between federal judges' officeholding conditions and their wrongdoing; analyzes cases of such wrongdoing; and proposes its journalistic and official exposure as the foundation of reform to ensure that judges hold office under transparent conditions that permit the monitoring of the discharge of their duty: to administer Equal Justice Under Law.

B. Manuscript's sources and thesis

3. The manuscript is the first to conduct a systematic analysis both of official statistics, reports, and statements[ii] of the federal courts and its judges, and of practice[107b,114c] jur:65§§1-3, in those courts and show that the conditions of holding their judgeships are free of the deterrent of suffering any detrimental consequence for committing judicial and personal wrongdoing, 5§3. This makes judges unaccountable, 21§A. Their unaccountability clears the way for them to disregard the constraints of due process of law without regard for the harm that they inflict upon litigants and the rest of the public. It leaves them free to go through the motions of their office while risklessly abusing their means and opportunity to pursue their motive for wrongdoing, i.e., to gain for themselves material, 27§2, professional, 56§§e-f, and social benefits, 62§g, a&p:1¶2nd.

4. Yet, federal judges are the most vulnerable public officers to a showing of their failure to "avoid even the appearance of impropriety"[123a]. Thus, the exposure, 97§1, of their wrongdoing will out-

rage the national public, 81§1. It will stir up public demand to know the nature, extent, gravity, and harmfulness of their wrongdoing; have those who have participated in, or tolerated, it resign; 92§d, and discuss new prevention and detection measures, 130§§5-8. This will open a novel news and publishing field: JUDICIAL UNACCOUNTABILITY REPORTING. Its pioneers can capitalize on entering it first. Supported by public demand for information and clamor for accountability and change, the pioneers will be able to report on wrongs and advocate reform through the principled, for-profit, and ever more structured phases of a multidisciplinary academic and business venture[256a]→119§1.

C. Judges' unaccountability and consequent riskless wrongdoing

5. Federal judges hold their office under unique conditions. They are the only public officers whose office is endowed under the Constitution and any federal or state law with life tenure and a prohibition against diminishing their salaries[12]. They earn salaries that place them in the top 2% of income earners in the U.S.[211] and such salary income does not even take into account their income from investments, their own businesses, book royalties, etc. They form the top echelon of the Federal Judiciary, the most undemocratic government branch since all of them are unelected and none can be recalled by the people. This explains why they are dismissive of "the people's right to petition for a redress of their grievances", 111§3, against judges.

6. Federal judges are the most secretive public officers, holding all their administrative, adjudicative, disciplinary, and policy-making meetings behind closed doors and never holding press conferences, 27§e. Judges protect their decisions, even wrong and wrongful ones, from review by issuing summary orders, "not for publication" and "not precedential" opinions, and denying review of even conflicting decisions, 43§1-2. Those are means enabling their arbitrary and ad hoc disposition of cases through fiats of raw judicial powers in disregard of due process.

7. Judges are the only officers in effect exempted from constitutional checks and balances by the officers of the other two branches, who fear them: In addition to the power to adjudicate controversies, judges wield the ultimate frightening power, to wit, the power to declare any law unconstitutional and thereby doom a president's and his party's legislative agenda[17]; and to turn the prosecution of any president, member of Congress, or other defendant into an opportunity for retaliation. The latter can include steering the proceedings into a conviction[15]; imposing devastating fines and the crippling loss of an asset or a right; denying discovery, thus forcing a party to litigate without access to the evidence while protecting the opposing party from having to disclose incriminating evidence, 67¶¶141-142,[141]; granting discovery requests that force the other party to disclose even privileged information, incur ruinous expense, and make such an oppressive investment of time and effort as to have its life or business operations disrupted; etc., 5§3.

8. The threat of such power enables federal judges to actually abuse the power to discipline themselves in judges-judging-judges proceedings: They dismiss without any investigation 99.82% of all the complaints filed by any persons against their judges, 24§§b-c. They have self-granted immunization for even malicious and corrupt acts, 26§d.

9. Federal judges' abuse of their power goes unreported, for not even a free press is free from fear of judicial retaliation. Therefore, the media shy away from subjecting judges to anything remotely comparable to the scrutiny to which they subject politicians and all other powerful persons. Hence, the media limit themselves to court reporting, which concerns only the conduct of trials –mostly involving celebrities or particularly shocking crimes– and a handful of written opinions among the few, about 10%, that judges do publish, 28§3.

10. As a result, federal judges have a unique historic assurance of immunity: In the 224 years since

the creation of the Federal Judiciary in 1789, the number of federal judges –2,131 were on the bench on September 30, 2011– impeached and removed is 8!; 21§a. Federal judges are de facto unimpeachable, that is, as a matter of fact irremovable regardless of what they do or fail to do.

11. A factual determination follows: Unresponsive to a public that can neither elect nor remove them; insulated from media and political scrutiny; and partial to themselves as judges in their own cause, federal judges are unaccountable. Their unaccountability enables them to a greater extent than any other public officer or private boss to do wrong, for they risk no professional or personal retribution. This allows them to wield most abusively the means of their office, namely, decision-making power, give in more readily to insidious motives, and blatantly take advantage of their greater opportunity in the millions of cases that come before them, for wrongdoing, 5§3.

12. Indeed, being unaccountable, they pursue the most insidiously corruptive motive: *money!*, 27§2. Just the bankruptcy judges ruled on $373+ billion in controversy in only the personal bankruptcies in CY10 alone, 27§2. Yet, on average only .23% of such bankruptcies are reviewed by district courts and fewer than .08% by circuit courts[33]. Their unreviewability increases the opportunity for riskless wrongdoing, 86§4, since nobody will require judges to account for their decisions.

13. Another feature enhances the attractiveness of wrongdoing by enabling judges to engage in it more efficiently, safely, and profitably: coordination among themselves and with insiders of the bankruptcy and legal systems[169]. Coordination, 88§a, can occur implicitly, by one judge showing knowing indifference, 90§b, or willful ignorance or blindness, 91§c, to the wrongdoing of another. Thereby the judge gives assurance in fact that he will not tell and the wrongdoer receives encouragement in fact that he can keep doing wrong without fear of exposure. Coordination also occurs explicitly through agreements that provide for division of 'labor' and benefits. This explains how judges can be passive or active wrongdoers, but equally culpable of wrongdoing: One judge may look away to allow another to commit wrongs unembarrassed or even looked on but do nothing to stop him at the time or to denounce him afterwards. Thereby the passive judge aids through collusive silence the active wrongdoer, becoming accessory after the first wrongdoing witnessed and accessory before the next wrongdoing to be committed by the principal. Whether through silence or action, both judges are indispensable in their respective roles to doing wrong that erodes judicial integrity and leads to ever-graver corrupt and corruptive acts.

14. It follows that coordination broadens the scope of wrongdoing and functions as its efficiency multiplier. Through it, judges can carry out wrongdoing too complex for a single judge to commit, but which correspondingly brings all of them enhanced professional and social benefits as well as greater profit: Coordinated reciprocal cover-ups reduce the need to spend resources on costly measures to avoid detection and punishment from the outside. Conversely, it increases the risk of exposure from the inside. Every member of implicit or explicit coordinated wrongdoing has incriminating information about the wrongdoing that the others have committed or tolerated, gathered while working for the same institution for 1, 5, 10, 15, 20 or more years. They can use that information to incriminate each other as well as to tell on a 'bigger fish' and thus secure leniency for himself or herself in a plea bargain. Thereby all can fall by domino effect; 68§a. Hence, reciprocal cover-ups act as insurance of collective survival, giving every member a personal stake in preventing any other from being investigated or indicted. Consequently, coordination not only enables, but also emboldens judges to orchestrate the most complex and profitable form of wrongdoing: a scheme. Through it, federal judges run the one with the most attractive motive, money: a bankruptcy fraud scheme[60] 66§§2-3.

15. These are the historic, factual, and self-assured conditions of federal judges' office resulting in their unaccountability. In reliance thereon, they have arrogated to themselves a unique privilege

as a class of persons in our society and an impermissible status in government, not of men, but of laws: Judges Above the Law. That privileged status has enabled them to turn their judgeships into safe havens for self-beneficial individual and coordinated riskless wrongdoing, 49§4. Doing wrong through participation or toleration is so pervasive and routine, 5§3, that it is their and their Federal Judiciary's institutionalized modus operandi, 10-14.

D. Manuscript's 1st purpose: to lay out the strategy for exposing judicial unaccountability and consequent riskless wrongdoing

16. Up to now, exposing wrongdoing of judges has been pursued by filing lawsuits against them or complaints[18a] with other judges. Underlying this course of action has been the assumption that judges will apply the law impartially to other judges charged with wrongdoing. This course of action has failed completely, 24§§b-d. Its inherent flaw is that judges judging judges cannot be impartial. Far from the defendants being unknown and unrelated to them, they are their peers, colleagues, and friends; instead of being disinterested in the outcome of the proceedings, they are directly interested in not ending up incriminated in them, for the defendants know too much about the wrongdoing of the judging judges themselves and all other judges. Personal relations take precedence over impartiality, which succumbs to the interest in self-preservation.

17. Moreover, let's assume that some vestige of sense of duty has survived a judging judge's collusive silence –let alone her explicit coordination for wrongdoing with others– and is causing her to lean toward finding that the defendant judge did wrong. That sense of duty will in all likelihood be overwhelmed by the daunting prospect of having to work with those defendant judges and all the other judges for the rest of her life-tenured officeholding after being branded by them on her forehead with a repellant, pariah marking: 'traitor once, unreliable forever'. Only a principled person would wear it proudly with her head up as a scar from battle for judicial integrity…and a grateful national public would transform it into an inscription of honor: *Champion of Justice!*

18. It follows that to expose judges, they as well as those who recommended, nominated, confirmed, or appointed them must be bypassed, for they share a common interest: their survival and avoidance of pariah treatment. The exposure of judges' wrongdoing must be made first to the public and then by public demand. In addition, the wrongdoing cannot be such that it can be dismissed as a matter of a judge's discretion or of an individual rogue judge. It must concern the conditions enabling their unaccountability that consequently renders irresistibly attractive to abuse their means, motive, and opportunity to do wrong by disregarding the rule of law, 5§3. It must be shown to be the judges' collective modus operandi. Their judiciary must be exposed, jur:xxix, as being run on wrongdoing that is grave, pervasive, and coordinated. The public must be outraged.

19. Exposing federal judges' wrongdoing, in general, and their bankruptcy fraud scheme, in particular, will outrage the public at their betrayal of trust in their commitment to their lofty mission: to administer Justice. Public outrage can shake their Judiciary to its foundation, for in spite of their unaccountability, judges are the most vulnerable public officers to their failure "to avoid even the appearance of impropriety"[123]. Conduct that does not even reach the level of a misdemeanor or offend against an ordinance can constitute an "impropriety". An act that was not unlawful to any degree whatsoever, yet was deemed an "impropriety" forced U.S. Supreme Court Justice Abe Fortas to withdraw his name as nominee for the chief justiceship and then to resign on May 14, 1969, 92§d. Hence, far from any evidence, just responsibly raised suspicion of unlawful, even criminal, activity engaged in by a justice or a judge can make their hold on office all the more untenable.

20. This is the manuscript's first purpose: to present this strategy for exposing judges' unaccountabi-

lity and consequent riskless wrongdoing by provoking public outrage, 83§2. The strategy appeals to the professional, business, and reputational –i.e., celebrity status and public gratitude– interests of those who through their reporting can undertake such outrage-provoking exposure, cf. xxxix. The strategy counts on self-interest, xliii, to bring about public enlightenment and then public demand for more light to be shone on the most secretive branch, the Federal Judiciary, and what that secrecy, xli§D, and its compounding due to lack of reporting of available evidence, 21§§A-B, enable: unaccountability and riskless wrongdoing. This strategy is based on a sound premise: Self-interest in not being retaliated against by judges and in extracting from them a quid pro quo for collusive silence, xviii, has kept politicians, journalists, and law professors, 81§1, from discharging their institutional duty to ensure the integrity of the judiciary and of legal process by exposing judges' wrongdoing. Similarly, self-interest in winning professional, business, and reputational rewards can be cultivated to cause people to do the right thing and expose them.

21. You can take notice of that strategy and share it with others through the publication of the manuscript. Then you together with Dr. Cordero and other competent and business-minded people can join in implementing it. That constitutes the manuscript's second purpose.

E. Manuscript's 2nd purpose: to propose articulated phases for pioneering judicial unaccountability reporting and developing it as a news & publishing field

22. The manuscript also proposes articulated phases to enact its strategy for exposing judges' unaccountability and consequent riskless wrongdoing. These phases are a realistic, for-profit, ambitious, project; enhanced by the public interest goal of reform; and inspired by what still is a noble ideal: Equal Justice Under Law. The first phase is to bring the published book to its vast market.

1. The market: an outraged public and its demand for news and publications

23. Precedent, facts, and the law support the reasonable expectation that an outraged public will be a welcoming market for the book. That public will be national, for the Federal Judiciary is national and serves as the model for its state counterparts. It has been identified at a&p:1¶3rd. It includes:

    a. parties to lawsuits, including pro ses and bankruptcy debtors and their creditors; lawyers; and amicus curie. Their contact information appears in their publicly filed papers and court dockets, both of which are accessible in the court clerks' offices and also increasingly through the courts' websites[230], jur:20; bar association rosters; and lists of attendees to seminars and conferences on law, journalism, and business subjects who are affected to a substantial degree by judicial decisions and who frequently are addressed by judges and lawyers invited, in many cases with all expenses paid[223, 272], by the organizers;

    b. victims of judicial wrongdoing, who can be contacted through their websites, and Yahoo- and Googlegroups; and those related to them, 8¶25;

    c. a national public affected by the precedential effect of judicial decisions applicable nationally –e.g., on abortion, gun control, health care, immigration, same sex marriage, etc.–, who in the aggregate are the same people who will realize how they are affected by the decisions of unaccountable and wrongdoing state judges;

    a. those concerned about the impairment of judicial process and disregard of the rule of law.

24. The public's outrage will manifest itself in the usual reaction: An ever-increasing demand for wider and deeper coverage –progressively extending to state judges– in the news as well as ana-

lytical publications, TV news magazines, documentaries, etc. Their contents will cover, for instance:

a. the findings revealing the nature, extent, gravity, and harm of judges' wrongdoing;

b. the judges who people believe abused them; before whom they appeared; or who may in future adjudicate cases of concern to people who are not even party to those cases; and

c. the politicians' and law enforcement authorities' words and actions concerning the public demand that judges be investigated and held accountable and their judiciaries be reformed.

2. Starting phase: presentations of evidence of judges' wrongdoing

25. In the starting phase, the pioneers of judicial unaccountability reporting can make public presentations, 97§1, of the available evidence, 21§A, that judges' wrongdoing is so coordinated and pervasive as to constitute an integral means for running the Federal Judiciary. The initial presentation, jur:xxvii, can be made by a personality covered by the national media, e.g., a former or incumbent politician, a candidate for public office, xvii, even a judge who can be made to realize that it is in his or her interest, xliv§§B-D, to make such presentation; a VIP from the business or entertainment world interested in the integrity of legal process and the judiciary; or a journalist reporting on a TV news magazine. Such initial presentation can provide broad though inexpensive publicity since the media will be covering the VIP presenter or making the presentation. The most memorable presentation can be a multimedia one along the lines described at dcc:11.

26. The presentations can be made to and take place at:

a. bookstores and talkshows1;

b. college and university classrooms and auditoriums to address faculty, dcc:7, jur:128§a, and students, 129§b, especially those at law, journalism, and business schools and undergraduate programs[cf.256a], particularly the members of related subject matter clubs –e.g., federal courts, investigative journalism, fraud and forensic accounting– holding meetings during the academic year and recruiting members at club fairs during club week at the beginning of the year; student job fairs and commencements, dcc:8;

c. bar, Continuing Legal Education (CLE), and law firm-sponsored, meetings; jur:172§1;

d. journalists and press club, media, and publishers conferences; jur:xxxii, xlv§§E-I; and

e. groups of judicial wrongdoing victims, xxiv, public interest advocates, monitors of public officers' conduct, think tanks, and entities that develop ethical conduct standards.

27. The pioneers and presenters can offer at the presentations a brochure containing an Emile Zola *I accuse!*–like denunciation, 98§2, of judges' coordinated wrongdoing; describing the novel news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting; and referring to the book for further detail, much as this Information refers to the manuscript.

3. The subsequent phases

28. The pioneers of judicial unaccountability reporting can structure and target the initial and all other multimedia public presentations to:

a. assemble an ad hoc team of field investigators, e.g. investigative journalists, and library researchers to pursue the evidence already available, 21§§A-B, of judges' wrongdoing;

b. cause journalists to pursue their own interest, xlv§§E-I, in a Pulitzer Prize and other

professional rewards by launching a Watergate-like, 4¶¶10-14, generalized and first-ever competitive media investigation, 100§3, of a test case, xxxviii, of judges' wrongdoing involving a sitting U.S. Supreme Court justice, 65§§1-3, the sitting president who nominated her, 77§5, and the top senators who confirmed her, 78§6. It can be guided by a query that has proved its devastating as well as name-making effect and can be rephrased thus:

> What did the President, jur:xlviii, and the justices[23b] and judges[125a,126] know about Then-Judge Sotomayor's concealment[107a] of assets, xxxv, and tax evasion[107c] and other justices', 71§4, and judges'[213] wrongdoing, 5§3, and when, 75§d, did they know it?

c. promote a multidisciplinary academic and business venture, 119§1, that includes:

   1) appealing to the outraged public, 83§§2-3, and to judicial wrongdoing victims for feedback, which can lead to the publication of templates, 122§2, and the Annual Report on Judicial Unaccountability and Consequent Wrongdoing in America, 126§3;

   2) teaching, dcc:15, The *DeLano* Test Case Course, a hands-on, role-playing, dcc:18§C, fraud investigative and expository multidisciplinary, dcc:10, course for undergraduate or graduate students, dcc:1, based on its study plan, dcc:18§§D-F, and Syllabus, 23;

   3) conducting with a stable team field and library research on judges' unaccountability and wrongdoing, 102§4, to provide content for judicial unaccountability reporting;

   4) catering to the growing number[35] of pro ses, who in hard economic times cannot afford lawyers and need easy to understand self-help literature on how to prosecute their cases effectively so that they are not doomed to perfunctory treatment by judges who weigh a pro se case regardless of its merits as one third of a case, 43¶81;

   5) promoting and conducting research and development of techniques that through innovative application of statistical, 131§1, and literary and linguistic, 140§b), analysis of court decisions and other judges' writings, 136§6), will allow lawyers and pro ses to discover judges' bias and wrongdoing patterns;

   6) advocating judicial reform, in particular, and

   7) developing, in general, the multidisciplinary academic and business venture so that it matures into an institutional phase that makes it possible to…

d. create an institute, jur:130:5, of judicial unaccountability reporting and reform advocacy staffed by professionals, 128§4-a, and students, 129§b, engaged in for-profit, 156§f:

   1) research on the advanced application of Information Technology to statistical, 131§1), and linguistic and literary, 136§6), analysis of judges' performance, decisions, and other writings to develop marketable software, databases, publications, and services that will audit them for patterns of decision-making, bias, and wrongdoing;

   2) education, 153§c, and publishing, 154§d, on judicial unaccountability and reform; and

   3) public advocacy, 155§e, of reform by establishing an independent inspector general of the judiciary, 158§6, passing legislation, 158§7, and implementing it aided by citizen boards of judicial accountability and discipline, 160§8, that will publicly monitor judges' conduct by receiving and filing complaints against them, investigating them with subpoena, search, and contempt power, holding hearings on them, and imposing disciplinary measures on judges, including the compensation of victims; and

e. promote the development of a national movement, 164§9, of a people that hold as the foundation of their democratic government their right to Equal Justice Under Law.

F. Reasonable expectations the manuscript offers agents and publishers

29. The manuscript can help the pioneers of the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting to:

    a. reap the competitive advantage of establishing the first toehold in a new market by gaining experience ahead of others and giving rise to its first set of rules and standards, which can temporarily function as entry barriers to the field, and cultivate the product-provider name association that can translate into customer loyalty;

    b. become the multimedia, dcc:11, disseminators of the long-term demand for reform of a public outraged at wrongdoing judges that escape the rule of law and democratic control;

    c. participate in the reform's components, all of which have for-profit aspects, jur:156§f: publication, 122§§2-3 and 154§d; research, 131§b; education, 153§c, which includes teaching The *DeLano* Test Case Course, dcc:1; and public and client advocacy, 155§e;

    d. earn the reputational benefit of becoming nationally recognized and hailed by a grateful nation as its Champions of Justice, 171¶373; and

    e. create the name recognition for Dr. Cordero that would make the public more receptive to the publication or filming of his creative writings, cw:1.

G. Length of the manuscript

30. The manuscript on judges' wrongdoing is 104K-words long; the academic course is 12.6K.

H. What to include in the book and corresponding timetable for manuscript completion

31. Depending on the editorial and marketing decision agreed upon, publication can be envisaged:

    a. as the manuscript stands now;

    b. after incorporating ideas and text in Dr. Cordero's articles referred to in over 300 end- and footnotes, many with parts a, b, c, d, e, etc., separating internal links to such articles; or

    c. after some of the proposed two-pronged *Follow the money!* and *Follow the wire!* investigation, jur:102§4, xviii, of the *DeLano* test case of judicial unaccountability and wrongdoing, xxxv, and/or some of the research projects, 131§b, intended for the institute have been conducted by either an ad hoc team of professionals or the permanent team, 128§4, at the core of the multidisciplinary academic and business venture, 119§1.

I. Number of illustrations

32. The illustrations are statistical tables and graphs, such as those on jur:9-16; see also 24fn19b > http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/statistics&tables/judicial_misconduct_complaints.pdf. Some of the official statistical tables of the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts referred to in the end- and footnotes can also be included, e.g., 24fn19a > http://www.uscourts.gov/Statistics/JudicialBusiness.aspx >Table S-22. There has been no need to include them in the manuscript

since they are downloadable through the numerous links in the notes, which links are active in the manuscript's digital version at jur:i and downloadable through the footer link hereunder.

J. Summary of sections: ToC:xxii**;** a&p:21 **K. Table of Contents:** ToC:ii

L. Manuscript's Abstract: ToC:xxi**: Overview;** jur:1§Introduction

M. Marketing strategy: jur:119§1**;** dcc:11 **N. Author's resume:** a&p:16

O. Competing or similar books

33. The proposed book is not intended to be a practitioner treatise or a student textbook and therefore, does not compete with those published by West, Lexis-Nexis/Matthew Bender, Aspen Law, Oxford, Wolters Kluwer, Little Brown, ABA, and Emmanuel. The other kind of law books consists in commentaries on judicial decision-making, law personalities, and court functioning. They are not even similar to the one proposed, which exposes judges' unaccountability and riskless wrongdoing and demonstrates the need for judicial reform.

34. Public interest in official corruption is shown by the market success of *The Corruption Chronicles*, by Tom Fitton, though he deals only with corruption imputed to President Obama, a&p:18.

35. The proposed book has a broader scope and probes wrongdoing-enabling conditions deeper than the well-researched and -written *Courting Failure: How Competition for the Big Cases is Corrupting the Bankruptcy Courts*, by Prof. Lynn LoPucki, courageously published by The University of Michigan Press in 2005, a&p:20. It dare expose blatant judicial corruption but limited to federal bankruptcy judges competing for cases where the debtor's assets exceed $100 million. However, his book confirms the manuscript's thesis: Federal judges' corruption through abuse coordinated among themselves and with others of their decision-making means in pursuit of the money motive and exploiting the opportunity of cases before them is part of the Federal Judiciary's modus operandi.

P. Sound investment in an author and writer with more than one book in him

36. **Non-fiction publications**: Dr. Cordero worked as a researcher-writer on the staff of American Law Reporters Federal (ALR Fed), a&p:17, of Lawyers Cooperative Publishing, the foremost publisher of legal analytical commentaries on American law, now part of West Publishing.

37. **Fiction writings**: Dr. Cordero has written two novels; a treatment for a third; eight movie scripts; a short story that imaginatively storytells a proposal for a business venture in pursuit of academic excellence; and a one-act drama, cw:1. He has a lawyer's public speaking capacity to persuade and a fiction writer's ability to show rather than tell an audience the need for judicial unaccountability reporting and reform advocacy, and enthuse it to embark on a journey of the imagination, whether in pursuit of uplifting entertainment or a noble ideal, such as Equal Justice Under Law.

Q. Offer to make a presentation of the project

38. Dr. Cordero offers to present, 171§F, dcc:7, upon request this project for pioneering the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting and for developing it for profit through the articulated phases of a multidisciplinary academic and business venture. His presentation will let him show his business-like pragmatism and sober enthusiasm and his storytelling capacity, demonstrated in his novels and other creative writings, cw:1, for which he also seeks representation.

Dare trigger history! (dcc:11)

R. TABLE OF LAW RELATED BOOKS AUTHORS

1. Inside Appellate Courts: The Impact of Court Organization on Judicial Decision Making in the United States	Jonathan M. Cohen
2. Making Law in the United States Courts of Appeals	David E. Klein
3. The Supreme Court: A C-SPAN Book Featuring the Justices in their Own Words	Brian Lamb, Susan Swain, Mark Farkas et al
4. The Federalist Papers	Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, John Jay
5. A Matter of Interpretation: Federal Courts and the Law: Federal Courts and the Law	Antonin Scalia
6. Legally Speaking, Revised and Updated Edition: 40 Powerful Presentation Principles Lawyers Need to Know	David J Dempsey
7. Institutions of American Democracy : The Judicial Branch	Kermit L. Hall, Kevin T. McGuire
8. Storming the Court: How a Band of Yale Law Students Sued the President--and Won	Brandt Goldstein
9. The Supreme Court: The Personalities and Rivalries That Defined America	Jeffrey Rosen
10. The Majesty of the Law: Reflections of a Supreme Court Justice	Sandra Day O'Connor
11. Sandra Day O'Connor	Joan Biskupic
12. The Brethren: Inside The Supreme Court	Bob Woodward & Scott Armstrong
13. Judges and Their Audiences: A Perspective on Judicial Behavior	Lawrence Baum
14. When Courts and Congress Collide: The Struggle for Control of America's Judicial System	Charles Gardner Geyh
15. Ladies And Gentlemen Of The Jury: Greatest Closing Arguments In Modern Law	Michael S Lief, H. Mitchell Caldwell et al
16. A Good Quarrel: America's Top Legal Reporters Share Stories from Inside the Supreme Court	Timothy R. Johnson
17. A Court Divided: The Rehnquist Court and the Future of Constitutional Law	Mark Tushnet
18. Political Foundations of Judicial Supremacy: The Presidency, the Supreme Court, and Constitutional Leadership in U.S. History	Keith E. Whittington
19. That Eminent Tribunal: Judicial Supremacy and the Constitution	Christopher Wolfe
20. The Judges: A Penetrating Exploration of American Courts and of the New Decisions –Hard Decisions– They Must Make for a New Millennium	Martin Mayer
21. Packing the Court: The Rise of Judicial Power and the Coming Crisis of the Supreme Court	James MacGregor Burns
22. The Supreme Court	William H. Rehnquist
23. Active Liberty: Interpreting Our Democratic Constitution	Stephen Breyer
24. In the Interest of Justice: Great Opening & Closing Arguments of the Last 100 Years	Joel J. Seidemann

25. Origins of the Bill of Rights	Levy Leonard W.
26. Making Our Democracy Work: A Judge's View Supreme Court	Stephen Breyer
27. Supreme Conflict: The Inside Story of the Struggle for Control of the United States Supreme Court	Jan Crawford Greenburg
28. Making Your Case: The Art of Persuading Judges	Antonin Scalia and Bryan a. Garner
29. The Nine: Inside the Secret World of the Supreme Court	Jeffrey Toobin``
30. What the Anti-Federalists Were For: The Political Thought of the Opponents of the Constitution	Herbert J. Storing
31. Deposition Preparation - For All Kinds Of Cases, In All Jurisdictions	Edwin H. Sinclair, Jr.
32. The Judge in a Democracy	Judge Aharon Barak
33. The Supreme Court Reborn : The Constitutional Revolution in the Age of Roosevelt	William E. Leuchtenburg
34. How Judges Think [Paperback]	Richard A. Posner
35. Justice for All: Earl Warren and the Nation He Made	Jim Newton
36. The Great Justices, 1941-54: Black, Douglas, Frankfurter, and Jackson in Chambers	William Domnarski
37. The Puzzle of Judicial Behavior	Lawrence Baum
38. Strategies of Successful Litigators: Best Practices of the World's Top Litigation Lawyers	Aspatore Book Staff
39. First Among Equals: The Supreme Court In American Life	Kenneth W. Starr
40. The Wall Street Journal Guide to Business Style and Us	Paul Martin
41. Tangled Webs: How False Statements are Undermining America: From Martha Stewart to Bernie Madoff	James B. Stewart
42. Briefs of Leading Cases in Law Enforcement	Rolando V. del Carmen, Jeffery T. Walker
43. NYPD Confidential: Power and Corruption in the Country's Greatest Police Force	Leonard Levitt
44. Handbook of Digital Forensics and Investigation	Eoghan Casey
45. Interviewing and Interrogation for Law Enforcement	John E. Hess
46. Pro Se Guide to Family Court	David Bardes
47. Supreme Power: Franklin Roosevelt vs. the Supreme Court	Jeff Shesol
48. First Among Equals: The Supreme Court in American Life	Kenneth W. Starr
49. The Politics of the Common Law: Perspectives, Rights, Processes, Institutions	Wayne Morrison, Adam Gearey, Robert Jago
50. Justice Denied: What America Must Do To Protect Its Children	Marci A. Hamilton
51. Tried and Convicted: How Police, Prosecutors, and Judges Destroy Our Constitutional Rights	Michael D. Cicchini JD
52. Thinking Like a Lawyer: An Introduction to Legal Thinking	Kenneth J. Vandevelde
53. Disrobed: An Inside Look at the Life and Work of a Federal Trial Judge	Judge Frederic Block
54. America on Trial; 55. The Genesis of Justice	Alan M. Dershowitz

S. Resume **Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.**
2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
tel. (718) 827-9521; **Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net**

BAR MEMBERSHIP AND SPECIAL SKILLS: • U.S. citizen; member of the NYS Bar; specialized in field and library research and writing of legal briefs and business and IT studies

- I would like to work for you as a lawyer and researcher-writer strategist in a position where I can contribute to your business or legal problem solution a talent that gives me a competitive advantage: I can gather seemingly unconnected pieces of information, select those relevant to the prioritized objectives to be pursued, and imaginatively integrate them into a coherent new structure -expressed clearly and concisely both orally and in writing- that renders those pieces meaningful and useful, like a mosaic that depicts a realistic and decorative scene of the ancient Romans, yet originates in insignificant stone fragments expertly sifted from dirt and artfully set together to appeal to the spirit and the mind while serving the practical purpose of making money.

ADVANCED KNOWLEDGE OF: • computers and their use for word processing, graphics composition, presentations, and research; and for developing IT products to audit cases through statistical, linguistic, and literary analysis of opinions to give lawyers an informational advantage

LANGUAGES: • I speak English, Spanish, and French; and converse in German and Italian.

RELEVANT EXPERIENCE

FOUNDER OF JUDICIAL DISCIPLINE REFORM, 2008-to date New York City
- A non-partisan and non-denominational organization that advocates the study of the judiciary and the adoption of legislation to replace the inherently biased and ineffective judges-judging-judges system of judicial self-discipline with a system based on independent boards of citizens unrelated to the judges and empowered to publicly receive, investigate, and resolve complaints

RESEARCHER AND WRITER ATTORNEY, 1995-to date New York City
- Prosecution of cases from bankruptcy, district, and circuit courts to the SCt; practice in NY courts
- Developed the Euro Project, a 3-prong business package consisting of the Euro Conference, the Euro Consulting Services, and the Euro Newsletter; aimed at enabling firms to capitalize on their expertise in the euro by providing services for the adaptation of business practices and IT systems to the European Union's new common currency that replaced its national currencies

WAYNE COUNTY EXECUTIVE OFFICE, 1994 Detroit, MI
- Developed economic and marketing features of the master plan for the intermodal transportation and industrial complex of Willow Run Tradeport in Detroit
- Drafted and implemented proposals for increasing office productivity using IT and equipment

LAWYERS COOPERATIVE PUBLISHING, 1991-1993 Rochester, NY
- Member of the editorial staff of LCP, the foremost publisher of analytical legal commentaries.
- Researched and wrote articles on securities regulations, antitrust, and banking under U.S. law

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES, 1984-1985 Brussels, Belgium
- Devised proposals for harmonizing supervisory regulations on mortgage credit and on reporting large loan exposures by one and all members of a banking system to one and related borrowers
- My proposals were adopted by the EEC Banking Division and negotiated with the national experts in the supervision of financial institutions of the Member States
- Drafted replies to financial questions put by the European Parliament to the Commission

EDUCATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE, Faculty of Law, Ph.D., 1988 Cambridge, England
- Doctoral dissertation analyzed the existing European legal and political environment and proposed a new system for harmonizing the regulation and supervision of financial institutions

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, Business School, MBA, 1995 Ann Arbor, Michigan

- Emphasis on corporate strategies to maximize profitability and competitiveness through the optimal use of IT expert systems using artificial intelligence, and telecommunications networks

LA SORBONNE, Faculty of Law and Economics, French law degree, 1982 Paris, France

- Was awarded a French Government scholarship
- Concentrated on the operation of a currency basket to achieve monetary stability and on the application of harmonized regulations & antitrust rules on companies with dominant positions

RESEARCH WORKS

1. Exposing Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Riskless Wrongdoing: Pioneering the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting; study of the Federal Judiciary' statistics, reports, judges' statements, cases, Code, etc.
2. Availability of an Implied Right of Action under the Tender Offer Provisions of §14d-f of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 USCS §78n(d)-(f)), added to the Exchange Act by the Williams Act of 1968, and Rules Promulgated thereunder by the SEC, **120 ALR Federal 145**
3. Venue Provisions of the National Bank Act (12 USCS §94) As Affected By Other Federal Venue Provisions and Doctrines, **111 ALR Federal 235**
4. Construction and Application of the Right to Financial Privacy Act of 1978 (12 USCS §§ 3401-3422), **112 ALR Federal 295**
5. Exemption or Immunity From Federal Antitrust Liability Under the McCarran-Ferguson Act (15 USCS §§1011-1013) and the State Action and Noerr-Pennington Doctrines for the Business of Insurance and Persons Engaged in It, **116 ALR Federal 163**
6. Who May Maintain an Action Under §11(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 (15 USCS §77k (a)), in Connection With False or Misleading Registration Statements, **111 ALR Fed. 83**
7. Judicial Conference's Reforms Will Not Fix the Problem of Abusive Judges Who Go Undisciplined, Letter to the Editor, National Law Journal, March 3, 2008, http://www.law.com/jsp/nlj/PubArticleNLJ.jsp?id=1204212424055
8. The Creation of a European Banking System: A study of its legal and technical aspects, Peter Lang, Inc., NY, XXXVI, 390 pp., 1990; this book earned a grant from the Commission of the European Communities and was reviewed very favorably in 32 Harvard International Law Journal 603 (1991), http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/Harvard_Int_Law_J.pdf; and 24 New York University Journal of International Law and Politics 1019 (1992), http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/NYU_JIntLaw&Pol.pdf
9. Competition Strategies Must Adapt to the Euro, 17 Amicus Curiae of the Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, London, 27 (May 1999)
10. Why Business Executives in Third Countries and Non-participating Member States Should Pay Attention to the Euro, European Financial Services Law 140 (March 1999)
11. Some Practical Consequences for Financial Management Brought About by the Euro, 5 European Financial Services Law 187 (1998)
12. Impending Conversion to the Euro Prompts New Guidelines from the IRS, New York Law Journal, pg. 1, Friday, October 2, 1998
13. The Development of Video Dialtone Networks by Large Phone and Cable Companies and its Impact on their Small Counterparts, 1 Personal Technologies no. 2, 60 (Springer-Verlag London Ltd., 1997)
14. Video Dialtone: Its Potential for Social Change, 15 Journal of Business Forecasting 16 (1996)
15. Video Dialtone Network Architectures, by Richard Cordero and Jeffery Joles, 15 Journal of Business Forecasting 16 (Summer 1996)
16. A Strict but Liberalizing Interpretation of EEC Treaty Articles 67(1) and 68(1) on Capital Movements, 2 Legal Issues of European Integration 39 (1989)

T. The Corruption Chronicles

Subject:	We're #1!
From:	Tom Fitton (info@news.judicialwatch.org)
To:	corderoric@yahoo.com;
Date:	Thursday, August 2, 2012 4:21 PM

Share this message:

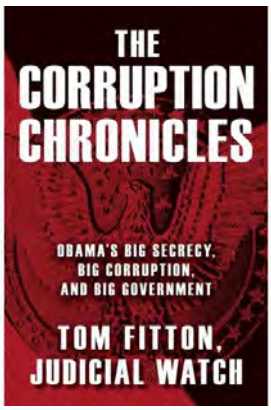
Judicial Watch®
Because no one is above the law!

Dear Judicial Watch Supporter,

We did it. My new book ***THE CORRUPTION CHRONICLES: Obama's Big Secrecy, Big Corruption, and Big Government*** (Threshold Editions; July 24, 2012; Hardcover; $26.99), is the Number 1 best-selling nonfiction hardcover book in the country (according to the industry-leading Nielsen's BookScan results for the week ending July 29).

The Judicial Watch book, released on July 24, 2012, has also debuted at #6 on *The New York Times* Best Sellers Nonfiction Hardcover List (to be published on August 12). Our debuting anywhere on the *The New York Times* list is great - but #6 is a major achievement for our cause!

The book was also featured in the lead story earlier this week on Bill O'Reilly's *The O'Reilly Factor* on Fox News Channel.



If you have not already ordered your copy, you can do so by clicking here. And I encourage to help keep us on the *New York Times* list by ordering extra copies for your family, friends, and colleagues.

a&p:18

Mark Tapscott, Executive Editor, *The Washington Examiner* said about *THE CORRUPTION CHRONICLES*, "Tom Fitton has captured his organization's exciting and important journey in THE CORRUPTION CHRONICLES, a highly readable, informative and entertaining look at how Judicial Watch lawyers and investigators have uncovered scandal after scandal..."

I suspect that there are many corrupt politicians of both political parties (such as Barack Obama) who would like this book to disappear - which is all more the reason to push for an even wider release.

Thank you very much for all of your support in helping us to achieve this organizational milestone. Now, let's keep the momentum going and keep *THE CORRUPTION CHRONICLES* on the bestseller lists for weeks to come!

Thank you.



Tom Fitton
President

MAKE A CONTRIBUTION

Judicial Watch is a non-partisan, educational foundation organized under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue code. Judicial Watch is dedicated to fighting government and judicial corruption and promoting a return to ethics and morality in our nation's public life. **To make a tax-deductible contribution in support of our efforts, click here.**

WWW.JUDICIALWATCH.ORG
425 3rd St, SW Suite 800
Washington, D.C. 20024

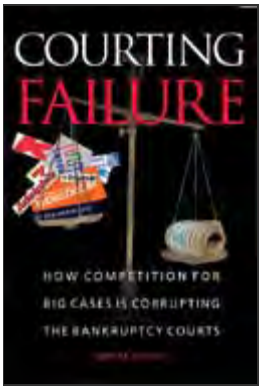
This email was sent to: corderoric@yahoo.com
Unsubscribe

a&p:19

Quick Book Search go Site Search Google™ Custom Search go

The University of Michigan Press

search | our books/about us | ordering | contact info | quick links | shopping cart



6 x 9. 336 pgs. 4 charts, 13 tables. (2005)

Paper
978-0-472-03170-2
$27.95S Available
Add to Cart

Ebook Formats
978-0-472-02431-5
Available
Add to Cart

Search

Search this Book's Content

Google Preview

Description
Praise
Look Inside

Subjects
Law

Courting Failure

How Competition for Big Cases Is Corrupting the Bankruptcy Courts

Lynn M. LoPucki

An eye-opening account of the widespread and systematic decay of America's bankruptcy courts

Description

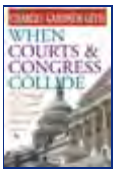
A sobering chronicle of our broken bankruptcy-court system, *Courting Failure* exposes yet another American institution corrupted by greed, avarice, and the thirst for power.

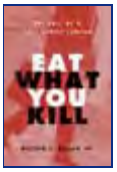
Lynn LoPucki's eye-opening account of the widespread and systematic decay of America's bankruptcy courts is a blockbuster story that has yet to be reported in the media. LoPucki reveals the profound corruption in the U.S. bankruptcy system and how this breakdown has directly led to the major corporate failures of the last decade, including Enron, MCI, WorldCom, and Global Crossing.

LoPucki, one of the nation's leading experts on bankruptcy law, offers a clear and compelling picture of the destructive power of "forum shopping," in which attorneys choose courts that offer the most favorable outcome for their bankrupt clients. The courts, lured by power and prestige, streamline their requirements and lower their standards to compete for these lucrative cases. The result has been a series of increasingly shoddy reorganizations of major American corporations, proposed by greedy corporate executives and authorized by case-hungry judges.

Lynn LoPucki is the Security Pacific Bank Professor of Law at the University of California, Los Angeles, and a leading expert on U.S. bankruptcy law.

Also of Interest


When Courts and Congress Collide: The Struggle for Control of America's Judicial System



Eat What You Kill: The Fall of a Wall Street Lawyer


A Good Quarrel: America's Top Legal Reporters Share Stories from Inside the Supreme Court

sitemap

Copyright © University of Michigan. University of Michigan Press homepage. ESL/ELT Michigan homepage.

V. Excerpt with a summary of sections (ToC:iii)

16. Knowing what you know now about what judges do routinely as follows from their own statistics, if you currently have a case in court or next time that you do, are you confident that they will bother to give you a fair and impartial day in court? After all, why should they bother since they know that if they do not you can only complain to their peers, who will dismiss your complaint with no investigation at all? Can you reasonably expect a more receptive treatment from the politicians that recommended, nominated, or confirmed those judges?

4. The sections of the proposal: the evidence of unaccountability and wrongdoing, further investigation, and advocacy of judicial reform

17. Why have journalists failed to investigate the many complaints of judicial wrongdoing? Why have they disregarded even the official judicial statistics? Do journalists not want a Pulitzer Prize anymore? What can take the place today of Watergate's "garden variety burglary" and reveal itself through responsible investigation as the story of judicial wrongdoing that leads all the way to the Supreme Court and the president and the members of Congress that recommend, nominate, and confirm its justices? Can the public outrage force politicians to turn against 'their' judges and undertake effective, lasting judicial accountability and discipline reform? These questions require strategic thinking to be answered and they are the ones that this proposal endeavors to answer.

18. Section(§) A analyzes official statistics of the Federal Judiciary. They reveal that its judges abuse their unaccountable power as their means to pursue their money and other motives in practically unreviewable cases that afford them the opportunity to engage in riskless wrongdoing. These statistics are compelling because they constitute declarations against self-interest.

19. Section B illustrates those statistics with real cases that went from a bankruptcy court at the bottom of the federal judicial hierarchy to the top, the Supreme Court. They are outrageous because they show how wrongdoing pervades even routine legal procedures and administrative processes, runs throughout the hierarchy, and results from and gives rise to its most reassuring enabler: coordination among wrongdoers. Coordination is the most powerful multiplier of wrongdoing's effectiveness and thereby, its attractiveness. It ensures the wrongdoers' collective survival and returns higher profits since there is no need to spend resources in costly measures to avoid detection and punishment. Through coordinated wrongdoing judges have arrogated to themselves a status that no person in a democracy is entitled to: Judges Above the Law.

20. Section C explains how "wrongdoing" and "coordinated wrongdoing" as opposed to "corruption" are notions that encompass more conduct and impose a lower burden of proof to be borne by the proposed investigation of the §B cases. It describes the insidious explicit and implicit forms that coordination takes on. Moreover, it demonstrates the grounds in law and precedent for affirming that in spite of their coordinated wrongdoing, judges are the most vulnerable public officers to even "the appearance of impropriety". All this reliably supports the reasonable expectation for the proposed investigation to be concluded successfully and cost-effectively.

21. Section D lays out the proposal for exposing current judicial wrongdoing: the *Follow the money!* and *Follow the wire!* investigations of the §B cases, collectively referred to as *DeLano*. The *DeLano* case itself was presided over by Then-Judge Sotomayor of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 2nd Circuit[19g] (CA2) in NY City. She covered up for her lower court peers in that case. Now a justice of the Supreme Court, she will be covered by both her current[cf.144d] and former peers. They must cover up for each other. Any investigation and exposure of their peers' wrongdoing that they tolerated, never mind engaged in themselves, would indict their honesty and the credibility of their commitment to the impartial application of the law; and refute their proclaimed sense of institutional responsibility for the integrity of the Judiciary and of legal process. It would give rise

to a flood of motions to review their decisions for bias and conflict of interests. It could incriminate the top politicians that vetted them, had reason to suspect and the duty to investigate, even prosecute or impeach, them upon discovering probable cause to suspect their involvement in wrongdoing, but instead nominated and confirmed them as lifetime officers with the ultimate responsibility for interpreting the Constitution and saying national law. It would be a scandal. Public outrage would demand their resignation. Their agreement, let alone their refusal, to resign and the connivance of top politicians would create an institutional and a constitutional crisis. Thus, exposing J. Sotomayor's wrongdoing can expose coordinated wrongdoing in the Federal Judiciary and create conditions requiring judicial accountability reform. Hence the importance of the investigation. It can start in CA2(jur:106§c) and move on to law firms and financial institutions (jur:103¶232b); the D.A.'s office in Manhattan, NY City[160a], and the NY State Attorney General's Office[160b]; property registries(dcc:10¶18, jur:108¶244); a disciplinary committee[161]; on to Rochester[115b,159d], Albany[160c]; the District of Columbia[64,111], and beyond(jur:102§a).

22. Section E proposes articulated phases for exposing judicial wrongdoing and advocating reform by:
    a. pioneering the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting(jur:166¶365);
    b. opening a field of research(jur:131§b) on judges to be conducted by a team of professionals (jur128§4) as part of a multidisciplinary academic and business venture(jur:119§1);
    c. teaching The *DeLano* Case Course based on its study plan and Syllabus(dcc:18§§D-F; 23);
    d. creating a for-profit institute(jur:130§5) of judicial unaccountability reporting and advocacy (155§e) of legislated(158§§6-7) accountability reform with citizen participation(160§8);
    e. promoting the development of a national movement(jur:164§9) of a people that hold as the foundation of their democratic government their right to Equal Justice Under Law.
23. Section F offers to present this proposal: to lay out the available evidence of judicial unaccountability and wrongdoing; propose judicial unaccountability reporting and further investigation; and describe the multidisciplinary academic and business venture that advocates judicial reform.

5. From the initial presentation of the evidence to *the triggering of history!*

24. The above presentation can foreshadow the initial public presentation covered by the media. It can be made at a press conference or at another public event. For instance, the presenter can secure a journalism school's agreement to join his or her investigative effort as an academic project (dcc:1) and/or have him or her make the presentation as the keynote speech at the school's job fair or commencement attended by recruiters and editors from across the U.S. or covered by the media. In turn, they are likely to disseminate the presenter's statements and investigate them further. This can launch a Watergate-like generalized and first-ever media investigation of wrongdoing in the Federal Judiciary and then in the state judiciaries. It can lead to reform that holds judges accountable. It starts with pioneering JUDICIAL UNACCOUNTABILITY REPORTING.
25. That chain of events is statistically realistic and commercially promising[4]: 2,021,875 new cases were added to the pending ones in the federal courts in FY10; and the comparable figure in the state courts for 2007 was 47.3 million![5] Since there are at least two parties to every case and annually 50 million new cases are filed in all courts, a minimum of 100 million people out of a population of over 300 million[6] go or are brought to court every year. They are added to the parties to pending cases. Additional scores of millions of people are affected during litigation and thereafter: friends and family, colleagues, clients, creditors, employees, shareholders, class action mem-bers, the stores that they patronize less or not anymore for lack of money, those who must bear lower protections or higher insurance premiums to cover money judgments or litigation costs, etc.…

W. Developing a platform by making an offer to professional schools

Dr. Cordero has seized on what seems to be an opportunity to market to 201 American law schools, http://www.abanet.org/legaled/approvedlawschools/alpha.html, not just his manuscript's research, but also his proposal to use it as the basis for a multidisciplinary academic(jur:128§4) and business venture(a&p:9§E). That opportunity is found in law schools' dire financial situation due to dwindling enrollment; a glut of unemployed lawyers burdened with academic debts, http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/Legal_news.pdf >Ln:157-175; and an increasing number of people who represent themselves in court as a result of unaffordable attorney's fees in a bleak economy[64].

Hence, he is laying out to law schools a new economic model for financing their operation(a&p:24): They can leverage their knowledge of our judicial system and their lawyering skills to explain to the public the reasons underlying its ever-growing dissatisfaction with that system: Judges disregard people's rights and the rule of law because nobody holds them accountable; as a result, they abuse their decision-making power to engage risklessly in wrongdoing. Unaccountable power is the hallmark of 'absolute power, which corrupts absolutely'[28].

The market of dissatisfied users of our judicial system is huge given that more than 100 million people are directly involved in the more than 50 million new lawsuits filed every year[4, 5], which are added to the scores of millions pending in court. That market is increased by all those people who indirectly use the system because they too are affected by the decisions of wrongdoing judges and the dereliction of their duty as public servants to administer Equal Justice Under Law. It follows that the litigants' employees, customers, friends and relatives, suppliers, etc., just as the rest of the public are also part of that market.

Law schools can turn the market that all these people form into a novel source of income by accepting Dr. Cordero's proposal to pioneer the field of judicial unaccountability reporting (jur:97§D). Then they can extend the scope of the multidisciplinary academic and business venture(jur:119§1) by advocating judicial accountability and discipline reform(jur:130§§5-8).

Law schools constitute only the first sector of this platform to be contacted. Given the nature of the proposed research(jur:131§b), other schools will be contacted subsequently, including schools of journalism, business, and computer and political science. All of them form a very enticing platform because their members are faculty who currently are and students who after completing their studies will be high earners with high ambitions and enormous drive to pursue them. An entrepreneurial agent and Dr. Cordero(a&p:24; ol:54) can turn this platform and the underlying proposal into a very engaging and profitable multidisciplinary academic and business venture.

Reading about law schools' dire financial situation, turning such news into the rationale for a business proposal, and viewing in it the foundation for a platform reveal Dr. Cordero's business approach to his research and writing career. Likewise, his capacity to do so reveals that he is in natural harmony with the approach of the best literary agents, who not only place a book with a publisher, but also help nurture an author's career to create a business from which all parties benefit.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England **Judicial Discipline Reform** **2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506**
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School **tel. +1(718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq**
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org **Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net**

2014

«Address_form» «FirstName» «LastName»«Suffix»
«Law_school_name»
«Letter_street» «E_mail»
«Letter_city_state» «Phone_fax»

Dear Dean «Greeting_name»,

This is a proposal for a multidisciplinary academic and business venture that can contribute to resolving a critical problem faced by law schools across the country: a dire financial situation due to dwindling student enrollment. The venture would allow your School to attract the favorable attention of law school applicants because it would attract that of the nation as a result of the School's defense of its interest in the integrity of our legal system: Over 100 million people are involved in the more than 50 million new federal and state lawsuits filed every year(*>jur:7§5).

The venture is based on official statistics, reports, and writings of the Federal Judiciary – the model for the state judiciaries– and its judges analyzed in my study Exposing Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Riskless Wrongdoing: Pioneering a novel and profitable field(jur:1). Lawyers in our adversarial legal system who zealously present both sides of every story will recognize that the concept of "free market of ideas", developed by JJ. Holmes and Brennan, is also properly applied to judges' wrongdoing. The venture focuses on for-profit(119§1) teaching(21§§A-B) and sale of research(102§4; 131§b) products and services exposing the enabling conditions and consequences of this troubling fact: In the 225 years since the creation of that Judiciary in 1789, the number of federal judges –2,131 were in office on 30sep11[13]– impeached and removed is 8![14] Such irremovability is due to and results in unaccountability that leads to riskless and profitable wrongdoing.

The nation will look up to the school that has the courage to exposes such wrongdoing (jur:5§3) to defend it from what those who have quashed the founding principle of our democracy "Nobody is Above the Law" have inflicted on it: denial of Equal Justice Under Law. Prospective students will be drawn to that school because its offering of groundbreaking knowledge and research skills will give them an edge when they hunt for a job in a legal market with ever-fewer openings for lawyers and ever more pro ses[64]. Your school can become the leader of a new type of business-savvy educational and research center(130§5) that finances itself(156§f) by:

1. teaching the study(dcc:1; jur:153§c), furthering the research(131§b), and attracting students from journalism, business, and political and computer science schools to venture-related tuition-charging courses(dcc:10) as well as faculty, thus lowering their salary demands(128§4);
2. pioneering the field of judicial unaccountability reporting and reform advocacy(a&p:9§E);
3. further researching official judicial statistics(jur:131§1) to allow their use in briefs and judicial reform advocacy(155§e) similar to the pioneering use by Then-Attorney Brandeis of social studies data in briefs to the Supreme Court that became famous as "Brandeis briefs";
4. using Information Technology to develop software that applies linguistic and literary forensics to audit the writings of judges and others in order to establish their track records and profiles, which can reveal their outcome-determinative values and biases(jur:136§§6-7); etc.

Thus, I suggest that we discuss this proposal with a view to my making to you, your faculty and students, and others a presentation(171§F; dcc:7) of a venture that offers an innova-tive model for financing a law school, prioritizing empirical research in the public interest, and becoming nationally recognized as a Champion of Justice. So I look forward to hearing from you.

Dare trigger history! (dcc:11) Sincerely, s/

Y. A message from LinkedIn augurs the development of a broad platform

LinkedIn sent Dr. Cordero and email under the subject line: Congratulations! You have one of the top 5% most viewed LinkedIn profiles for 2012.

It should be noted that Dr. Cordero posted his profile on LinkedIn on or around Thursday, June 14, 2012, when he focused it on his work on his manuscript's subject matter, namely, judicial unaccountability and consequent riskless wrongdoing; http://www.linkedin.com/pub/dr-richard-cordero-esq/4b/8ba/50.

LinkedIn's ranking of the viewership of Dr. Cordero's profile may be reliable because LinkedIn is not using it to induce him to pay it to upgrade his account to any type of enhanced account. In fact, LinkedIn is not asking him to do anything, perhaps in recognition of the practical wisdom in the saying 'if it ain't broke, don't fix it'. Apart from fostering his goodwill toward LinkedIn, its email appears to be just for his information. He copies it below for yours.

Indeed, in the body of the email, LinkedIn states: LinkedIn now has 200 million members. Thanks for playing a unique part in our community!

LinkedIn is not implying –much less Dr. Cordero– that 5% of 200 million people viewed his profile, just that his profile is among the top 5% of LinkedIn's accounts ranked by viewership.

Nevertheless, to the extent that such membership number is reliable, it can give agents and publishers a third-party's impartial indication of the interest out there among professionals, who constitute the bulk of LinkedIn's membership, in the subject matter of Dr. Cordero's manuscript. Professionals are more likely than non-professionals to pay to buy his book and to be persuasive when making any kind of recommendation about it.

You could argue that interest when pitching his manuscript to publishers or to booksellers, and when persuading bookstore and talkshow hosts and media people to book Dr. Cordero to make book presentations(jur:171§F) or to interview him on their shows and newscasts or for their written reviews of his book.

Likewise, agents and publishers can reasonably find this LinkedIn email to be a source of confidence in investing their time and effort to examine carefully the financial(a&p:1/3rd para., 156§f), public interest(jur:119§1), and reputational(jur:7§5) potential of Dr. Cordero's proposed multidisciplinary academic and business venture(a&p:9§E) based on his manuscript Exposing Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Riskless Wrongdoing: Pioneering the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting(jur:1), supported by his academic course(dcc:1) and creative works(cw:1).

Dare trigger history! (dcc:11)

Gmail by Google

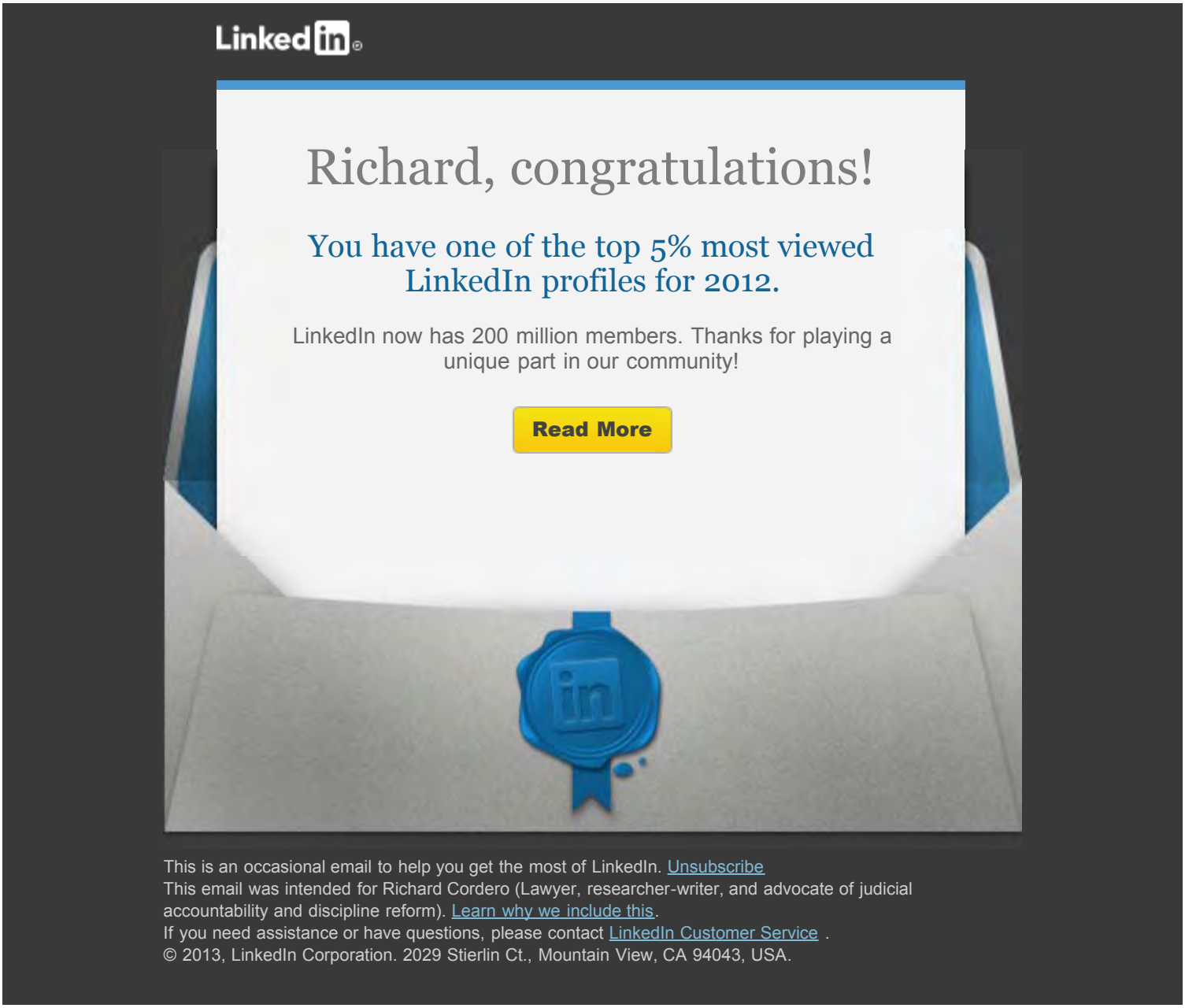
Richard Cordero <dr.richard.cordero.esq@gmail.com>

Congratulations! You have one of the top 5% most viewed LinkedIn profiles for 2012.

1 message

LinkedIn <linkedin@e.linkedin.com> Thu, Feb 7, 2013 at 4:02 PM
Reply-To: LinkedIn <donotreply@e.linkedin.com>
To: dr.richard.cordero.esq@gmail.com

LinkIn now has 200 million members.



This is an occasional email to help you get the most of LinkedIn. Unsubscribe
This email was intended for Richard Cordero (Lawyer, researcher-writer, and advocate of judicial accountability and discipline reform). Learn why we include this.
If you need assistance or have questions, please contact LinkedIn Customer Service .
© 2013, LinkedIn Corporation. 2029 Stierlin Ct., Mountain View, CA 94043, USA.

LinkedIn

Visit LinkedIn.com

Hi Richard,

Recently, LinkedIn reached a new milestone: 200 million members. But this isn't just our achievement to celebrate — it's also yours.

I want to personally thank you for being part of our community. Your journey is part of our journey, and we're delighted and humbled when we hear stories of how our members are using LinkedIn to connect, learn, and find opportunity.

All of us come to work each day focused on our shared mission of connecting the world's professionals to make them more productive and successful. We're excited to show you what's next.

With sincere thanks,

Deep Nishar
Senior Vice President, Products & User Experience

P.S. What does 200 million look like? See the infographic

A stat this delightful deserves to be shared

Hurray! I have one of the top 5% most viewed @LinkedIn profiles for 2012. http://www.linkedin.com/pub/profile/4b/8ba/050

Share

LinkedIn Corporation ©2013. LinkedIn, the LinkedIn logo and InMail are registered trademarks of LinkedIn Corporation in the United States and/or other countries. Other brands and names are the property of their respective owners. Unless otherwise noted, data presented is based on internal LinkedIn analytics. 06-LCS-003 0709
User Agreement | **Privacy Policy** | Use of this site is subject to express terms of use, which prohibits commercial use of this site.

The DeLano Case

setting forth
the work for the Classroom and
the Organization of the Public Presentation
of lessons learned and findings made

by

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Dr.Richard.Cordero Esq@
RicCordero@verizon)

Judicial Discipline Reform

Sincerely, s/Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

The Deano Case

setting forth
the work for the Classroom and
the Organiation of the Public Presentati on
of lessons learned and findings made

r eac a e e ter 15 ee

Dr.ichard.CorderoEs

dicia Discie ne Reo r

http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/DrRCordero-onest_Jud_dvocates.pdf

The DeLano Case

a hands-on, role-playing,
fraud investigative and expository
multidisciplinary course
for undergraduate or graduate students

WITH

A SYLLABUS

setting forth
the work for the Classroom and
the Organization of the Public Presentati on
of lessons learned and findings made
I R U H D F K R I D V H P H V W H U ¶ V Z H H N V

by

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Dr.Richard.Cordero Esq@Ÿ Ž › ' £ ˜ —.net
RicCordero@verizon. ž • ' Œ ' Š • , ' œ Œ ' ™ • ' — Ž , Ž • ˜ › – ï ˜ › •

Judicial Discipline Reform

The Deano Cae

a hands-on, role-playing, fraud investigative and expository multidisciplinary course for undergraduate or graduate students

WITH

S YBS

settin or

te orore lsso nd

te nition o te li esentti on

o lessons lenedndns d

for each of a semester's 15 weeks

by

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Dr.Richard.Cordero Esq@ .net

RicCordero@verizon.n) # 1

Judicial Discipline Reform

The DeLano Case

a hands-on, role-playing,
fraud investigative and expository
multidisciplinary course
for undergraduate or graduate students

WITH

A SYLLABUS

setting forth
the work for the Classroom and
the Organization of the Public Presentati on
of lessons learned and findings made

I R U H D F K R I D V H P H V W H U ¶ V Z H H N V

by

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Dr.Richard.Cordero Esq@Ÿ Ž › ' £ ˜ —.net
RicCordero@verizon.ne ž • ' Œ ' Š • , ' œ Œ ' ™ • ' — Ž , Ž • ˜ › – ï ˜ › •

Judicial Discipline Reform

ire Deano Case

a hands-on, role-playing,
fraud investigative and expository
multidisciplinary course
for undergraduate or graduate students

ettin oth
the ok orthe Clapo and
the Oaniation o the Pblic Peentati on
o leon leaned and indin ade

y

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Dr.Richard.Cordero Esq@ .net

RicCorderoverizon.net) ´

The **DeLano** *Case*

a hands-on, role-playing,
fraud investigative and expository
multidisciplinary course
for undergraduate or graduate students

setting forth
the work for the Classroom and
the Organization of the Public Presentati on
of lessons learned and findings made
for each of a semester's 15 weeks

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Dr.Richard.Cordero Esq@Ÿ Ž › ' £ ˜ —.net
RicCordero@verizon.net ž • ' Œ ' Š • , ' œ Œ ' ™ • ' — Ž , Ž • ˜ › – ï ˜

Judicial Discipline Reform

The Deano Case

a hands-on, role-playing,
fraud investigative and expository
multidisciplinary course
for undergraduate or graduate students

WITH

A SYLLABUS

setting forth
the order for the classroom and
the organization of the public presentation
of lessons learned and findings made

by

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Dr.Richard.Cordero Esq@ .net
RicCordero@verizon.net ž•'Œ'Š•, 'œŒ'™•'—Ž, Ž•˜›–ï

Judicial Discipline Reform

The DeLano *Case*

a hands-on, role-playing,
fraud investigative and expository
multidisciplinary course
for undergraduate or graduate students

WITH

A SYLLABUS

setting forth
the work for the Classroom and
the Organization of the Public Presentati on
of lessons learned and findings made
I R U H D F K R I D V H P H V W H U ¶ V Z H H N V

by

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Dr.Richard.Cordero Esq@Ÿ Ž › ' £ ˜ —.net
RicCordero@verizon.net ž • ' Œ ' Š • , ' œ Œ ' ™ • ' — Ž , Ž • ˜ › –

Judicial Discipline Reform

The DeLano Case

a hands-on, role-playing,
fraud investigative and expository
multidisciplinary course
for undergraduate or graduate students

WITH

A SYLLABUS

setting forth
the work for the Classroom and
the Organization of the Public Presentati on
of lessons learned and findings made

for each of a semester's 15 weeks

by

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Dr.Richard.Cordero Esq@Ÿ Ž › ' £ ˜ —.net
RicCordero@verizon.net ž • ' Œ ' Š • , ' œ Œ ' ™ • ' — Ž , Ž • ˜ ›

Judicial Discipline Reform

The DeLano *Case*

a hands-on, role-playing,
fraud investigative and expository
multidisciplinary course
for undergraduate or graduate students

by

ricard ordero s

Dr.Richard.Cordero Esq@ .net

icorderoverionnet ž•'Œ'Š•, 'œŒ'™•'—Ž, Ž

Judicial Discipline Reform

The DeLano Case

a hands-on, role-playing,
fraud investigative and expository
multidisciplinary course
for undergraduate or graduate students

WITH

A SYLLABUS

setting forth
the work for the Classroom and
the Organization of the Public Presentati on
of lessons learned and findings made
IRU HDFK RI D VHPHVWHU¶V ZHHNV

by

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Dr.Richard.Cordero Esq@Ÿ Ž › ' £ ˜ —.net
RicCordero@verizon.net ž • ' Œ ' Š • , ' œ Œ ' ™ • ' — Ž ,

Judicial Discipline Reform

The **DeLano** *Case*

a hands-on, role-playing,
fraud investigative and expository
multidisciplinary course
for undergraduate or graduate students

by

ricard ordero s

Dr.Richard.Cordero Esq@Ÿ Ž › ' £ ˜ —.net

icorderoverionnet ž • ' Œ ' Š • , ' œ Œ ' ™ • ' — Ž

Judicial Discipline Reform

The DeLano Case

a hands-on, role-playing,
fraud investigative and expository
multidisciplinary course
for undergraduate or graduate students

WITH

A SYLLABUS

setting forth
the work for the Classroom and
the Organization of the Public Presentati on
of lessons learned and findings made
IRU HDFK RI D VHPHVWHU¶V ZHHNV

by

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Dr.Richard.Cordero Esq@Ÿ Ž › ' £ ˜ —.net
RicCordero@verizon.net ž • ' Œ ' Š • , ' œ Œ ' ™ • ' —

Judicial Discipline Reform

The DeLano *Case*

a hands-on, role-playing,
fraud investigative and expository
multidisciplinary course
for undergraduate or graduate students

WITH

A SYLLABUS

setting forth
the work for the Classroom and
the Organization of the Public Presentati on
of lessons learned and findings made
I R U H D F K R I D V H P H V W H U ¶ V Z H H N V

by

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Dr.Richard.Cordero Esq@Ÿ Ž › ' £ ˜ —.net
RicCordero@verizon.net ž • ' Œ ' Š • , ' œ Œ ' ™ •

Judicial Discipline Reform

The Deano Case

a hands-on, role-playing,
fraud investigative and expository
multidisciplinary course
for undergraduate or graduate students

setting forth
the work for the Classroom and
the Organization of the Public Presentation
of lessons learned and findings made

by

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Dr.Richard.Cordero Esq@Ÿ Ž › ' £ ˜ —.net
RicCordero@verizon.net ž • ' Œ ' Š • , ' œ Œ ' ™

Judicial Discipline Reform

The DeLano *Case*

a hands-on, role-playing,
fraud investigative and expository
multidisciplinary course
for undergraduate or graduate students

WITH

A SYLLABUS

setting forth
the work for the Classroom and
the Organization of the Public Presentati on
of lessons learned and findings made
I R U H D F K R I D V H P H V W H U ¶ V Z H H N V

by

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Dr.Richard.Cordero Esq@Ÿ Ž › ' £ ˜ —.net
RicCordero@verizon.net ž • ' Œ ' Š • , ' œ Œ

Judicial Discipline Reform

The DeLano Case

a hands-on, role-playing,
fraud investigative and expository
multidisciplinary course
for undergraduate or graduate students

WITH

A SYLLABUS

setting forth
the work for the Classroom and
the Organization of the Public Presentati on
of lessons learned and findings made
IRU HDFK RI D VHPHVWHU¶V ZHHNV

by

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Dr.Richard.Cordero Esq@Ÿ Ž › ' £ ˜ —.net
RicCordero@verizon.net ž • ' Œ ' Š • ,

Judicial Discipline Reform

The DeLano *Case*

a hands-on, role-playing,
fraud investigative and expository
multidisciplinary course
for undergraduate or graduate students

WITH

A SYLLABUS

setting forth
the work for the Classroom and
the Organization of the Public Presentati on
of lessons learned and findings made
IRU HDFK RI D VHPHVWHU¶V ZHHNV

by

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Dr.Richard.Cordero Esq@Ÿ Ž › ' £ ˜ —.net
RicCordero@verizon.net ž • ' Œ ' Š • ,

Judicial Discipline Reform

The DeLano Case

a hands-on, role-playing,
fraud investigative and expository
multidisciplinary course
for undergraduate or graduate students

WITH

A SYLLABUS

setting forth
the work for the Classroom and
the Organization of the Public Presentati on
of lessons learned and findings made
IRU HDFK RI D VHPHVWHU¶V ZHHNV

by

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Dr.Richard.Cordero Esq@Ÿ Ž › ' £ ˜ —.net
RicCordero@verizon.net ž • ' Œ ' Š •

Judicial Discipline Reform

The DeLano *Case*

a hands-on, role-playing,
fraud investigative and expository
multidisciplinary course
for undergraduate or graduate students

WITH

A SYLLABUS

setting forth
the work for the Classroom and
the Organization of the Public Presentati on
of lessons learned and findings made
I R U H D F K R I D V H P H V W H U ¶ V Z H H N V

by

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Dr.Richard.Cordero Esq@Ÿ Ž › ’ £ ˜ —.net
RicCordero@verizon.net ž • ’ Œ ’ Š

Judicial Discipline Reform

The DeLano Case

a hands-on, role-playing,
fraud investigative and expository
multidisciplinary course
for undergraduate or graduate students

WITH

A SYLLABUS

setting forth
the work for the Classroom and
the Organization of the Public Presentati on
of lessons learned and findings made
IRU HDFK RI D VHPHVWHU¶V ZHHNV

by

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Dr.Richard.Cordero Esq@Ÿ Ž › ' £ ˜ —.net
RicCordero@verizon.net ž • ' Œ ' Š 1

Judicial Discipline Reform

The DeLano *Case*

a hands-on, role-playing,
fraud investigative and expository
multidisciplinary course
for undergraduate or graduate students

WITH

A SYLLABUS

setting forth
the work for the Classroom and
the Organization of the Public Presentati on
of lessons learned and findings made
I R U H D F K R I D V H P H V W H U ¶ V Z H H N V

by

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Dr.Richard.Cordero Esq@Ÿ Ž › ’ £ ˜ —.net
RicCordero@verizon.net ž • ’ Œ ’ Š

Judicial Discipline Reform

ire Deano Case

a hands-on, role-playing,
fraud investigative and expository
multidisciplinary course
for undergraduate or graduate students

ITH

YB

settin

te orte lsoo nd

te nition o te hesenti on

o lessons le ned ins d

y

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Dr.Richard.Cordero Esq@Ÿ Ž › ' £ ˜ —.net
RicCordero@verizon.net ž •

Judicial Discipline Reform

The DeLano *Case*

a hands-on, role-playing,
fraud investigative and expository
multidisciplinary course
for undergraduate or graduate students

WITH

A SYLLABUS

setting forth
the work for the Classroom and
the Organization of the Public Presentati on
of lessons learned and findings made
I R U H D F K R I D V H P H V W H U ¶ V Z H H N V

by

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Dr.Richard.Cordero Esq@Ÿ Ž › ’ £ ˜ —.net
RicCordero@verizon.net

Judicial Discipline Reform

TABLE OF THE MAIN PARTS OF THIS FILE

1. Instructional Module: The DeLanoCase Course dcc:3

Table of Contents dcc:5

Syllabus of the week by week classwork dcc:23

2. Supporting research and analysis: Proposal to Expose Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Individual and Coordinated Riskless and Self-Beneficial Wrongdoing ..... jur:i

Topical Index ..... jur:i

Executive Summary ..... jur:v

Table of Contents ..... jur:vi

Synoptic articles ..... jur:xvii

Main Study jur:1

ABLE MAN PARS LE

INSTRUTIONAL MODLE DeLano ase ourse ..... dcc .....

ale of ontents ..... dcc .....

Syllaus of te ee y ee classor ..... dcc .....

UORTIN RESEARH AND ANALSIS roposal to pose Judges naccountaility and onseuent ndividual and oordinated Risless and Self-eneficial rongdoing ..... uri .....

opical nde ..... uri .....

ecutive Summary ..... urv .....

ale of ontents ..... urvi .....

Synoptic articles ..... urvii .....

Mn Study ..... ur .....

TABLE OF THE MAIN PARTS OF THIS FILE

1. Instructional Module: The DeLanoCase Course dcc:3

Table of Contents dcc:5

Syllabus of the week by week classwork dcc:23

2. Supporting research and analysis: Proposal to Expose Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Individual and Coordinated Riskless and Self-Beneficial Wrongdoing ..... jur:i

Topical Index ..... jur:i

Executive Summary ..... jur:v

Table of Contents ..... jur:vi

Synoptic articles ..... jur:xvii

Main Study jur:1

nstructional Module The DeLano Case Course ii

Tale o Contents ii

llaus o the ee lee lassor iii

Supporting research and analysis Proosal to bse uges nabuntailit and Conseuent nivida and Coorihated Risless and leneiial Wrongding uri

Toial ind uri

eutive uar urv

Tale o Contents urvi

notiartiles urvii

Mn tud ur

TABLE OF THE MAIN PARTS OF THIS FILE

1. Instructional Module: The DeLanoCase Course dcc:3

Table of Contents dcc:5

Syllabus of the week by week classwork dcc:23

2. Supporting research and analysis: Proposal to Expose Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Individual and Coordinated Riskless and Self-Beneficial Wrongdoing ..... jur:i

Topical Index ..... jur:i

Executive Summary ..... jur:v

Table of Contents ..... jur:vi

Synoptic articles ..... jur:xvii

Main Study jur:1

TABLE OF THE MAIN PARTS OF THIS FILE

1. Instructional Module: The DeLanoCase Course dcc:3

Table of Contents dcc:5

Syllabus of the week by week classwork dcc:23

2. Supporting research and analysis: Proposal to Expose Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Individual and Coordinated Riskless and Self-Beneficial Wrongdoing ..... jur:i

Topical Index ..... jur:i

Executive Summary ..... jur:v

Table of Contents ..... jur:vi

Synoptic articles ..... jur:xvii

Main Study jur:1

TABLE OF THE MAIN PARTS OF THIS FILE

1. Instructional Module: The DeLanoCase Course dcc:3

Table of Contents dcc:5

Syllabus of the week by week classwork dcc:23

2. Supporting research and analysis: Proposal to Expose Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Individual and Coordinated Riskless and Self-Beneficial Wrongdoing ..... jur:i

Topical Index ..... jur:i

Executive Summary ..... jur:v

Table of Contents ..... jur:vi

Synoptic articles ..... jur:xvii

Main Study jur:1

TABLE OF THE MAIN PARTS OF THIS FILE

1. Instructional Module: The DeLanoCase Course dcc:3

Table of Contents dcc:5

Syllabus of the week by week classwork dcc:23

2. Supporting research and analysis: Proposal to Expose Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Individual and Coordinated Riskless and Self-Beneficial Wrongdoing ..... jur:i

Topical Index ..... jur:i

Executive Summary ..... jur:v

Table of Contents ..... jur:vi

Synoptic articles ..... jur:xvii

Main Study jur:1

TABLE OF THE MAIN PARTS OF THIS FILE

1. Instructional Module: The DeLanoCase Course dcc:3

Table of Contents dcc:5

Syllabus of the week by week classwork dcc:23

2. Supporting research and analysis: Proposal to Expose Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Individual and Coordinated Riskless and Self-Beneficial Wrongdoing ..... jur:i

Topical Index ..... jur:i

Executive Summary ..... jur:v

Table of Contents ..... jur:vi

Synoptic articles ..... jur:xvii

Main Study jur:1

TABLE OF THE MAIN PARTS OF THIS FILE

1. Instructional Module: The DeLanoCase Course dcc:3

Table of Contents dcc:5

Syllabus of the week by week classwork dcc:23

2. Supporting research and analysis: Proposal to Expose Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Individual and Coordinated Riskless and Self-Beneficial Wrongdoing ..... jur:i

Topical Index ..... jur:i

Executive Summary ..... jur:v

Table of Contents ..... jur:vi

Synoptic articles ..... jur:xvii

Main Study jur:1

TABLE OF THE MAIN PARTS OF THIS FILE

1. Instructional Module: The DeLanoCase Course dcc:3

Table of Contents dcc:5

Syllabus of the week by week classwork dcc:23

2. Supporting research and analysis: Proposal to Expose Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Individual and Coordinated Riskless and Self-Beneficial Wrongdoing ..... jur:i

Topical Index ..... jur:i

Executive Summary ..... jur:v

Table of Contents ..... jur:vi

Synoptic articles ..... jur:xvii

Main Study jur:1

TABLE OF THE MAIN PARTS OF THIS FILE

1. Instructional Module: The DeLanoCase Course dcc:3

Table of Contents dcc:5

Syllabus of the week by week classwork dcc:23

2. Supporting research and analysis: Proposal to Expose Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Individual and Coordinated Riskless and Self-Beneficial Wrongdoing ..... jur:i

Topical Index ..... jur:i

Executive Summary ..... jur:v

Table of Contents ..... jur:vi

Synoptic articles ..... jur:xvii

Main Study jur:1

TABLE OF THE MAIN PARTS OF THIS FILE

1. Instructional Module: The DeLanoCase Course dcc:3

Table of Contents dcc:5

Syllabus of the week by week classwork dcc:23

2. Supporting research and analysis: Proposal to Expose Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Individual and Coordinated Riskless and Self-Beneficial Wrongdoing ..... jur:i

Topical Index ..... jur:i

Executive Summary ..... jur:v

Table of Contents ..... jur:vi

Synoptic articles ..... jur:xvii

Main Study jur:1

TABLE OF THE MAIN PARTS OF THIS FILE

1. Instructional Module: The DeLanoCase Course dcc:3

Table of Contents dcc:5

Syllabus of the week by week classwork dcc:23

2. Supporting research and analysis: Proposal to Expose Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Individual and Coordinated Riskless and Self-Beneficial Wrongdoing ..... jur:i

Topical Index ..... jur:i

Executive Summary ..... jur:v

Table of Contents ..... jur:vi

Synoptic articles ..... jur:xvii

Main Study jur:1

TABLE OF THE MAIN PARTS OF THIS FILE

1. Instructional Module: The DeLanoCase Course dcc:3

Table of Contents dcc:5

Syllabus of the week by week classwork dcc:23

2. Supporting research and analysis: Proposal to Expose Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Individual and Coordinated Riskless and Self-Beneficial Wrongdoing ..... jur:i

Topical Index ..... jur:i

Executive Summary ..... jur:v

Table of Contents ..... jur:vi

Synoptic articles ..... jur:xvii

Main Study jur:1

TABLE OF THE MAIN PARTS OF THIS FILE

1. Instructional Module: The DeLanoCase Course dcc:3

Table of Contents dcc:5

Syllabus of the week by week classwork dcc:23

2. Supporting research and analysis: Proposal to Expose Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Individual and Coordinated Riskless and Self-Beneficial Wrongdoing ..... jur:i

Topical Index ..... jur:i

Executive Summary ..... jur:v

Table of Contents ..... jur:vi

Synoptic articles ..... jur:xvii

Main Study jur:1

TABLE OF THE MAIN PARTS OF THIS FILE

1. Instructional Module: The DeLanoCase Course dcc:3

Table of Contents dcc:5

Syllabus of the week by week classwork dcc:23

2. Supporting research and analysis: Proposal to Expose Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Individual and Coordinated Riskless and Self-Beneficial Wrongdoing ..... jur:i

Topical Index ..... jur:i

Executive Summary ..... jur:v

Table of Contents ..... jur:vi

Synoptic articles ..... jur:xvii

Main Study jur:1

TABLE OF THE MAIN PARTS OF THIS FILE

1. Instructional Module: The DeLanoCase Course dcc:3

Table of Contents dcc:5

Syllabus of the week by week classwork dcc:23

2. Supporting research and analysis: Proposal to Expose Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Individual and Coordinated Riskless and Self-Beneficial Wrongdoing ..... jur:i

Topical Index ..... jur:i

Executive Summary ..... jur:v

Table of Contents ..... jur:vi

Synoptic articles ..... jur:xvii

Main Study jur:1

TABLE OF THE MAIN PARTS OF THIS FILE

1. Instructional Module: The DeLanoCase Course dcc:3

Table of Contents dcc:5

Syllabus of the week by week classwork dcc:23

2. Supporting research and analysis: Proposal to Expose Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Individual and Coordinated Riskless and Self-Beneficial Wrongdoing ..... jur:i

Topical Index ..... jur:i

Executive Summary ..... jur:v

Table of Contents ..... jur:vi

Synoptic articles ..... jur:xvii

Main Study jur:1

TABLE OF THE MAIN PARTS OF THIS FILE

1. Instructional Module: The DeLanoCase Course dcc:3

Table of Contents dcc:5

Syllabus of the week by week classwork dcc:23

2. Supporting research and analysis: Proposal to Expose Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Individual and Coordinated Riskless and Self-Beneficial Wrongdoing ..... jur:i

Topical Index ..... jur:i

Executive Summary ..... jur:v

Table of Contents ..... jur:vi

Synoptic articles ..... jur:xvii

Main Study jur:1

TABLE OF THE MAIN PARTS OF THIS FILE

1. Instructional Module: The DeLanoCase Course dcc:3

Table of Contents dcc:5

Syllabus of the week by week classwork dcc:23

2. Supporting research and analysis: Proposal to Expose Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Individual and Coordinated Riskless and Self-Beneficial Wrongdoing ..... jur:i

Topical Index ..... jur:i

Executive Summary ..... jur:v

Table of Contents ..... jur:vi

Synoptic articles ..... jur:xvii

Main Study jur:1

TABLE OF THE MAIN PARTS OF THIS FILE

1. Instructional Module: The DeLanoCase Course dcc:3

Table of Contents dcc:5

Syllabus of the week by week classwork dcc:23

2. Supporting research and analysis: Proposal to Expose Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Individual and Coordinated Riskless and Self-Beneficial Wrongdoing ..... jur:i

Topical Index ..... jur:i

Executive Summary ..... jur:v

Table of Contents ..... jur:vi

Synoptic articles ..... jur:xvii

Main Study jur:1

TABLE OF THE MAIN PARTS OF THIS FILE

1. Instructional Module: The DeLanoCase Course.....dcc:3

Table of Contents.....dcc:5

Syllabus of the week by week classwork.....dcc:23

2. Supporting research and analysis: Proposal to Expose Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Individual and Coordinated Riskless and Self-Beneficial Wrongdoing.....jur:i

Topical Index.....jur:i

Executive Summary.....jur:v

Table of Contents.....jur:vi

Synoptic articles.....jur:xvii

Main Study.....jur:1

TABLE OF THE MAIN PARTS OF THIS FILE

1. Instructional Module: The DeLanoCase Course dcc:3

Table of Contents dcc:5

Syllabus of the week by week classwork dcc:23

2. Supporting research and analysis: Proposal to Expose Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Individual and Coordinated Riskless and Self-Beneficial Wrongdoing ..... jur:i

Topical Index ..... jur:i

Executive Summary ..... jur:v

Table of Contents ..... jur:vi

Synoptic articles ..... jur:xvii

Main Study jur:1

TABLE OF THE MAIN PARTS OF THIS FILE

1. Instructional Module: The DeLanoCase Course dcc:3

Table of Contents dcc:5

Syllabus of the week by week classwork dcc:23

2. Supporting research and analysis: Proposal to Expose Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Individual and Coordinated Riskless and Self-Beneficial Wrongdoing ..... jur:i

Topical Index ..... jur:i

Executive Summary ..... jur:v

Table of Contents ..... jur:vi

Synoptic articles ..... jur:xvii

Main Study jur:1

TABLE OF THE MAIN PARTS OF THIS FILE

1. Instructional Module: The DeLanoCase Course dcc:3

Table of Contents dcc:5

Syllabus of the week by week classwork dcc:23

2. Supporting research and analysis: Proposal to Expose Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Individual and Coordinated Riskless and Self-Beneficial Wrongdoing ..... jur:i

Topical Index ..... jur:i

Executive Summary ..... jur:v

Table of Contents ..... jur:vi

Synoptic articles ..... jur:xvii

Main Study jur:1

TABLE OF THE MAIN PARTS OF THIS FILE

1. Instructional Module: The DeLanoCase Course dcc:3

Table of Contents dcc:5

Syllabus of the week by week classwork dcc:23

2. Supporting research and analysis: Proposal to Expose Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Individual and Coordinated Riskless and Self-Beneficial Wrongdoing ..... jur:i

Topical Index ..... jur:i

Executive Summary ..... jur:v

Table of Contents ..... jur:vi

Synoptic articles ..... jur:xvii

Main Study jur:1

TABLE OF THE MAIN PARTS OF THIS FILE

1. Instructional Module: The DeLanoCase Course dcc:3

Table of Contents dcc:5

Syllabus of the week by week classwork dcc:23

2. Supporting research and analysis: Proposal to Expose Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Individual and Coordinated Riskless and Self-Beneficial Wrongdoing ..... jur:i

Topical Index ..... jur:i

Executive Summary ..... jur:v

Table of Contents ..... jur:vi

Synoptic articles ..... jur:xvii

Main Study jur:1

TABLE OF THE MAIN PARTS OF THIS FILE

1. Instructional Module: The DeLanoCase Course dcc:3

Table of Contents dcc:5

Syllabus of the week by week classwork dcc:23

2. Supporting research and analysis: Proposal to Expose Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Individual and Coordinated Riskless and Self-Beneficial Wrongdoing ..... jur:i

Topical Index ..... jur:i

Executive Summary ..... jur:v

Table of Contents ..... jur:vi

Synoptic articles ..... jur:xvii

Main Study jur:1

ABLE MAN PARS E

- **Intctional Modle e DeLanase ourse ..... dcc**
  - **ale of ontents ..... dcc**
    - **Syllaus of te ee y ee classor ..... dcc**
- **Sotin eeach and anali roposal to pose Judges naccountaility and onseuent ndividual and oordinated Risless and Self-eneficial rongdoing ..... uri**
  - **opical nde ..... uri**
  - **ecutive Summary ..... urv**
  - **ale of ontents ..... urvi**
    - **Synoptic articles ..... urvii**
    - **Mn Study ..... ur**

TABLE OF THE MAIN PARTS OF THIS FILE

1. Instructional Module: The DeLanoCase Course dcc:3

Table of Contents dcc:5

Syllabus of the week by week classwork dcc:23

2. Supporting research and analysis: Proposal to Expose Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Individual and Coordinated Riskless and Self-Beneficial Wrongdoing ..... jur:i

Topical Index ..... jur:i

Executive Summary ..... jur:v

Table of Contents ..... jur:vi

Synoptic articles ..... jur:xvii

Main Study jur:1

1. Instructional Module: The DeLano Case Course dcc:3

Table of Contents ..... dcc:

Syllabus of the week by week classwork dcc:3

2. Supporting research and analysis: Proposal to Expose Judges Unaccountability and Consequent Individual and Coordinated Riskless and Self-Beneficial Wrongdoing ..... jur:i

Topical Index ..... jur:i

Executive Summary ..... jur:v

Table of Contents ..... jur:vi

Synoptic articles ..... jur:xvii

Main Study jur:1

1. Instructional Module: The DeLanoCase Course dcc:3

Table of Contents dcc:5

Syllabus of the week by week classwork dcc:23

2. Supporting research and analysis: Proposal to Expose Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Individual and Coordinated Riskless and Self-Beneficial Wrongdoing ..... jur:i

Topical Index ..... jur:i

Executive Summary ..... jur:v

Table of Contents ..... jur:vi

Synoptic articles ..... jur:xvii

Main Study jur:1

DISTRICT JUDGE JAMIESON
Gaby, I would never…you are my boys' godfather…but you are my boys' godfather.

CHIEF CIRCUIT JUDGE GABRIELLI
So I owe them! I must cut deals with all the Mafiosi that stand before us so I can keep my godchildren in a nice hotel. You are really a piece of work!

DISTRICT JUDGE JAMIESON
Gaby, I didn't mean it like that. Just that we are in the same boat and…

CHIEF CIRCUIT JUDGE GABRIELLI
Stop it, Bob! Just stop it! I got the drift.

DISTRICT JUDGE JAMIESON
Thank you! Thank you, Gaby. For my boys, thank you!

CHIEF CIRCUIT JUDGE GABRIELLI
But never in civil cases, where a party can get hurt…

DISTRICT JUDGE JAMIESON
Unless both wealthy, then they won't mind a few…

CHIEF CIRCUIT JUDGE GABRIELLI
No! I say no! Just the prosecution may lose. That's what I give you! And never in blood crimes.

DISTRICT JUDGE JAMIESON
Yes, Chief, I promise. You won't regret it. Thank you. Why don't you come for dinner, with Angie, and you see my boys. They'll be home for the long weekend. Then you can quiz them again, as you used to. You'll see they are worthy it.

CHIEF CIRCUIT JUDGE GABRIELLI
I'll try. I'll tell her…Hey, I have an idea. Come home for poker, I call the gang. And you see her, hear her preach about another pro bono activity. You too would want to get rid of her. But she won't give me a divorce. My wagon has too much gravy. I *hate*…

DISTRICT JUDGE JAMIESON
Gaby, Gaby, calm down! Take it easy. No need to let her righteousness get you. Sure, I'll go to your home, for you. But I am a disaster at poker.

CHIEF CIRCUIT JUDGE GABRIELLI
All the better for me! You're flush, you can afford it.

DISTRICT JUDGE JAMIESON
Yes, Sir! I can!…But you, well, what you need…He said that, the lawyer, invited me to a party, private, with some girls for fun. For you that's

what…you can come along. He said gentlemen's honor.

CHIEF CIRCUIT JUDGE GABRIELLI

He said that?! Gosh, it has been so long! And longer since it meant anything. All this pressure at home, at work. We need it. But it can't be at his place. Uhm, Nicky has a cottage by the lake. He can prepare it nicely. We could go there, say, to fish.

DISTRICT JUDGE JAMIESON

The gang boys need it too. Even she. She told me how she skimps on data on the mandatory judicial financial disclosure reports. They are public and yet. The reviewers don't care. Everybody does it.

CHIEF CIRCUIT JUDGE GABRIELLI

But if Woodstein got proof of hidden assets! That's what he is sniffing for…Have we all lost our way? Peccadilloes? We sent people to jail for…

DISTRICT JUDGE JAMIESON

So what! His paper won't publish it. And take all of us on? Life tenure! We have it. What we don't have is a salary three, five, ten times as much in private practice. Public service? The people get us, the best and the brightest, but pay us…confiscatory. That's it. A taking without compensation.

CHIEF CIRCUIT JUDGE GABRIELLI

Skip it, Gaby. You sound like that Mafioso lawyer. You need to cut down on the time you spend with…He is not going to be there, is he?

DISTRICT JUDGE JAMIESON

Of course not! Just us. He'll only arrange it. And the girls very discreet or they end up with the fish in the Hudson River. Gambino Father too or he ends up in Sing Sing with his head in his hands courtesy of the defense lawyers in our debt. They know people inside that for a TV in their cells or more phone time will do it. Gaby, it is going to be alright.

CHIEF CIRCUIT JUDGE GABRIELLI

I hope so. A new experience! meaningful…and more frequent. Waiting for those judicial junkets…My clerk thinks everybody in the City is looking at her. I'll talk to Nicky. He can't write even a Christmas card but he is superconnected. Lots of people owe him. That's how he got the cottage. And he will owe me. I'm glad we were able to resolve that other matter satisfactorily first.

INT. THE CHAMBERS OF THE CHIEF CIRCUIT JUDGE – DAY

The Chief is on the phone.

CHIEF CIRCUIT JUDGE GABRIELLI
Hey Nicky, how are you, old boy!?

DISTRICT JUDGE NICKY
Gaby! How's'it going?

CHIEF CIRCUIT JUDGE GABRIELLI
Real good. I wanted to let you know again how much I enjoyed that last judicial junket.

DISTRICT JUDGE NICKY
Me too. I learned a lot about fly fishing.

CHIEF CIRCUIT JUDGE GABRIELLI
Without doubt they are very educational. Listen, my assistant got the photos that she took of me…of us at the junket. I think Millie will like them too.

DISTRICT JUDGE NICKY
You'r too thoughtful! My wife is making the album for all the gang this time and she's driving me crazy 'cause she don't want to miss no photo.

CHIEF CIRCUIT JUDGE GABRIELLI
I'll send them to you right away by courier. By the way, I found this thing about you that has been lying on my desk for months, you know…What's the story about it?

DISTRICT JUDGE NICKY
You mean the misconduct complaint? Well, so long ago. I think one of the clerks told me that one of those had come in. Gaby, there is not'ing to it. You know how things go. These little pro se people come into your court out of their wits after being hit with a suit or revved up by a petty offense they just whipped up from a teapot into a tempest at law. Their nervous, misunderstand everything you say, exaggerate everything you do and don't understand not'ing 'bout how things are done in the local practice of a real courtroom.

CHIEF CIRCUIT JUDGE GABRIELLI
Nicky, you don't have to tell me. I remember how things were when I was in district. Today I just give them a summary order: Affirmed! Affirmed! Affirmed! and move on.

DISTRICT JUDGE NICKY
How I envy you!, Gaby. I try as much I can to get rid of these pesky mudslingers to write with my

clerk for the high profile cases with pedigree names. Anyway, you can't shortchange the honchos with big law firms. They have the means to go up to you and make you look like a hack…

CHIEF CIRCUIT JUDGE GABRIELLI

and you end up calling in your IOUs with us to fix it! Nicky, Nicky! I know the drill. Well, I'm so glad we have discussed this matter fully. Sorry I even mentioned it. But don't you sweat it. I'll give this complaint the good shot. I have a form for them too: Dismissed! Dismissed! Dismissed!

DISTRICT JUDGE NICKY

You do that and thank you so much, I really appreciate what you'r doing for me with those photos. Send them right'a way. I think you gotta one when Harry was startled awake by his first fish ever…and fell from the boat into the lake! We'r gonna be teasing him until we meet you guys at the circuit conference!

CHIEF CIRCUIT JUDGE GABRIELLI

You are such a jerk!, Nicky. You know that? A friend doesn't do that to a friend…alone. I'll help you! I'll write a note on the back of that photo that it has been submitted in a disability complaint against him as evidence he also falls asleep on the bench. Make sure the gang is with him when he reads it. With his leaky bladder after dozing for years at boring squabblers, he'll do it in his pampers laughing!

DISTRICT JUDGE NICKY

You'r too thoughtful! You genius!

CHIEF CIRCUIT JUDGE GABRIELLI

Listen, Nicky. About your cottage by the lake. Perhaps one day…

DISTRICT JUDGE NICKY

Say not'a nother word, Gaby. Whenever you want it for you and company. Just tell me when and I'll tell the carekeeper to get it skipin' spanking. His and girlfriend are totally mute 'cause they ain't got no papers. I think their from Mexico and she from somewhere in Central America near Ecuador. They've been mine for years. The honchos that recommended my nomination use them every time…I mean the cottage for fundraising for state judges…and other things too. I let them, just a little thank you to friends…

APPENDIXES

App.1. Volumes of the study of judges and their judiciaries

App.2. Offer of a presentation; and

Activities to support with donations and investment

App.3. Number of subscribers to Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org

App.4. Statement by LinkedIn that Dr. Cordero has "one of the top 5% most viewed LinkedIn profiles for 2012"

App.5. Resume of Dr. Cordero

App.6. Links to articles ready for review and publication; subjects for commissioned articles; and links to external sources of information

App.7. Blocs of email addresses of the people to whom to send one's story of judges' abuse of power and financial criminality

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net
DrRCordero@Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org
Judicial Discipline Reform
New York City
http://www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org

Exposing

Judges' Unaccountability

and

Consequent Riskless Abuse of Power

Pioneering the news and publishing field
of
judicial unaccountability reporting

A three-volume study of judges and their judiciaries that exposes
their coordinated abuse of power as their institutionalized modus operandi; and
promotes a generalized media investigation and unprecedented citizens hearings
that inform and so outrage the national public as to stir it up to assert its right as
We the People, the Masters of all public servants, including judicial public servants,
to hold judges accountable for their performance and liable to compensate the victims of their abuse

VOLUME I:
http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL/DrRCordero-Honest_Jud_Advocates.pdf

Volume II:
http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-Honest_Jud_Advocates2.pdf

Volume III:
http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL3/DrRCordero-Honest_Jud_Advocates3.pdf

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

DrRCordero@Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org

Judicial Discipline Reform

New York City

http://www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org

Exposing

Judges' Unaccountability

and

Consequent Riskless Abuse of Power

Pioneering the news and publishing field
of
judicial unaccountability reporting

A three-volume study of judges and their judiciaries that exposes
their coordinated abuse of power as their institutionalized modus operandi; and
promotes a generalized media investigation and unprecedented citizens hearings
that inform and so outrage the national public as to stir it up to assert its right as
We the People, the Masters of all public servants, including judicial public servants,
to hold judges accountable for their performance and liable to compensate the victims of their abuse

VOLUME II:
http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-Honest_Jud_Advocates2.pdf

Volume I:
http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL/DrRCordero-Honest_Jud_Advocates.pdf

Volume III:
http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL3/DrRCordero-Honest_Jud_Advocates3.pdf

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net
DrRCordero@Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org
Judicial Discipline Reform
New York City
http://www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org

Exposing

Judges' Unaccountability

and

Consequent Riskless Abuse of Power

Pioneering the news and publishing field
of
judicial unaccountability reporting

A three-volume study of judges and their judiciaries that exposes
their coordinated abuse of power as their institutionalized modus operandi; and
promotes a generalized media investigation and unprecedented citizens hearings
that inform and so outrage the national public as to stir it up to assert its right as
We the People, the Masters of all public servants, including judicial public servants,
to hold judges accountable for their performance and liable to compensate the victims of their abuse

VOLUME III:
http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL3/DrRCordero-Honest_Jud_Advocates3.pdf

Volume I:
http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL/DrRCordero-Honest_Jud_Advocates.pdf

Volume II:
http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-Honest_Jud_Advocates2.pdf

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.

Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris

Judicial Discipline Reform
http://www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org

2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net
tel. 1(718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq

Every meaningful cause needs resources for its advancement; none can be continued, let alone advanced, without money

Support Judicial Discipline Reform and its business plan to:

1. continue its professional law research and writing, and strategic thinking, which has produced a three-volume study of judges and their judiciaries, titled and downloadable thus:

   Exposing Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Riskless Abuse of Power:
   Pioneering the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting * † ♣

2. turn the site at http://www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org −whose articles(Appendix 6§A) have attracted so many webvisitors and they have reacted so positively that as of 20 Dec. 22, the number of those who had become subscribers was 45,874(App.3)− from an informational platform, into:

   a. a clearinghouse for complaints against judges uploaded by anybody;

   b. a **research center** for fee-paying clients auditing judges' decisions and searching many other writings from many sources that through computer-assisted statistical, linguistic, and literary analysis can reveal the most persuasive type of evidence: judges' patterns, trends, and schemes of abuse of power, e.g.; their interception of people's emails and mail; and

   c. the digital portal of the plan's business venture leading up to the Institute of Judicial Unaccountability Reporting and Reform Advocacy at a university or news network;

3. organize and embark on a tour of presentations at law, journalism, business, and Information Technology schools; media outlets; etc., via video conference or in person to form local chapters of a national movement to investigate and hold judges accountable and liable under *Strickland v. U.S.*;

4. hold together with academics, media outlets, and journalists, the proposed UNPRECEDENTED CITIZENS HEARINGS, where people will be able to tell the national public their stories of judges' abuse;

5. organize the first-ever, and national conference on judges' abuse in connivance with politicians, who fear their power of retaliation, where the report on the citizens hearings will be presented;

6. publish an academics/journalists multidisciplinary Annual Report on Judicial Unaccountability and Riskless Abuse of Power-cum-citizens inspector general report on the judiciary;

7. launch an abuse investigation that attracts the media, for *Scandal sells & wins Pulitzer Prizes*;

8. promote the formation of a national, single issue, apolitical, civic movement for judicial abuse of power exposure, compensation of abusees, and reform through transformative change; etc.(¶57).

Put your money where your outrage at abuse and passion for justice are.

DONATE by making a deposit or an online transfer through
either the Bill Pay feature of your online account or Zelle from your account into

Citi Bank, routing # 021 000 089, account # 4977 59 2001;
or TD Bank, routing # 260 13 673, account # 43 92 62 52 45.

Offer to present this article and the above-listed cause-advancing activities

9. I offer to present this article and the business plan to you and your guests via video conference and, if in NY City, in person. To assess my capacity to present you may view my video and follow it on its slides. To set the terms and schedule it use my contact information in the letterhead above.

Dare trigger history!...and you may enter it.

Dashboard
Jetpack
Posts
Media
Pages
Portfolio
Comments 8
Feedback
WooCommerce
Products
Payments
Analytics
Marketing
Appearance
Plugins 3
Users
All Users
Add New User
Profile
Tools
Settings
Security 2
Collapse menu

Users

Add New User

Screen Options Help

Hi, Really Simple Security has kept your site secure for a month now, awesome! If you have a moment, please consider leaving a review on WordPress.org to spread the word. We greatly appreciate it! If you have any questions or feedback, leave us a message.

- Rogier

Leave a review Maybe later Don't show again

To get the most out of Social Media Feather and to help enable its continued development, please read the ShareThis Terms of Service and Privacy Notice, then click here to accept the terms.

All | Administrator | Editor | Author | Contributor | Subscriber | Customer | Shop manager

Search Users

Bulk actions Apply Change role to... Change

54,259 items « ‹ 1 of 2,713 › »

Username	Name	Email	Role	Posts	WordPress.com account [?]
1970mdegcf	—	einarcruickshank1989@e.bengira.com	Subscriber	0	Send invite
1Barret1cuple	—	tornado102034@hotmail.com	Subscriber	0	Send invite
1ofthemany	—	terree@comcast.net	Subscriber	0	Send invite
1winUp2128Neort	—	1winup2128@gmail.com	Subscriber	0	Send invite
32350284247	—	s.dj.fhbnjew.31.5@gmail.com	Subscriber	0	Send invite
36187892923496	—	pe.rs.a.i.t.o.v.2.0@gmail.com	Subscriber	0	Send invite

Gmail by Google

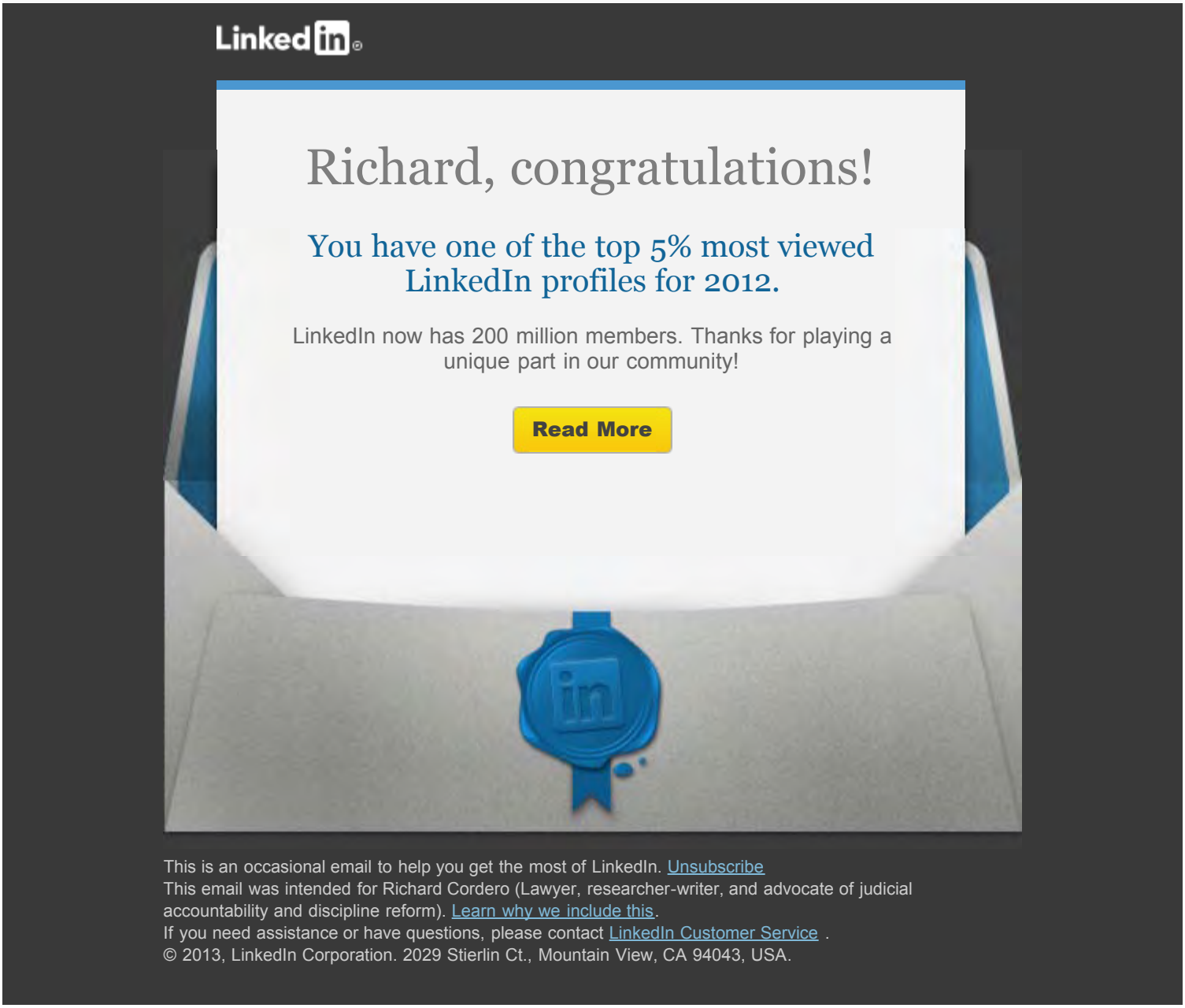
Richard Cordero <dr.richard.cordero.esq@gmail.com>

Congratulations! You have one of the top 5% most viewed LinkedIn profiles for 2012.

1 message

LinkedIn <linkedin@e.linkedin.com> Thu, Feb 7, 2013 at 4:02 PM
Reply-To: LinkedIn <donotreply@e.linkedin.com>
To: dr.richard.cordero.esq@gmail.com

LinkIn now has 200 million members.



This is an occasional email to help you get the most of LinkedIn. Unsubscribe
This email was intended for Richard Cordero (Lawyer, researcher-writer, and advocate of judicial accountability and discipline reform). Learn why we include this.
If you need assistance or have questions, please contact LinkedIn Customer Service .
© 2013, LinkedIn Corporation. 2029 Stierlin Ct., Mountain View, CA 94043, USA.

LinkedIn

Visit LinkedIn.com

Hi Richard,

Recently, LinkedIn reached a new milestone: 200 million members. But this isn't just our achievement to celebrate — it's also yours.

I want to personally thank you for being part of our community. Your journey is part of our journey, and we're delighted and humbled when we hear stories of how our members are using LinkedIn to connect, learn, and find opportunity.

All of us come to work each day focused on our shared mission of connecting the world's professionals to make them more productive and successful. We're excited to show you what's next.

With sincere thanks,

Deep Nishar
Senior Vice President, Products & User Experience

P.S. What does 200 million look like? See the infographic

A stat[illegible]s delightful deserves to be shared

Hurray! I have one of the top 5% most viewed @LinkedIn profiles for 2012. http://www.linkedin.com/pub/profile/4b/8ba/050

Share

LinkedIn Corporation ©2013. LinkedIn, the LinkedIn logo and InMail are registered trademarks of LinkedIn Corporation in the United States and/or other countries. Other brands and names are the property of their respective owners. Unless otherwise noted, data presented is based on internal LinkedIn analytics. 06-LCS-003 0709
User Agreement | **Privacy Policy** | Use of this site is subject to express terms of use, which prohibits commercial use of this site.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506; tel. (718) 827-9521
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net, DrRCordero@Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org
http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_resume_publication_list_links.docx & ...pdf

BAR MEMBERSHIP AND SPECIAL SKILLS: • U.S. citizen; member of the NYS Bar; specialized in field and library research and writing of legal briefs and business and IT studies

- I would like to work for you as a lawyer and researcher-writer strategist in a position where I can contribute to your business or legal problem solution a talent that gives me a competitive advantage: I can gather seemingly unconnected pieces of information, select those relevant to the prioritized objectives to be pursued, and imaginatively integrate them into a coherent new structure -expressed clearly and concisely both orally and in writing- that renders those pieces meaningful and useful, like a mosaic that depicts a realistic and decorative scene of the ancient Romans, yet originates in insignificant stone fragments expertly sifted from dirt and artfully set together to appeal to the spirit and the mind while serving the practical purpose of making money.

ADVANCED KNOWLEDGE OF: • computers and their use for word processing, graphics composition, presentations, and research; and for developing IT products to audit cases through statistical, linguistic, and literary analysis of opinions to give lawyers an informational advantage

LANGUAGES: • I speak English, Spanish, and French; and converse in German and Italian.

RELEVANT EXPERIENCE

FOUNDER OF JUDICIAL DISCIPLINE REFORM, 2008-to date New York City

- A non-partisan and non-denominational organization that advocates the study of the judiciary and the adoption of legislation to replace the inherently biased and ineffective judges-judging-judges system of judicial self-discipline with a system based on independent boards of citizens unrelated to the judges and empowered to publicly receive, investigate, and resolve complaints

RESEARCHER AND WRITER ATTORNEY, 1995-to date New York City

- Prosecution of cases from bankruptcy, district, and circuit courts to the SCt; practice in NY courts
- Developed the Euro Project, a 3-prong business package consisting of the Euro Conference, the Euro Consulting Services, and the Euro Newsletter; aimed at enabling firms to capitalize on their expertise in the euro by providing services for the adaptation of business practices and IT systems to the European Union's new common currency that replaced its national currencies

WAYNE COUNTY EXECUTIVE OFFICE, 1994 Detroit, MI

- Developed economic and marketing features of the master plan for the intermodal transportation and industrial complex of Willow Run Tradeport in Detroit
- Drafted and implemented proposals for increasing office productivity using IT and equipment

LAWYERS COOPERATIVE PUBLISHING, 1991-1993 Rochester, NY

- Member of the editorial staff of LCP, the foremost publisher of analytical legal commentaries.
- Researched and wrote articles on securities regulations, antitrust, and banking under U.S. law

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES, 1984-1985 Brussels, Belgium

- Devised proposals for harmonizing supervisory regulations on mortgage credit and on reporting large loan exposures by one and all members of a banking system to one and related borrowers
- My proposals were adopted by the EEC Banking Division and negotiated with the national experts in the supervision of financial institutions of the Member States
- Drafted replies to financial questions put by the European Parliament to the Commission

EDUCATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE, Faculty of Law, Ph.D., 1988 Cambridge, England

- Doctoral dissertation analyzed the existing European legal and political environment and proposed a new system for harmonizing the regulation and supervision of financial institutions

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, Business School, MBA, 1995 Ann Arbor, Michigan

- Emphasis on corporate strategies to maximize profitability and competitiveness through the optimal use of IT expert systems using artificial intelligence, and telecommunications networks

LA SORBONNE, Faculty of Law and Economics, French law degree, 1982 Paris, France

- Was awarded a French Government scholarship
- Concentrated on the operation of a currency basket to achieve monetary stability and on the application of harmonized regulations & antitrust rules on companies with dominant positions

RESEARCH WORKS

1. Study of judges and their judiciaries, based on an original and innovative analysis of the Federal Judiciary' statistics submitted to Congress annually, reports, judges' statements and websites, etc

Exposing Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Riskless Wrongdoing:
Pioneering the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting* †

2. List of articles on judges' unaccountability and riskless abuse of power offered for publication individually or as a series; †>OL2:719§C;
3. Complaint against Judge Brett Kavanaugh, Chief Judge Merrick Garland, and their peers and colleagues of the District of Columbia Circuit (DCC), submitted to the DCC Court of Appeals and ""Because of the exceptional circumstances related to this complaint", referred by it to Supreme Court Chief Justice John G. Roberts, Jr., who assigned it to the 11th Circuit for disposition; includes the official letters of referral and the decision of the 11th Circuit chief judge; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-11Circuit.pdf
4. The official statistics of the U.S. District of Columbia Circuit show that P. Trump SCt nominee Judge Brett Kavanaugh, P. Obama SCt nominee Chief Judge Merrick Garland, and their peers received during the 1oct06/30sep17 11-year period, 478 complaints against judges in their Circuit and dismissed 100% of them and denied 100% of the petitions for review of those dismissals, thus covering as a matter of policy for abusive judges regardless of the gravity of their abuse; 1jun18; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/publications/1DrRCordero_Judges_Unaccountability_Riskless_Abuse.pdf
5. Availability of an Implied Right of Action under the Tender Offer Provisions of §14d-f of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 USCS §78n(d)-(f)), added to the Exchange Act by the Williams Act of 1968, and Rules Promulgated thereunder by the SEC, **120 ALR Federal 145;** http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/publications/2DrRCordero_120ALRFed145.pdf
6. Venue Provisions of the National Bank Act (12 USCS §94) As Affected By Other Federal Venue Provisions and Doctrines, **111 ALR Federal 235;** http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/publications/3DrRCordero_111ALRFed235.pdf
7. Construction and Application of the Right to Financial Privacy Act of 1978 (12 USCS §§ 3401-3422), **112 ALR Federal 295**; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/publications/4DrRCordero_112ALRFederal295.pdf

8. Exemption or Immunity From Federal Antitrust Liability Under the McCarran-Ferguson Act (15 USCS §§1011-1013) and the State Action and Noerr-Pennington Doctrines for the Business of Insurance and Persons Engaged in It, **116 ALR Federal 163**; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/publications/5DrRCordero_116ALRFed163.pdf
9. Who May Maintain an Action Under §11(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 (15 USCS §77k (a)), in Connection With False or Misleading Registration Statements, **111 ALR Fed. 83**; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/publications/6DrRCordero_111ALRFed83.pdf
10. Judicial Conference's Reforms Will Not Fix the Problem of Abusive Judges Who Go Undisciplined, Letter to the Editor, National Law Journal, March 3, 2008; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/publications/7DrRCordero_Letters_To_Editor_NYLJ3mar8.pdf; http://www.law.com/jsp/nlj/PubArticleNLJ.jsp?id=1204212424055
11. The Creation of a European Banking System: A study of its legal and technical aspects, Peter Lang, Inc., NY, XXXVI, 390 pp., 1990; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/publications/8DrRCordero_Creation_European_Banking_System.pdf; this book earned a grant from the Commission of the European Communities and was reviewed very favorably in 32 Harvard International Law Jour-nal 603 (1991), http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/Harvard_Int_Law_J.pdf; and 24 New York University Journal of International Law and Politics 1019 (1992), http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/NYU_JIntLaw&Pol.pdf
12. Competition Strategies Must Adapt to the Euro, 17 Amicus Curiae of the Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, London, 27 (May 1999); http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/publications/9DrRCordero_Competition_Strategies_&_euro.pdf
13. Why Business Executives in Third Countries and Non-participating Member States Should Pay Attention to the Euro, European Financial Services Law 140 (March 1999); http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/publications/10DrRCordero_6European_Financial_Services_Law93.pdf
14. Some Practical Consequences for Financial Management Brought About by the Euro, 5 European Financial Services Law 187 (1998); http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/publications/11DrRCordero_5European_Financial_Services_Law_187.pdf
15. Impending Conversion to the Euro Prompts New Guidelines from the IRS, New York Law Journal, pg. 1, Friday, October 2, 1998; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/publications/12DrRCordero_Conversion_to_the_Euro_&_IRS_NYLJ.pdf
16. The Development of Video Dialtone Networks by Large Phone and Cable Companies and its Impact on their Small Counterparts, 1 Personal Technologies no. 2, 60 (Springer-Verlag London Ltd., 1997); http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/publications/13DrRCordero_Dialtone_1Personal_Techonologies2.pdf
17. Video Dialtone: Its Potential for Social Change, 15 Journal of Business Forecasting 16 (1996) http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/publications/14DrRCordero_Dialtone_&_Social_Change_15JBF16.pdf
18. Video Dialtone Network Architectures, by Richard Cordero and Jeffery Joles, 15 Journal of Business Forecasting 16 (Summer 1996); http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/publications/15DrRCordero_Dialtone_networks_15JBF16.pdf
19. A Strict but Liberalizing Interpretation of EEC Treaty Articles 67(1) and 68(1) on Capital Movements, 2 Legal Issues of European Integration 39 (1989); http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/publications/16DrRCordero_Strict_but_liberalizing_interpretation_2LIEI39.pdf

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris
Judicial Discipline Reform
http://www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org
2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net
tel. +1(718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq

13 March 2025

APPENDIX 6
(of 7♦)

A study and articles already written on abuse of power by judges and their judiciaries; collective compensation for abusees; and transformative judicial reform; subjects for articles that may be commissioned; and links to external sources of information useful for law research and writing‡

Table of Contents

A. The study and articles available for review and publication 1
B. Subjects for commissioning one or a series of articles 18
C. Links to external sources of information useful for law research and writing 21

A. The study and articles available for review and publication

1. The study and its volumes

Exposing Judges' Unaccountability and Consequent Riskless Abuse of Power:
Pioneering the news and publishing field of judicial unaccountability reporting*†♣

* Volume I: http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL/DrRCordero-Honest_Jud_Advocates.pdf >all prefixes:page# up to prefix OL:page393

† Volume II: http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-Honest_Jud_Advocates2.pdf >from page OL2:394-1143

♣ Volume III: http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL3/DrRCordero-Honest_Jud_Advocates3.pdf >from OL3:1144-1716+

1. Downloading and navigating the volumes:
   a. Download the volume files using MS Edge, Firefox, or Chrome.
   b. Open the downloaded files using Adobe Acrobat Reader, which is available for free at https://acrobat.adobe.com/us/en/acrobat/pdf-reader.html.
   c. In each downloaded file, go to the Menu bar >View >Navigation Panels >Bookmarks panel and use its bookmarks, which make navigating to the contents' numerous(*†♣ >blue footnote-like references) very easy.

2. Downloading articles

2. The three-volume study*†♣ of judges and their judiciaries contain many articles that can be downloaded as individual and much smaller files by clicking on the corresponding link in each entry hereunder:

Copyright 2014 Richard Cordero. All rights reserved.

3. To search for articles on a given topic, go up to this file's menu bar, click the binocular icon, and in the search page that opens type in its search box one keyword at a time. In the return list, click on the phrase that contains the keyword to go to the full entry containing it.
4. If a link in an entry hereunder does not download the corresponding individual file, download the volume whose range of page numbers contains the number of the file's first page indicated in the entry; e.g. If in entry 222. the link http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL3/DrRCordero-**FBI_SDNY**.pdf fails to download its corresponding individual file, download Volume III, whose page range OL3:1144-1733+ contains OL3:1712, and scroll down to page 1712.
5. A similar search can be done by downloading each of the volumes and searching in each one at a time. Begin your search in Volume III, then II, and finally I because every downloaded file contains references to previous related files.

3. The website

6. Many of the articles described in the entries hereunder have been posted to the website of **Judicial Discipline Reform** at http://www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org.
7. Visit the website and join its 54,089+ subscribers to its articles. Go to:
   a. Judicial Discipline Reform <left panel ↓Register; or
   b. + New or Users >Add New; or
   c. fill out the New User form at https://www.judicial-discipline-reform.org/wp-admin/user-new.php.

4. The individual sections of Volume I of the study

8. jur:1; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**Intro_trigger_history**.pdf; http://judicial-discipline-reform.org/OL/DrRCordero_**Intro_jur1-8**.pdf
9. jur:10, 11; the official statistics that the federal courts produce and submit to the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts and the latter aggregates and files with Congress as a public document in the Annual Report of the Director of the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§604(a)(3-4) and (h)(2), show that federal judges dismiss 100% of complaints against their fellow judges and deny100% of petitions to review those dismissals; this betrays an implicit or explicit complicit agreement among the judges to cover for each other regardless of the nature, frequency, and gravity of their misconduct complained about; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**complaint_dismissal_statistics&graphs**.pdf; see also OL2:546; 548; OL3:1253; 1176
10. jur:21§A; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**means_motive_opportunity_for_abuse**.pdf; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL/DrRCordero_**Sec_A_jur21-63**.pdf
11. jur:65§B; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**bankruptcy_fraud_scheme_cover-up**.pdf; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL/DrRCordero_**Sec_B_jur65-80**.pdf
12. jur:81§C; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**inform_outrage_abuse_notions**.pdf; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL/DrRCordero_**Sec_C_jur81-95**.pdf
13. jur:97§D; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**presentation_to_launch_investigation**.pdf, http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL/DrRCordero_**Sec_D_jur97-112**.pdf

14. jur:119§§E1-4; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**marketing_brochures_Annual-Report_team**.pdf, http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL/DrRCordero_**Sec_E_jur119-130**.pdf
15. jur:130§E5; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**Institute_Judicial_Unaccountability_Reporting**.pdf; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL/DrRCordero_**Sec_E_5-8_jur130-169**.pdf
16. jur:130§E5-9; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL/DrRCordero_**Institute_Judicial_Unaccountability_Reporting&agenda**.pdf
17. jur:158§§E6-9; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**IG_legislation_civic_movement**.pdf
18. jur:171§F; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**presentation_to_trigger_history**.pdf
19. ggl:1; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**email_accounts_interference**.pdf
20. jur:i-lix; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**jur_i-lix_summarizing_articles**.pdf
21. Lsch:1; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/Lsch/DrRCordero_**presentation_at_schools**.pdf; see also http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-**Deans_professors_students**.pdf
22. DCC:1; The *DeLano* Case Course, a hands-on, role-playing, fraud investigative and expository multidisciplinary course for graduate and undergraduate students; with DCC:23-38: two 15-week-by-week syllabi for case investigation classwork and the organization of a conference to present the findings; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/DCC/DrRCordero_**DeLano_Case_Course**.pdf; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/DCC/DrRCordero_**DeLano_docs**.pdf
23. CW:1; Creative writings: blurbs, synopses of novels and movie scripts, drama scenes, and a short story by Dr Cordero; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/CW/DrRCordero_**creative_writings**.pdf
24. http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/a&p/DrRCordero-**Agent&Publisher**.pdf
25. OL:1-393; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**OL.1-393**.pdf

5. Written articles available for review and publication

26. http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**collected_statistics_complaints_v_judges**.pdf. Cf.:
    a. jur:11: while Then-Judge, Now-Justice Sonia **Sotomayor** served on the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**complaint_dismissal_statistics**.pdf
    b. OL2:546; while Then-Judge, Now-Justice Neil **Gorsuch** served on the Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit, http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_hearings_**JGorsuch**_complainants&parties.pdf
    c. OL2:748; Judge Brett **Kavanaugh,** Chief Judge Merrick **Garland**, and their peers and colleagues in the District of Columbia Circuit dismissed 478 complaints against them during the 1oct06-30sep17 11-year period; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**JJ_Kavanaugh-Garland_exoneration_policy**.pdf; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**table_exonerations**_by_JJ_Kavanaugh-Garland.pdf
    d. OL2:1176; official statistics of dismissal of complaints against fellow judges while Then-Judge, Now-Justice Amy Coney **Barrett** served on the Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit;

http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**JgACBarrett_condonation_judges_power_abuse**.pdf

e. OL3:1229; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-**JudgeRPratt**.pdf and https://www.iasd.uscourts.gov/content/**senior-district-judge-robert-w-pratt**

f. OL3:1237 on exposing attorney general designate Judge M. **Garland**; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**media_exposing_judges**.pdf

g. Template to be filled out with the complaint statistics on any of the 15 reporting courts: http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**template**_table_complaints_v_judges.pdf

27. jur:32§§2-3; Congress's finding of **cronyism in the federal courts**, http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL/DrRCordero-Honest_Jud_Advocates.pdf
28. jur:65; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**abuse_by_justices**.pdf
29. jur:72fn144d; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/journalists/**CBS**/11-5-18DrRCordero-**ProdCScholl**.pdf
30. jur:106-112 research proposals, see OL:42
31. jur:122; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**judicial_unaccountability_brochures_report**.pdf
32. jur:130; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**Institute_judicial_unaccountability_reporting**.pdf
33. jur:131-153 research proposals, see OL:42
34. Lsch:13; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**dynamic_analysis&strategic_thinking**.pdf; the means of judges' retaliation: Lsch:17§C
35. http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/DoJ-FBI/9-2-3DrRCordero-**FBI_Corruption_Unit**.pdf
36. OL:1; to the International Consortium of Investigative Journalists (ICIJ); http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL/DrRCordero-**ICIJ**.pdf;
    a. §F. Moral and material rewards for exposing abusers of power;
    b. OL:5footnote7: federal judges grant 100% of the intelligence agencies' secret requests for secret orders for secret surveillance under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act(50 U.S.C. §§1801-1885). As a result, the judges are in a position to do what since the first impeachment of President Trump officers at the highest level of government are known to do or suspected of doing: enter into quid pro quos to exact from the agencies the cooperation for the judges' own benefit that the judges are not entitled to obtain.
37. OL:42; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**law_research_proposals**.pdf; collected law and journalistic research proposals; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL3/DrRCordero_**law&journalistic_research_proposals**.pdf
38. OL:60; research proposals, see OL:42
39. OL:158; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**no_judicial_immunity**.pdf
40. OL:180 http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**turning_judges_clerks_into_irformants**.pdf
41. OL:190; a plan for investigating federal judges based on the leads already gathered; http://Judicial-

Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**institutionalized_judges_abuse_power**.pdf

42. OL:215; former CBS reporter Sharyl Attkisson and her suit against the Department of Justice for illegal electronic surveillance of her home and CBS office computers; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-**CBS_Reporter_SAttkisson**.pdf
43. OL:255; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-**university_law_research**.pdf
44. OL:274; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**auditing_judges**.pdf
45. OL:311; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-**presidential_candidates**.pdf
46. OL2:395; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**judges_intercepting_communications**.pdf; see next
47. OL2:440; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-**IT_investigate_interception**.pdf; see also OL2:395↑, 582§C, 929, 1081; OL3:1228, 1544, 1550↓
48. OL2:433; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**Yahoogroups**.pdf
49. OL2:452; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-**Deans_professors_students**.pdf
50. OL2:453; analysis of official statistics of the U.S. Courts, which by law must be filed with Congress annually as a public document; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**judicial_accountability_presentation**.pdf
51. OL2:468; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**turning_court_clerks_into_informants**.pdf
52. OL2:491; skit: How Sen. Clinton stole the show at the charity gala, causing Mr. Trump to concede that "She's such a naspy, naspy woman", and the strategy that she devised to turn "naspy" into the theme that would win her the election; http://judicial-discipline-reform.org/mag/DrRCordero-**SecHClinton**.pdf
53. OL2:530; skit: Trump and the Four Chicks; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-**GSuss**.pdf
54. OL2:546; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**complaint_dismissal_statistics**.pdf; see also infra OL2:792; see the supporting official statistical tables of the federal courts at http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/statistics&tables/**statistical_tables_complaints_v_judges**.pdf
55. OL2:548; table of 100% complaint dismissal and a100% dismissal review petitions denial while Then-Judge, Now-Justice Neil Gorsuch served on the 10th Circuit; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**hearings_JGorsuch_complainants&parties**.pdf
56. OL2:567; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-**The_Dissatisfied**_with_Judicial_System.pdf
57. OL2:608, 760; article using official court statistics to demonstrate "the math of abuse": neither judges nor clerks read the majority of briefs, disposing of them through 'dumping forms', which are unresearched, reasonless, arbitrary, ad-hoc fiat-like orders on a 5¢ rubberstamped form; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**judges_do_not_read**.pdf
58. OL2:614; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**how_fraud_scheme_works**.pdf
59. OL2:724; skit: The Trumpeter and his White House Circus; http://judicial-discipline-reform.org/retrieve/DrRCordero-**AOcasio-Cortez_CNixon_SenBSanders**.pdf
60. OL2:677; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**amicus_curiae**.pdf

61. OL2:687; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**clerks_as_judges_abusers_by_proxy**.pdf
62. OL2:760; see OL2:608
63. OL2:768; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-**Congress**.pdf
64. OL2:773; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-**Harvard_Yale_prof_students**.pdf
65. OL2:781; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**judges_intercepting**_emails_mail.pdf; see also OL2:395, 440; 582§C↑, 929, 1081; OL3:1228, 1544, 1550↓
66. OL2:792; Complaint filed with Supreme Court Chief Justice John G. Roberts, Jr., and the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-**SupCt_CJ_JGRoberts**.pdf
67. OL2:799; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-**RepJNadler**.pdf
68. †>OL2:821; Programmatic presentation on forming a national civic movement for judicial abuse of power exposure, redress, and reform; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**programmatic_presentation**.pdf
69. OL2:840; http://www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-**LDAD**.pdf;
70. >OL2:879; exposing judges who alone or with their cronies prey on parties and the public; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**Black_Robed_Predators**_documentary.pdf
71. OL2:901; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-**LDAD**.pdf
72. OL2:918; File on the complaint's journey –from OL2:792– until its final disposition in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 11th Circuit; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-**11Circuit**.pdf
73. OL2:929; interception of people's mail and emails to detect and suppress those critical of judges; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-**IT_investigate_interception**.pdf; see also OL2:395, 440; 582§C↑, 1081; OL3:1228, 1544, 1550↓
74. OL2:932; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-**ProfRPosner**.pdf
75. OL2:947; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-**media**.pdf
76. OL2:951; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_judges_abuse_**citizens_hearings**.pdf
77. OL2:957; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_judges_abuse_**video**.mp4
78. OL2:957; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_judges_abuse_**slides**.pdf
79. OL2:971; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-**Professors_students_journalists**.pdf; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-**Professors_students_lawyers**.pdf
80. OL2:983; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**introduction_video_slides**_judges_abuse.pdf
81. OL2:991; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**on_SenEWarren**.pdf
82. OL2:997; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**SenEWarren_plan_judges**.pdf
83. OL2:1003; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-media_**DARE**.pdf
84. OL2:1006; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**pitch-Media**.pdf
85. OL2:1022; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-**Capital_Investors**.pdf
86. OL2:1027; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**SenEWarren**_plan_judges.pdf

87. OL2:1032; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**international_exposure_judges_abuse**.pdf
88. OL2:1037; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**out_of_court_inform_outrage_strategy**.pdf
89. OL2:1040; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-**parties_invoking_impeachment_trial**.pdf
90. OL2:1045; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-**Professors_Students_Journalists**.pdf; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-**Professors_students_lawyers**.pdf
91. >OL2:1051; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**judges_abuse_citizen_hearings**.pdf
92. OL2:1056; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-**reporters_clerks**.pdf = http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**sham_hearings**.pdf
93. OL2:1066; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**adapting_to_new_legal_market**.pdf, discussing a proposal to LexisNexis
94. OL2:1073; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**inform_outrage_be_compensated**.pdf
95. >OL2:1081; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**judges_intercepting_emails_mail**.pdf = http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-LexisNexis.pdf; see also OL2:395, 440; 582§C, 929↑; OL3:1228, 1544, 1550↓
96. OL2:1084; Adapting to the Covid legal market by Making Money While Doing Justice; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-**Thomson_Reuters**.pdf
97. OL2:1090; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-SZarestky_**Above_the_Law**.pdf
98. >OL2:1093; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-**Washington_Post**.pdf
99. OL2:1101; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-judicial_**abusees&publishers**.pdf
100. OL2:1104; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-**Hiring_manager**.pdf
101. OL2:1108; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-**International_Team**.pdf
102. OL2:1116; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**research_documents&sources**.pdf
103. OL2:1119; patterns of judges' abuse of power that journalists and lawyers can investigate; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**judicial_abuse_forms**.pdf
104. OL2:1125; exposing the Federal Judiciary as a racketeering enterprise; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-**Reuters_judges_investigation**.pdf
105. >OL2:1134; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-**Talkshow_hosts_coalition**.pdf
106. OL3:1144; analysis of Thomson Reuters's report "The Teflon Robe"; which found "hardwired judicial corruption", i.e., corruption that is an integral element of state judiciaries and that intertwines their judges and the conniving state commissions on judicial conduct duty-bound to supervise them but in practice covering up their abuse of power by not even investigating, let alone punishing, them; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**your_story_for_Reuters**.pdf
107. OL3:1154; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-**American_Thinker**.pdf
108. OL3:1164 and 1585; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-**Center_Public_Integrity**.pdf; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**judges_abuse_of_power**.pdf

109. OL3:1168; Joining forces with Reuters to extend its investigation of state commissions on judicial conduct to the Federal Judiciary and connect it with U.S. Senator Elizabeth Warren's denunciation of "unaccountable federal judges' abusive self-enrichment"; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**joining_forces_making_allies**.pdf
110. OL3:1172; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**judges_exposure_election_justice**.pdf
111. OL3:1176; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**JgACBarrett_condonation_judges_power_abuse**.pdf
112. OL3:1187; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-**LDAD_repairing_democracy**.pdf
113. OL3:1197; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**citizens_hearings**.pdf
114. OL3:1205: http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero**-Reuters_Law_Firm_Council.**pdf
115. OL3:1212: agenda for video conference; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**preparing_video_conference**.pdf
116. OL3:1221; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-**News_Directors_on_judges_abuse**.pdf
117. OL3:1228; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**emails_mail_intercepted_by_judges**.pdf; see also OL2:395, 440; 582§C, 929, 1081↑; OL3:1544, 1550↓
118. OL3:1229; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-**JudgeRPratt**.pdf and https://www.iasd.uscourts.gov/content/**senior-district-judge-robert-w-pratt**
119. OL3:1237; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**media_exposing_judges**.pdf
120. OL3:1243; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**talkshow_hosts_coalition**.pdf
121. OL3:1246; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-**CLEs_lawyers_media**.pdf
122. http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-**NYCBar**.pdf
123. OL3:1253; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**exposing_Judge_Garland&judges**.pdf; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**actions_to_expose_judges_abuse**.pdf
124. OL3:1257; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-**Guardianship_Abuse_Symposium**.pdf; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**exposing_judges_power_abuse**.pdf
125. OL3:1273; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-**Guardianship_Abuse_Symposium_slides**.pdf
126. OL3:1283; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**facts_&_strategic_thinking**.pdf
127. OL3:1291. http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-**ProPublica_&_media**.pdf
128. OL3:1301; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-**Biden_SCt_reform_Commission**.pdf
129. OL3:1318; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**citizens_hearings_outrage_compensation**.pdf
130. OL3:1323; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-**politicians_v_Biden_SCt_Commission**.pdf
131. OL3:1329; the two-phase method for writing in up to 500 words your story of judges' abuse of power that you have suffered or witnessed; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**method_for_writing_your_story**.pdf

132. OL3:1338; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**joining_forces_to_tell_your_story**.pdf
133. OL3:1342; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**citizens_hearings_by_students&journalists**.pdf
134. OL3:1348; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**politicians-judges_connivance.**pdf
135. OL3:1351; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**folly_of_pro_se.**pdf
136. OL3:1367; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**becoming_teacher&leader.**pdf
137. OL3:1371; proposal to apply to judges expertise in financial criminality investigations; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero**-media_to_investigate_judges_financial_criminality.**pdf
138. http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/**financially_conflicted_judges**.pdf
139. OL3:1378; exposing the Federal Judiciary as a racketeering enterprise; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-**media_to_investigate_judges_financial_criminality**.pdf
140. OL3:1380; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**writing_reliable_stories&telling_national_public**.pdf
141. OL3:1383; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**webinar_judges_abuse_compensation**.pdf
142. OL3:1389; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**webinar&story_workshop_slides**.pdf
143. OL3:1393; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**webinar_&_workshop_dates**.pdf
144. OL3:1394; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**thinking_strategically_to_gain_result_allies**.pdf
145. OL3:1399; analysis of *The Wall Street Journal* article series "Hidden Interests" exposing how "131 Federal Judges Broke the Law by Hearing Cases Where They Had a Financial Interest"; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-**join_demand_for_compensation_from_judges**.pdf
146. OL3:1407; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**reading_strategizing_taking_action**.pdf
147. OL3:1411; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**plan_of_action_v_judges_abuse.**pdf
148. OL3:1415; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**concrete_actions_by_advocates**.pdf
149. OL3:1417; a joint venture proposal for Reuters to develop a law website with 49,763 subscribers at the most propitious time: when the attention of the national public has been focused on the impact of judges on national politics and the outcome of presidential elections; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OLf2/DrRCordero-**Reuters_journalists_lawyers_on_judges_power_abuse**.pdf
150. OL3:1426; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**forming_local_chapters&appealing_to_schools**.pdf
151. OL3:1430; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-**ABC_investigate_judges_abuse**.pdf
152. OL3:1436; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-**CLE_webinar_exposing_judges**.pdf
153. OL3:1440; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**workshop_for_preparing_your_story.**pdf
154. OL3:1445; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**your_story_for_media&citizens_hearings**.pdf; also ↓OL3:1619¶6
155. OL3:1449; http://Judicial-Discipline-

Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**need_to_read&best_time_to_distribute**.pdf

156. OL3:1451; to publishers to offer them my articles and describe a plan of action to enter jointly a multidisciplinary academic and business venture for judicial abuse exposure, compensation and reform; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**articles_actions_to_expose_judges**.pdf
157. OL3:1457; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**reading&telling**_knowledgeable_judicial_abuse_stories.pdf
158. OL3:1460; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-journalists_politicians_**scooping_judges_racketeering**.pdf
159. OL3:1470; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**Offshoot_Oases_Project**.pdf
160. OL3:1473; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**offering_law_services&articles**.pdf
161. OL3:1476; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-**CIRS_&_trainees**.pdf
162. OL3:1479: http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**from_abortion_decision_to_new_constitution**.pdf
163. OL3:1485: http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-**International_Commission_Jurists**.pdf
164. OL3:1487: http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**distributing_articles_exposing_judges**.pdf
165. OL3:1489: http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-**ProfSRAckerman_ProfJSGersen**.pdf
166. OL3:1491: http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**presentation_to_professors&students**.pdf
167. OL3:1493: http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**recusal_principles**.pdf
168. OL3:1495; http:/Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_presentation_**The_Business_of_Justice**.pdf
169. OL3:1497; letters to NYS Chief and Administrative Judges, NYPD Internal Affairs Bureau Chiefs, and Inspectors Generals; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/IAB/DrRCordero-**Judges_IAB_IGs**.pdf
170. OL3:1520: http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-**DAs_lawfirms_organizations_schools**.pdf
171. OL3:1522; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-**Legal_Aid_Society**.pdf
172. OL3:1525; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-**Commission_Judicial_Conduct**.pdf
173. OL3:1527; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**proposal_for_class_actions**.pdf
174. OL3:1530; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**assets_for_negotiating_table**.pdf
175. OL3:1532; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**ReplyAll_read_write_your_story**.pdf
176. OL3:1533: http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**think_proceed_strategically_to_expose_abuse**.pdf
177. OL3:1538; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**strategy_for_effective_action**.pdf
178. OL3:1542; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**Medicare&HMO_class_action**.pdf
179. OL3:1544; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-**Cybersecurity_experts**.pdf; see next
180. OL3:1550; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**strategy_for_IT_experts**.pdf; see also

OL2:395, 440; 395, 582§C, 929, 1081; OL3:1228, 1544, 1550

181. OL3:1555; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-**Presentation_to_Honest_Judiciaries_Advocates**.pdf

182. OL3:1558; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/IAB/DrRCordero-**NYPDCommissioner**.pdf; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/IAB/DrRCordero-**Commission_Judicial_Conduct**.pdf

183. OL3:1578; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/IAB/23-3-30DrRCordero-**Settle_or_Expose_Team**.pdf

184. OL3:1579; containing a list of media outlets that have exposed judges' abuse in an unaccountable justice system; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/IAB/DrRCordero_**holding_justice_system_accountable**.pdf

185. OL3:1585; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/IAB/DrRCordero-**ProfLTribe_AttRKaplan.**pdf

186. OL3:1587; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/IAB/DrRCordero-**LegalAidSociety_DebevoisePlimpton**.pdf

187. OL3:1588; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/IAB/DrRCordero-**Center_Public_Integrity**.pdf

188. OL3:1589; http://judicial-discipline-reform.org/IAB/DrRCordero-**ExecDirGRoth_CoanchorGBennett**.pdf

189. OL3:1593; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**class_actions-Duane_Morris**_LLP.pdf

190. OL3:1602; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-**pro_ses**.pdf

191. OL3:1604; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/IAB/DrRCordero-**DA_Candidate_TCohen.**pdf

192. OL3:1607; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**inform_outrage_to_expose_judges_abuse**.pdf

193. OL3:1609; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-**schools_&_media**.pdf

194. OL3:1611; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/ALJ/23-8-28DrRCordero_**class_action_v_Medicare**.pdf

195. OL3:1618; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/IAB/DrRCordero_**fabricated_indictments**-public_officers.pdf

196. OL3:1623; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero_**defamation_specificity_analogy_distinction**.pdf

197. OL3:1625; Complaint to New York State (NYS) Court of Appeals (CA) Chief Judge Rowan Wilson and Associate Judges about fabricated indictments based on false and insufficient evidence presented to a grand jury by prosecutors and NY Police Department (NYPD) officers with the support of judges of the NYS Unified Court System (UCS) and the cover-up by those CA judges, the NYS and NY City (NYC) administrative judges, the NYS Commission on Judicial Conduct, two NYPD Commissioners and two Chiefs of its Internal Affairs Bureau (IAB), and their appointer, i.e., a former NYPD captain and current mayor of NYC, and NYPD and UCS inspectors general (IG): the black robe over judges' holding each other unaccountable covers the NYPD officers' blue wall of complicit silence to make their enterprise corruption under NY law and racketeering organization under the federal RICO Act invisible and soundproof (see §C.10 infra); http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/IAB/DrRCordero-**Judges_IAB_IGs**.pdf

198. OL3:1630; To U.S. Senator Kirsten Gillibrand of New York to request assistance in dealing with a federal agency, namely, Medicare; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/ALJ/DrRCordero-**SenKGillibrand_Medicare**.pdf

199. OL3:1635; proposal to Moms for Liberty for jointly expanding the addressees of their message to people other than parents concerned about their children's education by holding unprecedented citizens hearings; cf. the blurb at OL3:1645; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL3/DrRCordero-**MomsforLiberty**.pdf;

200. OL3:1638; the folly of laypeople improvising themselves as lawyers given the complexities of procedural rules and substantive provisions and to propose that they promote the proposed unprecedented citizens hearings; cf. the blurb at OL3:1645; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL3/DrRCordero_**folly_laypeople_as_lawyers**.pdf

201. OL3:1640; proposal for homeowners and tenants to join forces to denounce abusive landlords and real estate investors and lenders by promoting the proposed unprecedented citizens hearings; cf. the blurb at OL3:1645; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL3/DrRCordero-**Stop_Wall_Street_Landlords_Acts**.pdf;

202. OL3:1644; proposal for holding citizens hearings and law clinics at universities and media stations to expose judges' and their judiciaries' abuse of power; cf. the blurb at OL3:1645; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/IAB/24-2-1DrRCordero-**ProfMHutter.**pdf

203. OL3:1645; Blurbs of serial articles by top national media outlets exposing abuse of power by judges and their judiciaries; and blurbs of cases ripe for class action to hold those abusers accountable for their abuse and liable to collective compensation for their victims; id.

204. OL3:1646; proposal to AI and GPT investors interested in "revolutionizing access to justice" on behalf of pro ses for a joint venture that would persuade media outlets and universities to hold unprecedented citizens hearings in their media stations and auditoriums, where pro ses and represented parties alike would tell their stories of judges' and their judiciaries' unaccountability and consequent riskless abuse of power; cause an informed and outraged national public to force politicians to discuss the issue as a decisive electoral one and investigate those abusers; and subsequently finance class actions to hold the abusers accountable for their performance and liable to compensate the victims of their abuse because if a former president and his top aides; lawyers and their law firms; police officers and their departments; doctors and their hospitals; clergy and their churches; pharmaceutical officers and their companies; pundits/moderators and their media outlets, can be prosecuted and ordered to compensate their victims, so can judges and their judiciaries given that in a democracy governed by the rule of law, which aims at administering "Equal Justice Under Law", it follows that "Nobody is Above the Law"; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL3/24-2-5DrRCordero**-Pro-se_Pro**.pdf

205. OL3:1647; proposal to the proponents of declaring the formerly incarcerated a protected class because upon their release they face discrimination when seeking a job or housing, which prevents their incorporation into the civil society and a productive and normal life; cf. the blurb at OL3:1645; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL3/24-2-10DrRCordero**-formerly_currently_next_incarcerated**.pdf

206. OL3:1648; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL3/DrRCordero-**joint_venture_with_lawyers&journalists**.pdf

207. OL3:1650; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/IAB/DrRCordero-**Court_of_Appeals_cover-up**.pdf

208. OL3:1654; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL3/DrRCordero-Reuters_**joint_venture_proposal**.pdf

209. OL3:1656; Letter from NYS Commission on Judicial Conduct of 26 February 2024, acknowledging receipt of Dr. Cordero's complaint of 24 January 2024; see next

210. OL3:1657; Letter to NYS Commission on Judicial Conduct Chair Joseph Belluck, Esq., about the Commission's failure to investigate his complaint against two judges of the NYS Unified Court System, received first on 23 September 20***22***, as per its acknowledgment of November 3, 2022; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/DrRCordero-**Commission_Judicial_Conduct.**pdf

211. OL3:1659; reply to a law student and proposal for her and her law school to hold unprecedented citizens hearings where people will tell their stories (above, OL3:1329) of the abuse of power by unaccountable judges that they have suffered or witnessed, which will inform the public of the nature, extent, and gravity of

the abuse, and so outrage it at judges as to cause the public to force politicians to investigate judges officially; http://judicial-discipline-reform.org/OL3/DrRCordero-**schools_holding_citizens_hearings**.pdf

212. OL3:1665; proposal to criminal defense lawyers to join forces to expose the fabrication of indictment on false and insufficient evidence by prosecutors and police officers and covered up by judges; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL3/DrRCordero-**criminal_defense_lawyers**.pdf
213. OL3:1667; an eye-witness account of an indictment fabricated on false and insufficient evidence and a proposal to The Legal Aid Society to jointly expose it on behalf of thousands of 'fabricated' indictees; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL3/DrRCordero-**LAS_exposing_false_accusations**.pdf
214. OL3:1673; general considerations for reviewing indictments and determining their validity; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL3/DrRCordero_**reviewing_indictments**.pdf
215. OL3:1680; Proposal to the American Civil Liberties Union to expose indictments fabricated with false and insufficient evidence; and seek compensation for thousands of 'fabricated' indictees; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL3/DrRCordero-**ACLU**.pdf
216. OL3:1683; When Jews and pro-Palestinian advocates think strategically to form a coalition that organizes a 1963 MLK "March on Washington"-like demonstration at the Lincoln Memorial next June 16 at noon to force P. Biden to choose between a chance of reelection by supporting the coalition demands and appearing nationally and internationally as an unprincipled, hypocritical, and subservient non-leader incapable of asserting American values; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL3/DrRCordero-**Jews_Palestinians_demonstration_in_DC**.pdf
217. OL3:1686; Neither pro ses nor abusees can afford to pay for a class action against judges and their cronies who work together to abuse their power. Nor do they have the technical knowledge to prosecute such a complex type of action in court. Instead, they should join forces to take affordable and strategic action by writing their story of the abuse that they have suffered or witnessed; distributing the article that proposes unprecedented citizens hearings at university auditoriums and media stations, where they will have the opportunity to tell their story; and promoting the proposed demonstration of Jews and pro-Palestinian advocates at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, DC, on September 29, 2024, where also the abuse by judges and their cronies can be brought to the attention of the public countrywide and turned into a decisive electoral and national debate issue; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL3/DrRCordero-**only_talking_v_acting_strategically**.pdf
218. OL3:1690; proposal to Thomson Reuters's staff at *The Daily Docket* and the Business Development Department for a joint business venture to develop a law website with 53,004+ subscribers as of 29 December 2024, and to implement a plan of action to protect court employees and parties from risklessly abusive unaccountable judges and their judiciaries; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL3/DrRCordero_**biz.venture.proposal**-Thomson_Reuters.pdf
219. OL3:1696; Proposal to *The Atlantic* for a joint venture that through a series of articles and *unprecedented citizens hearings* aims to enable *We the People* to exercise our sovereign power over a kingly judiciary and the politicians who have connivingly put it in office and cover-up its judges' abuse of power; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL3/DrRCordero-**joint_venture_proposal-The_Atlantic**.pdf
220. OL3:1698; after *The Wall Street Journal* published its article "Insurers Pocketed $50 Billion From Medicare for Diseases No Doctor Treated", on 9 July 2024, a proposal to it was made for a joint venture to investigate and prosecute through a class action Medicare and its providers of medical services and equipment for their coordinated abuse of millions of senior and disabled people out of the 67 million covered by the Medicare program who individually lack the health, knowledge, and money necessary to sue Medicare et al.; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL3/DrRCordero-**WSJ_on_Medicare**.pdf

221. OL3:1700; on finding legal assistance from Thomson Reuters's Practical Law and Reference Attorney; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL3/DrRCordero_**legal_help_from_Thomson_Reuters**.pdf

222. OL3:1702; proposal for deans of top law, journalism, IT and business schools; officers of media outlets; as well as professors, journalists, and multidisciplinary experts to enter a multidisciplinary academic and journalistic joint business venture to organize a joint demonstration of Jewish and pro-Palestinian students at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, DC; citizens hearings; produce their report and a documentary; publish a series of articles to implement the inform and outrage strategy for exposing public officers' unaccountability and riskless abuse of power; embark on a tour of presentations; create the Institute for Judicial Unaccountability Reporting and Reform Advocacy; give rise to representative journalism; and carry out many other actions; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL3/DrRCordero-**leaders_demonstration_citizens_hearings**.pdf

223. OL3:1708; requesting a court permission to file an amicus curiae brief by offering to discuss the statistics of the industry in question so as to establish what therein is and is not reasonable conduct and thereby assess the parties' conduct; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL3/DrRCordero_**amicus_curiae_permission_basis**.pdf

224. OL3:1710; proposal to attorneys, journalists, and academics to expose prosecutors and police officers who engage in, and the judges and their judiciary who condone, the fabrication of indictments on false and insufficient evidence; and other rewarding cases; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL3/DrRCordero-**lawyers-exposure_rewards**.pdf; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL3/DrRCordero_**abuse_exposure_rewards**.pdf

225. OL3:1712; after the probe by the FBI office for the Southern District of NY into corruption by NYPD Commissioner Edward Caban and others involving money and nightclubs caused his resignation, the evidence gathered by Dr. Cordero of the cover-up by Comm. Caban and the NYPD Internal Affairs Bureau of indictments fabricated by police officers, prosecutors, and judges was sent to the FBI with the request that it use that evidence to further its investigation of the systemic corruption in the NY system of justice that has victimized thousands of fabricated indictees throughout the state; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL3/DrRCordero-**FBI_SDNY**.pdf

226. OL3:1718; the investigation by the District Attorney's Office in Manhattan, NY City, and those of the FBI SDNY and EDNY into wrongdoing by Mayor E. Adams and his aides have led to the indictment of the Mayor, the resignation of NYPD Commissioner E. Caban, the early retirement of Schools Chancellor D. Banks, the guilty plead of others, etc. They show that enterprise corruption pervades NYC government. These events buttress the credibility of the evidence of their corruption described in this article, to wit, their fabrication of indictments based on false and insufficient evidence by NYPD officers, prosecutors, and judges, and the cover-up by NYC and NYS administrative judges, the successive chief and associate judges of the NYS Court of Appeals, inspectors general, etc; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL3/DrRCordero-**Manhattan_DA_Office**.pdf

227. OL3:1722; proposal to the investigative journalists of THE CITY to jointly investigate the evidence of fabricated indictments (see supra) and of pervasive corruption in the NYS system of justice, where abuse of power has become the institutionalized modus operandi; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL3/DrRCordero-**THE_CITY**.pdf

228. OL3:1725; proposal to the non-for-profit investigative news organization The Intercept to investigate two stories of abuse of power that affects practically everybody, namely, fabricated indictments (see supra) and the interception of people's emails and mail to detect and suppress those critical of judges, and thereby instill in everybody the feeling that it is investigating their own story and that everybody's donation will make such investigation possible; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL3/DrRCordero-**The_Intercept**.pdf

229. OL3:1728; proposal to National Catholic Reporter Executive Editor James V. Grimaldi, formerly a reporter at *The Wall Street Journal* and three time winner of the Pulitzer Prize for investigative journalism, to publish some articles already written that can inform the national public of corruption in the federal and state judiciaries so outrageous as to have the effect of 'an October surprise scoop' whereby the public pressures politicians into taking a stand on it, thus impacting the last days of the presidential campaign and the outcome of the election; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL3/DrRCordero-**NCRExecEdJGrimaldi**.pdf

230. OL3:1733; blurbs and abstracts of cases and corresponding articles with the potential to outrage an informed national public, and proposed for joint prosecution by lawyers, journalists, multidisciplinary experts, professors and students of law, journalism, IT, and business schools; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL3/DrRCordero-**blurbs&abstracts_of_cases&articles**.pdf

231. OL3:1741; Proposal to business development officers and venture capitalists to turn a successful law and business website with 53,004 subscribers, which provides news, critical analysis, and a strategy for realistic action, into a commercial undertaking that sells goods and services guided by the principle "Making Money While Doing The Business of Justice"; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL3/DrRCordero-**website_business_development**.pdf

232. OL3:1742; a table of socially acceptable talking points paired to clips available on the Internet where Trump is seen and heard making statements ever more profane, vulgar, supportive of violence, dismissive of the Constitution, and assertive of his own "absolute power" and unaccountability, so that he cannot be reasonably expected to hold judges accountable for their abuse of power, http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/*OL3*/DrRCordero-**Democrats_October_Surprise**.pdf

233. OL3:1748; proposal to ALM to publish the key articles of my cases ripe for class action and leverage its knowledge of the class action and mass tort bars to form teams of lawyers, journalists, and multidisciplinary experts to prosecute them for-profit and in the public interest, thus giving rise to a new form of journalism: representative journalism, which can challenge the Establishment and become a powerhouse of American governance; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL3/DrRCordero-**ALM_RepABronstad_Critical_Mass**.pdf

234. OL3:1749; short blurbs and longer abstracts of the cases proposed to lawyers, journalists, professors, students, and potential class members to join and prosecute cases as class actions to be supported by a successful website with 53,004+ subscribers, which can be developed as a business guided by the principle "Making Money While Doing Justice"; http://judicial-discipline-reform.org/OL3/DrRCordero-**blurbs_abstracts_class_action_cases**.pdf

235. OL3:1751; discussion of the evidence of tens of thousands of mail and emails critical of judges and other entities for their abuse of power sent by Dr Cordero, yet they give rise to no return letters and to only email replies automatically generated by servers and stating that his emails were either "Delivered" or "Undeliverable", which is a unique reaction that can only result from the intentional interception and suppression of replies composed by recipients, especially abusees, who would naturally reply to seek Dr. Cordero's help; and proposal to law firms and lawyers to join forces to prosecute the abusers in class actions; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL3/DrRCordero-**ProfLTribe_HeckerFink**.pdf

236. OL3:1754; proposal to Thomson Reuters of an academic and business venture; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL3/DrRCordero_**joint_venture-Thomson_Reuters**.pdf

237. OL3:1758; proposal to NYU Law Professor Stephen Gillers (Emeritus) and colleagues to join an appeal from a decision of Medicare and thereby assist many of its 67 million insureds that suffer its abuse of power and that of its medical services and equipment providers; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL3/DrRCordero-**NYUProfSGillers&colleagues.**pdf

238. OL3:1761; Dr. Cordero's statement to the IT technicians of the company, Hostmonster, hosting his website at http://www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org, of the problems that he has been encountering with sending emails and receiving replies composed by individuals in response to my emails, as opposed to boilerplate emails automatically sent by an email server; links in my emails and articles posted to my website that do not download the corresponding materials and instead causing the display on the screen of a 404 Page Not Found error or displaying nothing at all, a problem known as broken links; and the abnormally low number of recipients of his emails or visitors to his website that are able to subscribe to his website; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL3/DrRCordero-**Hostmonster_ITtechnicians**.pdf

239. OL3:1769; proposal for Karen Friedman Agnifilo, Esq., Marc Agnifilo, Esq., and Dr. Cordero to join forces to help their client Luigi Mangione, who may be unable to win his freedom, but whose objective through the crimes of which he has been accused we may help save, namely, expose the healthcare industry's abusive claim evasion tactics, pithily described in the paraphrase 'delay, deny, defend', http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL3/DrRCordero-**K&MAgnifilo-LMangione.**pdf, and illustrated in the complaint-appeal filed in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York, *Cordero v. Secretary of HHS, EmblemHealth* (insurer), *Maximus Federal Services* (claims denials reviewer) and many of the top officers of the Medicare Appeals Council and the Office of Medicare Appeals and Hearings (OMHA), 24cv9778-UA; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/ALJ/24-12-15DrRCordero-v-**Medicare_EmblemHealth_et_al.**pdf, of which a copy was mailed to Mr. Mangione

240. OL3:1774; appeal to the sincerity of NYPD Commissioner Jessica Tisch and Interim Internal Affairs Bureau Chief Edward Thompson when stating repeatedly that no task is more important to them than to restore ethical behavior among police officers and earn back public trust in the NYPD so as to ask that they investigate the evidence of indictments fabricated on false and insufficient evidence by prosecutors, police officers, and detectives, and covered up by judges; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/IAB/DrRCordero-**Judges_IAB_IGs**.pdf

241. OL3:1775; proposal to a group of successful women, namely, U.S. Rep. Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez, NYS Sen. Nathalia Fernandez, NYS Assemblywoman Karinés Reyes, and NYC Councilwoman Amanda Farias, to join forces and together with other successful women, to wit, NYPD Commissioner Jessica Tisch and Karen Friedman Agnifilo, Esq., the attorney for Luigi Mangione, expose fabricated indictments -OL3:1625 above- and abusive evasion of health insurance claims -OL3:1769 above-; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL3/DrRCordero-**women_leading_movement**.pdf

242. OL3:1776; to inform NYPD IAB Chief Thompson that I was informed by the USPS that the complaint that I sent him by two-day priority mail could not be delivered as addressed, although I mailed it to IAB's official mailing address, as automatically corrected by the label form page of www.USPS.com; and that the complaint mailed to NYPD Commissioner Tisch by priority mail was delivered late seven days later; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/IAB/DrRCordero-**Judges_IAB_IGs**.pdf

243. OL3:1777; my fee and retainer; my current brief in the public interest filed in federal court; and the description of my other cases that are ripe for class action; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL3/DrRCordero-**fees_brief_cases**.pdf

244. OL3:1779; proposal to lawyers to join forces to expose the fabrication of indictments based on false and insufficient evidence by New York State prosecutors and NYPD police officers and detectives, and the cover-up by grand jury, NYS and NYC administrative, and Court of Appeals (the highest court in the NY judiciary) judges; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL3/DrRCordero-**JScolaEsq**.pdf

245. OL3:1781; joining forces with groups throughout the U.S. to expose abuse of power in health insurance, indictments, child protective services, mortgage foreclosure, etc.; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL3/DrRCordero_**state_groups_joining_to_expose_abuse**.pdf

246. OL3:1782; Proposal to Cornell Law Professor Maggie Gardner to advocate the greater use of federal district court en bancs and her article showing how such en bancs have a long history and unregulated use by district judges in the Federal Judiciary; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL3/DrRCordero-**ProfMGardner**.pdf

247. OL3:1784; Proposal to expose abuse of power in the stories of fabricated indictments and Medicare together with its medical services and equipment providers and their use of claim evasive "delay, deny, defend" tactics;

248. next article starts at OL3:1786

249.

250. 250 reserved;

NOTE: Section B:251 begins on the next page.

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

B. Subjects for commissioning one or a series of articles

251. judges' unaccountability(*>OL:265) and their riskless abuse of power(*>jur:5§3; OL:154§3);

252. statistical analysis for the public(† >OL2:455§§B-E, 608§A) and for researchers(jur:131§b);

253. significance of federal circuit judges disposing of 93% of appeals in decisions "on procedural grounds [i.e., the pretext of "lack of jurisdiction"], unsigned, unpublished, by consolidation, without comment", which are unresearched, reasonless, ad-hoc, arbitrary, fiat-like orders, in practice unappealable(OL2:453);

254. to receive 'justice services'(OL2:607) parties pay courts filing fees, which constitute consideration, whereby a contract arises between them to be performed by the judges, who know that they will in most cases not even read their briefs(OL2:608§A), so that courts engage in false advertisement, fraud in the inducement, and breach of contract(OL2:609§2);

255. Justiceship Nominee Judge Neil Gorsuch said, "An attack on one of our brothers and sisters of the robe is an attack on all of us": judges' gang mentality and abusive hitting back(OL2:546);

256. fair criticism of judges who fail to "avoid even the appearance of impropriety"(jur:68[123a]);

257. abuse-enabling clerks(OL2:687), who fear arbitrary removal without recourse(jur:30§1);

258. law clerks' vision is fixated on the end of their clerkship, when they must ask the judge for whom they clerked for a glowing letter of recommendation (OL2:645§B) to a potential employer, which can bring in a signing-up bonus of hundreds of thousands of dollars; clerks are beholden to judges' power to write or not to write that letter, which morally blinds clerks to their being used by judges as executioners of their abuse;

259. judges dismiss 99.82% of complaints against them(jur:10-14; OL2:548), thus arrogating to themselves impunity by abusing their self-disciplining authority(jur:21§a);

260. escaping the futility of suing judges(OL2:713, 609§1): the out-of-court inform and outrage strategy to stir up the public into holding them accountable and liable to compensation(OL2:581);

261. how law professors and lawyers act in self-interest to cover up for judges so as to spare themselves and their schools, cases, and firms retaliation(jur:81§1; Lsch:17§C): their system of harmonious interests against the interests of the parties and the public(OL2:635, 593¶15);

262. turning insiders into Deep Throats(jur:106§C); outsiders into informants(OL2:468); and judges into criers of '*MeToo! Abusers*'(OL2:682¶¶7, 8) that issue an *I accuse!*(jur:98§2) denunciation of judges' abuse: thinking and acting strategically(OL2:635, 593¶15) to expose judges' abuse by developing allies who want to become Workers of Justice(OL2:687), as opposed to being enforcers of abuse or enablers by endorsement or willful ignorance or blindness;

263. two unique national stories, not to replace a rogue judge, but to topple an abusive judiciary:

    a. *Follow the money!* as judges grab(OL2:614), conceal(jur:65[107a,c]), and launder(105[213]) it;

    b. The Silence of the Judges: their warrantless, 1st Amendment freedom of speech, press, and assembly-violative interception of people's emails and mail to detect and suppress those of their critics(OL2:440; OL2:582 § C; OL2:395, 929, 1081; OL3:1228);

        1) made all the more credible by former CBS reporter Sharyl Attkisson's $35 million suit against the U.S. Department of Justice for its illegal intrusion into her computers to spy on her ground-breaking investigation and embarrassing reporting(OL2:612§b);

        2) by using Information Technology examination and statistical analysis, such interception and

contents-based suppression can be exposed, which will provoke a scandal graver than that resulting from Edward Snowden's revelations of NSA's massive illegal collection of only non-personally identifiable metadata(OL2:583§3);

3) the exposure can be bankrolled as discreetly as Peter Thiel, co-founder of PayPal, bank-rolled the suit of Hulk Hogan against the tabloid Gawker for invasion of privacy and thereby made it possible to prosecute and win a judgment for more than $140 million(OL2:528);

4) principles can be asserted and money made by exposing judges' interception of people's emails and mail;

264. launching a Harvey Weinstein-like(jur:4¶¶10-14) generalized media investigation into judges' abuse of power as their institutionalized modus operandi; conducted also by journalists and me with the benefit of the numerous leads(OL:194§E) that I have gathered;

265. ***Black Robed Predators***(OL:85) or the making of a documentary as an original video content by a media company or an investigative TV show, with the testimony of judges' victims, clerks, lawyers, faculty, and students; and crowd funding to attract to its making and viewing the crowd that advocate honest judiciaries and the victims of judges' abuse of power;

266. promoting the unprecedented to turn judges' abuse of power into a key mid-term elections issue and thereafter insert it in the national debate:

a. the holding by journalists, newsanchors, media outlets, and law, journalism, business, and IT schools in their own commercial, professional, and public interest as *We the People*'s loudspeakers of nationally and statewide televised citizens hearings(OL2:675§2, 580§2) on judges' unaccountability and consequent riskless abuse;

b. a forensic investigation by Information Technology experts to determine whether judges intercept the communications of their critics(OL3:1228; OL2:633§D, OL2:582§C);

c. suits by individual parties and class actions to recover from judges, courts, and judiciaries filing fees paid by parties as consideration for 'justice services'(OL2:607) offered by the judges although the latter knew that it was mathematically(OL2:608§A; 457§D) impossible for them to deliver those services to all filed cases; so the judges committed false advertisement and fraud in the inducement to the formation of service contracts, and thereafter breach of contract by having their court and law clerks perfunctorily dispose of cases by filling out "dumping forms"(OL2:608¶5);

d. suits by clients to recover from their lawyers attorneys' fees charged for prosecuting cases that the lawyers knew or should have known(jur:90§§b, c) the judges did not have the manpower to deliver, or the need or the incentive to deal with personally, whereby the lawyers committed fraud by entering with their clients into illusory contracts that could not obtain the sought-for 'justice services'; and

e. suits in the public interest to recover the public funds paid to judges who have failed to earn their salaries by routinely not putting in an honest day's work, e.g., closing their courts before 5:00 p.m., thus committing fraud on the public and inflicting injury in fact on the parties who have been denied justice through its delay(cf. OL2:571 ¶ 24a);

267. how parties can join forces to combine and search their documents for communality points (OL:274-280; 304-307) that permit the detection of patterns of abuse by one or more judges, which patterns the parties can use to persuade journalists to investigate their claims of abuse;

268. the development of my website Judicial Discipline Reform at http://www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org,

which as of 13 March 2025, had **54,089**+ subscribers, into:

a. a **clearinghouse** for complaints against judges uploaded by the public;

b. a **research center** for professionals and parties(OL2:575) to search documents for the most persuasive evidence of abuse: patterns of abuse by the same judge presiding over their cases, the judges of the same court, and the judges of a judiciary; and

c. the **showroom and shopping portal** of a multidisciplinary academic and business venture (jur:119 § § 1-4). It can be the precursor of the institute of judicial unaccountability reporting and reform advocacy attached to a top university or established by a consortium of media outlets and academic institutions(jur:130 § 5);

269. a tour of presentations(OL:197§G) by me sponsored by you on:

a. judges' abuse(jur:5§3; OL:154 ¶ 3);

b. development of software to conduct fraud and forensic accounting(OL:42, 60); and to perform thanks to artificial intelligence a novel type of statistical, linguistic, and literary analysis of judges' decisions and other writings(jur:131§b) to detect bias and disregard of the requirements of due process and equal protection of the law;

c. promoting the participation of the audience in the investigation(OL:115) into judges' abuse; and their development of local chapters of investigators/researchers that coalesce into a Tea Party-like single issue, civic movement(jur:164§9) for holding judges accountable and liable to their victims: *the People*'s Sunrise(OL:201§J);

d. announcement of a Continuing Legal Education course, a webinar, a seminar, and a writing contest(*>ddc:1), which can turn the audience into clients and followers;

270. a multimedia, multidisciplinary public conference(jur:97§1; *>dcc:13§C) on judges' abuses held at a top university(OL2:452) to pioneer the reporting thereon in our country and abroad;

the call of the constitutional convention(OL:136§3) that 34 states have petitioned Congress to convene since April 2, 2014, satisfying the amending provisions of the Constitution, Article V.

C. Links to external sources of information useful for law research and writing

271. Dr. Cordero's collected law and journalistic research proposals; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL3/DrRCordero_law&journalistic_**research_proposals**.pdf

1. Treatises

272. **Start your research here to gain an overview of the subject and proceed to the ever more specific:** https://store.legal.thomsonreuters.com/law-products/Legal-Encyclopedias/**American-Jurisprudence**-2d/p/100027544, covering state and federal, civil and criminal, substantive and procedural law.

    a. Also search using the keywords "encyclopedia", "cyclopedia", "jurisprudence", "manual", or "treatise" of your state law, e.g., https://store.legal.thomsonreuters.com/law-products/Legal-Encyclopedias/**New-York-Jurisprudence**-2d/p/100029357.

273. Corpus Juris Secundum, a restatement of the law as it has developed from reported cases and legislation; https://store.legal.thomsonreuters.com/law-products/Legal-Encyclopedias/**Corpus-Juris-Secundum**reg-Westlaw-PROtrade/p/104934968

274. https://store.legal.thomsonreuters.com/law-products/Publication-Types/**Treatises**/c/20231?page=1&n=c%3d20231%3bcount%3d25%3bi%3d1%3bq1%3dFederal%3bsort%3dSC_Units%3bx1%3djurisdiction

275. https://store.legal.thomsonreuters.com/law-products/Publication-Types/**Treatises**/c/20231?page=1&n=c%3d20231%3bcount%3d25%3bi%3d1%3bq1%3d**Federal**%3bq2%3dCriminal%2bLaw%2band%2b**Procedure**%3bsort%3dSC_Units%3bx1%3djurisdiction%3bx2%3dPracticeArea

2. Law reviews and journals

276. Gain a narrower and more specialized understanding of particular topics; https://store.legal.thomsonreuters.com/law-products/**Law-Reviews-and-Journals**/Law-Reviews--Journals-Westlaw-PROtrade/p/104937407

3. U.S. Constitution

277. U.S. Constitution, Preamble: "*We the People* of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice"; http://judicial-discipline-reform.org/docs/**US_Constitution**.pdf

278. U.S. Constitution, Article II, Section. 2. The President...shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offenses against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment. http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/**US_Constitution**.pdf

4. U.S. Code (compilation of all federal, as opposed to state, laws)

279. https://**uscode.house.gov/download**/download.shtml; cf. **Legal Information Institute** (LII) of Cornell Law School; https://www.law.cornell.edu/

280. E.g., US Code, Title 11 (11 USC), Bankruptcy Code; id. ; enhanced with bookmarks to facilitate navigation at http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/**11usc_Bankruptcy_Code.pdf**

281. E.g., US Code, Title 18 (18 USC), Criminal Code, containing all federal criminal laws;. id.; with bookmarks at http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/**18usc_Criminal_Code.pdf**

282. E.g., US Code, Title 28 (28 USC), Judicial Code; id.; with bookmarks at http://Judicial-Discipline-

Reform.org/docs/**28usc_Judicial_Code.pdf**

5. The law organizing the Federal Judiciary

283. U.S. Code, Title 28 (28 USC), The Judicial Code; https://**uscode**.house.gov/download/download.shtml; enhanced with bookmarks to facilitate navigation at http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/**28usc_Judicial_Code.pdf**

6. Federal procedural and evidentiary rules applicable in federal court

284. U.S. Code, Title 11, Appendix (11 USC Appendix) containing the Federal Rules of **Bankruptcy** Procedure; https://**uscode**.house.gov/download/download.shtml; enhanced with bookmarks to facilitate navigation at http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/**11usc_Bankruptcy_Rules**.pdf

285. U.S. Code, Title 18, Appendix (18 USC Appendix) containing the Federal Rules of **Criminal** Procedure; https://**uscode.house.gov/download**/download.shtml; enhanced with bookmarks to facilitate navigation at http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/**18usc_Criminal_Rules**.pdf

286. U.S. Code, Title 28, Appendix (28 USC Appendix) containing the Federal Rules of **Civil and Appellate** Procedure and **Evidence** (FRCP, FRAP, FRE); https://uscode.house.gov/download/download.shtml; enhanced with bookmarks to facilitate navigation at http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/28usc_**Civ_App_Evi_Rules**.pdf

287. *Federal Civil Judicial Procedure and Rules*, 2022 ed.; 1,248 pages; Thomson Reuters; https://store.legal.thomsonreuters.com/law-products/Statutes/Federal-Civil-Judicial-**Procedure-and-Rules**-2022-ed/p/106767284

288. Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Rules and Commentary, 2021 ed.; Steven S. Gensler and Lumen N. Mulligan; https://store.legal.thomsonreuters.com/law-products/Treatises/**Federal-Rules**-of-Civil-Procedure-Rules-**and-Commentary**-2021-ed/p/106676872?trkcode=recspdpb&trktype=internal&FindMethod=recs

289. Federal Civil Rules Handbook, 2022 ed.; Steven Baicker-McKee and William M. Janssen; https://store.legal.thomsonreuters.com/law-products/Treatises/**Federal-Civil-Rules-Handbook-2022**-ed/p/106744908

290. For the rules of the Supreme Court, see subsection 24 infra.

7. Rules of procedure specific to each federal court

291. E.g. Local rules and internal operating procedure of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit; https://www.**ca2**.uscourts.gov/clerk/case_filing/**rules**/rules_home.html

8. Code of Federal Regulations

292. Regulations adopted by the federal administrative agencies that implement and enforce the applicable law; https://www.govinfo.gov/app/collection/**cfr**/

9. Bills pending (in committees and on the floor of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives)

293. https://www.**senate**.gov/pagelayout/legislative/b_three_sections_with_teasers/active_leg_page.htm

294. https://www.**house**.gov/legislative-activity

10. Federal laws -and a state law version- of particular interest

295. The **Ethics** in Government Act of 1978, Appendix to 5 U.S.C. [the Code of the laws of the federal government]; https://**uscode**.house.gov/download/download.shtml; enhanced with bookmarks to facilitate navigation at http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/**5usc_Ethics_in_Government**.pdf

296. **Racketeer Influenced** and Corrupt Organizations Act(**RICO**); 18 U.S.C. §§1961 to 1968; https://**uscode**.house.gov/download/download.shtml; http://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=granuleid:USC-prelim-**title18-section1961**&num=0&edition=prelim; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/**18usc1961_RICO**.pdf

    a. Enterprise Corruption; NY Consolidated Laws, Penal Law-PEN §460; https://www.**nysenate**.gov/legislation/laws/PEN/460.00; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/DrRCordero_**Enterprise_Corruption_NY_RICO_version**.pdf

297. 18 U.S.C. [Federal Criminal Code] §2511; https://**uscode**.house.gov/download/download.shtml; Interception and disclosure of wire, oral, or electronic communications prohibited: (1) …any person who— (a) intentionally intercepts, endeavors to intercept, or procures any other person to intercept or endeavor to intercept, any wire, oral, or electronic communication;…shall be punished…or shall be subject to suit….; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/**18_usc_11**.pdf

298. Duty to report abuse, **18 USC §3057**; https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/18/3057

299. Supreme Court justices assigned to federal circuits and known as circuit justices, 28 U.S.C. §42

300. bill S.1873, passed on October 30, 1979, and HR 7974, passed on September 15, 1980, titled The Judicial Councils Reform and Judicial Conduct and Disability Act of 1980; Congressional Record, September 30, 1980; 28086; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/**Jud_Councils**_Reform_bill_30sep80.pdf (see also jur:159[280])

301. The Reform part of the bill included a provision for opening the meetings of the judicial councils, but was excluded from the version that was adopted; 28 U.S.C. §332(d)(1), http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/**28usc331-335_Conf_Councils**.pdf (see also jur:75[148])

302. **Judicial Conduct** and Disability Act of 1980; (28 U.S.C. §§351-364); http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/**28usc**.pdf (see also jur:24[18a]), setting forth a procedure for anybody to file a complaint about a federal judge with the chief circuit judge where the complained-about judge sits

303. **Rules for Processing** Judicial Conduct and Disability Complaints filed under 28 U.S.C. §§351-364; https://www.uscourts.gov/judges-judgeships/**judicial-conduct-disability**

304. Federal Rules of Civil Procedure Rule 11 on the duties of lawyers and pro ses who sign papers and make representations to the court; sanctions for non-compliance; https://www.law.cornell.edu/rules/frcp/**rule_11**

305. **Ethics** in Government Act of 1978; 5 U.S.C. Appendix; https://**uscode**.house.gov/download/download.shtml

306. Rule 23 on class actions of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/DrRCordero_**Rule_23_Class_Actions_FRCP**.pdf

307. **Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act** (FISA) 50 U.S.C §§1801-1885c; https://**uscode**.house.gov/download/download.shtml; enhanced with bookmarks to facilitate navigation at http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/50usc_**FISA**.pdf

308. Section 1902(n)(3)(B) of the Social Security Act, https://www.ssa.gov/OP_Home/ssact/ssact-toc.htm, found in Title 42 of the U.S. Code of federal laws, https://**uscode**.house.gov/download/download.shtml, as modified by Section 4714 of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997, https://www.cbpp.org/sites/default/files/archive/908mcaid.htm, prohibits Medicare providers from balance

billing Medicaid QMBs [Qualified Medicare Beneficiaries] for Medicare cost-sharing. The provider must submit its bill to Medicaid and accept as full payment what Medicaid pays. See also Overview of Medicaid Provisions in the Balanced Budget Act of 1997, P.L. 105-33; https://www.cbpp.org/sites/default/files/archive/908mcaid.htm.

11. U.S. Supreme Court cases, rules of procedure, and case statistics

309. https://www.**supremecourt**.gov/

310. https://www.supremecourt.gov/filingandrules/**rules**_guidance.aspx

311. The annual report of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, who discusses the key issues of the Federal Judiciary and statistics on the cases filed with it and those handled by its judges during the reported year:

    a. https://www.supremecourt.gov/publicinfo/year-end/**2021year-endreport**.pdf

    b. https://www.supremecourt.gov/publicinfo/year-end/**2020year-endreport**.pdf

312. Cf. Workload of the Courts, Appendix to the Year-end Report of the Chief Justice; https://www.supremecourt.gov/publicinfo/year-end/**2020year-endreport**.pdf

313. Table 1

Federal cases disposed of or terminated in the fiscal year to September 30, 2020		
Supreme Court		69
Courts of appeals (12 regional circuit courts)	48,300	
Federal circuit	1,568	
94 District courts (civil cases)	271,256	
94 District courts (criminal cases)	58,589	
90 Bankruptcy courts	721,251	
U.S. Court of International Trade	631	
U.S. Court of Federal Claims	1,742	
Totals		1,103,337

12. Landmark cases in the federal courts

341. *New York Times Co. v. Sullivan*, 376 U.S. 254 (1964); https://supreme.justia.com/cases/federal/us/376/254/

342. *Strickland v. U.S.*, No. 21-1346, https://www.ca4.uscourts.gov/opinions/**211346**.p.pdf, a federal civil case decided on April 26, 2022, by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 4th Circuit, https://www.ca4.uscourts.gov/, held that the Federal Judiciary itself and its officers, including judges in their official and individual capacities, can be held accountable for their performance and liable to compensation.

13. Forms

343. E.g., District Courts—Civil (Vols. 2-4A, West's® Federal Forms); https://store.legal.thomsonreuters.com/law-products/Forms---Topical/District-CourtsmdashCivil-Vols-2-4A-Westsreg-Federal-Forms/p/100001667

344. Bankruptcy Courts (Vols. 6-6C, West's® Federal Forms); https://store.legal.thomsonreuters.com/law-products/Forms---Topical/**Bankruptcy**-Courts-Vols-6-6C-Wests174-**Federal-Forms**/p/100001669

14. Judicial Conference of the U.S. (the highest policy-making and disciplinary body of the Federal Judiciary)

345. 28 USC §331. Judicial Conference; https://uscode.house.gov/download/download.shtml

346. https://www.uscourts.gov/about-federal-courts/governance-**judicial-conference**, which contains a list of its 20 committees

347. The Chief Justice appoints the members of the Judicial Conference committees; https://www.uscourts.gov/about-federal-courts/governance-judicial-conference/about-judicial-conference

348. Reports of the Judicial Conference's biannual meetings, https://www.uscourts.gov/about-federal-courts/reports-**proceedings**-judicial-conference-us

349. Regulations on judges' annual mandatory financial disclosure reports, https://www.uscourts.gov/rules-policies/judiciary-policies/ethics-policies/**financial-disclosure-report**-regulations

15. Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts (federal, as opposed to state, courts)

350. **Administrative Office** of the U.S. Courts (AO); https://www.**uscourts**.gov/

351. https://www.uscourts.gov/**federal-court-finder**/search

352. Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, https://www.uscourts.gov/; established as provided for in **28 USC §§601-613**, http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/28usc.pdf

353. https://www.uscourts.gov/statistics-reports

354. https://www.uscourts.gov/statistics-reports/analysis-reports

355. Annual Report of the Director of the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, filed with Congress as a public document(28 USC §604(a)(3-4)); the Director is appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court(§601); https://www.uscourts.gov/statistics-reports/analysis-reports/**directors-annual-report**

356. https://www.uscourts.gov/statistics-reports/caseload-statistics-**data-tables**

357. U.S. Federal Courts - Complaints Filed and Action Taken Under 28 U.S.C. §§ 351-364 in Table S-22; https://www.uscourts.gov/statistics/table/**s-22**/judicial-business/2023/09/30

358. https://www.uscourts.gov/statistics-reports/analysis-reports/**judicial-facts-and-figures**

359. http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/statistics&tables/**num_jud_officers**.pdf

360. Table 2

Number of federal judicial officers https://www.uscourts.gov/statistics-reports/judicial-business-2020			
Categories of federal judicial officers	30sep18	30sep19	30sep20
Supreme Court justices	9	9	9

circuit judges	166	175	179
senior circuit judges (semi-retired)	96	100	99
district judges id.	562	585	621
senior district judges	412	423	419
bankruptcy judges (including recalled judges)	350	344	334
magistrates (including recalled judges)	664	671	680
Totals	2259	2307	2341

402. https://www.uscourts.gov/statistics-reports/**judicial-business-2020-tables**; and
403. https://www.uscourts.gov/statistics-reports/**annual-report-2019**
404. https://www.uscourts.gov/**judicial-business-2019-tables**
405. AO's 1997-2019 judicial business reports, containing the statistics on complaints about federal judges in Table S-22(28 USC §604(h)(2)); https://www.uscourts.gov/statistics-reports/analysis-reports/**judicial-business**-united-states-courts
406. https://www.uscourts.gov/statistics-reports/**judicial-business-2019**j
407. Judicial misconduct procedure, e.g., in the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit; https://www.cadc.uscourts.gov/internet/home.nsf/Content/**Judicial+Misconduct**
408. https://www.uscourts.gov/services-forms/fees/court-appeals-miscellaneous-**fee-schedule**

16. Federal Judicial Center (for research; and education of judges)

409. https://www.**fjc**.gov
410. List of the 8 impeached federal judges since the creation of the Federal Judiciary in 1789; https://www.fjc.gov/history/judges/**impeachments-federal-judges**

17. PACER and other and other case and court finders

411. Public Access to Court Electronic Records (PACER); https://**pacer**.uscourts.gov/
412. Case Management/Electronic Case Filing (CM/ECF); https://www.uscourts.gov/**court-records**/electronic-filing-cmecf
413. Cf. https://store.legal.thomsonreuters.com/law-products/Publication-Types/**Statutes**/c/20196
414. To find the website of each federal court, where its cases are posted go to https://www.uscourts.gov/**federal-court-finder**/search

18. Other federal entities and people

415. White House press release of April 9, 2021, "**President Biden to Sign Executive Order Creating the Presidential Commission on the Supreme Court of the United States";** https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2021/04/09/president-biden-to-sign-executive-order-creating-the-presidential-**commission-on-the-supreme-court**-of-the-united-states/
416. Presidential Commission on the Supreme Court of the United States (PCSCOTUS): Commission charge

and public comment policy; 14 June 2021; https://www.**regulations**.gov/document/PCSCOTUS-2021-0001-0003/comment

417. Office of Professional Responsibility of the U.S. Department of Justice; https://www.justice.gov/opr

418. Judges' annual mandatory financial disclosure reports, collected by, and downloadable from, JudicialWatch.org; https://www.judicialwatch.org/documents/categories/**financial-disclosure**/

419. https://www.iasd.uscourts.gov/content/**senior-district-judge-robert-w-pratt**

19. United States Postal Service

420. https://facts.**usps**.com/#:~:text=For%2055%20cents%2C%20anyone%20can%20send%20a%20letter%2C,mail%20pieces%20each%20day.%20Zero%20tax%20dollars%20used

20. Sources of state legal authority

a. Treatises

421. E.g., https://store.legal.thomsonreuters.com/law-products/Publication-Types/**Treatises**/c/20231

b. State constitutions and laws

422. https://legal.thomsonreuters.com/en/products/**law-books/jurisdictions**?gclid=EAIaIQobChMImbuX1sHh8gIVh9zICh0mTgt-EAAYASACEgI0nfD_BwE&searchid=TRPPCSOL/Google/PrintUS_PP_Law-Books_Main_Search_Brand-Phrase_US/TRLegalBooks-Phrase&chl=ppc&cid=9015549&sfdccampaignid=7014O000000vZOgQAM&ef_id=EAIaIQobChMImbuX1sHh8gIVh9zICh0mTgt-EAAYASACEgI0nfD_BwE:G:s&s_kwcid=AL!7944!3!440994957489!p!!g!!thomson%20reuters%20legal%20books

423. Search for a compilation of all state codes, laws, rules, and regulations; https://store.legal.thomsonreuters.com/law-products/Publication-Types/**Statutes**/c/20196

c. Uniform laws (the product of agreements among the states)

424. Uniform Laws Annotated; https://store.legal.thomsonreuters.com/law-products/Uniform-Laws-Annotated/**Uniform-Laws**-Annotated/p/100028543

425. Uniform Commercial Code; https://store.legal.thomsonreuters.com/law-products/**Uniform-Laws-**Annotated/**Uniform-Commercial-Code**-2020-2021-ed/p/106675446?trkcode=recspdpb&trktype=internal&FindMethod=recs

d. Restatement of laws

426. https://store.legal.thomsonreuters.com/law-products/search?r=13001&s=KEYWORDSEARCH&q=**restatement+of+laws**

e. Omnibus site collecting the law materials of a state or the links to them

1) Illustrated with New York materials. For materials of your state, go to the website of your state legislature; your department of state; or Thomson Reuters and search for its law books on you state.

427. NY State Law, Cases & Legislation | NYCOURTS.GOV; https://ww2.nycourts.gov/lawlibraries/**nycodesstatutes**.shtml

f. Rules of procedure applicable in the courts of a state (the equivalent of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure at28 U.S.C. Appendix; https://**uscode**.house.gov/download/download.shtml)

428. The Consolidated Laws of New York; https://www.nysenate.gov/legislation/**laws/CONSOLIDATED**; McKinney's **Consolidated Laws** of New York Annotated® (Annotated Statute & Code Series); https://store.legal.thomsonreuters.com/law-products/search?r=13001&s=KEYWORDSEARCH&q=consolidated+**laws**+of+new+york

429. In New York, the judicial procedural rules adopted by the state legislation to regulate the procedural aspects of lawsuits in New York state courts -and in federal courts when diversity of citizenship jurisdiction is asserted- are codified to the Consolidated Laws of NY, Chapter 8, Civil Practice Law and Rules; https://www.nysenate.gov/legislation/laws/**CVP**; annotated in https://store.legal.thomsonreuters.com/law-products/Court-Rules/**McKinneys-New-York-Civil-Practice-Law-and-Rules-2023-ed**/p/106962400?trkcode=recsrserp&trktype=internal&FindMethod=recs

a. From the Internet: "The New York ***Civil Practice Law and Rules*** (**CPLR**) is chapter 8 of the *Consolidated Laws of New York*[1] and governs legal procedure in the NY Unified Court System such as jurisdiction, venue, and pleadings, as well as certain areas of substantive law such as the statute of limitations and joint and several liability.[2] The CPLR has approximately 700 individual sections and rules which are divided into 70 articles."

b. The CPLR can be composed piecemeal for free by going to https://www.nysenate.gov/legislation/laws/**CVP**, downloading each provision of each article, and pasting them in their official order of appearance in a Word document so as to end up with one searchable file; otherwise, the one volume of the CPLR published by Thomson Reuters can be bought for $383; https://store.legal.thomsonreuters.com/law-products/Court-Rules/McKinneys-**New-York-Civil-Practice-Law-and-Rules**-2023-ed/p/106962400?trkcode=recsrserp&trktype=internal&FindMethod=recs

c. NY Civil Practice Law and Rules, CVR, Civil Practice Law & Rules (West's®... | Legal Solutions (thomsonreuters.com); "The hundreds of official and authored forms provided in *Civil Practice Law and Rules* help you comply with the various New York civil practice laws and court rules while saving you research and drafting time. Comprehensive commentary guides you through every stage of a case from commencement of an action to judgment, enforcement, and appeal." https://store.legal.thomsonreuters.com/law-products/**Forms**/Civil-**Practice**-Law--Rules-Westsreg-McKinneys-Forms/p/100028288. The price of this set of volumes is $5,033 as of 9 February 2024.

430. Developments in the application of the NY Civil Practice Law and Rules (CPLR) in 2023; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/NYSATL_**2024_CPLR_Update**.pdf

g. Law regulating a judiciary (the equivalent of the code regulating the federal judiciary at 28 U.S.C.; https://**uscode**.house.gov/download/download.shtml)

431. Consolidated Laws of New York, Chapter 30, Judiciary; https://www.nysenate.gov/legislation/laws/**JUD**

h. Treatises on state law or topics of it

432. E.g.: Carmody-Wait, 2d, Cyclopedia of New York Law | Legal Solutions (thomsonreuters.com); https://store.legal.thomsonreuters.com/law-products/Forms/Carmody-Wait-2d-**Cyclopedia-of-New-York-**

Practice-with-Forms/p/100027436

433. Modern New York **Discovery**, 2d, a reference that discusses significant cases on discovery; Book (Full Set) **$773.00,** ProView eBook [its digital version] **$773.00** as of 9 February 2024**;** https://store.legal.thomsonreuters.com/law-products/Treatises/Modern-New-York-Discovery-2d/p/100001845

i. Rules of the state administrative judges

434. The rules issued by the state office of court administration, such as those found in PART [#]. Uniform Civil **Rules** For The Supreme Court & The County Court | NYCOURTS.GOV; https://ww2.nycourts.gov/rules/**trialcourts**/; and Rules of the Chief Administrative Judge - HOME | NYCOURTS.GOV; https://ww2.nycourts.gov/rules/**chiefadmin**/index.shtml

435. Rules of the Chief Administrative Judge (Parts100 to 154), http://ww2.nycourts.gov/rules/**chiefadmin**/index.shtml

436. Uniform Rules of the New York State trial courts (Parts 200 to 221), http://ww2.nycourts.gov/rules/**trialcourts**/index.shtml; e.g., the supreme and the county courts; http://ww2.nycourts.gov/rules/trialcourts/**202**.shtml.

    a. Rules of the First Department Supreme Court [of four departments], which in NY is a trial court; http://ww2.nycourts.gov/courts/**1jd**/supctmanh/Commencement-of-Cases-2.shtml

    b. There are uniform rules (Parts 205 to 221) for specialized courts, e.g., family and surrogate, capital cases, and particular activities, e.g., jury selection, depositions

j. Rules of the court where a case or motion is being filed

437. E.g., in New York; https://www.nycourts.gov/courts/index.shtml

438. Rules of the Chief Judge, http://ww2.nycourts.gov/rules/**chiefjudge**/index.shtml, of the Court of Appeals, https://www.nycourts.gov/courts/**courtofAppeals**.shtml, the highest NY State court (Parts 1 to 81)

439. Joint Rules of the Departments of the Appellate Division (partial: 22 NYCRR Parts 1200-1400); http://ww2.nycourts.gov/rules/**jointappellate**/index.shtml

    a. Rules of the Appellate Division, First Judicial Department, of the Supreme Court of the State of New York; https://nycourts.gov/courts/**AD1**/Practice&Procedures/index.shtml

440. Each court may have supplementary rules of its own as well as rules of specific judges…so much for a New York State Unified Court System.

k. Regulations of state administrative agencies

441. Go to your state's department of state website; Google the state administrative agency in question; or search for a compilation of the state codes, laws, rules, and regulations

442. E.g., Description from the Internet: "**The New York Codes, Rules, and Regulations (NYCRR)** contains the exact wording of the codes, rules, and regulations adopted by more than 100 New York state departments and agencies to implement state statutes[1]. The NYCRR primarily contains state agency rules and regulations adopted under the State Administrative Procedure Act (SAPA)[2]. The 23 Titles include one for each state department, one for miscellaneous agencies and one for the Judiciary[2]."

    a. New York Codes, Rules, and Regulations, published digitally by the New York Department of State,

Division of Administrative Rules, and Thomson Reuters Westlaw; https://govt.westlaw.com/nycrr/index?contextData=%28sc.Default%29&transitionType=Default

b. Title 22 of NYCRR concerns the rules of the Judiciary and its several courts; https://govt.westlaw.com/nycrr/Browse/Home/NewYork/NewYorkCodesRulesandRegulations?guid=I51e975e0ac3d11dd9f72c1eb90efe723&originationContext=documenttoc&transitionType=Default&contextData=(sc.Default)

443. E.g., https://govt.westlaw.com/**nycrr**/Index?bhcp=1&transitionType=Default&contextData=%28sc.Default%29

444. E.g., https://store.legal.thomsonreuters.com/law-products/Statutes/**New-York-Codes-Rules-and-Regulations**-NYCRR/p/100019553

L. Bills pending in the state legislatures

445. E.g.: https://www.nysenate.gov/**legislation**

m. State laws of particular relevance

446. E.g.: http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/DrRCordero_**Enterprise_Corruption_NY_RICO_version**.pdf

n. Sources of state cases

447. For information on state cases Google the highest court in the state, which may have a state court locator or a "Links of interest"; otherwise, Google the lower state court in question, which may have a website and post its cases to it; e.g., https://**nycourts**.gov/courts/

448. E.g., Court of Appeals of the State of New York (the highest court in New York State), https://www.nycourts.gov/**ctapps**/index.htm

449. E.g., https://nycourts.gov/courts/cts-**NYC-SUPREME**.shtml (the supreme courts in NYS are trial courts)

450. E.g., Supreme Court for the County of New York (Manhattan and Bronx) http://ww2.nycourts.gov/courts/1jd/**supctmanh**/index.shtml

451. When a court issues a decision, it is first published in 'slip form' or 'advanced sheets', that is, separate from any other decision, hence, neither in a book nor a pamphlet.

a. Thereafter the decisions issued during a period of months are published in a pamphlet.

b. Finally, the pamphlets are bound in a hardcover volume. A set of such volumes containing the decisions for a number of years is normally referred to as a 'reporter' or 'reports'. One set can cost tens of thousands of dollars.

1) Normally, reporters are enhanced editorially by the publisher, rather than the writing judge or their courts, with a summary; headnotes summarizing the key point of law of a section of the decision; key numbers identifying the same point everywhere in any law book published by the same publisher; historical notes; and references to other cases, pertinent laws and regulations; etc. Those enhancements are practically indispensable to conduct cost-efficient law research. They save an enormous amount of research and reading time.

2) Reporters -or reports- may be available online on a subscription basis. They may also be accessible, whether online or physically, in the library of a court, a law school, a bar association, a law firm, a public library, or a law institute or service, e.g., Legal Information

Institute of Cornell Law School (LII), https://www.law.cornell.edu/, and Findlaw, https://www.findlaw.com/, provided you are a member; have been granted or have purchased a temporary pass; or there is some measure of public access.

3) The decisions for a given court may be published together in their own reporter, such as the U.S. Supreme Court, e.g., https://store.legal.thomsonreuters.com/law-products/search?r=13001&s=KEYWORDSEARCH&q=**Supreme+Court+reporter**; or

4) the highest state court, such as the New York State Court of Appeals, https://store.legal.thomsonreuters.com/law-products/Case-Law/**New-York-Court-of-Appeals**-Reports-2d-and-3d/p/100001560; or

5) the courts of a state, e.g., New York Supplement, https://store.legal.thomsonreuters.com/law-products/Reporters/N**ew-York-Supplement-2d-and-3d**/p/100030135; search for your state here: https://store.legal.thomsonreuters.com/law-products/search?r=13001&s=KEYWORDSEARCH&q=**reporters**; or

6) the courts of a region comprising several states, e.g., https://store.legal.thomsonreuters.com/law-products/Reporters/**Atlantic-Reporter**reg-3d/p/100024131.

7) The decisions on a particular area of the law may be published in a reporter; e.g.; commercial law, https://store.legal.thomsonreuters.com/law-products/Forms/**Commercial-Litigation**-in-New-York-State-Courts-5th-Vols-2-4H-New-York-Practice-Series/p/106667772; or bankruptcy, https://store.legal.thomsonreuters.com/law-products/Case-Law/Westsreg-**Bankruptcy-Reporter**-National-Reporter-Systemreg/p/100002692

8) The decisions of the federal courts are normally published in volumes separate from the state court decisions. However, there are online subscription plans that provide access to the federal and state decisions concerning a state or a federal circuit; e.g., call Thomson Reuters Customer Service at (800)328-4880 and ask about its plans.

o. Forms

452. E.g.: Carmody-Wait, 2d, Cyclopedia of New York Law | Legal Solutions (thomsonreuters.com); https://store.legal.thomsonreuters.com/law-products/Forms/Carmody-Wait-2d-Cyclopedia-of-New-York-Practice-with-**Forms**/p/100027436

453. E.g., Domestic Relations (Volume 7, West's Legal Forms); https://store.legal.thomsonreuters.com/law-products/Forms---Topical/Domestic-Relations-Vol-7-Westsreg-**Legal-Forms**/p/100001671

21. Entities representing state courts and compiling their statistics

454. Conference of **Chief Justices** of the states; https://ccj.ncsc.org

455. National Center for State Courts; www.ncsc.org/services-and-experts/areas-of-expertise/court-statistics

456. Court Statistics Project; https://www.courtstatistics.org/court-statistics https://www.courtstatistics.org/court-statistics

457. Conference of State Court **Administrators** (COSCA); https://cosca.ncsc.org

458. National Association for Court **Management** (NACM); https://nacmnet.org

459. National Conference of Appellate **Court Clerks** (NCACC); www.appellatecourtclerks.org

460. Number of cases filed in state courts annually; http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/docs/num_**state_cases**_07.pdf

22. Rules and codes of conduct for judges

461. Code of Conduct for U.S. Judges; https://www.uscourts.gov/judges-judgeships/**code-conduct**-united-states-judges

462. American Bar Association Model **Rules** of Professional Conduct; https://www.americanbar.org/groups/professional_responsibility/publications/model_rules_of_professional_conduct/model_rules_of_**professional_conduct**_table_of_contents/

463. American Bar Association Model **Code** of Judicial Conduct; https://www.americanbar.org/groups/professional_responsibility/publications/model_code_of_**judicial_conduct**/

464. Rules of the NYS Chief Administrative Judge, Part 100. Judicial Conduct; https://ww2.nycourts.gov/rules/chiefadmin/100.shtml

    a. E.g.: Section 100.2 A judge shall avoid impropriety and the appearance of impropriety in all of the judge's activities; https://ww2.nycourts.gov/rules/chiefadmin/100.shtml#02

23. Rules of conduct for lawyers

465. Joint Rules of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of each of the four Judicial Departments, Rules of Professional Conduct [for lawyers] Part 1200 – (22 NYCRR [Compilation of Codes, Rules, and Regulations] Part 1200); https://ww2.nycourts.gov/rules/**jointappellate**/index.shtml New York Rules of Professional Conduct; https://nysba.org/attorney-resources/professional-standards/

24. Reports by media outlets and VIPs that have exposed judges, prosecutors, the FBI, and Medicare and insurance officers

a. Reports exposing judges

466. Enhancing Efforts to Coordinate Best Workplace Practices Across the Federal Judiciary; Federal Judicial Center and National Academy of Public Administration; July 2024; https://www.fjc.gov/content/388247/enhancing-efforts-coordinate-best-**workplace-practices-across-federal-judiciary**

467. The Teflon Robe; Michael Berens and John Shiffman; Thomson Reuters. They journalists found "hardwired judicial corruption", i.e., corruption that is an integral element of state judiciaries and that intertwines their judges and the conniving state commissions on judicial conduct. Although the latter are duty-bound to supervise the judges, in practice the commissions cover up the judges' abuse of power by not even investigating, let alone punishing or holding, them liable to the victims of their fraud and dereliction of duty.

    a. Part 1, 30jun20; https://www.**reuters**.com/investigates/special-report/usa-**judges-misconduct**/

    b. Part 2, 9july20; https://www.**reuters**.com/investigates/special-report/usa-**judges-deals**/

    c. Part 3, 14juy21; https://www.**reuters**.com/investigates/special-report/usa-judges-commissions/

    d. https://www.**reuters**.com/article/us-usa-judges-commissions-**snapshot**-idUSKCN24F1E4

    e. 30jun20; https://www.**reuters**.com/investigates/special-report/usa-judges-**methodology**-qanda/

f. https://www.**reuters**.com/investigates/special-report/usa-judges-**data**/

468. In the secret courts of Massachusetts – A Globe Spotlight report; Jenn Abelson, Nicole Dungca, and Todd Wallack; edited by Patricia Wen; The Boston Globe; 30sep18

a. https://apps.bostonglobe.com/spotlight/secret-courts/

469. *The Wall Street Journal "Hidden Interests" serial articles by* **James.Grimaldi**@wsj.com; https://www.wsj.com/news/author/james-v-grimaldi; **Coulter.Jones**@wsj.com; https://www.wsj.com/news/author/coulter-jones; reach Mr. Jones at 212-416-3778; **Joe.Palazzolo**@wsj.com; https://www.wsj.com/news/author/joe-palazzolo

a. 131 Federal Judges Broke the Law by Hearing Cases Where They Had a Financial Interest; https://www.**wsj**.com/articles/131-**federal-judges-broke-the-law**-by-hearing-cases-where-they-had-a-financial-interest-11632834421?fbclid=IwAR17veisSou0tQJdrn4VM9Ssvk_JYFqCY-Foselbnkb1SsNx2ia1Fji1GAQ; 28sep21;

1) updated under the title " Federal Judges Heard Cases Despite a Financial Interest"; 29sep21; https://www.wsj.com/articles/how-the-**journal-found-judges-violations-of-law-on-conflicts**-11632833775?mod=Searchresults_pos11&page=1

2) updated under the title: Dozens of Federal Judges Had Financial Conflicts: What You Need to Know: A Wall Street Journal investigation finds more than 130 federal judges unlawfully ruled in cases involving companies in which they or their families held shares; *Michael Siconolfi, Coulter Jones*, *Joe Palazzolo*, *and James V. Grimaldi*; WSJ; April 27, 2022; https://www.wsj.com/articles/dozens-of-federal-judges-broke-the-law-on-conflicts-what-you-need-to-know-11632922140

> "A Wall Street Journal investigation found that 152 federal judges around the nation have violated U.S. law and judicial ethics by overseeing 1,076 court cases involving companies in which they or their family owned stock.
>
> As a result of the Journal's reporting, judges in 883 cases have notified courts that they presided in the lawsuits improperly and that the cases are eligible to be reopened."

b. Texas Judge Leads Tally of Cases With Financial Conflicts --- Gilstrap didn't recuse in 138 suits involving firms in which he or his wife had an interest; 30sep21

c. Judges or Their Brokers Bought And Sold Stocks of Litigants --- 61 report trades made while they oversaw suits involving the companies; 16oct21

d. U.S. News: Bill Would Toughen Stock-Trading Rules for Federal Judges; 26oct21

e. Hidden Interests - Federal Judge Files Recusal Notices in 138 Cases After WSJ Queries. Rodney Gilstrap initially argued he didn't violate financial-conflicts law; 2nov21

f. U.S. News: Judge Acknowledges Possible Recusal Errors; 3nov21

g. U.S. News: Bill on Judge Disclosures Passes House Panel; 18nov21

h. U.S. News: Bill Gains To Speed Disclosure by Judges; 2dec21

470. Friends of the Court: SCOTUS Justices' Beneficial Relationships With Billionaire Donors; ProPublica; https://www.propublica.org/series/supreme-court-scotus; **https://www.propublica.org/article/clarence-thomas-scotus-undisclosed-luxury-travel-gifts**-crow; https://www.pulitzer.org**/winners/propublica-**work-joshua-kaplan-justin-elliott-brett-murphy-alex-mierjeski-and-kirsten-berg;

471. Federal Judges Admit Conflicts Of Interests, Leaving Litigants Reeling; HuffPost Latest News; Henry Kerali contributed to this report; Center For Public Integrity; Apr 28, 2014, 12:50 PM; https://www.huffpost.com/entry/judges-conflicts-of-interest_n_5227031

472. House panel to explore impeachment, judicial ethics in wake of Ginni Thomas texts; Emily Brooks; *The Hill*; April 2, 2022; https://thehill.com/news/house/3466200-house-panel-to-explore-**impeachment-judicial-ethics-**in-wake-of-ginni-thomas-texts/?email=dcd9182650c7057d9562f94b9683d2cb21956491&emaila=196e19bbfcda79590d53fee9f4e29783&emailb=3ec1a5012e1dfb515ec80cc7ab0f7d18aedc7608c79a990da27e4e0908e91fd4&utm_source=Sailthru&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=04.26.22%20RZ%20The%20Hill%20News%20Alert%20SCOTUS%20impeachments&utm_term=News%20Alertshttps://thehill.com/news/house/3466200-house-panel-to-explore-impeachment-judicial-ethics-in-wake-of-ginni-thomas-texts/?email=dcd9182650c7057d9562f94b9683d2cb21956491&emaila=196e19bbfcda79590d53fee9f4e29783&emailb=3ec1a5012e1dfb515ec80cc7ab0f7d18aedc7608c79a990da27e4e0908e91fd4&utm_source=Sailthru&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=04.26.22%20RZ%20The%20Hill%20News%20Alert%20SCOTUS%20impeachments&utm_term=News%20Alerts

473. Price of Protection: Woman loses Seffner home after father's guardian sues her for libel: Former guardian faces felony charges; Adam Walser; ABC Action News Plus; February 10, 2022; https://www.abcactionnews.com/news/local-news/i-team-investigates/the-price-of-protection/price-of-protection-woman-loses-seffner-home-after-fathers-guardian-sues-her-for-libel?fbclid=IwAR0aejMvfcxBAJ4UqHm4xWHXoIqRx7fkEX2_NXpmXahHH27L3snV54foPdw; "…If you have a story you think the I-Team should investigate, email us at adam@abcactionnews.com."

474. Senator Elizabeth Warren's "I have a plan for the Federal Judiciary too", where she denounces federal judges who fail to recuse themselves from cases in which they own stock in a company that is a party to the case before them in order to resolve the ensuing conflict of interests in their favor to protect or increase their stock's value. Sen. Warren refers to such practice throughout the Federal Judiciary as judges' abusive self-enrichment. She attributes it to judges' unaccountability; https://**elizabethwarren**.com/**plans**/restore-trust?source=soc-WB-ew-tw-ro

475. Several of the above-listed reports are collected at http://Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org/OL2/**financially_conflicted_judges**.pdf

476. The constitutional convention that 34 states since 2 April 2014, have petitioned Congress to convene as provided for in the amending provisions of Article V of the Constitution; https://www.foxnews.com/politics/did-michigan-just-trigger-**constitutional-convention**-bid-gains-steam?msockid=23d8d337d2db6a7d2c59c75cd32b6be7

477. A Pennsylvania state court ordered judges who sent juveniles to government paid/privately run detention facilities in exchange for kickbacks to pay victims $206 million in compensatory and punitive damages; www.**TheLuzerneCountyRailroad**.com; https://www.abajournal.com/web/article/ex-judges-ordered-to-pay-more-than-200m-to-victims-of-juvenile-detention-corruption-scheme?utm_medium=email&utm_source=salesforce_569848&sc_sid=03050232&utm_campaign=weekly_email&promo=&utm_content=&additional4=&additional5=&sfmc_j=569848&sfmc_s=51600549&sfmc_l=1527&sfmc_jb=27008&sfmc_mid=100027443&sfmc_u=16628812

b. Prosecutors

478. Prosecutors Who Break The Rules Go Unpunished, Leading To Unfair Trials And Unjust Imprisonment; WGBH News (GBH, wgbh.org) reporter Isaiah Thompson and The New England Center for Investigative Reporting (NECIR; at Boston University and WGBH News) interns Naomi LaChance, Bret Hauff,

Jacqueline Roman, Amanda Lucidi and Tristan Cimini; NECIR and GBH; 3 April 2016; https://www.wgbh.org/news/local/2016-04-03/prosecutors-who-break-the-rules-go-unpunished-leading-to-unfair-trials-and-unjust-imprisonment

c. The FBI

479. 90 gymnasts sued the FBI and agents for over $1 billion last June 8, for its failure to act on the complaints against sexual predator Dr. Larry Nassar brought to FBI agents and the FBI's cover-up of their dereliction of duty.

d. Medicare and insurance officers

480. Insurers Pocketed $50 Billion From Medicare for Diseases No Doctor Treated; Christopher.Weaver@wsj.com, Tom.McGinty@wsj.com, Mark.Maremont@wsj.com, Anna.Wilde.Mathews@wsj.com; *The Wall Street Journal*; 9 July 2024; https://www.wsj.com/health/healthcare/medicare-health-insurance-diagnosis-payments-b4d99a5d?%20mod=Searchresults_pos1&page=1

e. Reports with leads and methodology useful for investigating judges

481. Pandora Papers; International Consortium of Investigative Journalists, Washington, D.C.; 3oct21; https://www.icij.org/investigations/**pandora-papers**/

25. Journalists and media outlets

482. CBS newsanchor Norah O'Donnell interviews Candidate Joe Biden on October 22, 2020, on 'packing the Supreme Court'; https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=enEzm-QL5RY

483. *Biden's court-reform commission hears from experts on term limits and judicial review*; Mitchell Jagodinski; SCOTUSblog (July 1, 2021, 8:45 AM); https://www.scotusblog.com/2021/07/bidens-court-reform-commission-hears-from-experts-on-term-limits-and-judicial-review/

484. **The Associated Press**; https://www.ap.org/about/

26. Entities accrediting educational institutions (and serving as portals to them)

485. (**journalism** schools) http://www.**acejmc**.org/accreditation-reviews/accredited-programs/accreditedreaccredited/

486. https://www.americanbar.org/groups/legal_education/resources/aba_approved_**law_schools**/

487. (**business** schools) https://**acbsp**.org/page/contact-event

488. https://www.**academia**.edu/upgrade?feature=searchm&stm_copy=a+thesis+chapter&trigger=stm; consortium of 16,941+ universities to enable the storage and retrieval of professional articles and reports)

27. Law book publishers

489. Thomson Reuters is the largest publisher of law books and related materials in the U.S.; https://legal.**thomsonreuters**.com/en/products/law-books

490. https://legal.**thomsonreuters.com**/en/support#contact

491. https://store.legal.thomsonreuters.com/law-products/Jurisdictions/**New-York**/c/20075?elq_mid=23169&elq_cid=15386188&elq_ename=P_PRNT_PRD_9030215_EMUSNPR1REMNYTitles_em1_20201209&cid=9030215&email=drrcordero%40judicial-discipline-reform.org&sfdccampaignid=7014O000000vZOgQAM&campaignCode=&chl=Em&utm_medium=email&utm_source=eloqua&utm_campaign=P_PRNT_PRD_9030215_EMUSNPR1REMNYTitles_20201209&utm_content=9030215

492. https://www.**lexisnexis**.com/en-us/home.page

28. Other private entities and people

493. American Association of University Professors, https://www.aaup.org/report/statement-professional-**ethics**

494. American Association of Retired People; https://press.**aarp**.org/?intcmp=FTR-LINKS-PRO-PRESS2-EWHERE

495. Judicial Watch, https://www.**judicialwatch**.org

    a. Judicial Watch's repository of judges' financial disclosure reports, https://www.judicialwatch.org/documents/categories/**financial-disclosure**/

    b. Judicial Watch representing former CBS reporter Sharyl Attkisson in her suit against the U.S. Department of Justice for hacking her office and home computers, for which she is demanding $35 million in damages; https://www.judicialwatch.org/cases/sharyl-attkisson-judicial-watch-v-u-s-department-justice-no114-cv-01944/

496. 5 Young Women in Montana's Climate Case on How They Pulled Off Their Historic Win; Rachel Janfaza; Cosmopolitan; 18 August 2023; https://www.yahoo.com/news/lifestyle/5-young-women-montana-climate-173600590.html

497.

Dr. Richard Cordero, Esq.
Ph.D., University of Cambridge, England
M.B.A., University of Michigan Business School
D.E.A., La Sorbonne, Paris
Judicial Discipline Reform
http://www.Judicial-Discipline-Reform.org
2165 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx, NY 10472-6506
Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net
tel. 1(718)827-9521; follow @DrCorderoEsq

Appendix 7

Two blocs of email addresses of journalists, media outlets, professors, and students who can be persuaded to hold UNPRECEDENTED CITIZENS HEARINGS on judges' unaccountability and consequent riskless abuse of power.

Place each in the To: box of separate emails containing your story of abuse that you have suffered or witnessed. You can easily write it in up to 500 words by applying the two-phase method. By so doing, your story will be informative, accurate, and verifiable by those who can enable you to tell it at the hearings.[‡]

To: [journalists and media officers]
john.shiffman@thomsonreuters.com, cjc@cjc.ny.gov, michael.berens@thomsonreuters.com, blake.morrison@thomsonreuters.com, tips@thomsonreuters.com, contact@go.reuters.com, marketresearch.thomsonreuters@thomsonreuters.com, patricia.wen@globe.comrs.com, twallack@gmail.com, newstip@globe.com, spotlight@globe.com, brian.mcgrory@globe.com, charles.ornstein@propublica.org, tracy.weber@propublica.org, gpduf@aol.com, jimwdean@aol.com, investigate@ap.org, ajaffe@thehill.com, Thehill@email.thehill.com, ijerr@spectacularjournals.org, newsletters@abovethelaw.com, NTotenberg@npr.org, drew@americanthinker.com, tips@publicintegrity.org, mderienzo@publicintegrity.org, watchdog@publicintegrity.com, emily.holden@theguardian.com, tips@latimes.com, ryan.grim@theintercept.com, andrea@americanthinker.com, tips@propublica.org, Laura.Crimaldi@globe.com, inytletters@nytimes.com, info@elizabethwarren.com, Evan.Allen@globe.com, causecollector@msn.com, Elizabeth_Warren@warren.senate.gov, ginger.thompson@propublica.org, mcnulaj@nytimes.com, MCoyle@alm.com, communication@lexisnexis.com, aglantz@stanford.edu, joepatrice@abovethelaw.com, info@mail.huffpost.com, tips@thedailybeast.com, aturturro@alm.com, Opencourt@cnn.com, letters@nytimes.com, contact_us@spectacularjournals.org, Matt.Rocheleau@globe.com, oped@nytimes.com, jmaxeiner@ubalt.edu, Jackie.Botts@thomsonreuters.com, Vernal.Coleman@globe.com, hello@propublica.org, Jaimi.Dowdell@thomsonreuters.com, Brendan.McCarthy@globe.com, info@AP.org, Andrew.Chung@thomsonreuters.com, Lawrence.Hurley@thomsonreuters.com, Andrea.Januta@thomsonreuters.com, CorderoRic@yahoo.com, sarah.childress@washpost.com, david.fallis@washpost.com,

To: [lawyers and professors]
jsg@law.harvard.edu, tribe@law.harvard.edu, awhite36@gmu.edu, kewhitt@princeton.edu, cristina.rodriguez@yale.edu, robert.bauer@nyu.edu, kandrias@law.columbia.edu, jack.balkin@yale.edu, RBauer@perkinscoie.com, baude@uchicago.edu, madams@yu.edu, charles@law.duke.edu, acrespo@law.harvard.edu, wdellinger@omm.com, ecb95@law.rutgers.edu, justin.driver@yale.edu, rfallon@law.harvard.edu, heather.k.gerken@yale.edu, ngertner@law.harvard.edu, jgoldsmith@law.harvard.edu, tgriffith@law.harvard.edu, tgrove@law.ua.edu, bhuang@law.columbia.edu, mkang@northwestern.edu, ojohns@law.columbia.edu, lacroix@uchicago.edu, lemos@law.duke.edu, levi@law.duke.edu, staff@pcscotus.gov, trevor.morrison@nyu.edu, cnelson@law.virginia.edu, rick.pildes@nyu.edu, mramsey@SanDiego.edu, michael.waldman@nyu.edu, caroline.fredrickson@georgetown.edu, development@naacpldf.org, krooseve@law.upenn.edu, DABMODHotline@hhs.gov, d-strauss@uchicago.edu, bross@law.virginia.edu, Medicare.Appeals@hhs.gov, Dr.Richard.Cordero_Esq@verizon.net

End Page

Blank