

No.

19-5533

IN THE

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

AUBAIN DE SABREVOIS – PETITIONER

VS

ALAN PERRY, LAURA PERRY, NINA PERRY – RESPONDENTS

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO

THE FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT OF MAINE

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI

FILED

AUG 02 2019

OFFICE OF THE CLERK  
SUPREME COURT, U.S.

AUBAIN DE SABREVOIS

P.O. BOX 1975

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SUPREME COURT, U.S.

**QUESTION PRESENTED**

**Has judicial conduct in the federal district of Maine reached a cellarage  
to be gazed at only across the barriers of libel law?**

## LIST OF PARTIES

(x) All parties appear in the caption of the case on the cover page

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INDEX TO APPENDICES - None.

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES CITED – None.

OPINIONS BELOW - None

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS INVOLVED – None.

JURISDICTION

- (x) An extension of time to file the petition for a writ of certiorari was granted to and including August 4, 2019.  
In Application No. 18- A1267

## STATEMENT OF THE CASE

This petition for review and redress of administrative judicial misconduct is modeled after the January 13, 1898, letter that Emile Zola addressed to the President of France seeking a review of the abominable miscarriage of justice in the false arrest for treason, contrived trial replete with false testimony, invented facts, and idiotic hand-writing analysis, a biased, unjust conviction by a panel of military judges, and the punishment of a life-time of hard labor on Devil's Island for a wholly innocent man, Captain Albert Dreyfus, a wealthy Jewish French army officer. All of this sturm und drang was in service of covering up the guilt of the real traitor, another French army man, Lt. Col. Ferdinand Wulsin Esterhazy, a gambler and a roue who betrayed his country for money to pay his gambling debts.

The instant petition seeks a review of an abominable miscarriage of justice in three iterations of the same false, vicious, defamatory and retaliatory SLAPP SUIT brought against a wholly innocent man, Peter Francis Tinkham, accusing him of robbing his elderly mother-in-law of her financial subsistence, [approximately a quarter of a million dollars], of professional defamation, slander, malicious prosecution of his former personal, family attorneys, and conversion of property to avoid a judgement. All charges brought by his former personal lawyers in order to cover up their crime of robbing an elderly client of their law firm of over 2 million dollars in cash and converted real estate by false and defamatory accusations against the man who will be henceforth referred to as Tinkham-Dreyfus

The parallels to the Dreyfus Affair are stunning, prove that malice and tyranny are endemic to human beings in every place and generation, and demand an investigation of the truth on the same scale as Zola demanded at the top of his voice for Albert Dreyfus.

Although the case never came to trial despite Tinkham-Drefus' relentless efforts to progress to a jury for the resolution of this damaging and devastating charade, he suffered all of the effects of a terrible miscarriage of justice. Arising, in part, because he could not find a lawyer willing to represent him, and then arising, in part, because the attorney retained on his behalf by his personal liability insurer, was so intent on settling the case that Peter Tinkham-Drefus' just complaints were buried never to be unearthed again.

The effective cause of this petition is the presence of in personam tyranny in the inferior court in the federal district of Maine as seen through the facts of the instant case. The evidence that the personal and constitutional treachery witnessed for seven long years in the federal courtroom of George Zwingli Singal had, as its objective, the deliberate deconstruction of Tinkham-Dreyfus, whom he knew to be innocent, is overwhelming.

This petition is being written by his wife, Aubain de Sabrevois, for the simple reason that Tinkham-Dreyfus was so thoroughly destroyed by the seven years of relentless falsehood, defamatory attacks, bald-faced lies, judicial bullying, threats, and other malfeasance, that he is a suffering, emotional and physical wreck, a shadow of his former sunny, humorous, benevolent self, under the care of three physicians, and constantly medicated for the PTSD that

often strikes innocent men who are falsely accused of a shameful crime. The crime of deliberately defrauding one's own elderly mother-in-law of her very subsistence is one of the most shameful that can be brought against an innocent man. And one of the most terrible against a man as sensitive and as full of good will towards that elderly woman as Tinkham-Dreyfus. It will be seen that this charge was deliberately made to inflame every person who came in contact with this case or its real victim.

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE WRIT  
INNOCENT MEN WHO ARE ACCUSED OF SHAMEFUL CRIMES MUST LASH  
THEMSELVES TO THE MAST OF REASON.

Like Captain Albert Dreyfus, Peter Francis Tinkham came from a well-to-do family endowed with a reputation for honesty, integrity and good will towards his fellow man. With people he worked with his conduct was personal, transparent, attentive to their needs and, above all loyal to both the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the men and women he supervised in the course of his employment. But with his family, and especially his in-laws, every quality that made him a good friend and valuable employee was ratcheted up several notches.

There was nothing Tinkham-Dreyfus would not do for the welfare of both his mother-in-law, and his brothers and sister in-law. He was so surprised by the level of love and acceptance they appeared to display towards him when he joined their family that he was spurred to demonstrate the love and affection he felt for all of them without exception by his actions.

Within a year of his happy marriage, Tinkham-Dreyfus renovated a small, dilapidated cottage on a lake in a rural area of Maine as a gift for his new mother-in-law because he had been told that she purchased it as an investment, intending to sell it if her husband and his pension predeceased her which would leave her to subsist on a tiny Social Security check. After three weeks of his strenuous and talented labor, the value of the property was increased ten-fold. Tendering her muted thanks, his mother-in-law, Laura Perry-Esterhazy, made a calculated and devious request, viz., would her new son-in-law mind taking over the task of opening and closing the cottage for the benefit of his new family?

Although it was bruited about to be a family cottage, only the lawyer son, Alan Perry-Esterhazy, and his family occupied it for the first ten years and now, she said coyly, he was no longer able to manage the work involved in opening, closing and cleaning the cottage. Tinkham-Dreyfus, anxious to be of service to his new mother-in-law, agreed although the cottage was 300 miles from his home.

Speaking of service, if his new mother-in-law, Laura Perry-Esterhazy, needed a ride from the airport, Tinkham-Dreyfus was there. If she needed help around her home, Tinkham-Dreyfus was there. If she wanted to see her only grandchild for a special purpose, Tinkham-Dreyfus was

there. Tinkham-Dreyfus even bought tickets, picked her up and sat through a five-hour performance of *Don Juan* at the Boston Opera House because he knew she loved opera.

This was only one of the many, many occasions Tinkham-Dreyfus bent over backwards to help his new [but getting old rapidly] mother-in-law to get out of her house and enjoy herself. He drove weekly to visit her at her home in Massachusetts every summer and two times every winter he flew to Florida, taking his daughter with him for the sole purpose that her grandparents could spend time with her.

Seven years after he began to faithfully open and close the cottage on his mother-in-law's behalf, Tinkham-Dreyfus needed to obtain a valid residence in ME and asked her if she would be willing to consider selling the cottage to him at whatever price she wanted. She refused but offered to formally lease it to him later signing a lease form provided by her lawyer son and accepting and cashing his security deposit check for \$2500.00 and his \$1500.00 monthly rental check.

Six months later, Tinkham-Dreyfus purchased a year-round home in Rumford Maine and this lease arrangement came to an end. He purchased a second estate in the same town two years later. Each time his lawyer brother-in-law, Alan Perry-Esterhazy found out about the purchase from someone else and, with the hidden motive to keep Tinkham-Dreyfus in the dark about fake documents concerning him that were on file in a ME registry, offered his legal services to represent Tinkham-Dreyfus at the closing.

Tinkham-Dreyfus' relationship to Alan Perry-Esterhazy was not physically close, he only saw him once or twice a year, but the feeling of good will and camaraderie this attorney brother-in-law specialized-in, won Tinkham-Dreyfus' heart and whenever this new family member needed help he was there.

Tinkham-Dreyfus loaned this lawyer brother-in-law, Alan Perry-Esterhazy, a large sum of money to purchase a dilapidated inn on a lake in rural Maine and spent his vacation weeks doing the interior painting to ready it for opening. Tinkham-Dreyfus and his wife would invent excuses to call upon Alan Perry-Esterhazy's legal services, viz., drawing up their wills, establishing a realty trust for all of their property, telephoning him for legal advice, sending any insurance disputes his way for resolution.

Each time Tinkham-Dreyfus would give Perry-Esterhazy's legal secretary thousands of dollars in cash to secretly add to his bank accounts without his knowledge. Perry-Esterhazy was obviously a struggling sole practitioner but refused to take money from family. This practice of generous remuneration continued when legal services were not requested but offered as in the real estate closings above.

For the first several years when these legal services were performed, the legal secretary at his Massachusetts law firm was Tinkham-Dreyfus' mother-in-law, Laura Perry-Esterhazy, and when she retired to Florida, she was succeeded by a woman of the same last name but no relation.

This new secretary worked at Alan Perry-Esterhazy's new Maine law firm since when Alan Perry-Esterhazy forced his mother, who worked for nothing, to retire much against her will, he, too, moved out of the Commonwealth to a very rural county in the State of Maine, which constituted his fifth career move in 15 years. The daughter lawyer, Nina Perry-Esterhazy relocated to Florida a month later.

What Tinkham-Dreyfus and his wife did not know was that the forced retirement of his mother-in-law and her move to Florida, the brother-in-law's move to the State of Maine, and the sister-in-law's move to Florida coincided with an emergency of sorts. It became obvious much later on in this drama, that the mother-in-law and her lawyer son and daughter had been systematically robbing an elderly client of their MA law firm [ her husband, their father], of over a million dollars in pension funds which the MA law firm was purportedly managing and investing on his behalf.

Several months before these respective exits from the Commonwealth, all three of them became very anxious that the elderly client was getting wise to the fact that he was not the wealthy man both the law firm's secretary and her employer were advising him that he was - thanks to the astute investments made on his behalf - but an ongoing and penniless bankrupt with nothing left in his estate.

The crooks, the secretary and her lawyer son and daughter employers, [for purposes of this petition and to cement their relationship to the real criminal in the Dreyfus Affair, Maj. Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy, the three Perrys will be termed collectively, Perrys-Esterhazy when useful to the argument] made certain that he had at all times, several tens of thousands of dollars in his personal checking account. This amount, since the elderly man was committed to live on his Social Security in order to increase the estate he intended to leave to his five children equally, was more than sufficient to prevent him from any undue inquiry about the rest of his money.

The modus operandi of the theft was basically, as soon as enough pension money [approximately \$50,000.00 per year] accumulated in his client account, the secretary, Laura Perry-Esterhazy would scout out a piece of property, usually in a very rural area, his money would be taken to purchase it outright and the lawyers would draw up and notarize and publicly register a flurry of legal documents. Deeds, deed transfers, bogus mortgages and mortgage discharges, real estate trusts and the like were filed in someone else's name, sometimes with and often without their knowledge or consent. Later trial documents demonstrate that property was purchased with this stolen money in at least five rural counties in three states.

What Tinkham-Dreyfus and his wife did not know was that this 'family cottage' purchased by his mother-in-law and registered in her employer, Alan-Perry Esterhazy's name as trustee of a bogus realty trust was the second or third of such purchases utilizing money stolen from the elderly client. What they did not know was that soon after Tinkham-Dreyfus agreed to open

and close the cottage, the cottage was secretly transferred to him in order to distance Alan Perry-Esterhazy from his crime. And, possibly to make it appear in any future investigation that Tinkham-Dreyfus and his wife were, like the other purported owners of property purchased with the elderly client's stolen money, complicit in the theft.

A promissory note, undated, unwitnessed and unnotarized containing Tinkham-Dreyfus' forged signatures, a mortgage to the legal secretary, containing undated, unwitnessed forged signatures notarized by the brother-in-law, Alan Perry-Esterhazy, a real estate trust with no schedule of beneficial interests also containing undated, unwitnessed forged signatures notarized by Alan Perry-Esterhazy, and a warranty deed transferring the cottage to him for the sum of one dollar by Alan Perry-Esterhazy were publicly registered in a rural registry 350 miles from the Tinkham-Dreyfus residence. The deed contained the cut and pasted notary of the wife, who was a long-retired notary public in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, with her signature and seal with the notary date in Alan Perry-Esterhazy's hand.

Of necessity, the deed had to be 'Xeroxed' to pass inspection at the registry and an identical gold foil seal, stamped indeterminately, is presumed to have been pasted over the blackened image of the original notary seal. The entire transaction, all with the same date in the lawyer's hand, was a visually sloppy exercise not consonant with either the legal documents which had been done by Alan Perry-Esterhazy for Tinkham-Dreyfus in the past and not a single original document, including the original butchered warranty deed, has ever been produced for inspection.

It is the belief of Tinkham-Dreyfus that Alan and Nina Perry-Esterhazy planned to blame this particular transaction on the legal secretary and wife of the elderly client, should the connection of the lawyers Perrys-Esterhazy to this particular crime be discovered, hence the casual appearance of four legal documents leaving out so much necessary information, nothing on the firm's legal stationary, something an elderly secretary might cook up on her own.

Nevertheless, fifteen years later when the registered documents were accidentally discovered in the rural registry of deeds by Tinkham-Dreyfus' wife and the proverbial excrement hit the fan, not one of the Perrys-Esterhazy stinted at the felonious and malicious attempt to secretly foreclose on this fake contract the following year. Nine months after the forged documents had become known and Tinkham-Dreyfus, not wishing to publicly condemn his in-laws, had taken no action on them, the Perrys-Esterhazy's put their malicious betrayal and predatory extortion of their kind and indefatigably loyal son-in-law into legal action.

The fake foreclosure would be speedily tried without Tinkham-Dreyfus' knowledge in the remote and very rural courthouse where Alan Perry-Esterhazy and his new law partner were well known real estate lawyers. Accordingly, the "demand" letter falsely alleging that Tinkham-Dreyfus owed his mother-in-law a quarter of a million dollars in principle and interest on a loan of money she had purportedly given him 15 years earlier, was mailed to the closed Tinkham

vacation home in Rumford, ME several months before it was customarily opened for the summer.

Although preparations had been made to attach Tinkham-Dreyfus' Rumford, ME, property in satisfaction of what the crooks knew would be a slam-dunk foreclosure order from a friendly judge in a rural court where the brother-in-law was now operating out of his sixth successive law firm, the Perrys-Esterhazy did not plan for the early and accidental discovery of the demand letter by Tinkham-Dreyfus.

After several fruitless attempts to locate Alan Perry-Esterhazy or his new law partner who had sent the demand letter, Tinkham-Dreyfus had a telephone conversation with his mother-in-law, Laura Perry-Esterhazy, in Florida. She was initially speechless when told of the reason for the call and denied knowing anything about Alan Perry-Esterhazy's new law partner, the fake contract or the plan to secretly foreclose same.

Stunned, but convinced by the malicious nature of the demand letter that his dear in-laws in all seriousness were planning to bankrupt him, Tinkham-Dreyfus filed a complaint with the Maine, Massachusetts and Florida bar to put a stop to the secret foreclosure action. He then filed a complaint with the federal district court in Boston, MA in order to find out, from discovery, what the hell was going on with these once affectionate and open-hearted in-laws who had suddenly morphed into sociopaths of the first order.

It is at this juncture that Tinkham-Dreyfus set foot on the path that his doppelganger from history, Captain Albert Dreyfus, trod one hundred and ten years earlier. The only difference was in the punishment suffered. Captain Albert Dreyfus spent five years at forced hard labor on Devil's Island and Tinkham-Dreyfus was compelled to spend five years in a psychiatrist's office when he wasn't in the throes of a devastating PTSD diagnosis that did not respond to medication and which descended on him at precisely the same moment that his in-laws, the Perrys-Esterhazy's corporate, savage, false, defamatory and character assassinating attacks on his person began.

Tinkham-Dreyfus was accused, in *seriatim*, by all three Respondents, aided and abetted by their former secretary, to the MBOOB investigation, one of whom had never laid eyes on him, of being a serial pro-se conspiracy theorist who never met a person he didn't want to sue; of being an ungrateful SOB for taking legal services from his family members without paying for them.

Tinkham-Dreyfus was accused of being, in addition, a 'liar' whose every word, including 'and' and 'the' was a lie; a 'murderer' whose false accusations of betrayal had brought on not one, but two life-threatening heart attacks to his brother-in-law, Alan Perry-Esterhazy, who had done all that free legal work; and a 'thief' who defrauded his own elderly and distraught mother-in-law, Laura Perry-Esterhazy of her financial substance and refused to pay her money she desperately needed, asserting instead the patent lie that the bona fide contract he signed was a fake.

In addition to all this defamatory slander, dark, lurid and absolutely false allusions were made about Tinkham-Dreyfus' relationship with his adopted daughter, who is a high functioning autistic, and inferences of child abuse were thrown in to stain his unimpeachable character even further.

Note well: It was an additional 24 months before the information about the racketeering-by-law-firm scheme was discovered and the knowledge about the repeated thefts of the elderly client's money was made known to Tinkham-Dreyfus and through him to the Court. This lack of knowledge of the Perrys-Esterhazy motive was the efficient cause of Tinkham-Dreyfus' subsequent illness.

He had NO IDEA that his in-laws and alleged family members were throwing him under the bus in order to cover up their own crimes. Or, that his complaints to the authorities about the betrayal of his personal lawyers would be the galvanizing cause of one of the most iniquitous campaigns to use the system of justice to destroy a person ever witnessed in the federal district of Maine.

The corporate submission of the malicious defamatory allegations from the Respondents themselves, were amplified and conveyed to all and sundry in the small, insular ME legal 'community' by their counsel, Esquires Wendell Large-de Pellieux, Christopher Dinan-Ravary and Theodore Dillweed-de Boisdeffre. They were also diligently affirmed by Laura Perry-Esterhazy who conveyed inside knowledge in shaky handwritten letters and in perjured sworn affidavits submitted to the aptly-acronymed MBOOB. Her lawyer children DID NOT BETRAY ANYONE! How could they?

His own mother-in-law, who was lying through her teeth, also bitterly complained that Tinkham-Dreyfus' motive for targeting her dear children could only be that he wanted to personally destroy them and their stellar legal careers. Accordingly, the MBOOB concluded that the fake contract - without ever investigating the documents in any sense - was bona fide and, further, the contingent of racketeering Perrys-Esterhazy did nothing to either harm Tinkham-Dreyfus or to imperil their stellar legal careers. How could they? Why would they?

The criminal Perrys-Esterhazy promptly lawyered-up via their malpractice policies, and a veritable contingent of MA federal attorneys appeared in Boston on their behalf as defense counsel, fortified with the MBOOB record of defamation, perjury and malice. It is at this juncture in the drama that the trashing by the federal district court itself of pro se civil defendant's constitutional rights ramps up into high gear.

Note well: The lawyer-Defendants, the Perrys-Esterhazy and their new law partner were recently sued by their malpractice insurer, ALPS, for fraud in applying for malpractice coverage in this case [in the same ME federal district court and because they included Tinkham-Dreyfus as a 'Defendant', the same federal district court judge who was filled with animus against him.  
]

However, it isn't until Tinkham-Dreyfus' attempts to appeal some of the more egregious judicial trashing as it was being done that it became clear that appreciation of pro se litigants' civil constitutional legal rights by both the district court judge and the appellate panel in Boston has reached a cellarage to be gazed at only across the barriers of libel law.

The crooked Perrys-Estehazy's Rule 12, pre-answer motions to dismiss were all summarily denied by Boston federal judge Robert Stearns who then turned about face and *sua sponte* ordered the case removed 250 miles away to another state [ME] without giving a whiff of a rationale. Was he given a worthy dose of the defamation that had worked such wonders on the MBOOB?

The case landed - surprise! surprise! - in the lap of federal judge George Zwingli Singal-du Paty de Clam, who had a prior history with Tinkham-Dreyfus' wife, a history that was well known to her alleged brother, the stellar attorney from rural Maine. She had filed a complaint in the ME federal district court two years prior to prevent her hometown of Rumford, ME, from being turned into an industrial wind farm. This self-dealing and self-aggrandizing enterprise owned and operated by Singal-du Paty de Clam's friend and political mentor, ex-Governor Angus King, and fueled by 250 million dollars of taxpayer money, was all set to turn the entire State of Maine into the "Saudi Arabia of wind power."

Mr. ex-Governor King had plans to turn Rumford, ME into the Safania of the Appalachian Mountain Range with a very special Christmas present to the Town's selectmen who owned a lot of unproductive mountain-top land, viz., a legally INFINITE number of 500' tall, constantly moving, noisy behemoths, taller than the Statue of Liberty, ringing the beautiful mountains around Rumford. That is after most of the privately-owned ones were cut down to form pedestals, dozens scheduled for right behind the Tinkham vacation residence.

Judge Singal's clerk physically prevented Tinkham-Dreyfus' wife from subpoenaing the ex-governor, and his magistrate made short work of her First Amendment petition for the redress of this very serious grievance. Convinced that at least one cause of action would interest the First Circuit since they would be concerned with the preservation of constitutional rights in the ME federal district, she directed a First Amendment petition to this Court for the redress of on-going administrative grievances.

The basis for the appeal was the efforts of George Zwingle Singal's [later the personification of Lt. Col. Du Paty de Clam], to see to it that the stated intention of the ex-governor's company, run by his son, viz., to turn the entire State of Maine into a single industrial zone without asking anyone's permission became a fait accompli without any gadfly protester making waves in federal court. The proof was a state law passed during the King administration and discovered buried deep within the State's statutory archives, preventing small towns like Rumford, ME from protesting effectively once they had been targeted by the 'wind siting authority' and especially by holding town elections to vote against being thus targeted..

Without a hearing, the First Circuit issued a terse, one-sentence order, denying her appeal and making no mention of the constitutional issues at stake. She then appealed to this Court and didn't make it past the cut-off stage for the ninety-nine out of every one hundred First Amendment petitions that have to content themselves with the appellate ruling below.

Tinkham-Dreyfus' wife was, however, unstinting in her criticism of the cronyism in both King's political court and Singal's political courtroom. When the instant case was 'referred' to Singal's court, Tinkham-Dreyfus, who had no part in the 'wind' lawsuit, was coyly identified by the attorneys for the Perrys-Esterhazy as the obstreperous serial pro se litigant and Singal-du Paty de Clam's magistrate, Kravchuk- Mercier, backed off her usual impartial but blinkered ability to manage a case.

Although his wife was the sole source of the criticism of George Zwingli Singal, all of his venom and malicious judicial acts of retaliation fell upon her already irreparably emotionally-damaged husband, Tinkham-Dreyfus.

After ordering every defendant lawyer to answer, Magistrate Kravchuck- Mercier, this marvel of legal perspicacity decided to "re-hear" the denied motions to dismiss, which she did nine months later. Tinkham-Dreyfus appealed the unjust transfer of his case out of state to the First Circuit and gladly paid the swinging \$505.00 filing fee. As soon as the money was received, appeal was immediately and summarily dismissed as "interlocutory", the appellate court keeping the money.

The contemptuous manner with which Magistrate Kravchuck-Mercier then began to treat Tinkham-Dreyfus is, or should be, in the docket of the case and speaks for itself. This seemingly honorable officer of the court, acting above-board when administrating the prior 'wind' law suit, now repeatedly refused to acknowledge Tinkham-Dreyfus' motions about everything, especially procedural questions like what happened to the forum state now that the case had been jettisoned from one state to another and she jettisoned Tinkham-Dreyfus' motion for summary judgement filed as soon as the First Circuit refused to hear his appeal of the unjust transfer of his petition.

What was her rationale for this added judicial interference with the case? There was a new pilot project in Maine that one of the Perrys-Esterhazy's several new ME federal attorneys was in charge of. Tinkham-Dreyfus was not going to be permitted to file his motion [he already had] until she could hold a hearing with the Esterhazy-Perrys on the subject of whether he should be permitted to file it.

Five months later Magistrate Kravchuck- Mercier summarily dismissed two of the most important defendants from the case without a whiff of rationale. The interesting thing was that her report and recommendation contained the first inkling that the sunami of personal and malicious defamation had been bruited about the Maine federal district as it had all over the small insular legal community in the state, [Tinkham-Dreyfus who morphed into a Defendant at the beginning of the Singal-du Paty de Clam switcheroo, telephoned over twenty ME law firms

and personally visited several. He was not able to locate a single attorney willing to represent him in the ME federal court – despite the offer of a handsome retainer.]

That the false, character-assassinating defamation had reached the magistrate's ears was obvious with the appearance, in her report and recommendation to Singal-du Paty de Clam, of what would be an oft-recurring phrase used by every judge associated with the case for the next seven years. Viz., that Tinkham-Dreyfus' bona fide case for betrayal and extortion by his former personal lawyers was the product of "a vicious, intractable, family dispute".

Magistrate Krachuck-Mercier even tendentiously remarked in her R&R, that Tinkham-Dreyfus had come mighty close to professionally defaming Laura Perry-Esterhazy's personal lawyer by filing a complaint for betrayal against him! After all, he was just a disinterested attorney who was "only doing his job" sending out inflammatory and false "demand letters" on behalf of his brand-new law partner.

Accordingly, Tinkham-Dreyfus filed a second First Amendment petition with the First Circuit for the redress of this second devastating judicial act generated by the malicious defamation of the Perrys-Esterhazy. When Magistrate Kravchuk-Mercier learned of this appeal, she accused Tinkham-Dreyfus of delaying the case, took charge of it despite the notice of appeal, and ordered him to personally attend a hearing when she would decide whether he would be given permission to file that motion for summary judgement, now hanging fire for six months.

Magistrate Kravchuk-Mercier sent this indefensible order snail mail on a Tuesday PM for a 9AM hearing on Friday 300 miles from Tinkham-Dreyfus' residence. When the letter was received the letter late on Thursday, as Tinkham-Dreyfus still worked for a living there was no possibility of being able to present himself at the ME courthouse by 9AM the following morning.

Accordingly, although he notified the court at 7AM on Friday, [the telephone was answered by an assistant clerk who not only was in the court at that unfathomable hour, he appeared to know what the drama was all about], Tinkham-Dreyfus, having been coerced into procedural guilt was then sanctioned twelve hundred dollars for his 'deliberate' failure to appear. He was ordered to appear at the re-scheduled hearing or else!

Briefly, because the details of this indignity are quite lengthy, the upshot was that at the rescheduled motion hearing, [still 300 miles from his residence and which lasted exactly ninety seconds], Judge Singal-du Paty de Clam himself was on the bench and summarily refused Tinkham-Dreyfus' request to pay the sanctions by credit card. What did Tinkham-Dreyfus think the court was? His personal bank?

Singal-du Paty de Clam then summarily and airily dismissed Tinkham-Dreyfus' claims against the Perrys-Esterhazy for failure to pay the sanctions. He contemptuously told Tinkham-Dreyfus, and followed it up in writing, that if he was offended by the order, he could always appeal it. Ha ha. Singal-du Paty de Clam then followed this order with an immediate additional order

dismissing the case with prejudice. He then followed this second order with a third, denying Tinkham-Dreyfus' never-heard motion for summary judgement.

This singular action inaugurated the crooked Perrys-Esterhazy's retaliatory SLAPP SUIT against Tinkham with the alleged mother-in-law and the alleged sister-in-law falsely and inconceivably accusing him of taking a loan of \$90,000.00 in cash money from both of them and refusing to repay it. Inconceivable because there was not even a whiff of possibility they could produce even one fraudulent document detailing the conveyance of any amount of money.

On the very same day this empty and vicious SLAPP SUIT alleging that Tinkham-Dreyfus had deliberately and with malice aforethought defrauded his own elderly mother-in-law was filed in Portland ME, 1500 miles away in the State of Florida, an imposter successor will of the elderly client who had been robbed blind by the Perrys-Esterhazy with the stellar legal careers, was being signed by an imposter posing as their elderly client, namely his sixty-year-old son of the same name.

This imposter will signed before a notary, left all of the elderly client's now almost non-existent estate to Laura Perry-Esterhazy. At the same time, the same elderly client's real property in Florida was transferred to a realty trust managed by Nina Perry-Esterhazy with the same imposter son signing off on that document, also notarized by the same notary.

Although this fact did not come to light until after the death of the elderly client whose original will has never been filed under Florida law, and the imposter one only under duress, it was only the first of a long series of outrageous cover-up activities by the crooks Perrys-Esterhazy who were anxious to keep the lid on their crimes yet passionately intending to punish Tinkham-Dreyfus for his impudent complaint against them.

With the manifold expressions of deep contempt for Tinkham-Dreyfus and his 'vicious, intractable family dispute' telegraphed by both Singal-du Paty de Clam and his magistrate to their attorneys, the Perrys-Esterhazy felt confident they could hold onto both ends of the poisonous snake they had introduced into the court system. Unlike the racketeer whose last name ends in a vowel and whose response to opposition is to shoot his victim in the head, the Perrys-Esterhazy decided to manipulate Singal-du Paty de Clam, who was now affirmatively on their side, into doing the shooting for them.

These sociopathic crooks wanted revenge without revealing their crimes and without committing another obvious one. They were determined to tort Tinkham-Dreyfus into bankruptcy and to destroy him physically and emotionally. Singal-du Paty de Clam was the ideal vehicle to reach this goal.

By the third month into the prosecution of the first iteration of the Perrys-Esterhazy's SLAPP SUIT against Tinkham-Dreyfus, Magistrate Kravchuk-Mercier, to her credit, began to have second thoughts about the secretary's claims. The first thing Laura Perry-Esterhazy's new federal attorney, Dillweed-de Boisdeffre, did was to file a motion to attach all of Tinkham-

Dreyfus' property with her perjured affidavit to back it up. This motion was unexpectedly denied by the magistrate as was this attorney's motion to deny Tinkham-Dreyfus the right to depose Laura Perry-Esterhazy and her law firm's defrauded elderly client who both lived in Florida.

Immediately after Magistrate Kravchuck-Mercier's order allowing limited depositions, the Perrys-Esterhazy mailed two Florida No Trespass Warrants with the elderly client's forged signature on them [put there by the same son who forged the imposter will], alleging that Tinkham-Dreyfus had threatened him with bodily harm. Although the warrants threatened Tinkham-Dreyfus with arrest if he set foot on the elderly client's property, the depositions were noticed and scheduled and re-scheduled and re-scheduled and re-scheduled to suit Dillweed-de Boisdeffre.

In a telephone conference with a new magistrate, [Tinkham-Dreyfus was NEVER notified that Magistrate Kravchuk-Mercier had suddenly 'retired' a week prior], Dillweed-de Boisdeffre lied to the replacement federal magistrate that he had never been noticed for the deposition of the elderly client. The new magistrate, John Nivison-Billot, who would prove a benefactor to the Perrys-Esterhazys in so many ways, obediently complied and nixed the deposition scheduled for the next day in Florida.

The deposition of Laura Perry-Esterhazy, however, did take place with the following development: She forgot that she lied under oath in her affidavit in support of her motion to attach all of his property that she personally witnessed Tinkham-Dreyfus sign the contract in front of her in her MA home on the date indicated in her son's hand on all four fake documents. She then admitted under oath she had witnessed no such thing because she was in Florida at the time and her MA house was closed as it was every year for the winter.

The elderly and hostile Laura Perry-Esterhazy also contemptuously admitted, thinking to be of aid to her lawyer children and not realizing the import of her words - in response to the question why she hadn't brought the original and alleged cut and pasted deed with her - that she had the original deed in her possession at her Florida home about a mile away. The original of the butchered deed with the alleged pasted and copied notary seal of Tinkham-Dreyfus' wife had been ordered by Nivison-Billot to be presented at the deposition for Tinkham-Dreyfus' inspection.

Before Magistrate Nivison-Billot made this order during the telephone conference the previous day, Dillweed-de Boisdeffre stated during the call, that he had the original, allegedly cut and pasted deed in his possession. When Magistrate Nivison-Billot, also not recognizing the import of the allegedly butchered deed, ordered him to produce it, Dillweed de Boisdeffre demurred because he "did not want to risk flying with such important document". After a brief private colloquy with someone present in his office, Dillweed-de Boisdeffre added, as an off-hand comment, that he did not have the deed in his possession after all. Magistrate Nivison-Billot,

swallowing this revelation without comment, ordered him to bring the deed original if it "could be found".

After Laura Perry-Esterhazy, who arrived at her deposition with Nina Perry-Esterhazy in tow, admitted she had the allegedly butchered deed in her files at her Florida home, Dillweed- de Boisdeffre immediately called for a bathroom break for his client. He dragged Laura Perry-Esterhazy out into the pouring rain and he and her daughter could be heard hectoring her. When Laura Perry-Esterhazy returned to the deposition, she corrected the record by saying she "just remembered" that she had sent the original of the deed to Alan Perry-Esterhazy at his ME law office but she refused to say when or why.

A few weeks later, Magistrate Nivison-Billot, who had received ex parte a copy of the video deposition [obviously redacted by Dillweed-de Boisdeffre] without notice to Tinkham-Dreyfus, loudly berated him during another interminable conference call for treating the elderly Laura Perry-Esterhazy badly. When Tinkham-Dreyfus demanded to know what the magistrate was talking about since his demeanor at the deposition was calm and collected save when he was attempting to deal with Dillweed-de Boisdeffre's frivolous but furious and constant objections, Magistrate Nivison-Billot retracted his comment and said that he was sympathetic because he knew that it was a "vicious, intractable family dispute".

When Tinkham-Dreyfus demanded to know how a claim for betrayal and extortion by his personal attorneys became a "vicious, intractable, family dispute", since his claims had nothing whatever to do with a "family dispute", the magistrate retracted that comment with an apology. In the end, Tinkham-Dreyfus never got a response to his request to receive the exact copy of the video that had given Magistrate Nivison-Billot fits.

The deposition of the Perrys-Esterhazy's elderly defrauded client was rescheduled for the following month along with a date set for Tinkham-Dreyfus' motion for summary judgement which was never mentioned again for the next nine months. The antics by Dillweed-de Boisdeffre that not only cancelled this court order but falsely and coyly made it appear to be the fault of Tinkham-Dreyfus, would take another petition to describe them. Suffice it to say that the successful hog-tying of Tinkham-Dreyfus by both Dillweed-de Boisdeffre and Magistrate Nivison-Billot continued apace.

Finally, after much sturm und drang by Dillweed-de Boisdeffre, all depositions of everyone were scheduled for the SAME day the following month. Magistrate Nivison-Billot ordered that Tinkham-Dreyfus set up a long-distance deposition with a Florida notary and a videographer at the elderly client's home with the notary reading questions out loud to the elderly man. Tinkham-Dreyfus was ordered to listen-in by telephone. Tinkham-Dreyfus was also ordered to conduct Laura Perry-Esterhazy's supplemental deposition in MA and to sit for his own court-ordered deposition by Dillweed-de Boisdeffre immediately after.

After intensive and successful efforts to locate a Florida notary and a videographer, sending the questions and giving instructions to both experts, Tinkham-Dreyfus received orders to participate in an emergency telephone conference the day before the depositions. Dillweed-de Boisdeffre had demanded the conference call to complain that the elderly client might want to retain an attorney who could not possibly be present at the deposition the following day and it must be cancelled.

Besides the Perrys-Esterhazy were ready to settle if Tinkham-Dreyfus would only agree not to further depose his client. Tinkham-Dreyfus, not mentally prepared for three depositions on the same day, agreed to attend settlement talks but insisted that the deposition of the elderly client must go on as scheduled.

The next day, minutes before the Florida deposition was to take place, Tinkham-Dreyfus received another court order to participate in another emergency telephone conference. The up-shot of this call was Magistrate Nivison-Billot, despite his order to the contrary weeks before, decided that he could not permit a long-distance deposition to take place in Florida by notary public, citing a rule of procedure. Tinkham-Dreyfus, who had researched the rules to set up the deposition properly, cited another rule that said it could take place. Nivison-Billot began to yell. Tinkham-Dreyfus interrupted him, saying in effect that because the deposition was being held at that very moment, it would continue, and Nivison-Billot could sort out his opinions about depositions by notaries out later.

Dillweed-de Boisdeffre put his oar in and began to object and carry on about the illegality of it all but Tinkham-Dreyfus, anxious to make his scheduled connection with the Florida notary and with a bad cell phone connection in any event, hung up on both of them.

Having missed the scheduled telephone call connection with the notary who was supposed to be conducting the deposition, Tinkham-Dreyfus finally got hold of the notary several hours later. Tinkham-Dreyfus was informed that when the notary arrived on schedule, Nina Perry-Esterhazy stuck her head out of the elderly client's house, told him the deponent was not well, and ordered him off the property.

When the notary suggested he would just go in and check on the elderly man's condition, he was threatened with arrest. Nina Perry-Esterhazy then stuck out her hand and gave him a piece of paper with what she said was the elderly man's lawyer's phone number and shut the door in his face. The videographer later related a similar story when he arrived at the deponent's home.

Tinkham-Dreyfus called the Florida number given to him by the notary and discovered a law firm who had never heard of the elderly client and the attorney whose name was scrawled on the piece of paper did not have any such client and was at a prior scheduled meeting out of state.

This is the point where things get really interesting and the mental pandemonium and malfeasance ramps up with Singal-du Paty de Clam behind the curtain manipulating the judicial now-you-see-it, now-you-don't-machine. On the same day that Dillweed-de Boisdeffre was deep-sixing her deposition suggesting to Nivison-Billot that his client was ready and willing to settle, Laura Perry-Esterhazy was arranging for a deputy sheriff to appear at her home [which, she insisted, was the only place she was willing to be deposed], the following day to summonse Tinkham-Dreyfus to a state court to answer a brand new case against him.

This second iteration of the retaliatory, empty and defamatory SLAPP SUIT had been secretly filed by the Perrys-Esterhazy 89 days prior. The claims were for the same contract fraud as the federal SLAPP SUIT, and, recalling Kravchuck-Mercier's comments in her R&R, and professional defamation, slander, and conversion of property to avoid a judgement.

This state iteration was filed in the same rural court where the original fraudulent foreclosure was going to be a fait accompli two years earlier. Why was this done? Because the Perrys-Esterhazy were fearful they were on their way to a federal jury, despite Singal-du Paty de Clam's efforts to the contrary, with a cut and pasted deed and a signature on a promissory note their own hand-writing expert said was not that of Tinkham-Dreyfus. In the State of Maine contract claims do not have to produce the originals of any document. In fact, in the State of Maine defendants to contract claims are not entitled to a jury trial of their innocence.

Since Tinkham-Dreyfus had agreed to postpone Laura Perry-Esterhazy's supplemental deposition and was not at the home of Laura Perry-Esterhazy, the deputy sheriff served him out of the blue, mowing his lawn. This plan was obviously originally arranged to shock Tinkham-Dreyfus, throw him off his pins during the long-distance telephone deposition, the supplemental deposition and his deposition by Dillweed-de Boisdeffre- all of which were scheduled at the same address.

Of course, when informed of this charade, instead of sanctioning the Perrys-Esterhazy, Magistrate Nivison-Billot held a telephone conference with the Florida attorney who was nowhere to be had on the day of the elderly client's sabotaged deposition. Chosen by the Perrys-Esterhazy to represent their elderly client. He warmly agreed with her that the elderly client needed to be protected from a notary asking questions.

The Florida attorney claimed that the deposition must be quashed because it will cause great harm to her "client" who is so old, he is off his rocker and other limiting details. In the end, Magistrate Nivison-Billot scheduled a hearing on her motion to quash and a date for the deposition in Florida for the elderly client. Then, he stayed both on account of the settlement conference he intended to compel Tinkham-Dreyfus to attend on peril of losing his ability to file a counterclaim for defamation.

It was after three failed settlement conferences that Singal-du Paty de Clam finally came out of hiding and got deeply and personally involved in protecting the Perrys-Esterhazy state SLAPP SUIT. As soon as he heard that Tinkham-Dreyfus had removed this surprise state case to

federal court - mistakenly to RI in an attempt to find an impartial federal judge and then back to ME because he had no choice - Singal-du Paty de Clam fired off a judicial communication to Alan Perry-Esterhazy suggesting if he filed a remand motion, it would be granted. Of course, Alan Perry-Esterhazy did just that and Singal-du Paty de Clam promptly moved to remand the Perrys-Esterhazy's second SLAPP SUIT back to the state court.

This little bit of judicial malfeasance took place after three of the most pandemonium-filled months of purported settlement negotiations which even Singal-du Paty de Clam's magistrate, John Rich-Gonse angrily called a deliberate waste of time by the Perrys-Esterhazy who had requested the settlement conferences. Magistrate Rich-Gonse's qualified anger at the delay did not comport with the sympathy he eagerly extended to the elderly Laura Perry-Esterhazy, not to mention his concern that she should keep the cottage she stole from the law firm's elderly client and that she spent three years accusing Tinkham-Dreyfus of stealing from her. It was obvious that Magistrate Rich-Gonse was in the know that the point of the three separate settlement conferences was to delay the deposition of the elderly client until he was dead.

Magistrate Rich-Gonse, impartially supervising in name only, repeatedly attempted to bully and then threaten Tinkham-Dreyfus into giving the cottage back to the Perrys-Esterhazy for which concession, the Perrys-Esterhazy would graciously drop the remanded state suit against him. However, Tinkham-Dreyfus was later informed that the Perrys-Esterhazy refused to settle anything until he promised "not to contest the elderly client's will", a man who was, at that time, by no means dead. Note well: The information that an imposter will had been fabricated years earlier did not come to light until after the elderly client's death many months later.

Tinkham-Dreyfus' refusal to settle and his refusal 'not to contest the elderly client's will', whether or not he was dead, infuriated Magistrate Rich-Gonse who emphatically informed the recalcitrant Defendant that Singal-du Paty de Clam had a dedicated animus against Tinkham-Dreyfus' wife and that his animus now extended to Tinkham-Dreyfus. When Tinkham-Dreyfus affirmed his confidence in a Jury of his peers, Magistrate Rich-Gonse pityingly informed him that Singal-du Paty de Clam will never permit a jury trial.

Magistrate Rich-Gonse also warned Tinkham-Dreyfus that if Singal-du Paty de Clam ruled in a bench trial against him - and this was a foregone conclusion - the Perrys-Esterhazy will have his blessing to hound Tinkham-Dreyfus for the next twenty years and to the ends of the earth if necessary to obtain satisfaction of the bench judgement against him. When Tinkham-Dreyfus countered that bench trials were unconstitutional and that he would never consent to one, and that he would at least get a state jury trial, Magistrate Rich-Gonse sarcastically informed Tinkham-Dreyfus of the state of Maine law on that subject.

When Tinkham-Dreyfus replied the case should be transferred out of the State of Maine, Magistrate Rich-Gonse remarked that Singal-du Paty de Clam was such a deeply-respected judge - and by the entire country, mind you - that he could reach into any court to see to it that Tinkham-Dreyfus was denied a jury trial.

Despite these threats, Tinkham-Dreyfus refused to settle on Magistrate Rich-Gonse terms, and filed his motion for summary judgement and his reply to the Perrys-Esterhazy's motion to remand the removed state case. Magistrate Nivison-Billot finally submitted his R&R weeks later on the removal, falsely accusing Tinkham-Dreyfus of foolishly waiting thirty days to re-direct his mistakenly-filed and re-filed motion to remove to ME. Forty-five days later Singal-du Paty de Clam remanded the Perrys-Esterhazy's second SLAPP SUIT back to state court but never notified Tinkham-Dreyfus of his decision. The motion for summary judgement was consigned to the outer darkness.

A few weeks later, Tinkham-Dreyfus, waiting on tenterhooks for the remand order he is certain will be made under the circumstances of the presiding judge's identified and heartily-felt animus, wrote a letter to the Clerk to find out what was going on. The judge's clerk waited until the 30<sup>th</sup> day after the remand order to inform Tinkham-Dreyfus by snail mail that Singal-du Paty de Clam's remand order was made thirty days prior and the time for appealing it has expired.

This should give the Court the flavor of what petty torment passes for just administrative procedure in Singal-du Paty de Clam's court, but since there are another four years of procedural torment to go, it would take this petition well past the 9000 word limit.

#### J'ACCUSE

J'ACCUSE George Zwingli Singal, [in the role of Lt. Col. du Paty de Clam], of being the diabolical center of this miscarriage of justice. Inflamed with personal animus, poisoned by false defamatory character assassination, he sought to cover-up the criminal offenses of the Esterhazy-Perrys, over the LAST SEVEN YEARS by all manner of ludicrous and evil machinations.

J'ACCUSE George Zwingli Singal-du Paty de Clam of willfully violating Tinkham-Dreyfus' First Amendment right to petition by arrogantly dismissing his bona fide complaints of betrayal and extortion concerning the crimes of the Esterhazy-Perrys, and turning Tinkham-Dreyfus overnight into a SLAPP SUIT defendant;

J'ACCUSE George Zwingli Singal- du Paty de Clam, of moving, deliberately and with malice, the unconstitutional weight and gravitas of his office, against pro se Tinkham-Dreyfus, berating and hectoring him with contempt, threatening him with bench trials, bullying and threatening him if he refused to settle on terms Magistrates Nivison-Billot and Magistrate Rich-Gonse contrived on behalf of the criminal Esterhazy-Perrys;

J'ACCUSE George Zingli Singal-du Paty de Clam, of first contemptuously ignoring and then burying irrefutable evidence of racketeering by law firm by the two criminal lawyers and their complicit legal secretary, viz., the Esterhazy-Perrys.

J'ACCUSE George Zingli Singal-du Paty de Clam, of contemptuously ignoring and then burying indisputable evidence of the theft by the Esterhazy-Perrys of hundreds of thousands of dollars from the client-accounts of their own father and husband.

J'ACCUSE George Zingli Singal-du Paty de Clam of contemptuously ignoring and then burying the unqualifiable evidence of the Perrys-Esterhazy's shameful and malicious attempt to employ the court system to criminally extort over a quarter of a million dollars from Tinkham-Dreyfus.

J'ACCUSE George Zingli Singal – du Paty de Clam of deliberately causing irreparable emotional and physical damage to Tinkham-Dreyfus by the stress and anxiety caused by his manifold improper and unreasonable actions and by the stress and anxiety of SEVEN YEARS held hostage in his federal courtroom.

J'ACCUSE George Zingli Singal – du Paty de Clam, of diminishing and then extirpating, through the activities of his Magistrates Nivison-Billot and Rich-Gonse, Tinkham-Dreyfus' precious Constitutional rights to punish him and to remove the justifiable criminal onus placed on the Perrys-Esterhazy. These included his 4<sup>th</sup> Amendment right to keep private papers private. His 5<sup>th</sup> Amendment right to confront his accusers in court. His 5<sup>th</sup> Amendment right to proclaim from the witness stand his innocence to a Jury and not be savaged by an irresponsible, unethical and vengeful plaintiff attorney before the same Jury. His 5<sup>th</sup> Amendment right not to testify as part of the Perrys-Esterhazy's case against him. His earlier 6<sup>th</sup> Amendment request for counsel supplied by the State since he could not locate one on account of the massive wave of defamation and character assassination that swept through the ME and federal tort bar membership. His 7<sup>th</sup> Amendment right to a Jury.

J'ACCUSE George Zwingli Singal – du Paty de Clam, of behavior in keeping with that of a vindictive and very angry police chief in a small South American country [and his equally vindictive magistrates], summarily and contemptuously denying every one of Tinkham-Dreyfus' pro se motions including motions simply seeking information about procedural questions, without a shred of rationale.

J'ACCUSE George Zwingli Singal-du Paty de Clam, of intimidating Tinkham-Dreyfus' supine insurance attorneys [who arrived late in the case] to betray their client and of forcing, with their assistance, a fraudulent and corrupt settlement down their own client's throat.

J'ACCUSE George Zwingli Singal-du Paty de Clam, of improperly and maliciously sanctioning Tinkham-Dreyfus [pro se again after his insurance attorney cravenly and unilaterally withdrew from the case] when he coughed the onerous and fraudulent court-approved settlement back up and refused to go along with Singal-du Paty de Clam's petty tyranny.

J'ACCUSE Singal-du Paty de Clam of initial and manifold appearances of impropriety morphing into a personal, animus fueled vendetta against the innocent and unoffending Tinkham-Dreyfus, including summarily dismissing his counterclaim for defamation and malicious prosecution against the Perrys -Esterhazy who were the galvanizing cause of his desperate and profoundly debilitating injuries

J'ACCUSE George Zwingli Singal-du Paty de Clam of the contemptible activities that led the Framers of the Constitution to cleverly construct Article III and its five dedicated Amendments, 1st, 4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup> & 7<sup>th</sup>, to prevent federal judges like George Zwingli Singal-du Paty de Clam who wield an arbitrary and un-constitutional plenary power from coming within a barge pole's length of their new Republic.

J'ACCUSE Singal-du Paty de Clam of initial and manifold appearances of impropriety morphing into a personal, animus-fueled vendetta against the innocent and unoffending Tinkham-Dreyfus, including summarily dismissing his counterclaim for defamation and malicious prosecution against the Perrys-Esterhazy who were the galvanizing cause of his injuries.

J'ACCUSE the Perrys-Esterhazy of deliberately and with malice aforethought circulating throughout the ME state and federal court system the unjust and untrue character assassination, viz., that Tinkham-Dreyfus was a liar, a murderer, a thief and a predator of small children and elderly legal secretaries. And, what was infinitely worse, in the eyes of a federal judge or a member of the federal bar, and infinitely and ludicrously false, a serial, pro se litigator.

J'ACCUSE the Perrys-Esterhazy of maliciously savaging the innocent Tinkham-Dreyfus in order to deflect the attention of the MBOOB investigation from their hidden crimes and then to avoid the investigation in the ME federal district into the scope and import of those crimes.

J'ACCUSE the Perrys-Esterhazy of bringing three, successive, empty and retaliatory SLAPP SUITS against their former client, Tinkham-Dreyfus, for the sole purpose of punishing him by torting him into bankruptcy and inflicting as much emotional damage on a kind, loyal and unoffending relative as possible.

J'ACCUSE Magistrate Kravchuk-Mercier of complicity, at least by mental weakness, in one of the greatest iniquities in the ME federal district in decades.

J'ACCUSE Magistrate Rich-Gonse of complicity in the same crime, perhaps out of an 'esprit de corps' that has transformed the chambers of Singal-du Paty de Clam into an unassailable Holy Ark.

J'ACCUSE Magistrate Nivison-Billot of having held in his hands absolute proof of Tinkham-Dreyfus' innocence and covering it up. In this way, he made himself guilty of this crime against justice as a political expedient and a way for his boss, Singal-du Paty de Clam to save face.

J'ACCUSE Theodore Dillweed-de Boisdeffre, Wendell Large-de Peillieux, and Christopher Dinan-Ravary of conducting a villainous inquiry, by which I mean a monstrously-biased one, as the conduct detailed in docket entries in the case below illustrates. Conduct that is an imperishable monument to naïve impudence and malice.

J'ACCUSE Theodore Dillweed-de Boisdeffre of fraudulently securing reports from his handwriting expert, Mr. -Belhomme that were deceitful and fraudulent, unless a medical examination finds him to be suffering from a condition that impairs his eyesight and judgement.

J'ACCUSE the Clerk of Court's office in the ME federal district of employing docket entries, particularly those forwarded to the First Circuit Court of Appeals in Boston, MA to conduct an abominable campaign to mislead the appellate court and to cover-up the wrong-doing of the senior judge in her court, Singal-du Paty de Clam.

#### WHEN THE CANARY KEELS OVER, IT'S TIME TO GET OUT OF THE MINE

It is outside all discussion that both federal district courthouses in the Maine federal district operate as the personal fiefdom of George Zwingli Singal. There are actually members of the federal tort bar who have told Tinkham-Dreyfus when interviewed for representation, that they refuse to step into Singal's courtroom on account of his reputation for personal vendetta. Of course, Tinkham-Dreyfus had two years of his personal injury policy in action to witness the supine, groveling response of his own insurance attorneys to Singal's conduct and reputation. It is clear that Singal and his dutiful magistrates, Nivison and Rich should be investigated for their conduct on and off the bench, if justice or anything close to it is to see the light of day in the State of Maine.

And, that is not even getting into the regularity with which precious Constitutional rights are either ignored in the federal district of ME and in the First Circuit or knocked down altogether. In particular, and in *seriatim* during the pre-trial aspect as identified above and elucidated below:

- a. The First Amendment right [bedrock and inalienable] to petition the government [a Citizen Jury] for the redress of grievances [every legal cause of action] or to the petition the government [the supreme Court] for the redress of administrative grievances [judicial misconduct].
- b. The Fourth Amendment right [bedrock and inalienable], to keep private paper private without a warrant.
- c. The Fifth Amendment right [bedrock and inalienable], to confront one's accuser and to refuse to aid and abet him and the right to get up on a stand to proclaim one's innocence to a Jury without being savaged by irresponsible, unethical and vengeful plaintiff attorneys in cross-examination which also violates the First Amendment.
- d. The Sixth Amendment right to counsel, [bedrock and inalienable], which is not a full employment act for members of the federal bar but the acknowledgement by its Authors that the right to counsel is not a right to bankrupt oneself by retaining private counsel even if a trustworthy one can be located. In fact, the Sixth Amendment calls and calls loudly for the abolition of the private practice of law in any public courtroom and that all attorneys litigating all cases in all courts be retained by the State and chosen by lot.

e. The Seventh Amendment right to a civil Jury [bedrock and inalienable], which is salutary reinforcement to Article III's warrant that EVERY TRIAL shall be by Jury whether the Citizen is haled into the criminal or civil domain and the constitutional principle[bedrock and inalienable], that Article III and its Amendments, designed on the surface to appear to protect only citizens charged with criminal conduct also protect citizens haled into a federal courtroom for any reason whatsoever.

Every one of these rights puts the stain of unconstitutionality on charging money to file a complaint or an appeal; on the arbitrary dismissal of a complaint or an appeal and the dismissal of a claim, a party, a witness, or evidence.

Every one of these rights protects against all supremely unconstitutional demands for discovery or bench trials, all interference with civil settlement.

Every one of these rights prohibits any judicial act which renders pro se Defendants unable to move through the maze of procedural rules with or without the assistance of private counsel, however supine, on his way to proclaiming his innocence to a jury of his peers.

The federal procedural rules, promulgated by Congress with the force and effect of law clearly defy the First Amendment prohibition about passing any law that abridges the Citizen's rights in a federal courtroom. These improper rules are then arbitrarily and selectively employed by federal judges to bestow upon themselves constitutionally forbidden plenary jurisdiction to interfere with grave effect in the course of a trial on its way to a jury resolution.

Federal judges are also apparently emboldened with the unconstitutional temerity to hold bench trials and subject any defendant to any ill-considered judicial whim. From the conduct of Singal-du Paty de Clam and his close inferior-in-

rank associates, Magistrate Kravchuk-Mercier, Magistrate Nivison-Billot, and Magistrate Rich-Gonse, it should be clear to all and sundry that Congress has gone off its Constitutional rails and the result was, at least in the federal district of Maine, de facto treason and tyranny from the federal bench.

Almost every one of the remaining judicial and tyrannical indignities inflicted by Singal-du Paty de Clam upon the innocent and unoffending Tinkham-Dreyfus is evident in the several dockets of original case against the Perrys-Esterhazy for betrayal and extortion. It is also evident in spades in the dockets of the three, successive, empty and retaliatory SLAPP SUITS by the Esterhazy-Perrys. Although the majority of Singal-du Paty de Clam's contemptible antics to aid and abet the criminal Perrys-Esterhazy may have simply been instances of venting his poisoned spleen against Tinkham-Dreyfus, convinced of the truth of the unjust defamation, there are not enough words in the permitted number left in this petition to even list them.

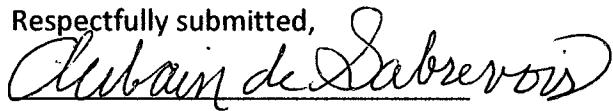
## CONCLUSION

This petition is not for a full-throated review with the supreme Court taking a personal interest in the details of Singal's betrayal of his office, because it is a case *sui generis*. It is simply never going to fit the bill of multiple cross judgements in the lower appellate courts that need to be resolved. Petitioner is not even certain a writ of certiorari is in order and will leave that determination to this Court.

What the Petitioner would ask, irrespective of this First Amendment petition passing or not passing muster for a writ of certiorari, is this Court order the case(s) against Peter Francis Tinkham be transferred out of the ME federal district to another circuit, perhaps the Second Circuit, where the entire debacle could be reviewed by a federal judge known for his impartiality, his even demeanor and his perspicacity. What happens to Judge Singal is a matter for whatever procedural avenue exists to examine the conduct of a federal judge. A letter of apology by Judge Singal to Peter Francis Tinkham would suffice for the purposes of this petition.

The petition for a writ of certiorari should be granted

Respectfully submitted,

  
Date. August 1, 2019