



*From The Office Of George McDermott Candidate For The United States Congress
2022 Maryland's 4th Congressional District R.*

143 N. Huron Dr., Forest Heights, MD 20745 phone 301-996-9577

email contact secretjusticepr@yahoo.com + georgemcdermott 2018@gmail.com

**PLATFORM DEMANDING TRUTH JUSTICE AND COMPLETE LEGAL ACCOUNTABILITY
FROM PUBLIC SERVANTS Our Nation's 3 Branches Of Government,**

February 15, 2021

Rosalind Sargent-Burns

Acting Pardon Attorney

U.S. Department of Justice,

Office of the Pardon Attorney,

950 Pennsylvania Avenue,

Washington, D.C. 20530.

USPardon.Attorney@usdoj.gov.

By email & USPS certified return receipt required article.

7018 – 1130 – 0000 – 2906 – 2947

[Rosalind Sargent-Burns](#) , I am contacting your office requesting information on a fellow citizen who was wrongfully imprisoned after being set up and entrapped in a criminal conspiracy to deprive her of her legal rights and remedies in regards to false allegations set forth by certain members of the capital police and Senate members on the Senate Judiciary committee that caused her to be falsely imprisoned in the District of Columbia jail system for a term of 179 days at the time I was reporting on court corruption under Maryland court watch.com and first met the victim at Her trial commenced on April 14, 2004 in D.C. Superior Court in front of a jury, Judge Brian F. Holeman presiding. Sassower's prepared opening statement to the jury is reprinted below. Where she was being illegally persecuted and prosecuted by officers of the court, exceeding the jurisdiction and authority.

1. I say this as it is public record and I have included a required signed notarized affidavit of truth. As I sat in on the proceedings as the allegations set forth by the victim emanated from a Senate Judiciary committee hearing wherein **Elena Ruth Sassower stated she had journeyed to Washington to attend the Committee's hearings on May 22, 2003. The Committee was ready for her. ("But") . IN An attempt to exercise her First Amendment rights. She patiently sat by in the rear**

of the chambers until the hearing was concluded and the chairman of the committee adjourned and gaveled the hearing closed as video I am furnishing you with a test to.,

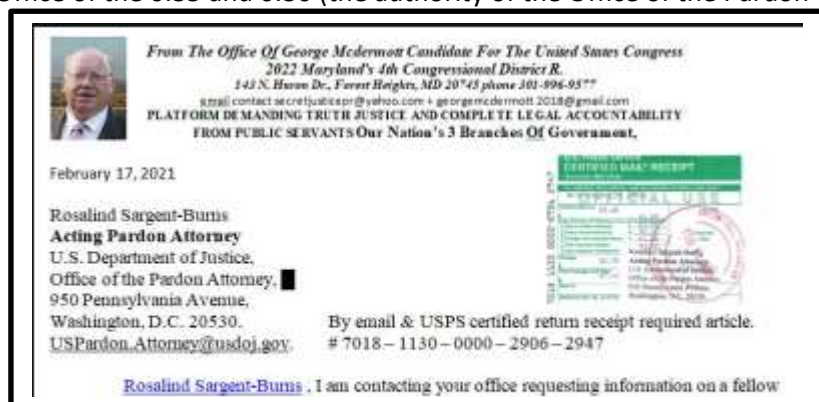
At the conclusion of the hearing evening after it had been gaveled closed The chairman Denied this citizen to the right to redress the committee or the opportunity to participate in the "public hearing," which according to Roberts rules of conduct citizen Sassower rose from her seat upon adjournment and requested permission to make a statement, whereupon she was immediately within a minute handcuffed illegally charged, then her rights were further violated by the court and a newly appointed judge and disloyal prosecutors jailed, and eventually put on trial for "Disruption of Congress." Her trial commenced on April 14, 2004 in D.C. Superior Court in front of a jury, Judge Brian F. Holeman presiding. Sassower's prepared opening statement to the jury is reprinted

Under the Department rules governing petitions for executive clemency, 28 C.F.R. §§ 1.1 et seq., Federal convictions only 2. Federal convictions only Under the Constitution, only federal criminal convictions, such as those adjudicated in the United States District Courts, may be pardoned by the President. In addition, the President's pardon power extends to convictions adjudicated in the Superior Court of the District of Columbia. 3. Five-year waiting period required Under the Department's rules governing petitions for executive clemency, 28 C.F.R. §§ 1.1 et seq., an applicant must satisfy a minimum waiting period of five years before he becomes eligible to apply for a presidential pardon of his federal conviction. The waiting period, 4. Reason for seeking pardon Our authority for requesting the information solicited in the accompanying pardon application form is the United States Constitution, Article II, Section 2 (the pardon clause); Orders of the Attorney General Nos. 1798-93, 58 Fed. Reg. 53658 and 53659 (1993), 2317-2000, 65 Fed. Reg. 48381 (2000), and 2323-2000, 65 Fed. Reg. 58223 and 58224 (2000), codified in 28 C.F.R. §§ 1.1 et seq. (the rules governing petitions for executive clemency); and Order of the Attorney General No. 1012-83, 48 Fed. Reg. 22290 (1983), as codified in 28 C.F.R. §§ 0.35 and 0.36 (the authority of the Office of the 0.35 and 0.36 (the authority of the Office of the Pardon

attorney of record

Respectfully submitted

George McDermott



Authorization for Release of Information

Carefully read this authorization to release information about you, then complete, sign and date.

I authorize any investigator, special agent, or other duly accredited representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Department of Defense, and any other authorized Federal agency, to obtain any information relating to my activities from schools, residential management agents, employers, criminal justice agencies, retail business establishments, courts, or other sources of information. This information may include, but is not limited to, my academic, residential, achievement, performance, attendance, disciplinary, employment history, criminal history, arrest, conviction, including the presentence investigation report, if any, medical, psychiatric/psychological, health care, and financial and credit information.

I understand that, for financial or lending institutions and certain other sources of information, a separate specific release may be needed (pursuant to their request or as may be required by law), and I may be contacted for such a release at a later date.

I further authorize the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Department of Defense, and any other authorized Federal agency, to request criminal record information about me from criminal justice agencies for the purpose of determining my suitability for a government benefit.

I authorize custodians of records and sources of information pertaining to me to release such information upon request of the investigator, special agent, or other duly accredited representative of any Federal agency authorized above regardless of any previous agreement to the contrary. I understand that the information released by records custodians and sources of information is for official use by the Federal Government only for the purposes of processing my application for a government benefit, and may be redisclosed by the Government only as authorized by law.

Copies of this authorization that show my signature are as valid as the original release signed by me. This authorization is valid for three (3) years from the date signed.

<i>Full Name (type or print legibly)</i> George E McDermott. Georgemcdermott 2018@gmail.com		
<i>Other Names Used</i> George E. McDermott 2nd class citizens , as designated by Maryland's		
<i>Street Address</i> 143 N. Huron Dr.		
<i>City</i> Forest Heights	<i>State</i> Maryland	<i>Zip Code</i> 20745
<i>Home Telephone Number (include area code)</i> 301-996-9577		<i>Social Security Number</i>

February 16, 2021

Signature

Date Signed

Certification and Personal Oath

I hereby certify that all answers to the above questions and all statements contained herein are true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief. I understand that any intentional misstatements of material facts contained in this petition may cause adverse action on my petition for pardon, in addition to subjecting me to any other penalties provided by law.

In petitioning the President of the United States for pardon, I do solemnly swear that I will be law-abiding and will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic, and that I take this obligation freely and without any mental reservation whatsoever, So Help Me God.

Respectfully submitted this 16 day of February, 2021.

(month) (year)


(signature of petitioner)

Subscribed and sworn before me this 16 day of February, 2021.

(month) (year)

(SEAL)

Notary Public: _____
My commission expires: _____

1		Elaina Ruth Sassower Falsely Imprisoned Deceased Of Liberties rights and protections by treaty STATE USA Inc. causing loss of liberty, loss of job loss of standing in church, state agents knowingly violated their oath of office in framing up the citizen. Programs 13, 92, 93, 94, 101, 102, 102-S 153, 153, 162, and petitioner's efforts to make right this injustice.
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147	5. United States Senate, tainted by reelection of Senator Saxby Chambliss. The story ELENA SASSOWER. 2008 HOW Chief Justice Roberts & the United States Supreme Court conspired to cover up the crimes of this United States Senate Judiciary Committee Members.
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153	Remake of the Elena Sassower false imprisonment, by Senator Saxby Chambliss of Georgia. To let the citizens of Georgia know the exact character of Saxby Chambliss, and the crimes he committed as their senator in the United States Senate. False statements, conspiracy to violate the civil rights of activist, obstruction of justice. And falsification of police reports. Are but a few of the crimes committed by the Senator in the false arrest of Elena Sassower, additional information available at the Center for judicial accountability White Plains New York @judge watch.org. also earlier programs available on this website.	Watch
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102	Victim's Roundtable part 2	Watch
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100	The Debate with George McDermott on November 17th, 2007	Watch
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94	Aug 07 2007, as witnessed by Elena Sassower, George McDermott obtains and talks about the unsigned orders in the United States Supreme Court record regarding the writ of certiorari and the Motion for Rehearing filed by Sharon Galloway. these petitions were denied, even though the court was on vacation. Who denied them them? And, why were they not signed?	Watch
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93	Update from Elana Ruth Sassower from the Center for Judicial Accountability part 2	Watch
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13	spending a day with Elana Ruth Sassower as she delivers her appeal papers to the District of Columbia Court of Appeals and the Gangsters at the US Justice Department. This part of the program and deals with making a video record for an appellate, who was wrongfully prosecuted and put in prison for the crime of, respectfully requesting to speak to a adjourned, session of Congress for six months while the Appellate Courts and its Gangster judges denied all relief using rubber stamped unsigned orders and opinions to keep this citizen in prison against her will and against the law to protect members of the Senate Judiciary committee who framed her illegally. Part two Elana Sassower returns to congressional Cemetery to remember the cherished to view she had former prison window and recount briefly what it was like to be in prison for six months for the horrendous crime of attempting to bring matters concerning a corrupt New York State Judge to the attention of the Senate Judiciary committee. And how the chairman of that committee conspired, with other members of the Senate and their staff agents, to frame up this citizen and put her in prison. This show chronicles just how far OUR Republican-controlled Senate will go to abolish the laws of this Nation.	Watch
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Defending the Right to Be Heard

“Congress shall make no law ... abridging the freedom of speech ... or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.”

First Amendment, U.S. Constitution

Having failed to elicit any response from members of the Senate Judiciary Committee with whom she corresponded concerning her opposition to the confirmation of Judge Richard Wesley to the Second Circuit Court of Appeals, Elena Ruth Sassower journeyed to Washington to attend the Committee's hearings on May 22, 2003. The Committee was ready for her. Denied the opportunity to participate in the "public hearing," Sassower rose from her seat upon adjournment and requested permission to make a statement, whereupon she was handcuffed, jailed, and eventually put on trial for "Disruption of Congress." Her trial commenced on April 14, 2004 in D.C. Superior Court in front of a jury, Judge Brian F. Holeman presiding. Sassower's prepared opening statement to the jury is reprinted below.

My name is Elena Ruth Sassower, and I am the criminal defendant charged with "Disruption of Congress." As you know, I am acting pro se, which means I am representing myself. Since I am not a lawyer, Mr. Goldstone is assisting me as my attorney-advisor. The reason I am representing myself is because this is a case about fundamental citizen rights — and, in such a case, I felt it appropriate that one citizen speak directly to other citizens.

You are not here because you have nothing else to do. You all have busy lives, and you have taken time from your work responsibilities and family obligations to be here. It is, after all, your civic responsibility, living in a country whose founding document — our U.S. Constitution — begins with words which our Founding Fathers wrote large, "We the People." So, too, I am here because of my civic responsibility. Not because I had nothing else to do on May 22, 2003 — or because it was easy for me to travel from New York to Washington to be at the Senate Judiciary Committee on that date.

Nothing that is said in these opening statements is evidence. The evidence comes from the witness stand. I promise you that this criminal defendant will be embracing her right to take the stand in her own defense. Therefore, it would be wasteful and disrespectful of your time

and that of the Court to make a lengthy opening statement — which is not evidence. Better to reserve it to when I can speak under oath. However, I will tell you — and will prove to you over the course of the next few days — that the criminal charge against me is not just bogus, but malicious.

Apart from everything else, the evidence will show that the Senate Judiciary Committee's public hearing to confirm New York Court of Appeals Judge Richard Wesley to the Second Circuit Court of Appeals was already over when, as coordinator and co-founder of the Center for Judicial Accountability, I rose on behalf of the citizens of New York State and the Second Circuit to respectfully request to testify with "citizen opposition" to Judge Wesley's confirmation to the Second Circuit Court of Appeals. This, based on his documented corruption as a judge on New York's highest state court — our New York Court of Appeals.

The evidence will also show that at the Senate Judiciary Committee — if not at every other committee of the Senate and House — it is unprecedented to arrest a citizen for respectfully requesting to testify at a public committee hearing, even when it is not over. Indeed, on June 25, 1996 the Senate Judiciary Committee's hearing to confirm another judicial nominee was not adjourned before I rose to respectfully request to testify with "citizen opposition." The evidence will show that the response of Capitol Police in 1996 was not to arrest me when the Senate Judiciary Committee's Presiding Chairman called for order, but to instruct me that if I said another word, I would be removed. I remained in the hearing room.

Obviously, Capitol Police have guidelines, rules, and procedures for responding to "disorderly conduct." That is how it should be. You don't take extreme steps to restore order unless lesser measures are inadequate. The evidence will show that here, the Police knew that there was no reason to arrest me, that I was a "cooperative, conscientious, law-abiding person" and that I would, as in 1996, obey a direction not to say another word.

The evidence will show that the Capitol Police not only proceeded to arrest me in face of the 1996 precedent and its knowledge that I was "cooperative, conscientious, and law-abiding," but with knowledge that, unlike 1996, when prior to the hearing and in response to my telephone and written requests to testify I had received a letter signed by Senate Judiciary Committee Chairman Orrin Hatch that I would not be permitted to testify, I had received no such letter from Chairman Hatch in connection with my repeated telephone and written requests to testify

in opposition to Judge Wesley's confirmation. In arresting me, Capitol Police knew that I had received no verification whatever that Chairman Hatch and Ranking Member Leahy or any other Senators of the Senate Judiciary Committee were personally aware of the Center for Judicial Accountability's "citizen opposition" to Judge Wesley and requests to testify, as opposed to staff underlings — and that the only way for me to ensure that awareness was at the Senate Judiciary Committee hearing. Capitol Police also knew that it was my contention that they had no authority to arrest me for respectfully requesting to testify at the Senate Judiciary Committee hearing, unless so-directed to arrest me by the Presiding Chairman. The evidence will show that this was effectively conceded by Capitol Police by their putting the name of Senator Saxby Chambliss as the complainant in their arrest reports.

Yet, the evidence will show that when Capitol Police removed me from the Senate Judiciary Committee hearing room on May 22, 2003, I asked Presiding Chairman Chambliss if he was directing that I be arrested. He wouldn't respond — just as seconds earlier, he hadn't responded to my respectful question whether I might be permitted to testify.

The evidence will also show that minutes later when Senator Chambliss exited the back exit of the Senate Judiciary Committee, I was in handcuffs and asked him again, as he passed me, "Are you directing that I be arrested? Do you wish me to be arrested?" The answer to that question was either "yes" or "no" — but he wouldn't respond. Why not? If he believed I should be arrested and was directing me to be arrested, there was no reason for him not to have responded. That he did not do so reflects his guilty knowledge that there was no justification for my arrest. During the trial, you will not hear from Senator Chambliss — the supposed complainant for my arrest — because the prosecution has not seen fit to call him as a witness in support of the charge against me. And my subpoena to have him testify has been quashed — notwithstanding my Sixth Amendment right to confront my accusers.

There are several pieces of evidence that I wish to highlight before concluding.

- (1) Precisely what happened at the hearing is not "he said, she said." There is a videotape — and what it establishes is that the arrest documents underlying this prosecution are materially false and misleading. This, because my innocent acts, as captured by the videotape, cannot themselves support a "Disruption of Congress" charge.
- (2) As to these prosecution documents, they represent that the "arresting officer" is Roderick Jennings. The evidence will show that this is false. Rookie Officer Jennings had nothing to do with the decision to arrest

me. The true "arresting officer" was Sergeant Kathleen Bignotti, who had a single-minded fixation on arresting me — notwithstanding the precedent of the 1996 hearing — of which she was personally aware because she was there at that time. The evidence will show Sergeant Bignotti's own malicious motive to arrest me — quite apart from any direction she received from the Senate Judiciary Committee and Capitol Police — as I had filed a serious and substantial police misconduct complaint against her in 1996, arising from her role in my arrest by Capitol Police in the hall outside the Senate Judiciary Committee, approximately half an hour after the June 25, 1996 hearing ended, on a trumped-up disorderly conduct charge. You will see the police misconduct complaint and my contemporaneous written protests in 2003 that it was Sergeant Bignotti who arrested me.

(3) My extraordinary correspondence with Capitol Police, Senate Judiciary Committee Chairman Hatch and Ranking Member Leahy, New York Home-State Senators Schumer and Clinton on May 21st — establishing, resoundingly, that I had no intent whatever to disrupt the Senate Judiciary Committee's May 22nd hearing — and the equally extraordinary prior correspondence with Chairman Hatch and Ranking Member Leahy and encompassing the recitation in my May 22nd memo — reveal a scandalous state of affairs at the Senate Judiciary Committee and in the offices of New York Home-State Senators Schumer and Clinton with regard to federal judicial nominations, namely, a complete abandonment of their duties to review and investigate documentary evidence of the unfitness of federal judicial nominees and of fraudulent bar association ratings.

Before concluding my opening statement, I must pause to draw this jury's attention to the care and precision with which you were selected — to ensure that each and every one of you would be fair and impartial and unconflicted by any interests. It was a *voir dire* process that took hours — and the reason it was done was because a biased, self-interested tribunal cannot render justice.

Our judges are also required to be fair, impartial, and unconflicted by interests — litigants can make motions to disqualify judges who, for example, have interests in the cases that would prevent them from being fair and impartial — and can call upon them to make disclosure of relevant disqualifying facts.

The documentary evidence which, prior to the May 22, 2003 hearing, had been provided to the Senate Judiciary Committee and Senators Schumer and Clinton concerned what Judge Wesley did, as a judge on New York's Court of Appeals, in two public interest lawsuits involving

issues of government integrity and the rights and welfare of New Yorkers. In each lawsuit, formal motions were made for the disqualification of judges of the Court of Appeals on which he sat. What the evidence shows is that Judge Wesley lied on each of those disqualification motions, failed to make requisite disclosure, and then went on to manifest his disqualifying actual bias and self-interest by fraudulent, insupportable decisions that disregarded mandatory law and rules designed to ensure the integrity of the judicial process. The elementary proposition which I am championing in my defense in this case is that a citizen's respectful request to testify at a congressional committee's public hearing is not — and must never be deemed to be — "Disruption of Congress." Yet because the evidence is so scandalous in exposing the Senate Judiciary Committee's cover-up of documentary proof of Judge Wesley's corruption in office and of fraudulent bar association ratings, this case is a powerful catalyst for sweeping good-government reform for the benefit and protection of all this nation's citizens.

I thank each of you for discharging your civic responsibilities in serving on this jury — and can assure you that I not only am presumed innocent, but am innocent in fact.

On April 20, 2004, following a week-long trial, Elena Ruth Sassower was found "guilty of Disruption of Congress." According to George McDermott, a courtroom observer, the Sassower trial was anything but fair. Judge Holeman appeared to grant all of the prosecutor's requests, even before they were fully stated. In contrast, Sassower's requests and/or objections were met with: "Denied, move along." Moreover, Government witnesses under subpoena arrived empty-handed, *i.e.*, without the subpoenaed exculpatory evidence ("We thought that it will be not necessary"), and even audiotapes (exculpatory evidence) were purportedly destroyed by the Government. Judge Holeman also barred Sassower — under threat of being immediately imprisoned — from asking any question relating to the events leading to the indictment, *i.e.*, the process of judicial nominations in the U.S. Senate. One of the marshals, who asked not to be identified, exclaimed: "I had never witnessed anything like this!" On June 28, 2004, [Sassower was sentenced](#) by Judge Holeman and immediately taken into custody and imprisoned. She was [released](#) December 23, 2004 after 179 days of incarceration. A contrived technicality deprived her of an early release.

Prior to the Senate hearing of May 22, 2003, Sassower visited the Washington D.C. office of New York Senator Hillary Clinton to request that she withdraw her support

for Richard Wesley's judicial nomination. Sassower furnished Clinton with documents that substantiated Wesley's corruption of the appellate court, but instead of probing those serious charges further, Clinton had a staff member contact the Secret Service. Subsequently, the D.C. Capitol Police warned Sassower that she would be arrested if she attempted to testify against the Wesley nomination at the Public Confirmation Hearing of the Senate Judiciary Committee. Convinced of her right to testify at a public hearing, Sassower took the risk, aware that only 15 days earlier eight protesters who had interrupted a hearing of the U.S. Senate Armed Services Committee with a banner and shouts of "Fire Rumsfeld for war crimes!" were neither arrested nor charged with "Disruption of Congress."

- *From:* Center for Judicial Accountability [Press Release] December 23, 2007, <http://www.judgewatch.org>, accessed 12/26/07.

Elena R. Sassower is Coordinator of the Center for Judicial Accountability, Inc. (<http://www.judgewatch.org>), a national nonpartisan, nonprofit citizens' organization that is working to reform the way federal, state, and local judges are selected and disciplined. She is the author of "[Without Merit: The Empty Promise of Judicial Discipline](#)," a 1997 essay on the more insidious aspects of judicial misconduct. The Center for Judicial Accountability is the source of Sassower's prepared opening statement to the jury on April 14, 2004, which should be consulted for additional information. The stenographic record of her statement would include the interruptions of Judge Holeman.

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