

Supreme Court
of the United States

Petition for a Rehearing

Gerald Aranoff,

Petitioner

-against-

Susan Aranoff,

Respondent

X

State of Israel

Tel-Aviv SS:

Gerald Aranoff, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

Gerald Aranoff

Gerald Aranoff

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SUPREME COURT, U.S.

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Questions Presented

The NYS Court of Appeals, New York State's highest court, and the Brooklyn Supreme Court accepted as valid a fake/phony 1995 Rigler Order of Separation to justify the QDRO awarding Respondent 55% of Petitioner's pension in violation of ERISA and the 2013 NYS civil divorce awarding Respondent the marital home despite the Israel divorce 1993. Myla Serlin, Respondent's lawyer, submitted to Judge Prus the phony/fake 1995 Rigler Order of Separation August 1, 2013 and never to Petitioner.

The questions presented are:

Are the NYS Court of Appeals' rulings consistent with the NYS constitutional requirement to articulate statewide principles of law in the context of deciding particular lawsuits.? Can the NYS courts brush aside all efforts for Petitioner to get a copy of the fake/phony 1995 Rigler Order of Separation?

List of Parties

All parties appear in the caption of the case on the cover page.

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1 Opinions Below

See Appendix A

1. New York State Court of Appeals Decision October 23, 2018:
Mo. No. 2018-840 Susan Aranoff, Respondent, v. Gerald Aranoff, Appellant. Motion for leave to appeal dismissed upon the ground that the Court of Appeals does not have jurisdiction to entertain it (see NY Const, art VI, §3; CPLR 5602).
2. New York State Court of Appeals Decision May 9, 2019:
Mo. No. 2019-266 Susan Aranoff, Respondent, v. Gerald Aranoff, Appellant. Motion for leave to appeal dismissed upon the ground that the Court of Appeals does not have jurisdiction to entertain it (see NY Const, art VI, §3; CPLR 5602). Motion for poor person relief dismissed as academic.
3. New York State Court of Appeals Decision September 12, 2019:
Mo. No. 2019-649 Susan Aranoff, Respondent, v. Gerald Aranoff, Appellant. Motion for reargument of motion for leave to appeal dismissed as untimely (see Rules of Ct of Appeals [22 NYCRR] §500.24[b]).

2 Statement of the Case

1. I request permission to make this petition. I'm acting *pro se*. I request the Court to accept my papers without notarization since, in Israel, a US citizen can only get court acceptable notarizations from the US embassy by appointment, and none are available now. I request the Court to accept my papers on size A4 paper and not letter size since in Israel it's hard to obtain letter size paper. I request the Court to accept one copy from me since it's difficult for me to prepare 10 copies. My dear wife, Yemima,, is retired from her employment as a clerk at Bank Mizrachi. We were married May 9, 1993, after I divorced Susan February 17, 1993. We are blessed with 3 daughters: Hadassah, Tamar, and Sapphire Rivka. Each has a USA social security number. I ask the court to allow me to report only my income and assets, as Yemima's income and assets are not large and not relevant.
2. Eric I. Prus is a judge of the New York Supreme Court 2nd Judicial District. His current term expires 2032.
3. I seek from the Supreme Court of the United States:
First, for a decision that NYS courts have no more control over the QDRO that tells TIAA to pay Susan 55% of my pension with no end in sight in violation of ERISA. Second, to cancel and nullify Judge Prus' awarding my house to Susan. Third, for a decision concerning perjury Judge Prus and Myla Serlin, Susan's lawyer, may have committed in court documents.
4. I attach Appendix A: New York State Court of Appeals Decision October 23, 2018; New York State Court of Appeals Decision May 9, 2019; and New York State Court of Appeals Decision September 12, 2019. I have only now exhausted my petitions to the NYS Court of Appeals. My petition to the Supreme Court 18-7160 was based on the NYS Court of Appeals Decision October 23, 2018. My petition to the Supreme Court 18-9390 was based on the NYS Court of Appeals Decision May 9, 2019. My new petition here is based on all three NYS Court of Appeals Decisions October 23, 2018; May 9, 2019; and September 12, 2019 which are all essentially the same. My case is only now closed and finished with the NYS Court of Appeals. I suspect that my ongoing efforts with the NYS Court of Appeals before the Supreme Court of the US denied my petitions 18-7160 and

18-9390 hurt my chances with my petitions 18-7160 and 18-9390. The NYS Court of Appeals accepts letters to the clerk of the court with copy to the other side as long as a case is open. I had copied many of my letters to the clerk of the NYS Court of Appeals to the clerk of the Supreme Court of the US.

5. I attach Appendix B: Contested Judgment of Divorce Judge Eric I. Prus signed 9/10/2013. I have Israel documents to show that I divorced Susan 2/17/1993 by sending a divorce from a bet din in Jerusalem to Rabbi Ralbag's bet din in NY. I have Israel documents to show that I married Yemima in Jerusalem May 9, 1993. I have 3 daughters: Hadassah, Tamar and Sapphire Rivka from Yemima. I thank God. How did Susan manage a NYS civil divorce in 2013, over 20 years after her real divorce ? I fear that some could say, falsely and meanly, that Hadassah, Tamar and Sapphire Rivka are illegitimate.
6. I attach Appendix C: US Federal Judge Sand March 6, 2009. Note that there is no mention of the fake 1995 Rigler Order of Separation. Instead Judge Sand refers repeatedly to the February 17, 1993 Israeli divorce. Judge Sand states in Appendix C: "By order dated March 26, 2001, the Honorable Michael B. Mukasey, former Chief Judge of this Court, dismissed plaintiff's complaint for lack of subject matter jurisdiction, determining that both the Rooker-Feldman doctrine and the domestic relations exception to federal jurisdiction barred the Court from reviewing the state court's QDRO." The Rooker-Feldman doctrine is a rule of civil procedure enunciated by the United States Supreme Court in two cases, *Rooker v Fidelity Trust Co.*, 263 U.S. 413 (1923) and *District of Columbia Court of Appeals v Feldman*, 460 U.S. 462 (1983). The doctrine holds that lower United States federal courts—i.e., federal courts other than the Supreme Court—should not sit in direct review of state court decisions unless Congress has specifically authorized such relief. In short, federal courts below the Supreme Court must not become a court of appeals for state court decisions. The state court plaintiff has to find a state court remedy, or obtain relief from the U.S. Supreme Court.
7. I attach Appendix D: Amended Complaint Action for Divorce. Note that Myla Serlin claims, ridiculous: "(a) That the Supreme Court, Kings County, New York State rendered a decree or judgment of separation on March 7, 1995, under Index

Number 2321391 . . . ” The truth is that there never was an Order of Separation me and Susan. Judge Prus signing the NYS Judgment of Divorce me and Susan 9/10/2013 was preposterous, ridiculous, ludicrous; and illogical. Susan wins every time in NYS courts starting from “Court: Kings Supreme Court Index Number: 0023213/1991 Case Name: ARANOFF, SUSAN vs. ARANOFF, GERALD Case Type: MATRIMONIAL MOTION Track:Standard RJI Filed: 08/23/1991 Attorney/Firm For Plaintiff: IRWIN H. HAUT, ESQ. Attorney Type: Retained Atty. Status: Active.”

8. The Rules of the Court state: “Review on a writ of certiorari is not a matter of right, but of judicial discretion. A petition for a writ of certiorari will be granted only for compelling reasons.” I’m asking the court to accept my petition on the grounds of fraud/forgery/etc. Time limits on filing cases based on fraud/forgery etc are extremely long. Often the police and court officials show no interest in evidence of crimes of fraud/forgery. An aggrieved party may have to be patient over many years, as I am, for overwhelming evidence to emerge of crimes fraud/forgery. See <http://uswhistleblower.org/documents/The%20Worst%20Family%20Court%20Judges%20in%20New%20York%20State%20in%202018.pdf>

“24. Eric Prus (Kings County Supreme Court). Arrogant and obnoxious to litigants, Prus regularly fails to enforce stipulations entered into by the litigants in his own court. In one case, Prus had the father arrested in the courtroom and entered an order of protection where he could not even see his two daughters. In another case, he refused all applications by the father even though he was the custodial parent. He then jailed the father for failing to follow an oral order and caused his savings to be placed into escrow for many years – ruining him in the process. His conduct is unbecoming of a judge: he recently yelled at a lawyer regarding a statement of net worth; screamed at a father about paying money; and bawled at a mother about visits. This conduct is in violation of judicial canon, Section 100.3 (B)(3) (“A judge shall be patient, dignified and courteous to litigants, jurors, witnesses, lawyers and others with whom the judge deals in an official capacity”). To top it all off, he regularly falls asleep during hearings.”

9. I thank God that I’m in Israel where Judge Eric I. Prus cannot do to me as he did, e.g. “In another case, he refused all applications by the father even though he was the custodial parent. He then jailed the father for failing to follow an oral order

and caused his savings to be placed into escrow for many years – ruining him in the process.” The fake/phony 1995 Rigler Order of Separation is so blatant...

10. The late disgraced Judge Gerald Garson fined me \$5,000 on December 12, 2001. On November 14, 2001 Susan didn’t show up for a hearing and called in and asked for a month’s delay. On December 12, 2001 Gerald Garson threw Ian Anderson, my long time lawyer, out of the room and made him afraid to represent me and fined me \$5,000—all for no good reason. Judge Michael Ambrosio ruled, years later after evidence emerged of the crimes of Gerald Garson, for no good reason, that I must pay all \$25,000 fines against me before he’ll allow a re-opening of my case!
11. I was only a few days beyond the 30 days limit of Rules of Ct of Appeals 22 NYCRR §500.24b, yet the NYS Court of Appeals ruled that I was untimely---most unfair. 22 NYCRR §500.24b states: Timeliness. Movant shall serve the notice of motion not later than 30 days after the appeal, certified question or motion sought to be reargued has been decided, unless otherwise permitted by the Court. I requested from John P. Asciello, Clerk of the Court a short time extension on the basis that I’m in Israel, an old man, pro se, and the issue is judicial fraud. He assigned me a number Mo. No. 2019-649 permitting that I was a few days beyond the 30 day limit. The Court of Appeals then to dismiss my motion 19-649 as untimely is unfair and inappropriate.

3 Reasons for Granting the Petition

The trial and jail sentence of the late Judge Gerald Garson was just the tip of the iceberg of fraud etc in NYS civil courts. The Court granting me my petition will help root out fraud in NYS civil courts.

4 Conclusion

The petition for a writ of certiorari should be granted.



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Sworn this 5th day of November 2019.

**Additional material
from this filing is
available in the
Clerk's Office.**