Tracy Renee Lum, SBN 256703 Law Office of Tracy Renee Lum 1045 Sperry Avenue, Suite F, #254 Patterson, CA 95363 (209) 894-7794 (T) (209) 894-7239 (F) trlum@hotmail.com

Counsel for Petitioner Joseph Hunt

SUPERIOR COURT STATE OF CALIFORNIA COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

) Case No.:				
) Fmr. Crim. No.: A090435				
) EXHIBITS IN SUPPORT OF) PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS				
) CORPUS – VOL. II				
))				
)))				

Table of Exhibits

EXHIBIT E Excerpts from Testimony of Tom May

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1	TOM FRANK MAY,								
2	CALLED AS A WITNESS BY THE PEOPLE, WAS SWORN AND TESTIFIED								
3	AS FOLLOWS:								
4	THE CLERK: YOU DO SOLEMNLY SWEAR THAT THE TESTIMONY								
5	YOU MAY GIVE IN THE CAUSE NOW PENDING BEFORE THIS COURT SHALL								
6	BE THE TRUTH, THE WHOLE TRUTH, AND NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH,								
7	SO HELP YOU GOD.								
8	THE WITNESS: I DO.								
9	THE CLERK: IF YOU WILL BE SEATED THERE IN THE WITNESS								
10	STAND.								
11	NOW WOULD YOU STATE YOUR NAME FOR THE RECORD,								
12	PLEASE?								
13	THE WITNESS: TOM FRANK MAY.								
14	THE CLERK: THANK YOU.								
15									
16	DIRECT EXAMINATION								
17	BY MR. WAPNER:								
18	Q MR. MAY, DO YOU KNOW THE DEFENDANT IN THIS CASE?								
19	A YES, I DO.								
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1	Q HOW DO YOU KNOW HIM?						
2	A I HAD MET HIM IN HIGH SCHOOL.						
3	Q WHAT HIGH SCHOOL WAS IT?						
4	A HARVARD HIGH SCHOOL.						
5	Q WHERE WAS THAT HIGH SCHOOL LOCATED?						
6	A ON COLDWATER CANYON, LOS ANGELES.						
7	Q DID YOU GRADUATE FROM HARVARD HIGH SCHOOL?						
8	A YES, I DID IN '77.						
9	Q 1977?						
10	A YES.						
11	Q AND DID MR. HUNT GRADUATE THE SAME YEAR?						
12	A YES, HE DID.						
13	Q AND WHAT WAS THE NATURE OF YOUR RELATIONSHIP						
14	OR FRIENDSHIP WITH HIM, IF ANY, IN HIGH SCHOOL?						
15	A NONE.						
16	Q DID MR. HUNT HAVE ANYTHING THAT HE PARTICIPATED						
17	IN IN HIGH SCHOOL AT WHICH HE EXCELLED?						
18	A YES, HE DID.						
19	HE WAS AN EXCELLENT DEBATER AND SPEAKER.						
20	MR. BARENS: EXCUSE ME, YOUR HONOR. RELEVANCY ON THAT						
21	AND I BELIEVE THAT GOES TO CHARACTER EVIDENCE.						
22	THE COURT: OVERRULED.						
23	MR. BARENS: THANK YOU, YOUR HONOR.						
24	Q BY MR. WAPNER: AS A STUDENT AT HARVARD HIGH						
25	SCHOOL, WERE YOU REQUIRED TO TAKE DEBATE?						
26	A YES WELL, YOU ARE REQUIRED TO TAKE SPEECH						
27	AND I ALSO TOOK DEBATE.						
28	Q AND DID YOU ALSO KNOW A PERSON AT HARVARD HIGH						

1 THAT HE HAD BEEN TRADING FOR RON LEVIN AND THAT THE ACCOUNT 2 WAS DOING VERY WELL. IT WAS THE FIRST TIME THAT HE SAID IT WAS DOING 3 4 WELL. IT WAS A COUPLE OF DAYS LATER, THAT I ACTUALLY SAW 5 THE CLAYTON BROKERAGE TRANSACTIONS, WHERE HE SHOWED ME HOW 6 WELL IT HAD BEEN DOING. HE PROVED IT. WHEN YOU SAW THE CLAYTON BROKERAGE -- YOU SAID 7 Q THAT YOU SAW TRANSACTIONS. WHAT DID YOU SEE? 8 9 TRADING -- WHAT I THOUGHT WAS TRADING TRANSACTIONS, THE TYPE OF STUFF THEY SEND YOU, THAT THE BROKERAGE HOUSE 10 WRITES DOWN WHAT HAPPENED DURING CERTAIN DAYS. THAT IS WHAT 11 HE SHOWED ME. IT WAS A THICK STACK OF THOSE TRADING 12 13 DOCUMENTS. 14 MR. WAPNER: YOUR HONOR, I HAVE HERE A DOCUMENT WHICH 15 I WOULD LIKE TO HAVE MARKED AS PEOPLE'S 83 FOR IDENTIFICATION. 16 IT SAYS, "IN ACCOUNT WITH CLAYTON BROKERAGE COMPANY," AND 17 IT ALSO HAS THE NAME OF RONALD G. LEVIN, 9701 WILSHIRE BOULEVARD, 18 ON IT. 19 MAY THAT DOCUMENT -- MAY THOSE DOCUMENTS 20 COLLECTIVELY BE 83 FOR IDENTIFICATION? 21 THE COURT: SO MARKED. 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

1 DID YOU THINK?

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A I WAS BETWEEN A ROCK AND A HARD PLACE. I THOUGHT THAT WAS VERY NICE OF HIM TO DO THAT, CONSIDERING HE HAD LOST EVERYTHING BEFORE.

Q DID HE SAY HE WAS JUST GOING TO GIVE YOU BACK THE MONEY YOU LOST OR HE WAS GOING TO GIVE YOU SOME MORE?

A NO.

HE SAID HE WAS GOING TO GIVE ME MORE. HE SAID HE WAS GOING TO GIVE US \$300,000 EACH.

Q AND YOU OWED THE BROKERAGE HOUSE, YOU SAID WAS SUING YOU FOR EIGHTY PLUS?

A HE SAID HE WAS GOING TO HANDLE ALL OF THAT, TOO,
THE LAWSUIT AND EVERYTHING ELSE.

Q THAT HE WAS GOING TO GIVE YOU THE \$300,000?

A RIGHT.

Q AND HE IS GOING TO TAKE CARE OF THE LAWSUIT?

A THE LAWSUIT, RIGHT.

Q THAT SOUNDS PRETTY GOOD.

A YES, IT SOUNDED PRETTY GOOD TO ME.

MR. BARENS: YOUR HONOR, WE WOULD HAVE AN OBJECTION TO THE PROSECUTION CHARACTERIZING THE EVIDENCE.

THE COURT: YES, I WILL STRIKE THAT.

Q BY MR. WAPNER: DID THAT SOUND PRETTY GOOD TO YOU WHEN HE SAID THAT?

A YES, HE DID.

Q OKAY. AFTER HE SAID THAT, DID YOU HAVE ANY DISCUSSION WITH HIM ABOUT WHAT YOU WANTED TO DO --

MR. BARENS: WE WOULD LIKE TO APPROACH THE BENCH,

YOUR HONOR.

THE COURT: WHAT FOR?

MR. BARENS: WE WOULD LIKE TO EXPAND ON AN OBJECTION WE HAVE AS TO THE RELEVANCE OF THIS TESTIMONY.

THE COURT: YOU CAN DO THAT AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION WHEN YOU CROSS-EXAMINE.

MR. BARENS: I WOULD LIKE YOUR HONOR TO HEAR THE ARGUMENT NOW IN HOPES IT MIGHT HAVE SOME IMPACT ON THE CASE, YOUR HONOR.

THE COURT: THAT SUGGESTION CAME FROM YOUR ASSOCIATE.

MR. BARENS: NO. THAT SUGGESTION CAME FROM MYSELF.

THE COURT: ALL RIGHT.

(THE FOLLOWING PROCEEDINGS WERE HELD

AT THE BENCH:)

THE COURT: YES?

MR. BARENS: YOUR HONOR, YESTERDAY I EXPRESSED SOME CONCERN ABOUT WHAT IS BELIEVED TO BE CHARACTER TESTIMONY PURE AND SIMPLE.

THE FACT THAT MR. HUNT AND MR. MAY LOST \$80,000

IN THE COMMODITIES MARKET APPROXIMATELY AUGUST OR SO, I GUESS,

OF 1983, I DON'T SEE HAVING ANY RELEVANCY TO THE ALLEGED

DEATH OF RON LEVIN OR THE MICROGENESIS TRANSACTION INVOLVING

RON LEVIN.

I THINK IT IS UNFORTUNATE THAT THE MONEY WAS LOST BUT I DON'T SEE WHERE THIS GOES TO PROVE A MURDER.

SECONDARILY, THE FURTHER INQUIRY INTO THE FACT

THAT THE COMMODITIES HOUSE WOULD BE SUING THIS WITNESS, I

BELIEVE IN A NAKED SENSE OBVIOUSLY, AS YOUR HONOR IS PROBABLY

AWARE, A LOT OF OTHER PARTIES ARE INVOLVED IN THAT LITIGATION

AND THE IMPLICATION TO THE JURY IS THAT HUNT IS A BAD GUY

OR MADE MISREPRESENTATIONS ABOUT HIS INVESTMENTS. THAT WHOLE

THING ABOUT GIVING HIM \$300,000 BACK, ET CETERA, ALTHOUGH

THAT CERTAINLY PORTRAYS HUNT AS A BAD MAN --

THE COURT: IT MIGHT SHOW THE DEFENDANT WAS DESPERATE
IN CONNECTION WITH THESE VARIOUS LAWSUITS AND THE MONEY HE
APPARENTLY OWED AND PROMISED OTHER PEOPLE AND DESPARATE ENOUGH
TO GET THE MONEY SO THAT HE MIGHT VERY WELL HAVE GONE -- THIS
IS WITHIN THE LIMITS OF -- WITHIN THE PARAMETERS, I THINK,
OF THE POSSIBILITIES AND PROBABILITIES. THE JURY HAS A RIGHT
TO HEAR THAT.

DO YOU HAVE ANYTHING TO ADD?

MR. WAPNER: NO, YOUR HONOR.

I THINK IT PAINTS A COMPLETE PICTURE OF THE MANNER
IN WHICH THE DEFENDANT DEALT, NOT ONLY WITH THIS WITNESS,
BUT WITH SUBSEQUENT PEOPLE WHO INVESTED WITH HIM IN THE
COMMODITIES SCHEME.

THE COURT: THE DEFENSE SAYS IT HAS NOTHING TO DO, THE FACT THAT OTHER PEOPLE LOST MONEY, HAS NOTHING TO DO WITH THE MURDER, ALLEGEDLY, OF LEVIN.

MR. WAPNER: THE FACT THAT THE DEFENDANT TOOK MONEY FROM LOTS OF INVESTORS AND OWED LOTS OF MONEY TO INVESTORS AT THE TIME THAT MR. LEVIN WAS ALLEGEDLY KILLED IS PART OF A MOTIVE FOR THE MURDER.

THE MANNER IN WHICH HE DEALT WITH THOSE INVESTORS

AND WHAT HE DID WITH THEIR MONEY IS PART OF A PATTERN THAT

BEGAN WITH THE INVESTMENT THAT HE TOOK FROM THIS WITNESS AND

HOW HE DEALT WITH THOSE INVESTORS, TRIED TO DEAL WITH THEM,
IS SIMILAR, VERY SIMILAR TO EXACTLY THE PATTERN THAT THIS
WITNESS IS DESCRIBING.

AND THE WHOLE PURPOSE OF THIS IS TO SHOW THAT

FROM THE BEGINNING, ALL OF THIS INVESTING STUFF WAS BASICALLY

A CON SCHEME.

THE COURT: IT IS PART OF THE PHILOSOPHY, YOU MEAN?

MR. BARENS: YOUR HONOR, I HAVE VERY IMPORTANT POINTS ON THIS, YOUR HONOR.

MR. WAPNER: YES.

THAT THE PEOPLE USED TO THE EFFECT THAT HE OWED MONEY TO THESE INVESTORS, THERE HAS NEVER, EVER BEEN A SHOWING THAT MR. HUNT OWED MONEY TO THE INVESTORS.

THERE IS NO SHOWING WITH THIS WITNESS HERE THAT HE OWED HIM THE MONEY.

YOUR HONOR TAKES NOTICE, I AM SURE, OF THE FACT
THAT A BROKER CAN LOSE ALL YOUR MONEY AND HE DOESN'T OWE YOU
A DIME.

THE COURT: BUT THE TESTIMONY WAS THAT HE MADE A

PROMISE TO HIM OF SO MUCH MONEY HE WAS GOING TO MAKE ON IT,

DIDN'T HE?

MR. BARENS: IT IS A GRATUITOUS PROMISE HUNT MAKES TO HIM WITHOUT LEGAL OBLIGATION.

THE COURT: I THINK IT IS PART OF THE ENTIRE PICTURE
AND I WILL ALLOW IT TO COME IN.

MR. BARENS: YOUR HONOR, IF I MIGHT JUST MAKE A FURTHER INQUIRY, BECAUSE WE ARE GOING TO GET INTO THIS AGAIN SHORTLY,

I FEEL, THAT THE PEOPLE ARE GOING TO COME FORWARD WITH A LOT OF CUMULATIVE WITNESSES THAT ARE GOING TO COME IN HERE AND SAY "I INVESTED MONEY WITH JOE HUNT AND I LOST MY MONEY".

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THIS IS CERTAINLY NOT A FRAUD CASE OR A CIVIL ACTION HERE FOR RECOVERY OF FUNDS.

THE PEOPLE, IN TRYING TO ESTABLISH THAT HE OWED INVESTORS MONEY, DON'T YOU THINK IT WOULD BE BETTER IF WE START OUT ON SOME BASIS TO PROVE THE OBLIGATION. BEFORE WE PROVE THE LOSS?

MR. WAPNER: MR. BARENS, IF YOU WANT TO TRY MY CASE FOR ME, YOU CAN. I AM GOING TO TRY THE CASE THE WAY I SEE FIT. IF YOU HAVE A MOTION IN LIMINE TO PRECLUDE SOME WITNESSES FROM TESTIFYING, YOU SHOULD MAKE IT BEFORE THEY TESTIFY. I DON'T THINK THIS IS THE TIME OR THE PLACE TO DO IT.

THE COURT: YOU CAN GO AHEAD.

(THE FOLLOWING PROCEEDINGS WERE HELD IN OPEN COURT:)

BY MR. WAPNER: MR. MAY, AFTER THE DEFENDANT PROMISED YOU THAT HE WAS GOING TO GIVE YOU \$300,000, WERE YOU FAIRLY SATISFIED WITH THAT STATEMENT?

YEAH. I HAD NO CHOICE.

OKAY. AND DID YOU HAVE SOME DISCUSSION WITH HIM AT THAT TIME ABOUT WHAT YOU WANTED TO DO WITH REGARD TO THE BBC?

YES, WE DID.

ALL RIGHT. WHAT WAS THE DISCUSSION YOU HAD? Q

MOSTLY AROUND THE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT THAT WE HAD BEEN DOING WITH THE CYCLATRON, WHICH WAS A NEW TYPE OF GRINDING MACHINE.

WHAT DID YOU TELL MR. HUNT YOU WANTED TO DO WITH REGARD TO THE CYCLATRON?

1	А	JUNE, THE END OF JUNE, JULY.
2	Q	WAS THIS BEFORE YOUR MONEY WAS LOST OR AFTER?
3	А	AFTER THE MONEY WAS LOST.
4	Q	ALL RIGHT. THE MONEY WAS NOT LOST UNTIL AUGUST,
5	RIGHT?	
6	А	YEAH.
7	Q	SO IT WAS SOMETIME AFTER THAT?
8	А	RIGHT.
9	Q	DO YOU KNOW HOW LONG AFTER?
10	А	THREE OR FOUR WEEKS.
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1 AND AFTER HE TOLD YOU ABOUT THE SHOPPING CENTER, 2 INITIALLY TOLD YOU ABOUT THE SHOPPING CENTER, WHAT HAPPENED? 3 DID YOU SEE ANY DOCUMENTATION OF THAT RIGHT AWAY? 4 A I NEVER SAW ANY DOCUMENTATION PERIOD, ON THE 5 SHOPPING CENTER. 6 WAS THERE SOME DISCUSSION ABOUT WHAT WAS GOING 7 TO HAPPEN WITH THE SHOPPING CENTER? 8 WELL, ACCORDING TO JOE, THE SHOPPING CENTER HAD 9 MADE -- WAS WORTH MORE THAN THE INITIAL INVESTMENT, SO THAT 10 HE SAID THAT THE SHOPPING CENTER WAS WORTH LIKE, TEN MILLION 11 BUCKS TO HIM. 12 IT WAS LIKE, A 30 MILLION DOLLAR SHOPPING CENTER 13 OR SOMETHING LIKE THAT. HIS PERCENTAGE WAS GOING TO BE ABOUT 14 TEN MILLION BUCKS. AND HE SAID WHEN THAT WAS LIQUIDATED, 15 THAT HE WAS GOING TO DIVIDE IT UP AMONG THE BBC MEMBERS AND 16 HE CALLED A MEETING TO DO THAT. 17 AND WHERE WAS THAT MEETING HELD? Q 18 IT WAS HELD IN THE OFFICES. 19 Q WHO WAS THERE? 20 THERE WERE ABOUT -- AT LEAST 15 BBC MEMBERS THERE, 21 INCLUDING MY BROTHER AND BEN DOSTI AND DEAN KARNY AND JOE 22 HUNT --23 Q AND WHO RAN THE MEETING? 24 JOE RAN THE MEETING. AND ALEX GAON. AND JOE 25 RAN THE MEETING, JOE RAN EVERYTHING. 26 AND WHAT DID HE SAY AT THE MEETING? 27 HE SAID THAT HE WAS GOING TO -- THAT HE HAD THE 28 SHOPPING CENTER, THAT IT WAS WORTH TEN MILLION DOLLARS AND

THAT HE WAS GOING TO DIVIDE UP PORTIONS OF THE PROFITS THAT HE WOULD RECEIVE EVENTUALLY FROM THE SHOPPING CENTER AMONG THE BBC MEMBERS WHO WERE THERE. AND THAT HE WAS GOING TO GIVE OUT, ACCORDING TO HIS PHILOSOPHY, THE MOST MONEY TO THE PEOPLE WHO HAD PUT THE MOST TIME AND THE MOST EFFORT INTO THE BBC. AND WAS THAT A PHILOSOPHY YOU HAD HEARD BEFORE, DIVIDING UP THE PROFITS BASED ON PEOPLE PUTTING IN THE MOST TIME AND WORK? YES, IT WAS. SO THAT IS SOMETHING YOU HEARD ALMOST FROM THE VERY BEGINNING, RIGHT? YES. A WHAT DID HE DO AFTER HE SAID HE WAS GOING TO DIVIDE UP THE PROFITS OF THE SHOPPING CENTER? A THEN HE WENT AROUND THE ROOM AND PICKED ON EVERYBODY AND SAID, "YOU GET THIS MUCH OF IT AND YOU GET THAT MUCH OF IT."

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1	Q THAT IS A BLACK, BMW 3.0?							
2	A YES.							
3	Q WHOSE CAR WAS THAT? DID YOU KNOW SOMEBODY IN							
4	THE BBC WHO OWNED THAT CAR AND WAS SELLING IT?							
5	A YES.							
6	Q WHO WAS THAT?							
7	A WHAT WAS THE GUY'S NAME? LOPEZ.							
8	Q STEVE LOPEZ?							
9	A STEVE LOPEZ.							
10	Q AND AT SOME POINT, YOU SAW MR. PITTMAN DRIVING							
11	THAT CAR?							
12	A YES I DID. HE DROVE IT QUITE FREQUENTLY.							
13	MR. BARENS: OBJECTION, AS TO RELEVANCY AS TO WHICH							
14	CAR HE DROVE AT SOME UNKNOWN POINT IN TIME.							
15	THE COURT: OVERRULED.							
16	Q BY MR. WAPNER: AND AT SOME POINT AFTER YOU HAD							
17	THAT MEETING TO DIVVY UP THE PROCEEDS OF THE SHOPPING CENTER,							
18	DID YOU FIND OUT THAT THERE WASN'T GOING TO BE A SHOPPING							
19	CENTER?							
20	A WELL, IT TOOK SEVERAL WEEKS. BUT EVENTUALLY,							
21	JOE CAME TO THE REALIZATION THAT RON LEVIN HAD CONNED HIM							
22	ALL ALONG.							
23	Q HOW DO YOU KNOW THAT?							
24	A BECAUSE HE SAID THE SHOPPING CENTER WASN'T REAL,							
25	THAT IT NEVER EXISTED.							
26	Q OKAY. AND JOE HUNT TOLD YOU THAT?							
27	A HE FINALLY ADMITTED IT, YES.							
28	Q HOW DID HE SEEM TO BE WHEN HE SAID THAT HE							

ADMITTED IT WAS NOT REAL?

A DETERMINED, DETERMINED IN THE RESPECT THAT HE DID BELIEVE THAT THE MONEY HE HAD MADE FOR RON LEVIN WAS REAL.

Q HE DID BELIEVE IT WAS REAL?

YES. HE SAID HE WAS GOING TO GET THE MONEY OUT OF RON, NO MATTER WHAT IT TOOK.

Q DID YOU CONTINUE GOING TO WORK AT THE OFFICES OF THE BBC?

A YES I DID.

Q AND DURING THE TIME THAT YOU WERE GOING TO WORK THERE, DID MR. HUNT USUALLY COME IN EARLY TO TRADE THE COMMODITIES?

A IN THE EARLIER MONTHS, HE ALWAYS CAME IN. HE WAS THE FIRST ONE IN THE OFFICE, HIM AND BEN OR THEY WERE TRADING AT THE BROKERAGE HOUSE EARLY IN THE MORNING.

1 APARTMENT DOOR, KNOCKED ON IT AND SAID TO COME DOWN TO THE 2 CAR. 3 WE CAME DOWN TO THE CAR. INSIDE THE CAR, WAS BEN DOSTI AND HE PULLED OUT A CONTRACT THAT HE HAD GOTTEN 4 5 SIGNED WITH RON LEVIN. 6 Q DID HE SHOW IT TO YOU? 7 YES. HE SHOWED IT TO US. 8 ALL RIGHT. SHOWING YOU WHAT WE HAVE MARKED AS 9 PEOPLE'S 58 FOR IDENTIFICATION, DO YOU RECOGNIZE THAT? 10 YES I DO. THAT'S THE CONTRACT. 11 AND THAT IS THE ONE THAT HE SHOWED YOU? Q 12 Α THAT IS THE ONE THAT HE SHOWED ME. 13 AND SIGNED BY MR. HUNT AND ALSO BY RON LEVIN? 14 YES IT IS. 15 THE COURT: WHEN WAS THAT THAT YOU HAD THAT TALK WITH 16 HIM? TAKE A LOOK AT THE CONTRACT AND SEE IF IN REFERENCE 17 TO THAT DATE, WHAT DATE IT WAS HE TALKED TO YOU. 18 Q BY MR. WAPNER: ARE THERE TWO DATES ON THE 19 CONTRACT? 20 Α THE CONTRACT IS DATED 6/5/84 AND 6/6/84. 21 DID MR. HUNT ALSO HAVE A CHECK WITH HIM? Q 22 A YES HE DID. 23 AND SHOWING YOU A COPY OF PEOPLE'S -- I BELIEVE 24 IT IS 57 FOR IDENTIFICATION, DO YOU RECOGNIZE THAT? 25 YES. HE HAD THIS CAREFULLY FOLDED UP IN HIS 26 POCKET AND HE PULLED IT OUT VERY SLOWLY AND HE SAID, "RON 27 LEVIN SIGNED THIS."

HE SAID, "THAT'S HIS SIGNATURE, SEE? THAT'S HIS



SIGNATURE."

Q AND MR. HUNT SAID --

THE COURT: YOU MEAN ON THE RIGHT-HAND SIDE OF 1T?
THAT SCRIBBLING?

THE WITNESS: YES, RIGHT HERE. THE SIGNATURE.

THE COURT: ALL RIGHT.

Q BY MR. WAPNER: DID HE SAY ANYTHING ABOUT RON LEVIN'S SIGNATURE ON THE CONTRACT?

A YES. HE ALSO SAID THAT IT WAS RON LEVIN'S SIGNATURE ON THE CONTRACT.

Q DO YOU REMEMBER THE WORDS HE USED WHEN HE SAID
THAT IT WAS HIS SIGNATURE ON THE CONTRACT?

THAT RON HAD SIGNED OVER THIS CHECK FOR \$1.5 MILLION.

Q THE CHECK IS DATED JUNE THE 6TH, IS THAT RIGHT?

A YES IT IS.

Q WHAT TIME OF THE DAY WAS IT THAT MR. HUNT SHOWED UP AT YOUR HOUSE WITH THE CONTRACT AND THE CHECK?

A EARLY MORNING.

MR. BARENS: WHAT DAY ARE WE AT?

MR. WAPNER: I AM GETTING THERE.

THE COURT: EARLY MORNING?

Q BY MR. WAPNER: AT WHAT TIME? WHEN YOU SAY "EARLY MORNING" WHAT TIME ARE YOU TALKING ABOUT?

A 8 O'CLOCK.

Q AND WHAT IS YOUR RECOLLECTION OF THE DATE? WAS IT THE DAY AFTER THE CHECK, THE DAY OF THE CHECK?

A IT WAS THE DAY AFTER THE CHECK.

1 IT SEEMED LIKE HE WAS TRYING TO MAKE -- NOT ONLY 2 MAKE YOU WHOLE BUT TO MAKE YOU BETTER THAN WHOLE AT THAT POINT 3 IN TIME. SIR? 4 A YES. 5 AND DID YOU FEEL WELL DISPOSED TOWARDS MR. HUNT 6 AT THAT POINT? 7 A YES, I DID. 8 AND WERE YOU UPSET WITH HIM BEFORE WHEN YOU FIRST 9 HEARD HE HAD THIS BIG LOSS AND WIPED OUT ALL OF YOUR MONEY. 10 WERE YOU UPSET WITH HIM? 11 Α SURE. 12 AND AFTER HE TOLD YOU HE WOULD REPLACE ALL OF 13 THIS MONEY, YOU WERE LESS UPSET WITH HIM OR NOT UPSET AT ALL? 14 Α THAT'S TRUE. 15 HE HAD GAINED YOUR CONFIDENCE AGAIN, HAD HE NOT, 16 SIR? 17 Ά YES, HE HAD. 18 NOW, WHEN YOU SAW THE LEVIN PAPERWORK, WHEN DID 19 THAT OCCUR FOR THE FIRST TIME, THE PAPERWORK FROM LEVIN THAT 20 HE HAD WITH ANOTHER BROKERAGE HOUSE? 21 CLAYTON BROKERAGE HOUSE? A 22 Q YES, SIR. 23 A COUPLE OF DAYS AFTER THIS MEETING. Α 24 Q WITH MR. HUNT? 25 WITH MR. HUNT, CONCERNING THE LOSSES. A 26 IN OTHER WORDS, THE DAY AFTER YOU GET THE CALL --Q 27 I BELIEVE YOU LOST YOUR MONEY ON AUGUST 1ST? 28

YES.

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Q IN 1983?

AND THEN THE NEXT DAY, AUGUST 2ND, YOU SEE

MR. HUNT AND HAVE THIS DISCUSSION ABOUT \$300,000 HE VOLUNTEERED,

AND THEN WHAT, TWO DAYS LATER NOW WE ARE AT AUGUST 5TH, YOU

SEE THE CLAYTON BROKERAGE ACCOUNT?

A I AM NOT SURE ON THE EXACT DATES. BUT IT WAS SOMETIME AFTER THAT WE -- THAT I SAW THE CLAYTON BROKERAGE ACCOUNT FOR THE FIRST TIME, THE XEROX COPIES.

Q AND WAS THE PURPOSE THAT YOU WERE ABLE TO DISCERN IN MR. HUNT'S SHOWING THOSE DOCUMENTS TO YOU, TO CONFIRM TO YOU THAT YOU HAD AN EXPECTANCY TO RECEIVE THE \$300,000 THAT HE HAD DISCUSSED WITH YOU?

A THAT AND TO LAY A FOUNDATION FOR HIS PERCENTAGE,
YOU KNOW, TO PROVE THAT HE HAD ACTUALLY BEEN TRADING LEVIN'S
ACCOUNT.

RIGHT. AND MR. HUNT BELIEVED AS FAR AS YOU COULD Q 1 OBSERVE, THAT HE HAD AN EXPECTANCY IN THESE MONEYS FROM LEVIN? 2 3 A YES. Q AND HE SEEMED TO BE CONFIDENT IN THAT SENSE, 5 SIR? HE SEEMED POSITIVE HE WAS GOING TO GET THE MONEY. 6 A RIGHT. DID HE EVER EXPRESS TO YOU HOW LONG IT 7 Q 8 WOULD TAKE TO GET THAT MONEY? 9 A NO, HE DIDN'T. 10 Q DID YOU ASK HIM? 11 A I ASKED HIM. 12 AND WHAT DID HE TELL YOU? Q 13 A HE SAID HE WAS NOT SURE. 14 OKAY. DID YOU EVER ASK HUNT TO CONFIRM THIS 15 \$300,000 REPRESENTATION TO YOU BY MAYBE, PUTTING IT IN A 16 LETTER OR WRITING OR ANYTHING TO THAT EFFECT? 17 NO. A 18 WHEN YOU HAD THE MEETING WITH HUNT AND YOU WERE 19 SHOWN PEOPLE'S 83, THIS CLAYTON BROKERAGE DOCUMENTATION, 20 DID YOU ASK HIM ANY QUESTIONS ABOUT THIS DOCUMENT? 21 MR. WAPNER: OBJECTION ONLY IN THAT IT MISSTATES THE 22 EVIDENCE TO THE EXTENT THAT THE WITNESS SAID HE WAS SHOWN 23 A XEROX OF THE DOCUMENTS THAT APPEAR TO BE THE SAME OR 24 SIMILAR TO IT. 25 MR. BARENS: BEGGING YOUR PARDON. 26 IT WAS A XEROX RATHER THAN THE ORIGINAL? WHEN 27 YOU WERE SHOWN A XEROX OF THESE DOCUMENTS, DID YOU ASK THEM 28

ANY QUESTIONS ABOUT IT?

1	A WHERE DOES IT START? WHERE DOES IT END? THAT						
2	WAS REALLY ABOUT THE ONLY QUESTION I HAD.						
3	Q DID HE TELL YOU ANYTHING ABOUT THAT?						
4	A HE SAID THAT IT STARTED ON THIS PAGE AND IT ENDS						
5	HERE. HERE IS THE FIVE MILLION AND HERE IS THE FOURTEEN						
6	MILLION.						
7	Q DID YOU LOOK AT THAT?						
8	A YES, I DID.						
9	Q AND DID THE NUMBERS SHOW YOU THAT?						
10	A YES, IT DID.						
11	Q WHERE DID THIS MEETING TAKE PLACE?						
12	A IN BEN DOSTI'S OFFICE.						
13	Q WAS ANYBODY ELSE THERE?						
14	A I DON'T REMEMBER.						
15	Q YOU DON'T REMEMBER WHETHER IT WAS ANYBODY BESIDES						
16	YOU AND MR. HUNT THERE AT THE TIME?						
17	A NO. I REMEMBER THAT I WAS WALKING OUT OF						
18	DOSTI'S OFFICE AND JOE CAME UP WITH THE PAPER WORK.						
19	Q DID HE COME UP TO YOU WITH THIS PAPER WORK AND						
20	ATTEMPT TO REASSURE YOU BY SHOWING YOU THAT PAPER WORK?						
21	THAT WAS YOUR SENSE OF IT?						
22	A YES.						
23	Q WERE YOU REASSURED?						
24	A YES.						
25	Q WAS THAT THE ONLY TIME YOU EVER SAW THOSE DOCU-						
26	MENTS?						
27	A THERE WERE SEVERAL COPIES OF THEM LYING AROUND						
28	THE OFFICE DEAN KARNY HAD A COPY I BELIEVE AND BEN DOSTI.						

THE OFFICE. DEAN KARNY HAD A COPY I BELIEVE AND BEN DOSTI.

THEN THERE WAS A COPY IN THE FILE THERE AT THE 1 Q OFFICE, WASN'T THERE? 2 3 A I DON'T REMEMBER. O ALL RIGHT. SO THE TWO FELLOWS HAD THE COPIES, 4 5 DID THEY? A YES. 6 AND DID ANYBODY ELSE HAVE A COPY OF THEM? 7 Q 8 JOE. A DID YOU EVER SEE BEN DOSTI OR DEAN KARNY SHOWING 9 THEIR COPIES OF THE CLAYTON BROKERAGE HOUSE DOCUMENTS TO 10 11 ANYBODY? 12 A YES. 13 AND WHO WERE THEY SHOWING THEM TO? Q OTHER PEOPLE IN THE BBC. 14 OKAY. THIS MORNING, YOU TESTIFIED THAT JOE NEVER 15 16 LET THOSE OUT OF HIS SIGHT. ARE YOU CHANGING YOUR TESTIMONY NOW, WHEN YOU TELL ME THAT OTHER PEOPLE HAD COPIES OF THE 17 18 CLAYTON BROKERAGE DOCUMENTATION? A NO. THE COPY THAT HE HAD, HE NEVER LET OUT OF 19 20 HIS SIGHT. 21 BUT OTHER PEOPLE HAD XEROX OF THE SAME THING? Q 22 A OTHER PEOPLE HAD XEROXES. THE COPY THAT HE HAD 23 WAS NOT WHITED OUT. 24 Q WHITED OUT? 25 YES. THERE WERE CERTAIN PARTS OF THE COPY THAT 26 WAS WHITED OUT. 27 COULD YOU TELL US WHAT PARTS THOSE WERE, SIR? 28 AT THE TOP. THAT IS ALL I CAN SAY.

1		Q AT THE TOP WHERE THE NAME WOULD BE?	
2		A WHERE THE NAME WOULD BE.	
3		THE COURT: WHAT DO YOU MEAN BY "WHITED OUT"?	
4		THE WITNESS: THEY WERE BLANKED OUT SO YOU COULD NOT	
5	READ	THEM.	
6		THE COURT: WITH SOME CHEMICAL PUT ACROSS IT?	
7		THE WITNESS: IT IS CALLED "WHITE OUT."	
8		THE COURT: WHITE OUT?	
9			
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BY MR. BARENS: IT IS A THING THAT YOU PAINT Q 1 ON? 2 YES. A 3 WAS THE NAME LEVIN OBSERVABLE TO YOU ON THE TOP 4 OF THE COPY YOU COULD SEE? 5 YES, IT WAS. 6 A HOW ABOUT THE TOP OF THE COPY THAT DOSTI AND 7 0 8 KARNY HAD? 9 Α YES. COULD YOU SEE THAT? 10 Q SURE. 11 A COULD YOU TELL US WHAT IT WAS THAT WAS WHITED 12 Q OUT ON THE TOP? WAS IT MAYBE THE PART THAT SAYS "CLAYTON 13 BROKERAGE COMPANY" WITH THE ADDRESS ON THERE? 14 YES. THAT WAS THE PART THAT WAS WHITED OUT. 15 16 BUT YOU COULD SEE THE LEVIN PART AND ALL OF THE 17 NUMBERS AND EVERYTHING ELSE ON THERE? 18 A YES. 19 MR. BARENS: COULD I JUST WALK THAT IN FRONT OF THE 20 JURY, JUDGE? 21 THE COURT: . SURE. AREN'T YOU GOING TO HAVE SOMEONE 22 TESTIFY AS TO THAT? 23 MR. BARENS: I WOULD LIKE HIM TO SEE IT KIND OF NOW, 24 IF I COULD, JUDGE. 25 THE COURT: GO AHEAD. 26 (PAUSE.) 27 MR. BARENS: ALL RIGHT. I WILL SHOW IT TO THE WITNESS, 28 TOO. PERHAPS HE CAN AFFIRM TO ME BY POINTING TO WHAT APPEARED

TO BE WHITED OUT. MR. MAY? 1 THE WITNESS: AS I RECALL, THIS PART (INDICATING). 2 3 O BY MR. BARENS: THE PART IN THE BLUE BLOCK, IF 4 WE COULD CALL IT THAT? WOULD THAT BE ACCURATE? 5 YES. OKAY, NOW DID YOU EVER DO ANYTHING TO INDEPFNDENTLY 6 7 INVESTIGATE THE CLAYTON BROKERAGE ACCOUNT? 8 NO. A 9 THE COURT: WHICH ACCOUNT ARE YOU TALKING ABOUT? 10. MR. BARENS: THE ONE I AM REFERRING TO IS --11 THE COURT: THIS ONE OR HIS? 12 MR. BARENS: THE OTHERS ARE NOT CLAYTON, YOUR HONOR. 13 WE HAVE AN ACCOUNT AT CANTOR-FITZGERALD THAT THE GENTLEMAN 14 WAS INVOLVED WITH. THIS IS THE ONLY CLAYTON ACCOUNT THAT 15 I AM DEALING WITH AT THIS TIME. 16 THE COURT: YES. 17 BY MR. BARENS: YOU NEVER DID ANYTHING TO VERIFY 18 THE DEPOSITS OF MR. LEVIN OR THE ACCOUNT ACTIVITIES THERE, 19 SIR? 20 NO. A 21 ALL RIGHT. DID YOU EVER TELL ANYBODY THAT HUNT 22 HAD PROMISED TO GIVE YOU \$300,000 FROM THE CLAYTON ACTIVITY 23 WHEN LEVIN'S MONEY WAS CASHED IN? 24 WELL. MY BROTHER AND I DISCUSSED IT. 25 YOU TOLD YOUR BROTHER THAT HUNT HAD TOLD YOU 26 THIS ABOUT COVERING YOUR LOSS? 27 Α YES. 28 DID YOU TELL HIM THAT YOU THOUGHT HUNT WAS A

1	GOOD GUY BECAUSE HE WAS GOING TO DO THAT?
2	A YES.
3	Q AND DID YOUR BROTHER THINK HE WAS A GOOD GUY
4	BECAUSE HE WAS GOING TO DO THAT?
5	A YES.
6	Q AND WHEN WAS THAT IN POINT OF TIME, SIR?
7	A LATE AUGUST.
8	Q 1983?
9	A OF 1983.
10	Q NOW, TIME WENT BY. YOU NEVER SAW THE COMING
11	TO FRUITION OF THE \$300,000 PROFIT. DID YOU EVER ASK MR.
12	HUNT ABOUT WHERE IS MY \$300,000?
13	A I NEVER DID IN TERMS OF "WHERE IS MY \$300,000?"
14	I ASKED HIM WHAT WAS GOING ON WITH RON LEVIN.
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Q AND HE SAID? 1 AND HE SAID HE IS WORKING ON IT. NOT TO WORRY. A 2 AND HE SAID NOT TO WORRY, AND YOU DIDN'T WORRY, Q 3 DID YOU? 4 NO, I DIDN'T. A 5 0 AND HE WAS REASSURING AGAIN? 6 UH-HUH. 7 MR. WAPNER: IS THAT YES? 8 THE WITNESS: YES. 9 Q BY MR. BARENS: AND HOW MUCH LATER THAN AUGUST 10 OF '83 DID YOU FIRST HEAR ABOUT A SHOPPING CENTER IN THIS 11 CONTEXT, SIR? 12 HOW MUCH LATER? 13 YES, SIR. Q 14 THE EXACT DATE, IT WAS ABOUT A MONTH, A LITTLE 15 OVER A MONTH AFTER, AFTER THE AUGUST INCIDENT. 16 IN SEPTEMBER OF 1983? Q 17 YES, SEPTEMBER. 18 DO YOU KNOW WHETHER YOU WERE THE FIRST ONE TO 19 HEAR ABOUT THE SHOPPING CENTER DEAL OR DID SOMEBODY HEAR ABOUT 20 IT BEFORE YOU DID? 21 I DON'T REMEMBER. 22 OKAY, BY THE WAY, FROM THE LEVIN MONEY THAT WAS 23 GOING TO BE REALIZED FROM THE CLAYTON TRADES, YOU WEREN'T 24 25 THE ONLY GUY ASSOCIATED WITH BBC THAT WAS GOING TO RECEIVE 26 SOMETHING FROM THAT, WERE YOU? 27 Α NO. 28 Q WHO ELSE WAS GOING TO BENEFIT FROM THE MONEYS

Q BY MR. BARENS: NO.

I AM ASKING, SIR, TO YOUR KNOWLEDGE, DO YOU KNOW 1 IF ANYBODY ELSE AT THE BBC GROUP OF PEOPLE EXPECTED TO 2 RECEIVE MONEYS FROM THE CLAYTON ACCOUNT WHEN THE MONEYS WERE 3 REALIZED? 4 YES. A 5 WHO ELSE WAS IT? 6 BEN DOSTI, DEAN KARNY. EVERYBODY -- JUST 7 EVERYBODY THAT WAS INVOLVED, LIKE I SAID. 8 SO EVERYONE WAS EXPECTING MONEY, SIR? Q 9 YES. 10 NOW, IN SEPTEMBER YOU HEARD ABOUT A SHOPPING Q 11 CENTER --12 PRIOR TO YOUR HEARING ABOUT THE SHOPPING CENTER, 13 HAD YOU HEARD ANYBODY ASK MR. HUNT "WHAT IS GOING ON WITH 14 THE MONEY WE ARE SUPPOSED TO GET FROM THE LEVIN PROCEEDS AT 15 CLAYTON?" 16 HAD I HEARD ANYBODY ASK ABOUT IT? 17 Α YES. Q 18 NOT THAT I REMEMBER. 19 HAD ANYONE TOLD YOU THAT THEY HAD DISCUSSED IT 20 Q WITH MR. HUNT, AS FAR AS WHAT WAS HAPPENING ON GETTING THE 21 22 MONEY OUT OF CLAYTON? 23 A YES. 24 WHO TOLD YOU THAT? Q 25 DEAN AND BEN. A 26 WHAT DID THEY TELL YOU? Q 27 THEY TOLD ME THAT LEVIN HAD INVESTED THAT MONEY 28 INTO A SHOPPING CENTER.

Q) /	ALL	RIGHT.	SO	YOU	FIRST	HEARD	THE	SHOP	PING
CENTER	STORY	FRO	M DEAN	AND	BEN	BEFORE	YOU	HEARD	ΙT	FROM
MR. HUN	IT?									

Α YES.

OKAY. AND WHAT DID THEY TELL YOU?

THEY TOLD ME THAT THE MONEY HAD BEEN INVESTED INTO A SHOPPING CENTER AND THAT IT WAS WORTH MUCH MORE THAN THE ORIGINAL PROFIT DISTRIBUTION THAT HUNT WAS GOING TO GET WAS WORTH.

Q AND DID YOU EVER GO AND TALK TO MR. HUNT ABOUT THAT?

A I ASKED HIM ABOUT IT, SURE.

```
NOT THAT I KNOW OF.
            A
1
                  ALL OF YOU GUYS HAD BEEN TO THE SAME PLACE PRIOR
2
      TO 6-24-84; IS THAT CORRECT?
3
                  YES.
            A
4
                  AND HUNT, OBVIOUSLY, WAS AWARE ALL OF YOU HAD
5
      BEEN TO THAT SAME PLACE BEFORE 6-24; IS THAT CORRECT?
6
                  I WOULD THINK SO. HE WAS THERE.
7
                  OKAY. YOU ONLY MADE ONE TRIP WITH DETECTIVE
            0
8
      ZOELLER UP THERE?
9
            Α
                  YES.
10
                  DID ANYBODY ELSE YOU KNOW GO UP THERE?
11
            Q
                  NOT THAT I KNOW OF.
            A
12
                  EXCEPT FOR STEVE?
            Q
13
            Α
                  STEVE.
14
                  OKAY. WHEN YOU MENTIONED EARLIER THAT JOE HAD
            0
15
      LET PITTMAN DRIVE A CAR, WAS IT A WESTCARS?
16
                  NO, I DON'T THINK SO.
            A
17
                  WHOSE CAR WAS IT?
            0
18
19
            A
                  IT WAS STEVE LOPEZ' -- IT WAS JOE HUNT'S CAR.
20
                  AND HE LET PITTMAN DRIVE HIS CAR?
            Q
21
            A
                  I THINK HE GAVE HIM THE CAR.
22
                  WELL, DID HE TRANSFER TITLE TO THE CAR?
            0
23
                  NOT THAT I KNOW OF. I DON'T KNOW.
            A
24
                  SO AS FAR AS YOU KNOW, HE APPEARED TO JUST BE
            0
25
      DRIVING THE CAR?
26
                  YEAH, I THINK --
            A
27
                  AS A MATTER OF FACT, I RECALL JIM SAYING A COUPLE
28
      OF TIMES THAT IT WAS HIS CAR NOW AND I RECALL JOE SAYING THAT
```

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IT WAS HIS CAR.

Q SURE, BUT YOU DIDN'T EVER SEE ANYBODY PASS TITLE
TO THAT CAR, DID YOU?

A NO.

Q OKAY. NOW, YOU MADE A REFERENCE EARLIER WHEN

THE SHOPPING CENTER THING DIDN'T COME THROUGH, YOU SAID THAT

HUNT REALIZED LEVIN HAD CONNED HIM AND YOU USED THE

EXPRESSION, QUOTE "FINALLY ADMITTED THIS" CLOSE QUOTES. WHAT

DID YOU MEAN "FINALLY ADMITTED THIS."

A IT JUST SEEMED LIKE HE WAS CONVINCED THAT IT WAS ALL REAL, THAT THE SHOPPING CENTER WAS REAL, THAT THE MONEY WAS REAL, THAT EVERYTHING WAS REAL. AND IT SEEMED LIKE HE FINALLY CAME TO GRIPS THAT IT MIGHT NOT BE.

Q YOU MEAN THAT HE FINALLY BECAME WILLING TO ADMIT TO HIMSELF THAT HE HAD BEEN CONNED?

A THAT IS WHAT IT APPEARED TO BE.

Q HAD HE BEEN PRESSED ON THIS POINT BY ANY OF THE BBC PEOPLE, TO YOUR KNOWLEDGE, PRIOR TO THE TIME HE FINALLY ADMITTED THAT HE HAD BEEN CONNED?

A NO.

Q DID ANYBODY AT BBC EVER SAY TO HIM, "COULD BE LEVIN IS CONNING YOU" OR WORDS TO THAT EFFECT?

A NOT THAT I RECALL.

Q NONE OF YOU --

WHAT DID ALL OF YOU FELLOWS THINK ABOUT PRIOR

TO APRIL OR MAY OF '84, WHAT DID YOU THINK ABOUT MR. LEVIN?

A I HAD READ A NEWSPAPER ARTICLE STATING THAT HE
WAS A CON MAN SO I DIDN'T THINK HE WAS THE MOST REPUTABLE

GUY IN THE WORLD. 1 YOU DIDN'T? Q 2 A NO. 3 WHY NOT, OTHER THAN THE NEWSPAPER ARTICLE. Q 4 THAT WAS MY FOUNDATION. Α 5 JUST THAT? Q 6 A JUST THAT. 7 WHAT ABOUT THE FACT THAT YOU HADN'T GOTTEN ANY 8 MONEY OUT OF THE BROKERAGE ACCOUNT ON THE COMMODITIES, YOU 9 DIDN'T THINK ANYTHING ABOUT HIM AS A RESULT OF THAT, DID YOU? 10 JOE WAS HANDLING THAT ENTIRELY. HE WAS VERY CLOSE 11 TO RON. 12 Q WHAT DID THEIR RELATION, TO YOU, SEEM TO BE 13 DURING MAY OF 1984? 14 A WELL, THEY SEEMED VERY CLOSE. HE WOULD GO OVER 15 THERE A LOT, TALK WITH HIM. 16 AFTER HE FOUND OUT THAT THE SHOPPING CENTER WASN'T 17 REAL, HE SWORE UP AND DOWN HE WOULD STILL GET THE MONEY OUT 18 19 OF RON. HE SAID "NO MATTER" --20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

O WHEN --1 THE COURT: LET HIM FINISH UP. 2 MR. BARENS: I AM SORRY. 3 THE WITNESS: NO MATTER WHAT IT TOOK, HE WOULD GET THIS 4 MONEY BECAUSE HE FELT THAT THAT MONEY STILL BELONGED TO HIM. 5 O BY MR. BARENS: BELONGED TO HIM OR BELONGED TO 6 BBC PEOPLE? 7 A BELONGED TO HIM. 8 SO EVEN THOUGH HE SAID TO YOU THAT YOU GUYS WERE 9 ALL GOING TO GET THIS MONEY AT THE BBC, LATER ON HE WOULD 10 SAY "ALL OF THAT MONEY REALLY BELONGS TO ME." 11 WELL, HE SAID HE EARNED IT. 12 Q WELL, YOU SAID HE SAID TO YOU THAT ALL OF THAT 13 MONEY BELONGS TO YOU. 14 WELL, HE SAID HE EARNED IT AND HE WAS ENTITLED 15 TO IT. 16 BUT HAD HE NOT ALSO SAID THAT THE MONEY WAS GOING 17 Q TO GO TO ALL OF YOU BBC PEOPLE IN RELATIVE PROPORTIONS? 18 THAT WAS MONTHS BEFORE, MONTHS BEFORE. 19 A AND WHEN HE SAID "ALL THAT MONEY BELONGS TO ME," 20 DID YOU SAY ANYTHING TO HIM, "WELL, WHAT ABOUT ME"? 21 22 NO. A WHY NOT? 23 0 I WAS WORKING ON THE CYCLATRON AND IF HE WAS GOING 24 TO GET MONEY OUT OF LEVIN, HE WAS GOING TO GET MONEY OUT OF 25 26 LEVIN. Q IF HE GOT MONEY OUT OF LEVIN, WERE YOU GOING TO 27 28 PARTICIPATE IN THAT, DID YOU BELIEVE, SIR?

		Tom ME/ T/	8761
		Coer : Que, com com manie	VS6 .
	1	A I DON'T KNOW.	
	2	Q YOU DIDN'T KNOW?	
	3	A AT THAT TIME, I DIDN'T KNOW.	
	4	Q BUT IT NEVER OCCURRED TO YOU TO ASK HIM	M, "WHAT
	5	IS GOING TO HAPPEN TO MY MONEY"? YOU ARE OUT EITHE	ER EIGHTY
	6	OR THREE HUNDRED OR SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS,	, A LOT,
	7	AND YOU NEVER ASKED WHAT IS GOING TO HAPPEN TO MY	MONEY?
	8	A I ASSUMED THAT IF HE	
	9	WELL, HE KEPT PROMISING THAT HE WAS GO	ING TO GET
1	10	THE MONEY OUT OF LEVIN.	
1	11	Q AND GIVE IT TO ALL OF YOU PEOPLE?	
-1	12	A SO I ASSUMED HE WAS, YOU KNOW, GOING TO	MAKE GOOD
1	13	HIS PREVIOUS	
1	14	THE COURT: GIVE ALL OF IT TO YOU?	
1	15	THE WITNESS: NOT GIVE, NO.	
1	16	HE WAS GOING TO KEEP A PRETTY GOOD CHUI	NK OF IT
. 1	17	FOR HIMSELF, I AM SURE.	
1	18	THE COURT: COUNSEL'S QUESTION WAS, GIVE IT	ALL TO YOU.
1	19	THE WITNESS: NO.	
2	20	MR. BARENS: NO. I SAID GIVE IT TO ALL OF T	HE PEOPLE,
2	21	ACTUALLY, SIR.	
2	22	THE COURT: GO AHEAD.	
2	23	Q BY MR. BARENS: IN ANY EVENT, AS WE GO	ALONG HERE,
2	24	HE SAYS TO YOU "I WILL DO ANYTHING", TELL ME THAT	SENTENCE
2	25	AGAIN, WHAT DOES HE SAY ABOUT GETTING THE MONEY FR	OM LEVIN?
2	26	A "1 WILL GET THE MONEY OUT OF LEVIN, NO	MATTER

DID HE SAY THAT TO A BUNCH OF YOU GENTLEMEN?

27

28

WHAT IT TAKES."

Q

- A HE SAID IT TO ME.
- Q ANYBODY ELSE?

A HE SAID IT TO ME AND HIM -- WHEN WE WERE STANDING

IN THE ROOM AND THEN I THINK AT LEAST DOSTI AND KARNY MUST

HAVE OVERHEARD IT.

Q WHEN HE SAID THAT TO YOU, DID THAT SEEM SOMETHING FEROCIOUS TO YOU, SOMETHING UNUSUAL TO HEAR SOMEBODY USE THE EXPRESSION "I WILL GET IT NO MATTER WHAT IT TAKES"?

A IT DIDN'T OCCUR TO ME AT THE TIME. IT SEEMED LIKE HE WAS JUST TENACIOUS ABOUT GETTING THE MONEY OUT OF LEVIN.

EVIDENCE --

28

SO AT THAT PARTICULAR POINT IN TIME AT LEAST SIR, 1 THAT COMMENT SEEMED LIKE SOMETHING SOMEONE WOULD SAY UNDER 2 THOSE CIRCUMSTANCES? THAT IS. THAT WAS TENACIOUSLY ORIENTED? 3 YES. YOU WANTED TO GET -- HE WAS GOING TO GET 4 CLOSER TO LEVIN. HE WAS GOING TO DO WHATEVER IT TOOK TO GET 5 THE MONEY OUT OF HIM. 6 Q OKAY. WHEN WAS THAT COMMENT MADE TO YOU, SIR? 7 MAY. 8 Q MAY? AND AFTER THAT, HE KEPT SEEING LEVIN? 9 YES. 10 NOW, YOU MENTIONED THAT TO YOUR KNOWLEDGE, THAT 11 LEVIN WAS NOT A WEALTHY CON MAN. IT WAS A STATEMENT THAT 12 YOU MADE EARLIER TODAY. YOU HAD SEEN --13 A I SAID THAT I THOUGHT THAT LEVIN WAS NOT A 14 WEALTHY MAN. 15 IT WAS AN OPINION OF YOURS? 16 IT WAS AN OPINION. 17 AFTER YOU HAD SEEN THE CLAYTON ACCOUNT THAT SHOWED 18 HE HAD \$14 MILLION --19 MR. WAPNER: OBJECTION, ASSUMES FACTS NOT IN EVIDENCE. 20 21 THE COURT: SUSTAINED. YOU MEAN THE APOCRYPHAL \$14 MILLION? 22 MR. BARENS: WHY DO YOU SAY APOCRYPHAL? I THINK THAT 23 IS WHAT COUNSEL SAID IN HIS OPENING AND --24 25 THE COURT: WELL, IN ANY EVENT, ALL THAT WE HAVE NOW IS A PAPER WITH SOME NUMBERS ON IT. UNTIL THERE IS OTHER 26

MR. BARENS: WE DON'T HAVE ANY FACTS --

```
A
                 YES.
1
                 AND THAT WAS AT ABOUT WHAT TIME OF THE DAY, SIR?
           Q
2
           A
                 IT WAS IN THE MORNING.
3
            Q
                  8 A.M.?
4
                  I AM NOT SURE OF THE EXACT TIME. BUT IT WAS IN
5
     THE EARLY MORNING.
6
                  THIS MORNING, YOU SUGGESTED 8 A.M., MR. MAY. ARE
7
     YOU NOW TELLING ME THAT IT WAS EARLIER OR LATER THAN THAT?
8
9
     OR ARE YOU TELLING ME IT WAS 8 A.M.?
            Α
                 AROUND 8 A.M.
10
                 WERE YOU UP WHEN HE GOT TO YOUR HOUSE?
            Q
11
                 I DON'T REMEMBER. I WAS PROBABLY ASLEEP.
            Α
12
                 WHERE DID YOU LIVE AT THAT TIME, WITHOUT GIVING
13
     ME THE STREET ADDRESS, SIR?
14
                 IN BRENTWOOD.
15
                 AND IT WAS JUST A FEW MOMENTS AWAY FROM WHERE
16
     MR. HUNT LIVED?
17
                 YES. IT WAS VERY CLOSE.
            A
18
19
                 WAS IT A WEEKDAY, SIR?
            Q
                  YES IT WAS.
20
                  AND WHEN MR. HUNT APPEARED, WAS HE DRESSED LIKE
21
22
     HE NORMALLY DRESSED FOR WORK?
23
                  SUIT AND TIE.
            Α
24
                 YES, SIR.
            Q
25
                  YES, SUIT AND TIE.
                  YES, SIR. AND WHEN HE CAME UP, YOU DESCRIBED
26
27
      THAT HE WAS EXCITED?
28
                  EXTREMELY EXCITED.
            Α
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BE THE TRUTH, THE WHOLE TRUTH, AND NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH, SO HELP YOU GOD. THE WITNESS: I DO. THE CLERK: PLEASE TAKE THE STAND AND STATE AND SPELL YOUR NAME FOR THE RECORD. THE WITNESS: JACK FRIEDMAN, F-R-I-E-D-M-A-N. DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. WAPNER: Q MR. FRIEDMAN, WHAT IS YOUR OCCUPATION? A I AM A REGISTERED STOCK AND COMMODITIES BROKER.

- 1		
1	1 Q HOW LONG HAV	E YOU HAD THAT OCCUPATION?
2	A ABOUT TEN, E	LEVEN YEARS, TWELVE YEARS.
3	Q IN MAY AND J	UNE AND JULY OF 1984, WERE YOU WORKING
4	4 IN THAT CAPACITY?	
5	5 A YES, I WAS.	
6	6 Q AND WHAT COM	PANY WERE YOU WORKING FOR?
7	7 A CLAYTON BROK	ERAGE COMPANY, ST. LOUIS.
8	8 Q WHERE WAS YO	UR OFFICE LOCATED?
9	9 A WILSHIRE BOU	LEVARD, 10900 WILSHIRE BOULEVARD.
10	Q SO THE MAIN	OFFICE OF CLAYTON IS LOCATED IN
11	ST. LOUIS AND YOU WERE W	ORKING AS ONE OF THEIR REPRESENTATIVES
12	IN LOS ANGELES?	
13	A YES.	
14	Q AND WHAT KIN	D OF OUTFIT WAS CLAYTON BROKERAGE
15	5 COMPANY?	•
16	A CLAYTON WAS	A COMMODITIES SPECIALTY FIRM.
17	Q WHAT IS A CO	MMODITIES SPECIALTY FIRM?
18	A THAT ITS PRI	MARY BUSINESS WAS TO DO BUSINESS IN
19	OMMODITIES AND ADDED SE	CURITIES AS A SERVICE, VERSUS A FIRM
20	LIKE MERRILL LYNCH OR PA	INE WEBBER WHICH ITS PRIMARY FUNCTION
21	IS SECURITIES AND HAS CO	MMODITIES AS A SERVICE.
22	Q AND WHAT ARE	COMMODITIES? WHEN YOU TALK ABOUT
23	23 INVESTING IN COMMODITIES	, WHAT ARE WE TALKING ABOUT?
24	A COMMODITIES	ARE RAW MATERIALS LIKE GOLD, SILVER,
25	PORK BELLIES, COWS.	
26	Q OKAY. DOES	IT ALSO OR CAN IT ALSO INVOLVE TRADING
27	IN FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS	?
28	A YES, IT DOES	•

AND WHAT KIND OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS ARE Q 1 TRADED ON THE COMMODITIES EXCHANGE? 2 THEY TRADE TREASURY BILLS AND TREASURY BONDS AND 3 AT THE S&P INDEX. 4 THE COURT: WHAT DOES THAT MEAN, S&P? 5 THE WITNESS: STANDARD & POORS. 6 STANDARD & POORS IS A RATING SERVICE AND THEY 7 HAVE COMPILED A LIST OF STOCKS. THERE IS THE S&P 100. THE 8 S&P 500. 9 WHEN A MUNICIPALITY IS GOING TO HAVE A BOND 10 OFFERING TO RAISE FUNDS, THEY WILL RATE THE QUALITY OF THE 11 OFFERING. SO THEY PUT TOGETHER A LIST OF COMPANIES CALLED 12 THE SEP 500 AND THAT IS TRADED ON THE CHICAGO MERCANTILE 13 EXCHANGE OR THE IMM, WHICH IS PART OF THE CHICAGO MERCANTILE 14 15 EXCHANGE. 16 BY MR. WAPNER: CAN YOU ALSO TRADE IN DIFFERENT FOREIGN CURRENCIES ON THE COMMODITIES EXCHANGE? 17 18 A YES. 19 THEY TRADE THE SWISS FRANC, JAPANESE YEN, THE 20 POUND, DEUTSCHE MARK, CANADIAN DOLLAR. 21 Q DO THEY ALSO TRADE SOMETHING CALLED THE EURO-22 DOLLARS? 23 Α YES. 24 CAN YOU EXPLAIN WHAT THOSE ARE? 25 THE EURO-DOLLAR IS A -- IT IS LIKE A FIDUCIARY 26 CURRENCY THAT WAS TRADED AS A BASKET OF EUROPEAN CURRENCIES 27 WHERE IT IS NOT LIKE A DOLLAR BILL OR A \$10 BILL, BUT IS A 28 CURRENCY THAT IS TRADED. YOU CAN INVEST IN IT FOR EXCHANGE

RATE PURPOSES AND INTEREST RATE PURPOSES. 1 O IN JUNE OF 1984, WERE YOU CONTACTED BY A PERSON 2 BY THE NAME OF RON LEVIN? 3 A YES, I WAS. WAS THAT FIRST CONTACT WITH MR. LEVIN ON THE 5 TELEPHONE? 6 A YES. 7 THE COURT: JUNE OF 1984? 8 THE WITNESS: NO. EXCUSE ME. IT WAS --9 MR. WAPNER: EXCUSE ME. I AM SORRY. JUNE OF 1983. 10 THE WITNESS: I DIDN'T LISTEN TO THE DATE. 11 MR. WAPNER: CAN WE GO HOME NOW AND START AGAIN ON 12 MONDAY? I AM TIRED. 13 MR. BARENS: I WAS MENTIONING IT TO HIM, JUDGE. BIG 14 POINT. 15 16 THE WITNESS: IT WAS JUNE OF '83. BY MR. WAPNER: YOU HAVE SOME RECORDS THERE THAT 17 Q SAY JUNE OF '83? 18 19 A RIGHT. 20 I AM GOING TO LISTEN TO THE QUESTION NEXT TIME 21 BEFORE I ANSWER. 22 MR. WAPNER: I ALMOST HAD A HEART ATTACK. 23 WHAT TIME IN JUNE OF 1983 WAS IT YOU WERE 24 CONTACTED BY MR. LEVIN? 25 IT WAS AROUND JUNE 28TH. 26 DID YOU AT SOME POINT SHORTLY THEREAFTER MEET 27 THE PERSON WHO HAD CONTACTED YOU ON THE PHONE BY THE NAME

28

OF RON LEVIN?

1	A YES, I DID.
2	Q DO YOU RECOGNIZE THE PERSON DEPICTED IN
3	PEOPLE'S 6 FOR IDENTIFICATION?
4	A THAT LOOKS LIKE HIM, YES.
5	Q WHEN YOU WERE FIRST CONTACTED BY MR. LEVIN ON
6	THE TELEPHONE, WERE YOU AT YOUR OFFICE?
7	A YES, I WAS.
8	
9	
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A HE SAID THAT HE WAS DOING A STORY ON COMMODITIES

WHAT DID HE SAY TO YOU WHEN HE CALLED?

TRADING FOR, A FOUR OR FIVE-PART STORY AND THAT THEY HAD MODEL ACCOUNTS -- HE REPRESENTED NETWORK NEWS.

O ALL RIGHT. NOW WAS THAT THE FIRST THING HE SAID WAS THAT HE REPRESENTED NETWORK NEWS?

A YES. RIGHT. HE SAID HE WAS WITH NETWORK NEWS.

WHAT DID THAT MEAN TO YOU WHEN HE SAID THAT, WHAT DID YOU THINK IN YOUR MIND THEN?

A I THOUGHT THAT MEANT HE WAS WITH, I THOUGHT IT WAS INDEPENDENT NETWORK NEWS.

0 WHICH IS?

A NEWS SERVICE THAT SELLS STORIES TO CHANNEL 13. CHANNEL 5, WCGN IN CHICAGO. THAT IS WHAT I THOUGHT. I ASSUMED THAT.

Q AND WHEN HE SAID THAT HE WAS WITH NETWORK NEWS. WHAT DID HE TELL YOU THE REASON HE WAS CALLING?

A HE WAS DOING A STORY ON COMMODITIES TRADING, A FOUR- OR FIVE-PART STORY AND THAT HE HAD SIMULATED TRADING ACCOUNTS AT FOUR OR FIVE OTHER FIRMS, ONE BEING MERRILL LYNCH, SHEARSON LEHMAN AND RAUSCHER PIERCE.

THE COURT: WHAT DID YOU THINK HE MEANT BY SIMULATING TRADING ACCOUNTS?

THE WITNESS: SIMULATED. WHERE YOU SET UP A PAPER ACCOUNT, A PAPER TRADE. YOU SET UP AN ACCOUNT FOR THE PURPOSE OF PAPER TRADING TO TRADE ON A REAL TIME BASIS WITH NO REAL FUNDS OR NO REAL ORDERS GOING IN.

THE COURT: AND NO REAL PROFIT?

THE WITNESS: OR NO REAL LOSSES.

THE COURT: THAT IS RIGHT.

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(LAUGHTER IN COURTROOM.)

THE WITNESS: AS OPPOSED TO WHERE SOMEBODY HAS A TRADING SYSTEM AND THEY GO BACK AND THEY LOOK AT THE PRICES AND THEY SAY THAT WE WOULD HAVE BOUGHT THIS, HERE WE WOULD HAVE SOLD THIS, WE WOULD HAVE BOUGHT HERE AND WE WOULD HAVE SOLD THERE AND IT IS HARD TO SAY WHAT SOMEBODY WOULD HAVE DONE AFTER THE FACT BUT WHILE SOMETHING IS ONGOING, YOU SAY, WELL, I HAD THIS SYSTEM AND MY SYSTEM SAYS "BUY HERE SO WE WILL BUY HERE." AND THEN TWO DAYS LATER WE WILL SAY "NOW THE SYSTEM SAYS SELL HERE, SO WE WILL SELL HERE."

SO THAT IS A REAL TIME SITUATION AS OPPOSED TO GOING BACK AFTER THE FACT WHERE PEOPLE SAY "THIS SYSTEM MADE 2,000 PERCENT IN TWO DAYS"

THE COURT: THERE WERE NO ACTUAL TRANSACTIONS, HOWEVER, WERE THERE? ACTUALLY, WHATEVER IT WAS, IT WAS NEVER ACTUALLY SOLD OR BOUGHT, WAS IT?

THE WITNESS: ARE WE TALKING ABOUT IN GENERAL OR --THE COURT: SIMULATED.

THE WITNESS: SIMULATED MEANS NO ACTUAL TRANSACTIONS ARE ACTUALLY DONE. IT IS SIMULATED.

Q BY MR. WAPNER: NOW IN THAT SETTING, IF A PERSON HAD A SYSTEM, HE COULD TEST IT OUT AND FIND OUT WHETHER IT WORKED OR NOT?

THAT IS CORRECT. A

AND IN THIS CASE, MR. LEVIN SAID HE WAS WITH NETWORK NEWS, HE WAS DOING THIS FIVE-PART STORY AND THAT HE

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1	Q WHAT DID HE SAY?
2	A HE WOULD CALL ME UP AND GIVE ME THE ORDERS. THEN
3	LATER ON, HE WOULD HAVE A TRADING ADVISER, WHO WAS JOE HUNT,
4	CALL ME UP AND GIVE ME THE ORDERS.
5	Q SO, THE INDEPENDENT TRADING ADVISER HE TOLD YOU
6	WAS SUPPOSED TO BE JOE HUNT?
7	A YES.
8	Q AT THE TIME, DID HE GIVE YOU ANY INSTRUCTIONS
9	ABOUT WHETHER YOU WERE SUPPOSED TO TELL JOE HUNT WHETHER
10	THIS WAS A REAL OR FICTITIOUS ACCOUNT?
11	A HE TOLD ME TO MAKE SURE THAT HE WAS NOT AWARE
12	THAT IT WAS NOT A REAL ACCOUNT.
13	Q WHY DID HE TELL YOU THAT?
14	A BECAUSE IF THE ACCOUNT WAS NOT REAL, THEN THE
15	TRADING DECISIONS WOULD NOT BE THE SAME AS IF IT WAS REAL.
16	Q WHAT DID HE SAY?
17	A THE EMOTIONAL IF, YOU KNOW, IT IS NOT REAL,
18	YOU ARE NOT GOING TO MAKE THE EMOTIONAL DECISIONS THE
19	EMOTIONAL DECISION PATTERN WOULD NOT BE THE SAME.
20	Q AND DID YOU HAVE SOME AGREEMENT WITH MR. LEVIN
21	IN THE BEGINNING ABOUT WHAT THE INDEPENDENT TRADING ADVISER
22	WOULD BE TOLD AT SOME POINT THAT IT WAS NOT REAL?
23	A WE AGREED THAT AS SOON AS IT WAS OVER, HE WOULD
24	BE TOLD. THAT IS, AS SOON AS THE ACCOUNTS THEY WERE GOING
25	TO BE TRADED FOR ABOUT FOUR TO EIGHT WEEKS. AND AS SOON
26	AS THE TRADE WAS OVER, HE WOULD BE TOLD. AND HE WOULD
27	DEFINITELY BE TOLD WHEN THE STORY WAS DONE.

WHEN YOU SAY THE "TRADING" OVER AND OVER, YOU

1	ARE TALKING ABOUT THE SIMULATED TRADING?
2	A YES, SIMULATED TRADING.
3	Q DID YOU AGREE WITH MR. LEVIN NOT TO TELL MR.
4	HUNT THAT THE TRADING WAS IN FACT A SIMULATION AND NOT REAL?
5	A YES. I AGREED TO THAT.
6	Q AT SOME POINT, DID YOU MEET WITH MR. LEVIN?
7	A YES, IN THE VERY BEGINNING.
8	Q WHEN YOU FIRST TALKED TO HIM, WHAT WAS THE DATE?
9	A IT WAS AROUND THE 28TH. IT WAS PERHAPS A COUPLE
10	OF DAYS BEFORE THAT DATE. I AM NOT SURE.
11	Q THE 20TH OF JUNE?
12	A JUNE OF '83.
13	Q AFTER TALKING TO HIM ON THE TELEPHONE, DID YOU
14	GO TO HIS HOUSE?
15	A YES.
16	Q THAT WAS A DUPLEX, THE BOTTOM OF A DUPLEX ON
17	PECK DRIVE IN BEVERLY HILLS?
18	A IT WAS IN BEVERLY HILLS. IT WAS DOWN THE STREET
19	FROM SAKS. I CAN'T REMEMBER WHAT STREET IT WAS.
20	Q AND WHEN YOU WENT TO MR. LEVIN'S DUPLEX, WHAT
21	WAS THE PURPOSE IN GOING THERE?
22	A WELL, TO MEET, TO SEE THE, YOU KNOW, HE WAS THERE
23	AND HE WAS REAL AND TO HAVE HIM FILL OUT THE ACCOUNT PAPERS.
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WHY WERE YOU GOING TO HAVE HIM FILL OUT THE 1 ACCOUNT PAPERS? 2 WELL. WE WERE GOING TO SIMULATE. IF WE ARE GOING 3 TO SIMULATE EVERYTHING, I THOUGHT WE SHOULD JUST FILL IT OUT. 4 I DON'T KNOW, IT SEEMED LIKE A GOOD IDEA AT THE TIME. 5 Q THAT WAS GOING TO BE PART OF THE STORY? 6 Α YEAH. 7 OKAY. AND WHEN YOU WENT TO HIS HOUSE, DID YOU 0 8 GIVE HIM SOME ACCOUNT PAPERS TO FILL OUT? 9 A YES, I DID. 10 AND DID YOU ALSO PROVIDE HIM WITH AN AUTHORIZATION 11 FOR THE OUTSIDE TRADING ADVISOR? 12 NOT AT THAT TIME. Α 13 I HAD SOMEBODY GO DOWN LATER AND HAVE HIM FILL 14 THAT OUT. IT WAS ONE OF MY -- I HAD TWO ASSISTANTS AND THEY 15 16 WENT DOWN AT A LATER DATE TO HAVE JOE HUNT SIGN THE AUTHORIZATION. 17 18 SHOWING YOU A DOCUMENT THAT I WOULD LIKE TO HAVE 19 MARKED AS PEOPLE'S 88 FOR IDENTIFICATION, IT SAYS "CLAYTON BROKERAGE COMPANY" AND IT HAS AN ADDRESS IN CLAYTON, MISSOURI 20 21 AND IT SAYS ON THE FIRST PAGE IN BOLD TYPE, "TRADING 22 AUTHORIZATION LIMITED TO PURCHASE AND SALES OF COMMODITIES"; 23 MAY THAT BE PEOPLE'S 88 FOR IDENTIFICATION? 24 THE COURT: SO MARKED. 25 BY MR. WAPNER: SHOWING YOU PEOPLE'S 88, WHAT Q 26 IS THAT? 27 Α I AM SORRY. WHAT IS THE QUESTION? 28 WHAT IS THE DOCUMENT THAT IS MARKED PEOPLE'S 88? Q

O YOU ARE REFERRING TO A YELLOWISH-COLORED 1 DOCUMENT IN FRONT OF YOU; CAN YOU TELL US WHAT THAT WAS? THIS IS A RECORD THAT I KEPT OF THE TRANSACTION. 3 IT IS A BROKER'S SHEET, HAS THE BUYS AND SELLS. THE BUYS 4 ON THIS SIDE AND THE SELLS ON THAT SIDE. 5 SO, YOU KNOW, WHAT DATE -- WHAT WAS ENTERED, IT 6 HAS WHAT WE DID, THE DATE, THE QUANTITY, THE PRICE AND THEN 7 THE SAME THING FOR THE SELL SIDE. 8 SOMETIMES YOU SELL FIRST AND BUY IT BACK, SO IT 9 SHOWS THAT ON 6-28, WE BOUGHT 500 -- A TOTAL OF 900 CONTRACTS 10 OF SEPTEMBER SWISS FRANC AT FORTY-EIGHT EIGHTEEN AND 500 AT 11 FORTY-EIGHT TWENTY-FIVE. 12 NOW I THINK THAT I PROBABLY SKIPPED AHEAD ON 13 SOMETHING, BEFORE YOU GET INTO BUYING AND SELLING, ON THE 14 SIMULATED ACCOUNT, DON'T YOU HAVE SOME SIMULATED MONEY TO GO 15 INTO THE SIMULATED ACCOUNT? 16 17 A USUALLY YOU DO. BUT WE DIDN'T SIMULATE THE MONEY UNTIL JULY. 18 19 NOT ON THE 28TH. THE COURT: BEFORE WE GO INTO THAT ANY FURTHER, LET'S 20 21 HAVE A RECESS. 22 MR. WAPNER: THANK YOU. THE COURT: LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY, WE WILL 23 TAKE A 15-MINUTE RECESS AT THIS TIME. 24 THE SAME ADMONITION I GAVE YOU WOULD STILL APPLY. 25 MR. BARENS: I WOULD HAVE TO CALL MY BROKER, JUDGE. 26 27 (RECESS.) 28

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THE COURT: ALL RIGHT. YOU MAY CONTINUE.

Q BY MR. WAPNER: MR. FRIEDMAN, THE FIRST FEW TRADES
THAT WERE MADE ON THAT SIMULATED TRADE, MADE ON THAT ACCOUNT,
WHO MADE THEM?

A RON LEVIN.

O AND HOW WAS THAT DONE?

TO BUY 500 SWISS FRANC AT THE MARKET. AND THEN HE GAVE ME
THE PRICE. I DON'T REMEMBER. HE GAVE ME THE PRICE OR HE
TOLD ME TO BUY THEM AT THE MARKET.

Q WHAT DID YOU DO WHEN HE DID THAT?

A I WROTE UP A TICKET. I PUT ON IT NEWORK NEWS

AND WROTE UP AN ORDER TICKET WHICH LOOKS LIKE THIS (INDICATING).

I MIGHT HAVE THAT TICKET HERE. I WROTE UP A TICKET. ON THE TOP IT IS TO BUY AND ON THE BOTTOM IT IS SELL.

AND I TIME STAMPED IT. WE HAVE A TIME STAMP MACHINE. I WAITED ABOUT THREE TO FIVE MINUTES.

WE HAD A MACHINE THAT IS CALLED A VIDEOCOM. THAT IS PLUGGED INTO THE EXCHANGE FLOORS.

ALL OF THE TRANSACTIONS THAT ARE MADE ARE RECORDED ON THAT MACHINE. AND I GAVE THEM THE WORST PRICES IN THAT TIME PERIOD.

Q WHY DID YOU GIVE THEM THE WORST PRICES?

A IN CASE AFTER THIS WAS ALL OVER, ANYBODY HAD ANY QUESTIONS REGARDING THE TRADING.

I WANTED TO GIVE THE BENEFIT OF THE DOUBT, THAT
WE DID EVERYTHING WE COULD TO SIMULATE IT AS ACCURATELY AS

WE COULD.

Q SO, HE WAS GOING TO STAND OR FALL ON THE WORST PRICES THAT WERE AVAILABLE AT THE TIME?

A LIKE IT WAS A BUY. LIKE IN THE SWISS FRANC,

IF THE PRICE WAS 48.20, WAS THE HIGH IN A THREE-MINUTE PERIOD

AND THE LOW WAS 48.10, AND I WAS BUYING THEM, I GAVE HIM

THE 48.20 PRICE.

THE COURT: THAT IS THE HIGHEST PRICE?

THE WITNESS: I THINK -- WE DO IT IN NO LESS THAN
THREE MINUTES USUALLY. THIS WAS NO MORE THAN FIVE MINUTES.
THE RULE IS THREE MINUTES.

BUT I WANTED TO TRY TO -- IN CASE THERE WAS ANY DOUBT THAT WE FUDGED THE TRADING IN FAVOR OF THE ACCOUNT.

A AND DID YOU MAKE UP THE TICKETS THE SAME WAY
YOU WOULD IF IT WERE A REAL ACCOUNT?

A YES, I DID.

Q FOR THE FIRST THREE TRADES, WAS MR. LEVIN MAKING THE TRADES?

A I THINK IT WAS THE FIRST THREE TRADES. I KNOW IT WAS THE FIRST DAY OR TWO. I THINK IT WAS THE FIRST TWO DAYS.

I KNOW THAT HE DEFINITELY CALLED ME ON THE FIRST FEW TRADES.

Q AND WHAT HAPPENED AFTER THOSE FIRST FEW TRADES WERE MADE?

A THEN JOE HUNT CALLED UP AND STARTED TO PUT IN ORDERS.

Q WHEN HE FIRST CALLED, WHAT DID HE SAY?

WE HAD A WESTERN UNION LINE. AND WE WOULD WIRE

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THAT INFORMATION TO THE HOME OFFICE IN ST. LOUIS.

THEY WOULD PUT IT INTO A SPECIAL COMPUTER SYSTEM

AND SET UP THE ACCOUNT THAT WAY AND THEN WIRE THAT INFORMATION

TO ME THE NEXT MORNING.

AFTER THE FIRST WEEK OR SO, AFTER WE GOT IT SET UP, I HAD THAT INFORMATION ACCURATELY BUT NOT RIGHT AWAY.

Q WHO GAVE YOU THE FIGURE AS TO HOW MUCH WAS SUPPOSED TO GO IN?

A WHO GAVE ME WHAT? WHAT DO YOU MEAN?

Q HOW WAS IT DETERMINED HOW MUCH SIMULATED MONEY
WAS GOING TO GO INTO THAT SIMULATED ACCOUNT?

A WELL, WE TOOK THE STATEMENT FROM RAUSCHER PIERCE.

THE COURT: FROM WHOM?

THE WITNESS: THE ACCOUNT WAS ORIGINALLY SIMULATED AT A COMPANY CALLED RAUSCHER PIERCE.

Q BY MR. WAPNER: THAT IS ANOTHER BROKERAGE HOUSE?

A IT IS A COMPANY BASED IN DALLAS, THAT USED TO HAVE AN OFFICE HERE WHICH NO LONGER HAS AN OFFICE IN L.A.

Q HOW DO YOU KNOW THAT IT WAS ORIGINALLY SIMULATED AT RAUSCHER PIERCE?

A BECAUSE RON LEVIN TOLD ME. HE GAVE ME THE STATE-MENT. IT HAS RAUSCHER PIERCE ON IT WITH THE FIGURE.

IT WAS \$5,141,437.80.

- Q WHEN HE GAVE THAT TO YOU, DID YOU THINK IT WAS --
- A ACTUALLY, THEY HAD A SIMULATED OPEN POSITION.

SO, WE JUST CLOSED IT OUT. HERE IS THE CLOSING.

THE CLOSING BALANCE WAS \$5,225,187.80.

Q THAT WAS THE SIMULATED CLOSING BALANCE?

8-5 A YES, SIMLULATED BALANCE AND WE ENTERED THAT INTO OUR COMPUTERS ON JULY 1ST OR JULY 2ND.

Q AND WHAT HAPPENED AFTER MR. HUNT STARTED CALLING
YOU AND ASKING YOU -- HE CALLED YOU AND ASKED YOU ABOUT THE
POSITIONS IN THE MARKET?

A WELL, I GAVE HIM THE QUOTES AND WE DISCUSSED THE -YOU KNOW, THE MONEY MANAGEMENT POSITIONS AND THE DIRECTION.

O WHAT DID YOU DISCUSS WITH HIM?

A WELL, I DISCUSSED WHETHER THE MARKET WAS GOING
TO GO UP OR DOWN OR I THINK WE SPENT A LOT OF TIME TALKING
ABOUT MONEY MANAGEMENT AS TO THE AMOUNT OF POSITIONS WE HAD
IN RELATION TO THE AMOUNT OF CAPITAL, THAT IF THE MARKET FELL
OFF SHARPLY, THE ACCOUNT -- IT WOULD BE ADVERSE AND THE
ACCOUNT COULD BE WIPED OUT.

SO AT SOME POINT, WE STARTED LIQUIDATING POSITIONS.

Q WERE YOU GIVING MR. HUNT ADVICE SIMILAR TO WHAT YOU WOULD HAVE GIVEN AN ACTUAL CUSTOMER?

A YEAH.

Q WAS THAT FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING THIS AS REAL
A SIMULATION AS YOU COULD POSSIBLY MAKE IT?

A TO TRY TO DO IT AS REAL AS I COULD.

Q WHAT WAS THE REASON THAT YOU ADVISED HIM TO SELL OFF POSITIONS?

A WELL, WE HAD 100 PERCENT OF THE CAPITAL IN MARGIN AND IF THE MARKET -- SINCE THE MARGIN REPRESENTED A SMALL PORTION OF 5 TO 10 PERCENT OF ACTUALLY WHAT WAS PURCHASED, THAT IF THE MARKET PRICE OF WHAT HE BOUGHT, SOLD OFF 10 OR 20 PERCENT IN VALUE, THAT COULD WIPE OUT THE ENTIRE CAPITAL.

SO WHAT WE DID WAS TO LIQUIDATE. SAY, IF YOU

BOUGHT A HOUSE WORTH \$100,000. YOU PUT \$5,000 DOWN AND SOMETHING HAPPENED TO THE HOUSE AND IT WAS WORTH \$80,000, YOU ARE STILL RESPONSIBLE FOR THE MORTGAGE OF \$95,000.

SO, SOMEHOW YOU HAVE TO MAKE UP THE DIFFERENCE

BETWEEN THE \$5,000 IN CASH. REAL ESTATE DOESN'T USUALLY WORK

THAT WAY. BUT IN OTHER MARKETS, THE PRICE CAN GO DOWN.

SO, YOU HAVE TO HAVE MORE GOOD FAITH MONEY OR YOU WILL GET LIQUIDATED. IT IS CALLED A MARGIN CALL.

Q SO YOU WOULD BASICALLY ADVISE HIM TO SELL OFF

SOME OF THE POSITIONS SO THAT HE WOULD HAVE SOME MONEY IN ...

RESERVE IN CASE HE HAD A MARGIN CALL?

A YES.

Q DID HE TAKE THAT ADVICE?

A YES HE DID.

Q AND WHAT HAPPENED WHEN YOU SOLD OFF THE POSITIONS?

A THE MARKET DROPPED. AND WE WERE OKAY BECAUSE WE HAD LIQUIDATED SOME POSITIONS.

Q THE MARKET DROPPED BECAUSE YOU LIQUIDATED POSITIONS
AND YOU HAD MONEY TO MEET THE MARGIN?

A IT DIDN'T DROP BECAUSE WE LIQUIDATED. BUT WHEN WE LIQUIDATED, THE ACCOUNT WAS IN A BETTER POSITION.

O ALL RIGHT. AND --

THE COURT: WERE YOU GIVING HIM ADVICE AS TO WHAT TO BUY AND WHEN TO SELL?

THE WITNESS: YES. I WAS GIVING HIM SOME GENERAL ADVICE ABOUT MONEY MANAGEMENT AND THE QUANTIES OF POSITIONS AND --

THE COURT: ARE YOU TALKING ABOUT MR. HUNT?

THE WITNESS: YES.

Q BY MR. WAPNER: AND WHAT HAPPENED AFTER THOSE FIRST POSITIONS WERE LIQUIDATED AND THE ACCOUNT WAS OKAY? DID HE CONTINUE TO CALL YOU AND TO TRADE?

A YES. THEN THE MARKET RALLIED BACK AND ULTIMATELY,
MOST OF THE POSITIONS -- NOT MOST, BUT ULTIMATELY, THE BOTTOM
LINE IN THE ACCOUNT APPRECIATED AND WE MADE MONEY IN THAT
ACCOUNT.

Q WHEN HE CONTINUED TO CALL YOU, DID YOU CONTINUE
TO GIVE HIM THIS ADVICE AS TO WHAT TO DO AND HOW TO MANAGE
THE ACCOUNT?

A WE DISCUSSED THE ACCOUNT FROM TIME TO TIME.

Q GENERALLY, WHEN HE WOULD CALL TO MAKE THE TRADES, HOW WOULD HE DO IT?

A HE WOULD USUALLY CALL ME UP AND ASK ME FOR A QUOTE.

THEN WE WOULD TALK ABOUT THE DIRECTION OF THE MARKET. HE

SAID WHAT HE WANTED TO DO.

I TOLD HIM WHAT I THOUGHT. AND THEN HE WOULD MAKE THE FINAL DECISION.

1.	Q WHEN HE MADE THE FINAL DECISION
2	A WHETHER TO BUY OR SELL.
3	Q WHEN HE MADE THE FINAL DECISION TO BUY OR SELL,
4	HOW DID YOU HANDLE THAT? WHAT DID YOU DO?
5	A I TOOK A TICKET OUT AND I WROTE DOWN WHAT WE WANTED
6	то ро.
7	Q YOU DID THE SAME THING WITH HIM, TIME STAMPING
8	IT AND GIVING HIM THE WORST PRICE WITHIN THE THREE TO FIVE-
9	MINUTE PERIOD?
10	A THAT'S CORRECT.
11	Q YOU KEPT A RECORD OF ALL OF THOSE TRADES?
12	A YES I DID.
13	Q YOUR AGREEMENT WITH MR. LEVIN WAS THAT THIS WAS
14	GOING TO GO ON FOR EIGHT WEEKS, IS THAT RIGHT?
15	A THAT'S CORRECT.
16	Q HOW LONG DID IT ACTUALLY CONTINUE?
17	A IT STARTED 6/28/83 AND ENDED 8/17/83 WHICH I
18	BELIEVE, IS SIX OR SEVEN WEEKS.
19	Q WHAT HAPPENED TO END IT ON AUGUST THE 17TH, 1983?
20	A WHAT DO YOU MEAN WHAT HAPPENED?
21	Q HOW DID IT COME TO AN END AT THAT POINT?
22	A RON LEVIN CALLED ME UP AND SAID THAT WE WERE GOING
23	TO STOP TRADING.
24	AND THEN JOE HUNT CALLED UP AND SAID THAT WE WERE
25	GOING TO STOP TRADING BECAUSE WE ARE GOING TO USE THE MONEY
26	FOR A REAL ESTATE TRANSACTION.
27	Q JOE HUNT TOLD YOU THAT?
28	A YES.

Q AND WHEN HE SAID THAT, DID YOU CONTINUE TO ADVISE HIM AS TO HOW MUCH MONEY WAS IN THE ACCOUNT AND WHETHER IT WAS MAKING OR LOSING MONEY?

A YES. I GAVE HIM THE FIGURES, ONCE WE GOT IT ON THE COMPUTER RUN. I GIVE HIM THE DAILY INFORMATION.

Q WERE THE STATEMENTS OR THE CONFIRMS, AS YOU CALL THEM, BEING GENERATED ON THAT ACCOUNT?

A YES.

Q DID YOU HAVE SOME ARRANGEMENT WITH THE PEOPLE

AT CLAYTON BROKERAGE AS TO HOW THAT WAS SUPPOSED TO BE DONE,

WHETHER BY COMPUTER OR OTHERWISE?

A IT WAS DONE BY HAND.

Q WHY WAS THAT?

A BECAUSE IT WAS NOT IN THE REAL SYSTEM AND IT

COULDN'T BE DONE IN THE REAL WAY. SO, THEY TOOK THE

CONFIRMS AND TYPED THEM UP AND SENT THEM OUT TO RON LEVIN.

Q AND THAT WAS TO THE ADDRESS WHICH HE HAD ON THE ORIGINAL ACCOUNT DOCUMENTS?

A YES.

Q WHICH WAS 9701 WILSHIRE BOULEVARD, 8TH FLOOR?

A YES.

Q AND DID YOU HEAR FROM RON LEVIN SHORTLY AFTER
THE FIRST CONFIRM WAS SENT OUT?

A I HEARD FROM HIM. THE FIRST CONFIRMS WENT OUT

AND IT SAID, "THIS IS A TEST SERIES," ON THE CONFIRM. IT

SHOWED THAT THE ACCOUNT WAS SIMULATED AND NOT A REAL ACCOUNT.

AND HE CALLED ME UP AND HE WAS SCREAMING AND YELLING THAT WE WERE RUINING THE INTEGRITY OF HIS STORY AND

WE WERE GOING TO RUIN THE WHOLE STORY.

I WAS NOT REAL CLEAR ON HOW IT WAS GOING TO RUIN
THE WHOLE STORY. BUT HE SAID THAT IT WOULDN'T SHOW UP WELL
ON THE CAMERA OR I CAN'T REMEMBER EXACTLY WHAT HE SAID BUT
HE WAS VERY UPSET ABOUT IT.

Q SHOWING YOU ONE OF THE DOCUMENTS THAT IS PART OF PEOPLE'S 83, DO YOU SEE AT THE TOP THERE WHERE IT SAYS "TEST SERIES"?

A YES.

Q AT THE VERY TOP?

A AT THE TOP, IT SAYS "TEST SERIES, CLAYTON BROKERAGE." YES.

Q AND AFTER THIS STATEMENT WENT OUT, MR. LEVIN
CALLED YOU UP?

A YEAH. AFTER HE HAD GOTTEN THIS -- THERE IS A

TIME DELAY BETWEEN WHEN THE TRANSACTION IS DONE AND WHEN THEY

GET THE STATEMENT.

IT MIGHT -- PROBABLY THE STATEMENT MIGHT HAVE BEEN MAILED OUT THE FIRST. HE MIGHT NOT HAVE GOTTEN THEM UNTIL THE FIFTH OR THE SEVENTH.

Q NOW, THE FIRST OF --

A JULY.

Q JULY OF 1983?

A JULY OF 1983.

Q NOW, WHEN MR. LEVIN CALLED YOU AND TALKED TO YOU ABOUT THE FACT THAT IT SAID "TEST" ON THERE, HOW WOULD YOU DESCRIBE HIS DEMEANOR?

A I WOULD SAY LIVID, VERY ANGRY.

A HE WANTED ME TO TAKE THAT OFF, TO HAVE NO "TEST SERIES" ON IT. HE SAID THAT IT WOULD VIOLATE THE INTEGRITY OF THE STORY.

1	Q AFTER HE TOLD YOU THAT, WHAT DID YOU DO?
2	A WELL, I CALLED UP OUR COMPLIANCE PEOPLE IN ST.
3	LOUIS AND THEY RELUCTANTLY AGREED TO DO IT.
4	Q AND SO THE STATEMENTS THAT WENT OUT AFTER THAT
5	ONE DID NOT THEN HAVE THE STATEMENT "TEST SERIES" ON THEM?
6	A THAT'S CORRECT.
7	Q AND ON AUGUST THE 17TH AT THE TIME MR. HUNT SAID
8	THAT THE MONEY WAS GOING TO BE USED IN A REAL ESTATE TRANS-
9	ACTION, WHAT WAS THE BALANCE IN THE ACOUNT?
10	A THE BALANCE IN THE ACCOUNT WAS \$13,997,448.86.
11	Q SO THERE WAS A PROFIT IN THAT ACCOUNT OF EIGHT
12	MILLION DOLLARS?
13	A \$8,320,649.
14	THE COURT: YOU MEAN SIMULATED PROFIT, DON'T YOU?
15	THE WITNESS: THAT'S RIGHT.
16	(LAUGHTER IN THE COURTROOM.)
17	THE WITNESS: IT WAS ALL SIMULATED.
18	THE COURT: IF I USE THE WORD APOCRYPHAL, THAT WOULD
19	BE CORRECT?
20	THE WITNESS: WELL, SIMULATED. AS LONG AS YOU DON'T
21	SAY PHONY.
22	MR. WAPNER: THERE WEREN'T ANY REALLY THE ONLY
23	COMMISSIONS ON THIS ACCOUNT WERE SIMULATED OR APOCRYPHAL.
24	THE WITNESS: SIMULATED COMMISSIONS. I DID NOT GET
25	PAID ANY REAL COMMISSION. ALL SIMULATED, YES.
26	Q BY MR. WAPNER: ON THE 17TH OF AUGUST OF 1983,
27	AT THAT TIME DID YOU TELL JOE HUNT THAT IT WASN'T A REAL
28	ACCOUNT?

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Q TO VIOLATE LEVIN'S CONFIDENTIALITY?
A HE WANTED TO KNOW WHAT RIGHT DID I HAVE TO
VIOLATE HIS CONFIDENTIALITY AND TALK ABOUT HIS BUSINESS AND
HIS MONEY WITH JOE HUNT.
Q WHAT DID YOU SAY?
A I SAID FIRST OF ALL, I DIDN'T VIOLATE ANYBODY'S
CONFIDENTIALITY BECAUSE IN ORDER TO VIOLATE CONFIDENTIALITY,
THERE HAS TO BE REAL MONEY AND A REAL ACCOUNT.
AND I SAID THAT SINCE THIS MONEY WAS NOT REAL,
IT WAS NOT A REAL ACCOUNT AND I DIDN'T VIOLATE HIS
CONFIDENTIALITY.
SECONDLY, THAT IT WAS OUR AGREEMENT THAT WHEN
THE TRADING WAS OVER, I AM SUPPOSED TO TELL HIM THAT IT IS
NOT REAL. IT WAS STRICTLY FOR THE PURPOSES OF TRADING AND
THAT IS WHAT I SAID.
,

BEFORE THANKSGIVING.

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THE REST OF THEM APPEAR TO BE ALL NORMAL LOOKING,
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           Q
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     LEGITIMATE APPEARING STATEMENTS?
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                THAT'S RIGHT.
          THE COURT: DID YOU EVER SEND ANY OF THOSE STATEMENTS
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     TO MR. HUNT?
6
           THE WITNESS: NO.
           THE COURT: HE NEVER SAW WHETHER IT HAD "TEST SERIES"
7
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     ON IT OR NOT?
           THE WITNESS: AS FAR AS I KNOW, HE NEVER SAW IT.
9
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           THE COURT: LET'S GET ON, WILL YOU PLEASE?
          MR. BARENS: THANK YOU.
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                THE VERY POINT IS THAT MR. HUNT NEVER DID SEE
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     THOSE WORDS "TEST SERIES"?
14
                I DON'T KNOW THAT.
15
                YOU NEVER MAILED MR. HUNT ANYTHING THAT SAID
16
     "TEST SERIES" OR "TEST" ON ANYTHING?
17
           THE COURT: YOU DIDN'T MAIL HIM ANYTHING?
18
           THE WITNESS: I NEVER MAILED HIM ANYTHING.
19
                BY MR. BARENS: OKAY. NOW, WHEN LEVIN CALLED
20
     YOU TO PROTEST THE EXPRESSION ON THERE ABOUT THE TEST SERIES,
21
     DID HE SAY WHY HE WAS PROTESTING?
22
                 YES.
           A
23
           Q
                 AND THE REASON THAT HE AT LEAST SAID, WAS --
24
                 IT WOULD RUIN THE INTEGRITY OF THE STORY.
           A
25
                 WHAT DID THAT MEAN TO YOU?
           Q
26
                 HE FELT THAT IT WOULDN'T -- WHAT HE FIRST TOLD
           A
27
     ME WAS THAT IT WOULDN'T SHOW UP GOOD ON THE CAMERAS.
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AND HE DIDN'T WANT TO RUIN THE EMOTIONALISM OF

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THE TRADING, WHILE IT WAS GOING ON.

DID IT EVER OCCUR TO YOU THAT BY DELETING THAT REFERENCE ON THE PAGE -- ON THE PAGE, THAT ANY THIRD PERSON LOOKING AT THE STATEMENTS LEVIN CAME INTO POSSESSION OF, WOULD BELIEVE THAT THEY WERE LEGITIMATE?

A IT IS POSSIBLE. IT IS POSSIBLE THAT THAT WOULD HAPPEN.

AND THAT IS WHY WE ASKED HIM TO INDEMNIFY US AGAINST ANY LOSS, IF SOMETHING DID HAPPEN.

> THE INDEMNITY --Q

AND HE WAS SUPPOSED TO CLEAR THAT UP AT THE END OF THE TRADING FOR THIS STORY.

BUT THEN IN BETWEEN TIMES, YOU REALIZED THAT THE FIRM RAN A RISK THAT A THIRD PARTY VIEWER OF THAT PAPER WORK, COULD BELIEVE THAT IT WAS TRUE?

A I DON'T KNOW WHAT THE RISK WOULD BE.

IS THAT WHY YOU SOUGHT AN INDEMNIFICATION, HOWEVER? Q

WE SOUGHT AN INDEMNIFICATION IF, LIKE FOR INSTANCE, HE CALLED UP AND HE GAVE AN ORDER TO SOMEBODY AND THEY PUT IT IN FOR REAL ONE DAY AND THEN WE WERE ACTUALLY LONG 500 CONTRACTS IN AN ACCOUNT THAT HAD NO MONEY IN IT OR IF PEOPLE OPEN UP AN ACCOUNT BASED ON THIS AND THE TRADING WAS DONE AND MONEY WAS LOST, BASED UPON THIS ACCOUNT MAKING MONEY, THAT IS WHY I TRIED TO KEEP THE INTEGRITY OF THE SIMULATION REAL, SO IF THERE HAD BEEN REAL MONEY, THAT THE ACTUAL TRADING -- THIS IS THE ACTUAL TRADING THAT WOULD HAVE OCCURRED.

AND --Q

NETWORK NEWS WAS THE COMPANY THAT WAS INDEMNIFYING US AND HE WAS REPRESENTING THEM.

Q DID YOU CHECK THE FINANCIAL ASSETS OF NETWORK NEWS?

A NO. I THOUGHT THAT THEY WERE NETWORK NEWS.

JUST LIKE RIGHT NOW OUTSIDE IN THE CORRIDOR,

THE GUY WAS SITTING THERE WITH A CART THAT SAID "STOLEN FROM NETWORK NEWS," ON HIS CART.

SO, I DON'T KNOW IF THAT WAS RON LEVIN'S CART.

I ASKED HIM IF HE WAS FROM THE POOL HERE AND

I ASKEDWHERE IS THAT CART FROM?

HE SAID THAT IT WAS FROM NETWORK NEWS.

I SAID -- I ASKED WHAT IS NETWORK NEWS AND HE SAID THAT IT WAS ABC.

BUT, I SAW THE CART AND THE MAN AND I CAN LOOK AT IT AND I ASKED HIM.

I ADMIT THAT I WAS COMPLETELY CONNED AND FOOLED. I ABSOLUTELY WAS CONNED BY RON LEVIN INTO BELIEVING THAT HE WAS INDEPENDENT NETWORK NEWS, WHICH IS WHAT I SEE ON CHANNEL 13 AND CHANNEL 5. THAT IS WHO I THOUGHT IT WAS.

Q AND AGAIN, THE APPEARANCE OF RON LEVIN AND WHO HE WAS AND WHAT HE WAS AND WHO HE WAS IN REALITY, YOU GOT CONNED?

A RIGHT NOW I UNDERSTAND IT, YEAH, I UNDERSTAND THAT NOW.

Q OKAY. BUT YOU WERE TOTALLY CONNED IN THE TIME
YOU ENTERED INTO THIS TRANSACTION, THAT HE WAS FOR REAL?

1	A HE APPEARED FOR REAL, YEAH.
2	Q HE APPEARED TO BE? THAT IS INTERESTING.
3	ALL RIGHT. NOW, DID YOU EVER TRADE ON THE FLOOR
4	IN NEW YORK IN COMMODITIES?
5	A NO.
6	Q OR CHICAGO?
7	A NO.
8	Q YOU HAD NO FLOOR EXPERIENCE, SIR?
9	A NO.
10	Q THE TIME STAMP WHEN YOU HAVE A CUSTOMER CALL
11	IN STRIKE THAT.
12	WHEN YOU HAVE FOR INSTANCE, HUNT CALLING IN AND
13	DOING THAT TRADE ACTIVITY WITH YOU, YOU HIT A TIME STAMP
14	SIMULTANEOUSLY, DO YOU NOT, ALMOST?
15	A WELL, THERE ARE ACTUALLY TWO STAMPS.
16	THE FIRST ONE IS WHEN YOU GET THE ORDER. AND
17	THE SECOND ONE IS WHEN YOU PUT THE ORDER IN.
18	Q AND YOU HAVE THIS TIME STAMP DEVICE IN CLOSE
19	PROXIMITY TO YOUR TELEPHONE, DO YOU NOT, SIR?
20	A YES, SIR.
21	Q AND SO WHILE THE REPRESENTATIVE OR MR. HUNT
22	IS ON THE PHONE TALKING TO YOU, THEY ACTUALLY HEAR THAT TIME
23	STAMP CLICKING IN THE OR CLICK MAY NOT BE THE RIGHT WORD,
24	BUT IT GOES BOOM IN THE BACKGROUND?
25	A YES.
26	Q OKAY. SO AGAIN, WHEN I AM CALLING UP TRANSACTING
27	WITH YOU AND I SAY, "GIVE ME 1,000 CONTRACTS OF SWISS FRANCS,"
28	AND YOU SAY OKAY, WHILE WE ARE ON THE PHONE, I HEAR IT BOOMING?

AND DID THEY TELL YOU THEY WERE DOING A MOVIE

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28

Q

WHERE HIS OPINION ON AN INVESTMENT OR A POTENTIAL 342

28 MR. BARENS: I WOULD BE, YOUR HONOR.

THE COURT: PARDON ME. WILL YOU BE MUCH LONGER?

MR. WAPNER: COUNSEL, MAY WE HAVE AN AGREEMENT ON THESE,

AS WE HAD WITH THE OTHER DOCUMENTS, THAT COPIES MAY BE MADE

AND ORIGINALS RETURNED TO THE WITNESS?

MR. BARENS: YES.

(PAUSE.)

MR. WAPNER: WE HAD MR. FRIEDMAN ON THE STAND.

THE COURT: GET HIM BACK IN.

JACK FRIEDMAN,

CALLED AS A WITNESS BY THE PEOPLE, HAVING BEEN PREVIOUSLY SWORN, RESUMED THE WITNESS STAND AND TESTIFIED FURTHER AS FOLLOWS:

THE CLERK: YOU HAVE BEEN PREVIOUSLY SWORN. YOU ARE STILL UNDER OATH. JUST HAVE A SEAT AND STATE YOUR NAME AGAIN FOR THE RECORD.

THE WITNESS: JACK FRIEDMAN, F-R-I-E-D-M-A-N.

CROSS-EXAMINATION (CONTINUED)

BY MR. BARENS:

Q MR. FRIEDMAN, YOU LEFT OFF I BELIEVE WHEN WE WERE TALKING ABOUT THE EXCHANGES YOU HAD WITH MR. HUNT IN PROVIDING INVESTMENT COUNSELING OR PARTICIPATION IN DECISION-MAKING FOR THE BUSINESS MANAGEMENT OF THE ACCOUNT AT CLAYTON BROKERAGE, IS THAT CORRECT?

A YES, SIR.

Q AND IN THOSE DISCUSSIONS, WERE YOU GIVING MR. HUNT REAL ADVICE?

A THE ADVICE I GAVE HIM PERTAINED TO MONEY MANAGEMENT AND WHAT I THOUGHT ABOUT A PARTICULAR MARKET THAT HE WAS IN OR THINKING OF GETTING INTO.

IN OTHER WORDS, I DIDN'T STRAY AWAY FROM ANYTHING

THE MARKETS HE WAS IN WAS THE TREASURY BOND MARKET, ANDSWISS FRANCS.

IF HE WAS THINKING OF BUYING THE BONDS, WE WOULD TALK ABOUT THAT AND SAY, "MAYBE THIS IS NOT A GOOD TIME TO BUY THEM."

OR IF HE WAS LONG ON THE BONDS, I WOULD SAY "MAYBE

AND SOMETIMES HE TOOK MY ADVICE. SOMETIMES, HE

BUT MY PARTICULAR -- MY REALLY STRONG ADVICE THAT

I GAVE HIM WAS TO THE NATURE OF HIS MONEY MANAGEMENT WHICH

WAS -- THE ACCOUNT WAS TREMENDOUSLY OVER-MARGINED MOST OF

THE TIME.

Q AND WHEN YOU GAVE HIM THE INPUT THAT YOU PROVIDED IN THOSE DIALOGUES, YOU WERE GIVING HIM REAL ADVICE RATHER THAN SIMULATED ADVICE, LET'S SAY?

A WELL, IT WAS REAL ADVICE ON SIMULATED MONEY.

Q RIGHT.

AND THE ADVICE YOU WERE PROVIDING WASN'T SOMETHING
YOU WERE MAKING UP. YOU WERE DOING IT TYPICALLY LIKE YOU
WOULD HAVE IN ANY ANALOGOUS SETTING, YOU WERE GIVING REAL

O SURE. AFTER THAT, SHORTLY THEREAFTER, LEVIN CALLED 1 2 YOU UP SCREAMING? 3 A YES. THAT NIGHT. O AND THAT WAS IN A MATTER OF HOURS OF YOUR 4 5 DISCUSSION WITH HUNT? 6 A IT WAS ON THE SAME DAY FROM THE AFTERNOON TO 7 THE EVENING. YES. O AND HE WAS SCREAMING OSTENSIVELY BECAUSE YOU 8 HAD TOLD HUNT THE TRUTH ABOUT THE NATURE OF THE ACCOUNT? 9 10 A YES. Q AND WHAT WAS HE SAYING TO YOU IN THAT CONVERSATION, 11 12 SIR? 13 WHAT HE SAID WAS THAT I HAD NO RIGHT TO VIOLATE 14 HIS CONFIDENTIALITY. THAT IS ALMOST EXACTLY WHAT HE SAID. 15 O AND THAT IN CONTEXT, HE WAS MAKING REFERENCE 16 TO -- IT WAS YOUR SENSE, TO YOUR HAVING TOLD HUNT THAT THE 17 ACCOUNT WAS LESS THAN WHAT IT APPEARED TO BE? 18 A YES. 19 Q AND HE WAS UPSET WITH YOU BECAUSE YOU HAD DONE 20 THAT? 21 Α YES. 22 Q YOU SAY THAT HE THREATENED YOU DURING THAT 23 CONVERSATION? 24 A WELL, HE DIDN'T THREATEN ME PHYSICALLY. HE 25 THREATENED THAT HIS LAWYERS WERE GOING TO COME IN AND HE 26 WAS GOING TO COME AFTER ME FOR VIOLATING HIS CONFIDENTIALITY. 27 Q WAS HE GOING TO FILE A SIMULATED LAWSUIT OR WHAT 28 DID HE SAY?

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NOT DO THAT, WOULD YOU NOT USE 50 PERCENT OF THE MONEY FOR

A MARGIN ACCOUNT THIS SIZE, YOU WOULDN'T PUT MORE THAN 10

OR 20 PERCENT IN ANY ONE PARTICULAR MARKET.

Q BY MR. WAPNER: MEANING YOU WOULDN'T PUT MORE

THAN 10 TO 20 PERCENT IN SWISS FRANCS AS OPPOSED TO SOMETHING

ELSE?

BUT THERE ARE SOME PEOPLE THAT DON'T DO THAT.

IT IS CUSTOMARY GOOD MONEY MANAGEMENT AND THESE

WERE SOME OF THE THINGS THAT WE DID DISCUSS.

Q AND APPARENTLY THAT DISCUSSION FELL ON DEAF EARS?

A NO. HE WAS RESPONSIVE.

IT PROBABLY SAVED THE ACCOUNT ON THE 20TH WHEN WE LIQUIDATED THE SWISS FRANCS, IT WAS ON THE 15TH AND THE 20TH AND THE SWISS FRANCS COLLAPSED RIGHT AFTER THAT. WE STAYED LONG ABOUT 50 CONTRACTS AND IF WE HADN'T DONE THAT, THE ACCOUNT WOULD HAVE BEEN WIPED COMPLETELY OUT BECAUSE IT STARTED OUT AT 5 MILLION AND DROPPED TO UNDER A MILLION.

Q IT STARTED OUT WITH 5 MILLION IN THIS ACCOUNT?

A YES, AND BY THE END OF JULY THE ACCOUNT HAD ACTUALLY GONE DOWN UNDER A MILLION DOLLARS.

7.

A AND IT STARTED COMING BACK, I THINK, ON AUGUST THE 2ND, IT WAS \$462,000 -- IT IS A LITTLE MORE THAN THAT, BECAUSE WE HAD SOME OPTION PREMIUMS.

WHEN YOU BUY OPTIONS, IT IS NOT COUNTED IN YOUR EQUITY AND THEN HE PUT ON A LOT OF BONDS AND THE ACCOUNT STARTED TO COME BACK.

I THINK ABOUT AUGUST THE 11TH, IT WAS WORTH ABOUT 2 MILLION AGAIN. THEN FROM AUGUST THE 11TH TO THE 12TH, IT JUMPED FROM 2 MILLION TO 5 MILLION.

Q IN ONE DAY?

A OVERNIGHT.

Q WOULD YOU SAY THAT COMMODITIES ARE FAIRLY VOLATILE; IS IT A FAIRLY VOLATILE MARKET?

A IT IS DEFINITELY NOT FOR THE FAINTHEARTED. I MEAN IT IS NOT FOR THE FAINTHEARTED, NO DOUBT ABOUT THAT.

AND THEN ON THE 15TH, IT JUMPED TO -- WHICH WAS THE WEEKEND -- I THINK THE 12TH WAS A FRIDAY. IT WENT FROM \$4,899,000 TO \$9 MILLION. IT HAD A BIG JUMP IN THOSE TWO, THREE DAYS.

THAT IS WHAT I WAS TRYING TO EXPLAIN WHEN I PUT
THOSE POSITIONS ON THE MARKET FOR LEVIN THAT DAY, YOU KNOW,
THE NEXT DAY I COULD HAVE BEEN WIPED OUT, YOU KNOW, WITH THAT
BAD CHECK.

- Q YOU ARE NOW USING THE EXAMPLE OF MR. LEVIN?
- A RIGHT.
 - Q HIS QUOTE, UNQUOTE REAL ACCOUNT?
- 27 A HIS --
 - Q THE REAL ACCOUNT AT THE END?

HIS REAL ACCOUNT VERSUS THE ACCOUNT THAT WASN'T A REAL. AS AN EXAMPLE OF WHAT COULD HAVE HAPPENED TO YOU? Q THAT'S CORRECT. Α SO THEN ON THE 16TH, IT WAS \$9,600,000. ON THE 17TH, IT JUMPED TO 15 MILLION. WE HAD A PRETTY GOOD SURGE IN THE MARKET SO IT WENT FROM --I THINK I REMIND HIM OF HIS BROKER. IT WENT FROM 5 MILLION DOWN AND ALL THE WAY BACK AGAIN UP TO THIRTEEN, SO IT WAS A PRETTY WILD SWING.

A YES. THE CHANGES ARE STRONGER BECAUSE IF YOU SEE BARIUM AND ANTIMONY CAME TOGETHER AND THE INCREASED THE NUMBER, THEN IT CHANGES THAT ARE STRONG.

MR. BARENS: THAT WAS MY QUESTION. THANK YOU.

THE COURT: ARE WE FINISHED? THANK YOU VERY MUCH, DOCTOR. YOU WILL BE EXCUSED.

MR. WAPNER: PEOPLE CALL STEVE TAGLIANETTI.

STEPHEN TAGLIANETTI,

CALLED AS A WITNESS BY THE PEOPLE, WAS SWORN AND TESTIFIED AS FOLLOWS:

THE CLERK: YOU DO SOLEMNLY SWEAR THAT THE TESTIMONY
YOU MAY GIVE IN THE CAUSE NOW PENDING BEFORE THIS COURT SHALL
BE THE TRUTH, THE WHOLE TRUTH, AND NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH,
SO HELP YOU GOD.

THE WITNESS: I DO.

THE CLERK: BE SEATED. STATE AND SPELL YOUR NAME FOR THE RECORD.

THE WITNESS: STEVE TAGLIANETTI.

THE CLERK: SPELL BOTH NAMES.

THE WITNESS: STEPHEN, S-T-E-P-H-E-N, TAGLIANETTI,
T-A-G-L-I-A-N-E-T-T-I.

THE COURT: YOU DON'T PRONOUNCE IT AS THE ITALIANS
DO? THE "G" IS SILENT?

THE WITNESS: YES.

1		DIRECT EXAMINATION
2	BY MR. WAPN	ER:
3	Q	DO YOU KNOW THE DEFENDANT IN THIS CASE?
4	А	YES.
5	Q	HOW DQ -YOU KNOW HIM?
6	А	I KNOW MR. HUNT FROM HIGH SCHOOL.
7	Q	WHERE DID YOU GO TO HIGH SCHOOL?
8	А	HARVARD HIGH SCHOOL.
9	Q	WERE YOU IN THE SAME GRADUATING CLASS AS MR.
10	HUNT?	
11	Α	YES, I WAS.
12	Q	HOW WELL DID YOU KNOW MR. HUNT IN HIGH SCHOOL?
13	А	NOT WELL AT ALL.
14	Q	WERE YOU ON THE DEBATE TEAM IN HIGH SCHOOL?
15	А	YES, I WAS.
16	Q	YOU WERE THE OTHER HALF OF THAT FAMOUS TEAM WE
17	HAVE ALREAD	Y HEARD ABOUT, CALLED THE MAY-TAG TEAM?
18	А	YES. THAT'S CORRECT.
19	Q	AND OTHER THAN TAKING THE DEBATE WITH MR. HUNT,
20	DID YOU SOC	IALIZE WITH HIM AT ALL AT THAT TIME?
21	А	NO, I DID NOT.
22	Q	YOU GRADUATED WHAT YEAR FROM HIGH SCHOOL?
23	А	1977.
24	Q	WHEN YOU LEFT HARVARD HIGH SCHOOL, DID YOU HAVE
25	ANY CONTACT	WITH MR. HUNT IMMEDIATELY AFTER YOU LEFT?
26	А	NO, I DID NOT.
27	Q	WHEN DID YOU NEXT SEE HIM AFTER YOU LEFT HIGH
28	SCHOOL?	

THAT YOU STARTED WORKING IN THE OFFICES, DID YOU EVER HEAR 1 MR. HUNT TALK ABOUT HAVING MADE MONEY FOR A PERSON NAMED 2 3 RON LEVIN? 4 A YES, I HAVE. 5 DID YOU IN FACT, EVER MEET MR. LEVIN? Q 6 A YES, I DID. 7 Q DO YOU RECOGNIZE THE PERSON DEPICTED HERE? 8 Α YES, I DO. 9 WHO IS THAT? Q 10 A RON LEVIN. 11 WHEN YOU FIRST MET MR. LEVIN, WHEN WAS THAT? Q 12 APPROXIMATELY A MONTH PRIOR TO BECOMING ASSOCIATED 13 AND EMPLOYED WITH WESTCARS, NORTH AMERICA. 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27

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1	Q	IS THAT A MONTH BEFORE YOU ACTUALLY STARTED WORKING
2	THERE? '	
3	А	YES, IT IS.
4	Q	AND YOU STARTED WORKING SOMETIME IN NOVEMBER OF
5	1983?	
6	А	CORRECT.
7	Q	SO THAT WOULD BE APPROXIMATELY OCTOBER OF 1983,
8	RIGHT?	
9	Α	CORRECT.
10	Q	AND IN OCTOBER OF 1983, HOW WAS IT THAT YOU CAME
11	TO MEET MR.	LEVIN?
12	А	I WAS INVITED TO ATTEND A DINNER AT HIS RESIDENCE.
13	Q	MR. LEVIN'S RESIDENCE?
14	А	THAT'S CORRECT.
15	Q	WHO INVITED YOU?
16	А	I BELIEVE IT WAS DAVE AND TOM MAY.
17	Q	AND WHO WENT TO THIS DINNER?
18	А	IT WAS DAVE AND TOM MAY AND JOE HUNT AND DEAN
19	KARNY AND I	BELIEVE EVAN DICKER.
20	Q	SO ALL PEOPLE WHO ARE MEMBERS OF THE BBC AT THAT
21	TIME?	
22	А	CORRECT.
23	Q	AND WAS THAT BASICALLY JUST A SOCIAL DINNER AT
24	MR. LEVIN'S	HOUSE?
25	А	YES, IT WAS.
26	Q	AND AFTER GOING TO THAT
27		WELL, BEFORE YOU WENT TO THAT DINNER, HAD YOU
28	EVER HEARD	OF MR. LEVIN?

A NO, I HAD NOT. 1 Q AFTER YOU WENT TO THE DINNER, DID YOU EVER HEAR 2 . MR. HUNT TALK ABOUT MR. LEVIN AND WHETHER OR NOT HE HAD EVER 3 HAD ANY BUSINESS DEALINGS WITH HIM? 4 A YES, I HAD. 5 O AND WHAT DID MR. HUNT SAY? 6 THAT HE WAS GOING TO INVEST A SUBSTANTIAL AMOUNT 7 OF MONEY FOR MR. LEVIN. O IS THIS THAT HE WAS GOING TO DO IN THE FUTURE 9 OR THAT -- THAT HE WAS PLANNING --10 PLANNING TO. 11 Q WHO WAS INVESTING MONEY WITH WHO, WAS JOE HUNT 12 GIVING RON LEVIN MONEY OR WAS RON LEVIN GIVING JOE HUNT MONEY? 13 RON LEVIN WAS GIVING JOE HUNT MONEY TO INVEST. 14 AND DID JOE HUNT SAY WHAT FORM THAT MONEY WAS 15 TO TAKE, WAS IT GOING TO BE CASH OR WAS IT GOING TO BE --16 A HE DID NOT SAY. 17 DID YOU EVER HEAR MR. HUNT TALK ABOUT MAKING MONEY, 18 THE FACT THAT HE HAD MADE MONEY FOR MR. LEVIN? 19 YES, I DID. 20 Α 21 Q WHEN WAS THAT? A APPROXIMATELY JANUARY, FEBRUARY. 22 23 AND WHAT DID THE DEFENDANT SAY ABOUT MAKING MONEY Q 24 FOR MR. LEVIN? 25 A THAT HE MADE A SUBSTANTIAL AMOUNT OF MONEY, PROFIT FOR MR. LEVIN. 26 27 DID HE SAY WHAT SUBSTANTIAL AMOUNT OF MONEY MEANT? Q 28 A FROM WHAT I RECALL, SOMEWHERE IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD

1	OF AROUND \$9 MILLION.
2	Q DID HE TELL YOU HOW MUCH OF THAT MONEY HE WAS
3	ENTITLED TO OR SUPPOSEDLY WAS ENTITLED TO?
4	A NO, HE DID NOT.
5	Q WHEN YOU HEARD HIM SAY THAT, WAS THIS IN THE OFFICE
6	ON THIRD STREET?
7	A YES, I BELIEVE THAT WAS.
8	Q HOW DID HE SAY IT? DID HE SEEM HAPPY, EXCITED?
9	A HE SEEMED VERY EXCITED THAT HE HAD MADE THAT MUCH
10	MONEY FOR MR. LEVIN.
11	Q AND DURING THAT PERIOD OF TIME, DID HE TALK ABOUT
12	LEVIN FAIRLY FREQUENTLY?
13	A YES.
14	Q IN JANUARY OF 1984?
15	A YES, HE DID.
16	
17	
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EVER SEE MR. LEVIN? 1. A . I AM SORRY? 2 Q AT SOME POINT AFTER YOU HEARD THIS GENERAL TALK 3 IN THE OFFICE THAT HE MIGHT BE INVESTING IN MICROGENESIS, 4 DID YOU EVER SEE MR. LEVIN IN THE OFFICE? 5 A YES, I DID. 6 O ALL RIGHT. CAN YOU TELL US ABOUT THAT? 7 THE LAST TIME IN WHICH I SAW MR. LEVIN IN OUR A 8 OFFICES, I SAW HIM ENTER THE OFFICE WITH JOE HUNT. 9 WHAT DID HE DO AFTER HE ENTERED THE OFFICE WITH 10 JOE HUNT? 11 A HE PROCEEDED INTO, I BELIEVE HIS OFFICE, JOE'S 12 OFFICE. 13 Q AND WAS IT JUST THE TWO OF THEM THAT CAME IN? 14 A YES, IT WAS. 15 16 Q JOE HUNT AND RON LEVIN? A YES, IT WAS. 17 18 HOW DID THEY WALK INTO MR. HUNT'S OFFICE, WAS Q 19 IT A NORMAL PACE, QUICKLY OR SLOWLY? 20 A I REALLY DON'T RECALL. 21 WHEN THEY WENT INTO MR. HUNT'S OFFICE, WHAT 22 HAPPENED? 23 A I DON'T RECALL WHAT HAPPENED WITH THEM. 24 Q WAS THE DOOR CLOSED, DO YOU KNOW? 25 A I DON'T KNOW. 26 Q WHAT HAPPENED AFTER THAT? 27 I SAW RON LEVIN EXIT THE OFFICES. Α 28 HOW LONG WAS MR. LEVIN THERE ALTOGETHER? Q

APPROXIMATELY NO MORE THAN 15, 20 MINUTES. 1 THE COURT: DO YOU KNOW WHEN THIS WAS, YOUR BEST 2 ESTIMATE AS TO THE TIME AND DATE, THE MONTH? 3 THE WITNESS: APPROXIMATELY MAY. 4 THE COURT: MAY? 5 THE WITNESS: AROUND THERE. 6 MR. WAPNER: MAY I HAVE JUST A MOMENT, PLEASE, YOUR 7 HONOR? 8 THE COURT: ALL RIGHT. 9 Q BY MR. WAPNER: AND AFTER MR. LEVIN LEFT THE. 10 OFFICE AT THAT TIME, DID ANYTHING UNUSUAL HAPPEN OR DID HE 11 JUST LEAVE? 12 NO. HE JUST LEFT, AS I RECALL. Α 13 AT THE TIME HE CAME INTO THE OFFICE, DID YOU NOTICE 14 THAT FOR ANY PARTICULAR REASON? 15 YES, I DID. 16 Α Q WHY? 17 A I WAS SURPRISED THAT RON LEVIN WAS IN OUR OFFICES. 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27

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4-1

Q WHY?

WITHIN THE OFFICES RATHER, THAT THERE WAS A DEAL IN WHICH
RON LEVIN INVESTED MONEY TO GIVE JOE TO INVEST, THAT EITHER
RON LEVIN DID NOT PAY A COMMISSION OR JOE HAD NEVER RECEIVED
SOME TYPE OF A PROFIT FROM THAT TRANSACTION THAT HE WAS DUE.
AND I WAS QUITE SURPRISED TO SEE RON LEVIN'S APPEARANCE IN
OUR OFFICE.

Q WERE YOU TOLD OR DID YOU KNOW HOW MR. HUNT
REACTED TO THAT WHOLE SITUATION OF NOT BEING PAID THE MONEY
THAT HE WAS DUE?

A I DON'T KNOW.

Q AND DID YOU REMARK AT THAT TIME THAT MR. LEVIN WAS IN THE OFFICE? DID YOU SAY ANYTHING TO ANYBODY?

A YES I DID.

O WHAT DID YOU SAY?

A I AGAIN, WAS IN THE LEGAL ROOM. AND JERRY
EISENBERG WAS IN THAT ROOM. AND I MADE MENTION, I SAYS, "DID
YOU SEE WHO JUST ENTERED THE OFFICE?"

O AND WHAT DID YOU SAY THAT?

THAT OCCURRED BETWEEN RON LEVIN AND JOE HUNT WITH REGARD TO
THE MONEYS THAT WERE DUE JOE AND WERE QUITE SURPRISED TO SEE
RON LEVIN IN OUR OFFICES WITHOUT HAVING, FROM OUR UNDERSTANDING,
REPAID JOE.

Q AND DID MR. LEVIN SPEND HIS TIME IN MR. HUNT'S OFFICE?

A I BELIEVE HE DID.

1	Q THAT WAS AT 144 SOUTH PECK IN BEVERLY HILLS?
2	A I DON'T KNOW THE EXACT ADDRESS.
3	Q IT WAS IN BEVERLY HILLS?
4	A YES.
5	Q AND THIS WAS PRIMARILY A SOCIAL OCCASION?
6	A YES, IT WAS.
7	Q EVERYBODY WAS HUNT FRIENDLY WITH LEVIN?
8	A YES. HE WAS.
9	Q DID THEY SEEM IN YOUR OPINION, PRIMARILY SOCIAL
10	FRIENDS AT THAT PARTICULAR TIME?
11	A YES.
12	Q WHAT DID YOU GENTLEMEN TALK ABOUT THAT NIGHT AT
13	DINNER?
14	A THE DISCUSSION RON LEVIN WAS DISCUSSING HIS
15	INVESTMENTS IN REAL ESTATE.
16	Q AND WHAT WAS HE SAYING?
17	A FROM WHAT I RECALL, THAT HE HAD INVESTED QUITE
18	HEAVILY IN REAL ESTATE IN CERTAIN AREAS.
19	Q DID HE SAY DID HE TALK ABOUT ANY OTHER
20	INVESTMENTS HE HAD?
21	A PERHAPS. I DON'T REALLY RECALL.
22	Q AND AFTER THAT, DID YOU HEAR MR. HUNT MAKE REFERENCE
23	TO LEVIN AGAIN, AFTER THE OCTOBER DINNER?
24	A YES I DID.
25	Q AND WHEN WAS THAT THE VERY NEXT TIME?
26	A THE NEXT TIME WAS PERHAPS IN DECEMBER SOMETIME.
27	Q OF 1983?
28	A CORRECT.

1	Q AND WHAT WAS THE NATURE OF THE DISCUSSION THEN?
2	A AT THAT TIME, THAT MR. LEVIN WAS GOING TO INVEST
3	SOME MONEY.
4	Q AND MR. HUNT WAS GOING TO MANAGE THAT FOR HIM?
5	A CORRECT.
6	Q DID THEY DISCUSS WITH YOU THAT BY DECEMBER, 1983,
7	THEY HAD ALREADY HAD AN INVESTMENT IN CLAYTON BROKERAGE?
8	A NO THEY DID NOT.
9	Q BUT IN ANY EVENT, IN DECEMBER, '83, YOU ARE TOLD
10	THAT HUNT IS GOING TO INVEST MONEY FOR LEVIN?
11	A CORRECT.
12	Q WAS THAT IN A SHOPPING CENTER?
13	A I DON'T REALLY RECALL TO WHAT EXTENT THE MONEY
14	WAS GOING TO BE INVESTED IN.
15	Q WHEN IS IT THAT YOU ARE TOLD THAT HUNT MADE
16	\$9 MILLION FOR HIM?
17	A I HEARD THAT APPROXIMATELY IN FEBRUARY OR MARCH
18	OF THE SAME YEAR.
19	Q FEBRUARY OR MARCH OF 1984?
20	A '84, RATHER.
21	Q SO, IN JANUARY OR DECEMBER, I THINK YOU SAID THEY
22	WERE STILL TALKING ABOUT MAKING INVESTMENTS BUT THEN IN MARCH
23	OR APRIL, IT HAS COME TO FRUITION?
24	A SORRY? COME TO FRUITION?
25	Q COME TO FRUITION? HE MADE \$9 MILLION BY THEN?
26	A CORRECT.
27	Q THAT IS THE SEQUENCE YOU REMEMBER?
28	A CORRECT

OKAY. NOW, LATER ON, YOU SAY THAT YOU HEARD TALK IN THE BBC OFFICES I BELIEVE YOU SAID, DURING MAY, THAT LEVIN WAS CONSIDERING AN INVESTMENT IN THE MICROGENESIS TECHNOLOGY?

THAT'S CORRECT.

Q AND THEN AFTER HEARING THAT IN MAY, YOU SAY THAT YOU SAW LEVIN IN THE OFFICES, SIR?

A YES, I DID SEE HIM.

NOW, I BELIEVE YOUR TESTIMONY IS THAT YOU SAW LEVIN IN THE OFFICES A COUPLE OF DAYS, UP TO ONE WEEK PRIOR TO THE TIME THAT YOU SAW HUNT WITH THE MILLION FIVE CHECK?

A THAT'S CORRECT.

OKAY. NOW, WHEN LEVIN COMES IN THE OFFICE, WHY DON'T WE WALK THAT THROUGH? MR. LEVIN AND MR. HUNT COME IN THROUGH THE FRONT DOOR?

CORRECT.

THE COURT: WELL, AT THE BREAK YOU CAN TALK TO HIM. 1 MR. BARENS: THAT IS ALL WE ARE TALKING ABOUT. 2 THANK YOU. 3 (THE FOLLOWING PROCEEDINGS WERE HELD 4 IN OPEN COURT:) 5 MR. WAPNER: JERRY EISENBERG. 6 7 JEROME EISENBERG, 8 CALLED AS A WITNESS BY THE PEOPLE, WAS SWORN AND TESTIFIED AS FOLLOWS: 10 THE CLERK: IF YOU WOULD RAISE YOUR RIGHT HAND TO BE 11 SWORN. 12 YOU DO SOLEMNLY SWEAR THAT THE TESTIMONY YOU MAY 13 GIVE IN THE CAUSE NOW PENDING BEFORE THIS COURT SHALL BE THE 14 TRUTH, THE WHOLE TRUTH AND NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH, SO HELP 15 16 YOU GOD? THE WITNESS: I DO. 17 THE CLERK: PLEASE BE SEATED. 18 NOW IF YOU WOULD STATE YOUR NAME FOR THE RECORD, 19 20 PLEASE. 21 THE WITNESS: JEROME J. EISENBERG. 22 THE CLERK: SPELL YOUR FIRST AND LAST NAME, PLEASE. 23 THE WITNESS: JEROME, J-E-R-O-M-E E-I-S-E-N-B-E-RG. 24 25 DIRECT EXAMINATION 26 BY MR. WAPNER: 27 Q MR. EISENBERG, WHAT IS YOUR PROFESSION? 28 I AM AN ATTORNEY.

1	Q AND YOU ARE LICENSED TO PRACTICE LAW IN THE STATE
2	OF CALIFORNIA?
3	A AND THE U.S. FEDERAL COURT, CENTRAL DISTRICT.
4	Q AND WHEN DID YOU BECOME A LAWYER?
5	A 1982, DECEMBER.
6	Q AND THAT IS WHEN YOU WERE ADMITTED TO PRACTICE
7	LAW?
8	A YES.
9	Q DO YOU KNOW THE DEFENDANT IN THIS CASE?
10	A YES, I DO.
11	d HOM DO AON KNOM HIWS
12	A I WORKED WITH HIM OR FOR ENTITIES THAT HE WORKED
13	WITH FROM APPROXIMATELY OCTOBER, 1983 THROUGH AUGUST, 1984.
14	Q HOW DID YOU FIRST MEET HIM?
15	A I WAS INTRODUCED THROUGH A MUTUAL FRIEND, A
16	GENTLEMAN NAMED FARHAD NOVIAN, N-O-V-I-A-N.
17	MR. BARENS: EXCUSE ME JUST ONE MOMENT. COULD I SPEAK
18	TO COUNSEL JUST FOR A MOMENT?
19	THE COURT: YES.
20	(UNREPORTED COLLOQUY BETWEEN COUNSEL.)
21	MR. BARENS: COULD WE APPROACH THE BENCH? I THINK WE
22	WILL SAVE TIME IN THE LONG RUN.
23	THE COURT: ALL RIGHT, COME AHEAD.
24	(THE FOLLOWING PROCEEDINGS WERE HELD
25	AT THE BENCH:)
26	THE COURT: YES?
27	MR. BARENS: I BELIEVE THIS WITNESS WILL NOW PROCEED
28	TO TESTIFY ABOUT VARIOUS CORPORATE AND BUSINESS ENTITIES FOR

LEFT IN OCTOBER? A WELL, WHEN I FIRST STARTED, THERE WERE A LOT OF PEOPLE AROUND, IN AND OUT, ESPECIALLY THE FIRST MEETING. THERE WERE ABOUT 40 PEOPLE. BY THE TIME I GOT BACK IN JANUARY, IT WAS ABOUT 10 TO 12 PEOPLE IN TOTAL COMPRISING THE BBC. Q SO A LOT OF THE PEOPLE THAT HAD BEEN AT THAT MEETING WERE NO LONGER AROUND? A CORRECT. MR. WAPNER: ALL RIGHT. THIS WOULD BE AN APPROPRIATE TIME. THE COURT: OKAY. LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF THE JURLY, WE'LL TAKE A 15-MINUTE RECESS. THE SAME ADMONITION THAT I GAVE YOU PREVIOUSLY WILL STILL APPLY. (RECESS.)

THE COURT: ALL RIGHT, YOU MAY PROCEED. 1 BY MR. WAPNER: DURING OCTOBER OF 1983, IN THE 2 THREE WEEKS OR SO THAT YOU SPENT THERE, DID YOU HEAR ANY TALK 3 IN THE OFFICE ABOUT A PERSON NAMED RON LEVIN? 4 5 A YES. Q WHO DID YOU HEAR IT FROM? 6 7 A . JUST ABOUT EVERYBODY. Q INCLUDING JOE HUNT? 8 INCLUDING JOE HUNT. 9 WHAT WAS THE TALK IN THE OFFICE ABOUT MR. LEVIN 10 AT THAT TIME? 11 A WELL, TO THE BEST OF MY RECOLLECTION, THAT JOE 12 HAD TRADED SOME COMMODITIES OR TRADED -- ACTED AS A POWER 13 OF ATTORNEY OVER A COMMODITY ACCOUNT WHERE MR. LEVIN HAD PUT 14 HIS MONEY, AND HAD TAKEN THAT ACCOUNT FROM \$6 MILLION TO 15 APPROXIMATELY \$12 MILLION AND WAS ENTITLED TO HALF THOSE 16 PROFITS ACCORDING TO AN AGREEMENT THAT HE HAD WITH MR. LEVIN. 17 18 AND THAT INITIALLY --THEY NEVER RECEIVED THE ACTUAL DOLLARS BUT THAT 19 20 RON LEVIN HAD CONVERTED THAT MONEY INTO A SHOPPING CENTER 21 IN ILLINOIS SOMEWHERE. 22 23 24 25 26 27

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YOU SAID THERE WAS A GREAT DEAL OF OPTIMISM IN THE OFFICE 1 REGARDING THE SHOPPING CENTER? 2 A WELL, TO GET BACK THOSE MONEYS OR THE SHOPPING 3 CENTER WOULD BE RECEIVED. 4 Q SO THAT GENERALLY, PEOPLE BELIEVED THAT THE 5 SHOPPING CENTER WAS GOING TO BE FORTHCOMING? 6 Α CORRECT. 7 Q WAS THERE ANYTHING GOING ON AT THAT TIME, TO 8 ATTEMPT TO PIN DOWN THE FACT THAT THERE WAS A SHOPPING CENTER? 9 A I WAS NOT MADE PRIVY TO THAT FACT. IF THERE WAS 10 OR IF THERE WAS NOT. 11 Q DID YOU DO ANYTHING AS FAR AS ASKING MR. HUNT 12 ABOUT THAT? 13 A NO. 14 DID YOU DO ANYTHING -- DID YOU EVER ASK MR. HUNT 15 ABOUT THAT AT ANY TIME LATER? 16 NOT TO MY RECOLLECTION. 17 AND WHAT HAPPENED WHEN YOU CAME BACK TO WORK THERE 18 IN JANUARY? WAS THERE STILL THIS OPTIMISM IN THE OFFICE? 19 A NO ONE HAD SEEN THEIR MONEY OR THEIR SHOPPING 20 21 CENTER. SO I MEAN, IT REALLY WAS NOT DISCUSSED MUCH AT THAT 22 TIME. THE OPTIMISM THOUGH, WAS NOT THE SAME. 23 24 25 26 27

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1	Q SO IT WAS KIND OF A DIFFERENCE IN THE MOOD IN
2	THE OFFICE?
3	A CORRECT.
4	Q AND UP TO THAT POINT, HAD YOU EVER MET MR. LEVIN?
5	A NO.
6	Q WHEN YOU CAME BACK TO THE BBC IN JANUARY, MOST
7	OF THE 40 OR 50 PEOPLE WHO HAD BEEN AT THIS MEETING IN
8	OCTOBER WERE NOT THERE, RIGHT?
9	A CORRECT.
10	Q WHAT WAS YOUR WORK IN JANUARY OF 1984?
11	A BASICALLY, JUST A CONTINUATION OF THINGS I HAD
12	STARTED PRIOR TO MY ILLNESS, AND WORKING ON A FEW THINGS FOR
13	THE COMMODITY TRANSACTION, SETTING UP A LEGAL OFFICE.
14	Q AND DID YOU CONTINUE TO WORK THERE FROM JANUARY
15	OF 1984 THROUGH THE SPRING AND PART OF THE SUMMER OF 1984?
16	A CORRECT.
17	Q WHEN YOU WERE WORKING THERE IN JANUARY, WHAT WAS
18	THE APPEARANCE OF HOW THE BUSINESSES THAT THE BBC WAS
19	OPERATING?
20	A IN WHICH
21	MR. BARENS: OBJECTION AS VAGUE AND AMBIGUOUS.
22	THE COURT: SUSTAINED.
23	MR. WAPNER: IT DIDN'T COME OUT RIGHT.
24	THE COURT: REPHRASE IT, PLEASE.
25	MR. WAPNER: I WILL, YOUR HONOR.
26	Q DID THE BBC OPERATE SEVERAL DIFFERENT CORPORATIONS
27	OUT OF THE OFFICES ON THIRD STREET?
28	A YES, IT DID.

O AND ONE OF THEM HAD TO DO WITH MICROGENESIS, WHICH 1 WAS A BUSINESS THAT WAS TRYING TO DEVELOP THIS GRINDING MACHINE 2 OF DR. BROWNING'S, CORRECT? 3 A CORRECT. AT THAT TIME, I DON'T KNOW IF IT WAS MICROGENESIS. 5 IT STILL MAY HAVE BEEN CYCLATRONICS AND LATER CHANGED TO MICROGENESIS. 7 Q BUT IT IS THE SAME BUSINESS? 8 A THE SAME BUSINESS BY A DIFFERENT NAME. 9 Q A ROSE IS A ROSE IS A ROSE. 10 Α CORRECT. 11 THE COURT: IT IS "A ROSE BY ANY OTHER NAME SMELLS AS 12 SWEET". 13 (LAUGHTER IN COURTROOM.) 14 MR. WAPNER: OR A GRINDING MACHINE BY ANY OTHER --15 16 ANYWAY. WHAT WAS THE BUSINESS CLIMATE IN THE OFFICE AS 17 FAR AS HOW THESE BUSINESSES WERE DOING IN JANUARY OF 1984? 18 Α DID THEY GENERATE ANY MONEYS? NO. 19 20 WERE THEY SPENDING MONEY, YES. WAS THAT GENERALLY THE PATTERN WHILE YOU WERE 21 Q THERE? 22 THE ENTIRE TIME. 23 Α 24 DID ANY OF THE BUSINESSES, TO YOUR KNOWLEDGE, 25 GENERATE MONEY WHILE YOU WERE THERE? 26 A WESTCARS DID WHEN THEY LIQUIDATED ITS INVENTORY 27 AND THAT WAS ABOUT THE ONLY, THE ONLY ITEM THAT GENERATED 28 MONEY.

Q AND HE TOLD YOU THAT HE WAS DOING THAT BECAUSE 1 HE WAS ENTERING A CONTRACT WITH MR. LEVIN? 2 A HE WAS MEETING RON LEVIN. 3 HE NEEDED THIS IN A HURRY. 4 AND DID HE TELL YOU WHAT THE TERMS OF THE DEAL 0 5 WERE? 6 THEY WERE ALREADY LAID OUT. 7 Α Q AND TYPED? 8 Α TYPED. 9 DID HE HAVE ANY HANDWRITTEN NOTES WITH HIM, HE 10 MEANING MR. HUNT? 11 I DON'T REMEMBER. A 12 WAS HE REFERRING TO ANY NOTES WHEN HE SPOKE TO 13 Q YOU? 14 15 A NO. WHEN YOU MADE YOUR AMENDMENTS OR ADDITION TO THE 16 CONTRACT, WOULD YOU PLEASE TAKE ME THROUGH WHAT WORK YOU DID 17 18 ON IT. A TO MY RECOLLECTION, I ADDED THE FOURTH PARAGRAPH 19 TALKING ABOUT DIRECT LABOR COSTS AND, TRUTHFULLY, JUST CHANGED 20 21 A FEW OF THE WORDS. THE PRECISE MEANING AND THE PRECISE WORDS, 22 I DON'T REMEMBER. 23 I KNOW I MADE A FEW MODIFICATIONS AND I KNOW I 24 ADDED THIS PARAGRAPH IN BECAUSE I WAS TAKING THAT AT THAT 25 TIME AT MANAGEMENT SCHOOL SO I INCORPORATED THAT IN. Q OKAY. THERE WAS NO MENTION IN THIS CONTRACT AS 26 27 TO THE OPTION PRICE, SIR? 28 AT THE TIME I RECEIVED IT IN?

YES. Q YES, THE FIGURE EIGHT AND A HALF MILLION DOLLARS WAS IN THE CONTRACT WHEN I -- IT MAY HAVE BEEN EIGHT OR EIGHT AND A HALF MILLION DOLLARS AT THE TIME I GOT THE CONTRACT. HOW ABOUT A FIGURE OF \$1.5 MILLION IN TERMS OF AN INITIAL PAYMENT TO BE MADE, WAS THAT THERE? TO MY RECOLLECTION, YES, THAT WAS THERE. A AND THAT WAS ALREADY TYPED IN? Q AT THE FIRST TIME, YES, THAT WAS THERE. OKAY. WHEN HE GAVE YOU THE AGREEMENT, TO DO YOUR WORK, DID HE LEAVE AT THAT POINT? HE WENT BACK TO HIS OFFICE AND A FEW MINUTES LATER + I MEAN THERE WAS NOT MUCH TO DO --MY ADVICE WAS TO REDRAFT THE WHOLE AGREEMENT AND MAKE IT A MORE COHERENT LEGAL DOCUMENT, AND HE SAID THAT WASN'T NECESSARY.

1	Q AND HE LEFT AND THEN YOU DID YOUR WORK AND HOW
2	LONG WAS HE GONE BEFORE YOU GAVE HIM BACK THE WORK?
3	A TEN OR FIFTEEN MINUTES.
4	Q WHO TYPED IT?
5	A TO MY RECOLLECTION, JOANN MELTZER TYPED IT.
6	IT MAY HAVE BEEN EVAN DICKER WHO MODIFIED IT. I DON'T
7	KNOW.
8	Q IN OTHER WORDS, THE WORK THAT YOU PREPARED IN
9	ADDING THE FOURTH PARAGRAPH, YOU DID YOU LONGHAND IT AND
10	HAND IT TO SOMEBODY TO TRANSCRIBE OR HOW DID YOU DO THAT?
11	A I MADE THE CHANGES ON THE AGREEMENT.
12	Q IN HANDWRITING?
13	A IN HANDWRITING.
14	Q WHO DID YOU HAND THAT TO?
15	A I THINK I HANDED IT BACK TO JOE.
16	Q NOW, DID YOU HAVE AN ORIGINAL, TYPEWRITTEN
17	AGREEMENT THAT YOU MADE YOUR NOTATIONS ON?
18	A TO MY RECOLLECTION, YES. I AM NOT SURE.
19	Q AND THEN YOU HANDED IT IN THAT FORMAT BACK TO
20	HUNT, RATHER THAN IN A FORMAT WHERE A SECRETARY HAD
21	PREPARED IT OR SOMEONE ELSE?
22	A YES.
23	Q OKAY. AND THE ENTIRE FOURTH PARAGRAPH WAS
24	ADDED?
25	A TO MY RECOLLECTION, YES. IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN
26	ON A SEPARATE SHEET OF PAPER THAT I PUT A LITTLE ASTERISK
27	ON THE AGREEMENT AND WROTE SOMETHING LIKE THAT FOURTH
28	

1	(THE FOLLOWING PROCEEDINGS WERE HELD
2	IN OPEN COURT IN THE PRESENCE AND
3	HEARING OF THE JURY, WITH MR. CHIER NOT
4	BEING PRESENT:)
5	THE COURT: ALL RIGHT. GOOD MORNING, LADIES AND
6	GENTLEMEN. LET'S PROCEED.
7	MR. WAPNER: THANK YOU.
8	
9	DEAN KARNY,
10	THE WITNESS ON THE STAND AT THE TIME OF ADJOURNMENT, RESUMED
11	THE STAND AND TESTIFIED AS FOLLOWS:
12	
13	DIRECT EXAMINATION (CONTINUED)
14	BY MR. WAPNER:
15	Q MR. KARNY, JUST AS FAR AS SOME OF THE CHRONOLOGY
16	FROM YESTERDAY IS CONCERNED, WHEN DID YOU GRADUATE FROM
17	HIGH SCHOOL?
18	A 1977.
19	Q IN JUNE?
20	A JUNE.
21	Q AND YOU STARTED UCLA IN THAT FALL?
22	A SEPTEMBER, 1977/78, THE SAME YEAR.
23	Q OKAY. AND WHEN DID YOU GRADUATE FROM UCLA?
24	A DECEMBER, 1980.
25	Q SO IT TOOK YOU LESS THAN THE FULL FOUR YEARS
26	TO FINISH?
27	A THREE AND A HALF.
28	Q IT WAS ALSO AT THE END OF 1980, THAT MR. HUNT

PHONE NUMBER IN A JOKING MANNER. Q SO THAT HE, MEANING RON LEVIN, WANTED HIS PHONE NUMBER? THAT'S RIGHT. Α Q DID HE MAKE ANY COMMENT ABOUT HOW MUCH MONEY HE THOUGHT HE COULD GET OUT OF MR. DOW? A WELL, AS I SAID BEFORE, HE SAID "IF I HAD HIS PHONE NUMBER, I WOULD GET A MILLION DOLLARS FROM HIM." Q AT SOME POINT AFTER THAT, DID YOU BECOME AWARE THAT THERE WAS AN ARRANGEMENT BETWEEN MR. HUNT AND MR. LEVIN REGARDING THE TRADING OF COMMODITIES? A YES.

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1	Q AND WHEN DID THAT TAKE PLACE?
2	A IN, I THINK, AT THE END OF THE SUMMER OF
3	SOMETIME DURING THE SUMMER OF '83.
4	Q AND IF AND WHEN WAS IT WHAT WAS IT THAT YOU
5	FIRST LEARNED ABOUT THAT?
6	A JOE SAID TO ME THAT RON HAD AGREED TO PUT SOME
7	MONEY IN A BROKERAGE ACCOUNT AND GIVE JOE THE RIGHT TO
8	INSTRUCT THE BROKER HOW TO TRADE IT AND THAT IT WAS ABOUT
9	\$5,000,000 THAT WAS GOING TO ORIGINALLY BE PUT IN THE
10	ACCOUNT AND THAT THEY WOULD SPLIT THE PROFITS.
11	Q AND WHEN AND WHERE WHERE DID YOU HAVE THAT
12	CONVERSATION WITH JOE HUNT?
13	A I DON'T REMEMBER WHERE IT WAS.
14	Q THAT WAS A CONVERSATION THAT YOU HAD WITH MR.
15	HUNT?
16	A THAT I HAD AND I WAS, AND OTHER PEOPLE WERE
17	PRESENT ALSO.
18	IT WAS PRETTY BIG NEWS AROUND THE BBC.
19	Q WHO ELSE WAS THERE?
20	A AS I SAY, I DON'T RECALL THE SPECIFIC CONVERSATION
21	BUT IT WAS DISCUSSED PRETTY FREQUENTLY AS SOON AS THE NEWS
22	WAS OUT.
23	Q DID THE DEFENDANT SEEM PRETTY EXCITED ABOUT
24	THAT?
25	A YES.
26	Q AND WAS HE TRADING THE, OR OSTENSIBLY TRADING
27	COMMODITIES FOR MR. LEVIN AT THE SAME TIME THAT HE WAS DOING
28	TRADING AT CANTOR-FITZGERALD UNDER THE ACCOUNTS THAT HAD

YOUR NAME AND THE MAY BROTHERS' NAMES ON THEM? A THAT'S RIGHT. Q AND WAS IT YOUR UNDERSTANDING THAT HE WOULD DO THE ALLEGED TRADING ON THE LEVIN ACCOUNT WHILE HE WAS AT CANTOR-FITZGERALD, ACTUALLY PHYSICALLY THERE AND MAKING THE CALLS FROM THERE? MR. BARENS: OBJECTION. CALLS FOR A CONCLUSION BY THE WITNESS. EITHER HE KNOWS OR HE DOESN'T. HIS UNDER-STANDING ISN'T RELEVANT BUT WHAT DOES HE KNOW. THE COURT: ASK HIM IF HE KNEW THAT. Q BY MR. WAPNER: DID YOU EVER GO TO CANTOR-FITZGERALD WITH JOE HUNT? A A COUPLE OF TIMES. Q AND ON EITHER OF THOSE OCCASIONS, DO YOU KNOW WHETHER HE MADE CALLS TO DO TRADING ON THE SO-CALLED LEVIN ACCOUNT? A I DON'T KNOW.

LOOK AT THOSE AND TELL ME IF THEY APPEAR TO BE SIMILAR TO WHAT 1 2 YOU SAW? A YES THEY DO. 3 ALL RIGHT. AND THE CONCLUDING -- THE LAST DATE 4 THAT IS ON THE FRONT PAGE OF PEOPLE'S 83, WHAT IS THE DATE? 5 IT IS 8-31-83. 6 O AND DID MR. HUNT TELL OTHER PEOPLE IN THE BBC ABOUT 7 HOW THE PROFITS THAT HE HAD MADE TRADING FOR -- OR ALLEGEDLY 8 TRADING FOR MR. LEVIN --A YES. 10 AND WHERE DID HE MAKE THAT STATEMENT? WAS IT IN 11 THE OFFICES? 12 A IT WAS DISCUSSED ALL OVER THE PLACE. I DON'T 13 REALLY REMEMBER ALL OF THE SPECIFIC PLACES. 14 BUT IT WAS A GREAT DEAL OF MONEY AND WE TOLD 15 16 EVERYONE. Q NOW, WHAT ELSE WAS GOING ON AT THE BBC IN TERMS 17 OF OTHER BUSINESSES AT THE TIME THAT MR. LEVIN WAS TRADING --18 OR EXCUSE ME, MR. HUNT WAS SUPPOSEDLY TRADING THOSE ACCOUNTS 19 FOR MR. LEVIN? 20 A WELL, THE CYCLATRON CONTINUED TO BE DEVELOPED. 21 AND OF COURSE, THERE WAS THE OTHER COMMODITIES ACCOUNTS AT 22 CANTOR-FITZGERALD AND THERE WAS A BUSINESS THAT WAS STARTED 23 FOR IMPORTING CARS FROM EUROPE AND CONVERTING THEM TO THE U.S. 24 25 EMISSION STANDARDS AND THEN RESELLING THEM. THERE WERE A COUPLE OF OTHER IDEAS FLOATING AROUND, 26 27 SOME PROJECTS IN THE EARLY STAGES. NOT MUCH ELSE, REALLY, 28 THOUGH.

NOW, DID A PERIOD OF TIME PASS AFTER THE TRADING 1 STOPPED WHERE MR. HUNT WAS ATTEMPTING TO GET THAT MONEY FROM 2 MR. LEVIN? 3 A YES. 4 WHAT WAS HE DOING? 5 HE WAS TALKING TO HIM ON THE PHONE. A COUPLE OF 6 TIMES, WE WENT TO RON'S HOUSE. 7 JOE WENT THERE MORE THAN ANYONE ELSE. BUT I 8 REMEMBER BEING THERE SOMETIMES AND --Q WHEN YOU REMEMBER BEING AT RON'S HOUSE WITH JOE 10 HUNT, WHAT DID MR. HUNT ASK RON LEVIN ABOUT THE MONEY? 11 WHEN WE WERE GOING TO GET IT. RON HAD GIVEN THE 12 EXPLANATION THAT IT WAS IN AN ACCOUNT BACK EAST OR SOMETHING 13 LIKE THAT AND IT WAS GOING TO TAKE SOME TIME TO BE LIQUIDATED 14 AND SENT OVER. THAT WAS THE FIRST THING THAT HE SAID. 15 Q DID HE GIVE ANOTHER EXCUSE AFTER THAT? 16 A AFTER A WHILE, HE SAID THAT A GREAT DEAL CAME UP 17 IN ILLINOIS, TO INVEST IN A SHOPPING CENTER. AND THAT HE HAD 18 USED THE \$13 MILLION TO INVEST IN THE SHOPPING CENTER AND THAT 19 EVEN THOUGH HE COULDN'T GIVE US THE MONEY RIGHT THEN AND THERE, 20 21 HE SAID THAT WE HAD AN INTEREST WORTH MUCH MORE THAN THE ACTUAL MONEY, IN THE SHOPPING CENTER. 22 WERE YOU PRESENT WHEN HE ACTUALLY TOLD JOE HUNT 23 24 THAT? 25 A AT ONE TIME THAT HE TALKED ABOUT IT, I WAS THERE. 26 YES. 27 Q HOW DID JOE HUNT REACT? 28 WELL, THE FIRST THING THAT HE DID WAS, HE TOLD 29 ME ABOUT WHEN -- AFTER HE HEARD ABOUT IT FOR THE FIRST TIME.

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Q WHEN HE TOLD YOU ABOUT IT, WHAT WAS HIS DEMEAND	Q	WHEN H	TOLD	YOU	ABOUT	IT,	WHAT	WAS	HIS	DEMEANO
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- A HE WAS VERY EXCITED.
- Q AND WHEN YOU SAW RON LEVIN EXPLAIN THIS ABOUT THE SHOPPING CENTER IN THE PRESENCE OF JOE HUNT, HOW DID JOE HUNT REACT?

A WE WERE ALL ENTHUSIASTIC. WE WERE ASKING HIM
QUESTIONS REALLY ABOUT THIS CENTER, WHERE IT WAS, HOW BIG
IT WAS, ET CETERA, SO RON TOLD US SOME THINGS ABOUT THE
CENTER.

Q WHAT DID HE SAY?

A HE SAID THAT IT HAD ALMOST FULL OCCUPANCY, WHICH IS A GOOD THING FOR A SHOPPING CENTER, AND HE SAID THAT -- I DON'T REMEMBER EXACTLY HIS EXPLANATION BUT, BASICALLY HE SAID THAT HE HAD BEEN ABLE TO GET A VERY GOOD DEAL ON THE CENTER SO THAT THOUGH A PORTION OF CASH THAT HE HAD INVESTED ON OUR BEHALF, WHICH WAS, I GUESS HALF OF \$7,000,000 PROFIT, THE THREE AND A HALF MILLION DOLLARS THAT OUR INTEREST WAS, WAS ACTUALLY WORTH MORE LIKE \$13,000,000.

AND HE SAID THAT -- WE ASKED HIM ABOUT THE PAPER WORK RELATING TO TITLE AND --

- Q WHO ASKED WHO ABOUT THAT?
- A I WAS THERE.

I DON'T REMEMBER WHETHER I ASKED HIM OR JOE ASKED

HIM BUT --

Q WHAT DID HE SAY?

A HE SAID THAT THOSE WERE BEING GONE OVER BY HIS ATTORNEYS AND THEY WERE ALL IN BOXES AND HE COULDN'T GET TO THEM.

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Q	OVER	WHAT	PERIO	DD OF	TIME	DID	YOU	HAVE	THESI
DISCUSSIONS	WITH	MR.	LEVIN	ABOUT	THE	SHOP	PING	CEN	TER?

I THINK OVER ABOUT A MONTH, MAYBE MORE, AND THEN A LATER --

WHAT HAPPENED AFTER YOU HAD THE DISCUSSIONS ABOUT THE SHOPPING CENTER?

A LOT OF THINGS HAPPENED.

WHEN YOU SAY "THEN LATER," WHAT HAPPENED?

WHAT I WAS GOING TO SAY IS THAT LATER, HE SAID THAT THE CENTER HAD BEEN -- THAT THEY HAD ACCEPTED AN OFFER TO BUY THE CENTER FROM SOMEONE ELSE, FROM SOME JAPANESE COMPANY, HE SAID, AND THAT WE WERE GOING TO BE ABLE TO SELL IT AT A GREAT PROFIT SO THAT OUR \$13,000,000 WAS GOING TO BE PERHAPS A \$30,000,000 INTEREST.

AND HOW ABOUT HUNT, HOW DID HE REACT TO THAT? 0

WE WERE ALL VERY EXCITED ABOUT IT, INCLUDING JOE.

AND WAS THIS A WHILE LATER WHEN HE SAID THAT THE SHOPPING CENTER HAD BEEN OR WAS GOING TO BE SOLD AND YOU WERE GOING TO GET \$30,000,000 INSTEAD OF THIRTEEN?

AS I SAY, THE DISCUSSIONS CONTINUED FOR ABOUT A MONTH AND A HALF, MAYBE A LITTLE LONGER.

AND DID YOU EVER SEE ANY INTEREST IN THE SHOPPING CENTER?

NEVER DID.

AFTER THAT MONTH AND A HALF OF DISCUSSIONS ABOUT THE SHOPPING CENTER GOING FROM 13,000,000 TO 30,000,000, WHAT HAPPENED WITH RESPECT TO JOE HUNT TRYING TO GET THE

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INTEREST IN THE SHOPPING CENTER OR THE MONEY FROM MR. LEVIN?

A WELL, HE SAID THAT HE FINALLY PINNED RON DOWN

AND RON LEVIN -- THAT THERE WAS ACTUALLY NO SHOPPING CENTER

AND NO MONEY. BUT HE SAID THAT RON HAD GIVEN HIM A NEW

EXPLANATION, WHICH WAS THAT THOUGH THERE WAS NO REAL MONEY

IN THE COMMODITIES ACCOUNT THAT HE SAID JOE WAS TRADING,

HE SAID THAT HE HAD USED THE STATEMENTS.

Q THOSE ARE THE STATEMENTS, PEOPLE'S 83?

A YEAH, THOSE STATEMENTS. HE HAD USED THOSE

STATEMENTS TO GO TO OTHER BROKERAGE HOUSES AND HAVE CREDIT

EXTENDED TO HIM AND THAT HE HAD ACTUALLY MANAGED TO CON ABOUT

A MILLION AND A HALF DOLLARS OUT OF THESE OTHER BROKERAGE

HOUSES OR BANKS, OR WHATEVER IT WAS.

Q IS THIS A CONVERSATION THAT YOU WERE PRESENT AT OR IS THAT WHAT MR. HUNT RELATED TO YOU?

A IT IS ONE THAT MR. HUNT RELATED TO ME.

Q WHEN HE TOLD YOU THIS, WAS HE RELATING SOMETHING THAT APPARENTLY MR. LEVIN HAD JUST TOLD HIM?

A YES.

Q AND WHEN JOE HUNT TOLD YOU --

MR. BARENS: I MOVE TO STRIKE THAT. IT IS COMPOUND HEARSAY.

THE COURT: I DON'T THINK IT IS COMPOUND. I WILL LET IT STAND.

MR. BARENS: WE HAVE TWO LEVELS OF HEARSAY AT ONE TIME, SIR.

THE COURT: I WILL LET IT STAND.

Q BY MR. WAPNER: AND WHEN JOE HUNT SAID THAT LEVIN

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DOLLARS,	DID	JOE	HUNT	APPEAR	ТО	YOU	0 1	BEL	IEVE	THA	AT?		

A YES, HE DID.

O AND WHEN HE RELATED THIS CONVERSATION TO YOU, DID HE SAY WHAT MR. LEVIN HAD SAID ABOUT GIVING JOE HUNT OR THE BBC ANY PORTION OF THAT MILLION AND A HALF DOLLARS?

YES, HE DID.

Q WHAT DID HE SAY?

HE SAID THAT RON WAS GOING TO STILL GIVE HIM ABOUT \$300.000 OUT OF THAT MILLION AND A HALF.

Q AND DID HE SEEM -- WELL, WHAT DID HE SAY TO YOU WHEN HE TOLD YOU THAT LEVIN SAID HE WAS GOING TO GIVE THE BBC ABOUT \$300.000?

A OH, HE SAID THAT HE WAS GOING TO TRY AND GET IT.

Q AND DID YOU SEE HIM MAKE ANY EFFORT TO ATTEMPT TO GET THAT PORTION OF THE MONEY?

HE JUST TOLD ME THAT HE HAD BEEN BUGGING RON ABOUT IT OVER AND OVER AGAIN.

I DIDN'T SEE HIM ACTUALLY -- ACTUALLY TALK TO HIM ABOUT IT.

Q ALSO, DURING THIS TIME, DID MR. HUNT TELL YOU ABOUT A CONVERSATION THAT HE HAD WITH JACK FRIEDMAN, THE BROKER AT CLAYTON BROKERAGE?

Α YEAH, HE DID.

AND WHAT DID HE TELL YOU ABOUT THAT CONVERSATION? 0

A HE TOLD ME THAT HE HAD -- I AM NOT SURE EXACTLY WHY HE HAD CALLED HIM, BUT THAT HE HAD SOMEHOW GOTTEN IN

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CONTACT WITH THIS BROKER AND THE BROKER HAD TOLD HIM THAT --

MR. BARENS: OBJECTION. COMPOUND HEARSAY, YOUR HONOR.

THE COURT: WELL, THIS IS A CONVERSATION WHICH HE HAS BEEN RELATING WITH THE DEFENANT. EVEN IF IT IS COMPOUND, IF THERE ARE 14 DIFFERENT PEOPLE TALKING ABOUT IT, IT IS THIS ONE CONVERSATION. IT IS NOT COMPOUND HEARSAY. GO AHEAD.

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THE WITNESS: HE SAID THAT THE BROKER HAD TOLD HIM THAT THERE WAS NOT REALLY FIVE MILLION DOLLARS IN THE ACCOUNT AND THAT THERE WAS NO MONEY IN THE ACCOUNT AND THAT RON LEVIN HAD TOLD THE BROKER THAT THERE WAS A MOVIE THAT HE WAS MAKING CALLED "THE TRADER" AND THAT THIS FELLOW NAMED JOE HUNT WAS GOING TO CALL HIM UP AND THAT HE SHOULD ACT JUST LIKE THIS WAS A REAL ACCOUNT. OTHERWISE, THE EMOTION WOULDN'T BE REAL OR SOMETHING LIKE THAT.

Q BY MR. WAPNER: NOW, THIS CONVERSATIN THAT JOE HUNT IS TELLING YOU THAT HE HAD WITH THE COMMODITIES BROKER, WAS THAT BEFORE OR AFTER MR. LEVIN ACTUALLY ADMITTED TO JOE HUNT THAT THERE WAS NO MONEY?

A I AM PRETTY SURE IT WAS BEFORE BECAUSE JOE CONFRONTED RON WITH THAT NEWS. HE TOLD ME.

Q JOE TOLD YOU THAT HE CONFRONTED RON LEVIN WITH THE NEWS THAT HE HAD GOTTEN FROM THE BROKER?

A YES.

WHAT DID JOE HUNT SAY THAT RON LEVIN TOLD HIM WHEN HE CONFRONTED HIM WITH THE FACT THAT THERE WAS REALLY NO TRADING?

A HE SAID THAT RON DENIED IT INITIALLY. AND EVENTUALLY, AS I SAID BEFORE, HE ADMITTED IT.

Q WHEN JOE HUNT SAID THAT LEVIN DENIED THE BROKER'S STATEMENT, DID MR. HUNT MAKE ANY STATEMENT TO YOU ABOUT HIS OPINION AS TO WHAT HAD HAPPENED?

Α YEAH. HE DID.

Q WHAT DID HE SAY?

A HE SAID THAT HE DIDN'T BELIEVE RON. HE BELIEVED

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THAT THERE WAS REALLY THE MONEY THERE AND RON WAS JUST TRYING TO GYP HIM OUT OF HIS PORTION.

AND IT WAS SOME TIME AFTER THAT CONVERSATION, THAT HE WAS STILL TRYING TO GET THE MONEY OUT OF THE SHOPPING CENTER AND THEN LATER, THE TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND OR THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, RIGHT?

SORRY. I WAS NOT CONCENTRATING ON YOUR QUESTION.

OKAY. IT IS ALMOST TIME FOR LUNCH.

AFTER THE CONVERSATION THAT JOE HAD WITH FIRST, THE COMMODITIES BROKER AND THEN RON LEVIN, WAS THERE STILL AN ATTEMPT ON MR. HUNT'S PART TO TRY AND GET EITHER HIS PORTION OF THE SHOPPING CENTER OR LATER, THE \$300,000 THAT RON LEVIN PROMISED HIM?

A YEAH. HE STILL WAS TRYING TO GET THE MONEY OUT OF RON LEVIN.

AND IN AN ATTEMPT TO -- WHAT DID MR. HUNT DO OR SAY IN AN ATTEMPT TO GET THE \$300,000?

WELL. AS I SAID BEFORE, I DON'T KNOW EXACTLY WHAT HE DID. I WOULD ASK HIM, "DID RON COME UP WITH THE \$300,000?" HE WOULD SAY, "I HAVE BEEN BUGGING HIM BUT HE IS

ALL I COULD SAY IS I GUESS HE WAS BUGGING HIM ABOUT

AT SOME POINT, DID MR. HUNT TELL YOU THAT HE HAD GIVEN UP ON THE IDEA OF TRYING TO GET THE \$300,000 OR SOMETHING TO THAT EFFECT?

YES. A

WHAT DID HE SAY? Q

WHERE DID YOU GO? Q. 1 I THINK I STAYED WHERE I WAS. A 2 AND DID YOU SEE HIM LEAVE? Q 3 I DON'T REMEMBER. 4 WELL, DO YOU KNOW HOW LONG HE WAS THERE ON THAT Q 5 OCCASION? 6 TO THE BEST OF MY RECOLLECTION, IT WAS A BRIEF 7 VISIT. I DON'T REMEMBER. I AM REPLAYING IN MY MIND EXACTLY 8 WHAT I SAW. I REMEMBER SEEING HIM COME IN BUT I DON'T HAVE A SPECIFIC RECOLLECTION OF WHEN HE LEFT. 10 Q SO, HOW IS IT THAT YOU SAY IT WAS A BRIEF VISIT, 11 IF YOU DON'T KNOW WHEN HE LEFT? 12 A IT IS JUST MY SENSE, FROM WHAT I REMEMBER. 13 ALL RIGHT. IN TERMS OF JOE'S RELATIONSHIP WITH 14 LEVIN, WHEN JOE SAW THE SAVINGS PASSBOOKS THAT YOU REFERRED 15 TO IN EARLIER TESTIMONY, DID HE APPEAR TO YOU TO THINK THAT 16 THEY WERE REAL OR LEGITIMATE? 17 YES. HE DID. A 18 Q AND WHEN JOE SAW THESE SWISS CASHIER'S CHECKS OF 19 LEVIN'S DID HE THINK THOSE WERE REAL OR LEGITIMATE? 20 YES. HE DID. 21 AND WHEN RON TOLD HIM THAT HE HAD PUT FIVE MILLION 22 DOLLARS INTO AN ACCOUNT AND LET JOE TRADE IT IN THE SUMMER 23 24 OF 1983, JOE BELIEVED THIS, DIDN'T HE? 25 A I THINK SO. 26 AND WHEN RON SAID THAT HE WOULD GIVE JOE 50 PERCENT OF THE PROFITS FROM THAT TRADING, JOE SEEMED TO 27 28 BELIEVE THAT TOO, DIDN'T HE?

YES. HE DID. A 1 AND WHEN RON TOLD JOE THAT HE HAD INVESTED THE 2 MONEY IN A SHOPPING CENTER, HUNT SEEMED TO BELIEVE THAT? 3 YES. HE DID. 4 AND WHEN HE SAID THAT -- WHEN RON TOLD HIM THEY 5 WERE GOING TO GET A SHOPPING CENTER INTEREST WORTH THIRTEEN 6 MILLION DOLLARS AND THEN MAYBE THIRTY MILLION DOLLARS, HUNT 7 SEEMED TO BELIÉVE THAT, TOO, DIDN'T HE? 8 A YES. 9 AND WHEN RON SAID THAT THE TRADING WASN'T REAL 10 BUT THAT HE GOT CREDIT OF ONE POINT FIVE MILLION EXTENDED FROM 11 OTHER SOURCES BECAUSE OF THIS STATEMENT THAT HE WAS ABLE TO 12 SHOW PEOPLE, JOE BELIEVED THAT TOO, DIDN'T HE? 13 I THINK SO. 14 WHY DID JOE HUNT STOP BELIEVING RON LEVIN, IF HE 15 DID STOP BELIEVING HIM? 16 MR. WAPNER: OBJECTION, CALLING FOR SPECULATION. 17 Q BY MR. BARENS: IF YOU KNOW. 18 THE COURT: SUSTAINED. 19 BY MR. BARENS: TO THE EXTENT THAT YOU KNOW. 20 MR. WAPNER: SAME OBJECTION, CALLING FOR SPECULATION 21 22 ABOUT WHY SOMEBODY ELSE WOULD BELIEVE OR DO SOMETHING. THE COURT: WELL, PUT IT IN THE FORM OF A QUESTION. 23 DIDN'T JOE TELL YOU --24 25 MR. BARENS: QUITE SO. 26 THE COURT: GO AHEAD. 27 BY MR. BARENS: DID MR. HUNT EVER TELL YOU WHY 28 HE STOPPED BELIEVING RON LEVIN?

1	A HE DIDN'T ACTUALLY SAY THAT HE STOPPED BELIEVING
2	RON LEVIN. SO THEREFORE, HE DIDN'T EXACTLY TELL ME WHY HE
3	STOPPED.
4	Q DID YOU THINK THAT JOE HUNT SEEMED TO BE GULLIBLE
5	IN TERMS OF RON LEVIN?
6	A YEAH. HE DID. I THINK SO.
7	Q DID JOE HUNT HAVE A POOR MEMORY?
8	THE COURT: HAVE A WHAT?
9	Q BY MR. BARENS: DID JOE HUNT HAVE A POOR MEMORY?
10	THE COURT: DO YOU KNOW?
11	THE WITNESS: I DON'T KNOW ABOUT THE STATE OF HIS MEMORY.
12	Q BY MR. BARENS: DID YOU EVER OBSERVE HIM IN WHAT
13	YOU THOUGHT THAT HE WAS SOMEWHAT OF A FORGETFUL WAS HE
14	FORGETFUL OR WOULD YOUR ASSESSMENT BE THAT HE HAD A GOOD
15	MEMORY?
16	A I THINK HE HAD A GOOD MEMORY.
17	Q YOU TESTIFIED I BELIEVE THAT AT SOME POINT, HUNT
18	WENT BACK TO LEVIN'S APARTMENT AFTER 6-6-84?
19	A I THINK I TESTIFIED THAT HE TOLD ME HE HAD GONE
20	BACK.
21	Q YOU DIDN'T KNOW THAT AS A FACT?
22	A I DIDN'T GO WITH HIM. I JUST OPERATED ON WHAT
23	HE TOLD ME.
24	Q AND YOU WERE TOLD THAT HUNT DIDN'T HAVE THE DOOR
25	CODE ACCESS SCENARIO FOR THAT APARTMENT, DID HE?
26	A RIGHT.
27	Q DID HE TELL YOU THAT HE HAD GONE IN?
28	A YEAH. HE DID TELL ME THAT HE HAD GONE IN.

DEPARTMENT WEST C

HON. LAURENCE J. RITTENBAND, JUDGE

(APPEARANCES AS NOTED ON TITLE PAGE.)

SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA; TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1987; 10:40 A.M.

THE COURT: ALL RIGHT, GOOD MORNING, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

YOU MAY PROCEED.

ARGUMENT (CONTINUED)

BY MR. WAPNER:

THANK YOU.

YOU PROBABLY THINK, ALL RIGHT, YOU HAVE TALKED ENOUGH YESTERDAY. WELL, I HAVE A LITTLE MORE TO SAY ABOUT A FEW MORE THINGS. I WANT TO TALK TO YOU A LITTLE BIT ABOUT THE LAW AND THEN I WILL CONCLUDE.

WAS THE TESTIMONY OF BROOKE ROBERTS AND LYNNE ROBERTS. THE ONLY THING I HAVE LEFT TO SAY ON THAT SUBJECT ABOUT MRS.

ROBERTS IS TO ASK YOU TO DO WHAT I HAVE ASKED YOU TO DO WITH ALL OF THE TESTIMONY IN THE CASE AND THAT IS, ANALYZE IT IN TERMS OF YOUR COMMON SENSE, BECAUSE THE TESTIMONY ABOUT HER GOING ON THE VACATION AND WHEN SHE WAS GOING TO RETURN AND WHAT SHE DID, YOU JUST HAVE TO ASK YOURSELF IF IT MAKES SENSE TO YOU IN TERMS OF YOUR COMMON SENSE.

SUPPOSEDLY, SHE HAS HAD THIS JURY DUTY POSTPONED
SEVERAL TIMES AND SHE MAKES PLANS TO GO TO ALASKA AND THE
NATURE OF THE TESTIMONY WOULD LEAD YOU TO BELIEVE THAT KIND
OF AT THE LAST MINUTE, THE PLANS WERE CUT SHORT BECAUSE THEY

NOTIFIED HER ABOUT THE JURY DUTY AND SHE HAD TO CHANGE THE PLANS ABOUT WHEN SHE WAS COMING BACK. WELL, SHE WENT TO THE TROUBLE TO TELL HER KIDS WHEN SHE WAS GOING TO RETURN. YOU KNOW THAT SHE KNEW BEFORE SHE LEFT THAT THIS TRIP WAS GOING TO BE CUT SHORT AND THAT THE JURY CLERK DIDN'T CALL HER AT THE AIRPORT AND SAY, "BY THE WAY, CUT YOUR TRIP SHORT A FEW DAYS BECAUSE YOU HAVE TO COME BACK FOR JURY DUTY."

SO IF ALL OF WHAT SHE SAYS IS ACCURATE, SHE
CERTAINLY WOULD HAVE CALLED HER KIDS. SHE TOOK THE TROUBLE
TO TELL THEM AHEAD OF TIME WHEN SHE WAS GOING TO COME BACK.
SHE WOULD TAKE THE TROUBLE TO CALL THEM AND SAY THAT THE PLANS
HAVE BEEN CHANGED AND I AM COMING BACK ON SUCH AND SUCH A
DATE.

BUT EVEN IF SHE DIDN'T DO THAT, NOW SHE COMES BACK

A WEEK EARLY AND DO YOU MEAN TO TELL ME THAT SHE STAYS IN TOWN

FOR A WEEK AND DOESN'T TELL ANYBODY HEY, I AM BACK? NOT HER

KIDS? NOT ANYBODY?

THAT DOESN'T MAKE ANY SENSE, EITHER. IF YOU JUST ANALYZE THESE THINGS IN TERMS OF YOUR COMMON SENSE, NONE OF THESE THINGS ADD UP. AND THERE HAS GOT TO BE SOME REASON WHY SHE IS TELLING YOU THIS STORY AND THE ONLY REASON IS TO BACK UP HER DAUGHTER WITH THIS SUPPOSED STORY THAT THE CALL SHE RECEIVED WAS ON THE 6TH OF JUNE.

LET'S TALK A LITTLE BIT ABOUT CARMEN CANCHOLA AND JESUS LOPEZ, THE TWO PEOPLE WHO CLAIM TO HAVE SEEN SOMEONE LOOKING LIKE RON LEVIN IN THE GAS STATION IN TUCSON.

I CHOSE THOSE WORDS CAREFULLY BECAUSE WHEN THEY ORIGINALLY CAME TO THE POLICE AND THEY WERE INTERVIEWED, NOT ONCE DID THEY EVER SAY, "I SAW RON LEVIN IN A GAS STATION."

ON THE WITNESS STAND, SHE WAS ASKED IN FACT, THAT PRECISE QUESTION ABOUT BEING QUESTIONED IN TUCSON.

AND SHE SAID NO, I NEVER SAID WHEN I SAW THAT PHOTO LINEUP THAT THAT PERSON WAS THE ONE I SAW IN THE GAS STATION.

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SINCE THEN, THEIR IDENTIFICATIONS HAVE BECOME MORE SOLIDIFIED. AND THE REASON FOR THAT, YOU CAN ASK YOURSELVES. WE'LL TALK A LITTLE BIT LATER ABOUT IT.

BUT THE WITNESSES FROM ARIZONA POINT UP ONE OF
THE THINGS THAT WE TALKED ABOUT IN JURY SELECTION. THAT IS,
THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN DIRECT AND CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

DO YOU REMEMBER WE TALKED ABOUT EYEWITNESS IDENTIFICATION DURING
JURY SELECTION AND MOST PEOPLE -- I THINK PROBABLY MOST OF
YOU, WHEN YOU CAME INTO THE COURT, FELT THAT WELL, IF THEY
CAN HAVE GOOD, STRONG, DIRECT EVIDENCE, IT IS MUCH BETTER THAN
THIS OLD CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE STUFF. DON'T GIVE ME ANY
OF THAT CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

WELL, I THINK MAYBE IN THIS CASE, YOU COULD

JUXTAPOSE THOSE TWO THINGS AND ONCE AND FOR ALL, PUT TO REST

THE NOTION THAT DIRECT EVIDENCE IS BETTER THAN CIRCUMSTANTIAL

EVIDENCE.

JESUS LOPEZ IN CONTRAST TO THE LIST FOUND IN MR. LEVIN'S HOUSE AND ALL OF THE TESTIMONY FROM ALL OF THE WITNESSES IN THE BBC AND ALL OF THE THINGS FOUND MISSING FROM MR. LEVIN'S HOUSE AND ALL OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING HIS DISAPPEARANCE AND ALL OF THE THINGS THAT HE WAS DOING PRIOR TO JUNE 6TH, CARRYING ON A NORMAL LIFE PATTERN AND ALL OF THE PHONE CALLS THAT HE MADE TO HIS MOTHER AND FRIENDS? AND ALL OF THIS IS WHAT I CONSIDER TO BE EXTREMELY STRONG CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

AND THE SEVEN PAGES OF PAPER FOUND IN HIS APARTMENT.

THIS IS WHAT IT COMES DOWN TO, A SKETCH IN A

MAGAZINE ARTICLE THAT IS THE GENESIS OF EVERYTHING THAT

HAPPENED IN ARIZONA, THAT IS WHERE IT ALL STARTED FROM, WAS

THAT SKETCH.

AND WHEN YOU CONTRAST THE TWO PEOPLE IN ARIZONA SAYING, "WELL, I SAW SOMEONE IN THE GAS STATION," WITH ALL OF THAT CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE, I DON'T THINK THERE IS ANY CONTEST.

BUT LET ME TELL YOU, FIRST OF ALL, IN TERMS OF VIEWING THE TWO PEOPLE WHO TESTIFIED IN ARIZONA, I DON'T THINK THEY ARE LYING BECAUSE THERE IS A BIG DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SOMEONE WHO IS LYING AND SOMEONE WHO IS TELLING THE TRUTH AND JUST MISTAKEN AND I THINK THAT THAT IS EXACTLY WHAT HAPPENED WITH BOTH OF THESE PEOPLE. THEY SAW SOMEONE IN A GAS STATION IN ARIZONA THAT THEY THINK RESEMBLES -- INITIALLY, CARMEN FELT RESEMBLED THE SKETCH IN THIS ARTICLE AND THEN THEY FELT TO A CERTAIN DEGREE, RESEMBLED -- AND I SAY ONLY "RESEMBLED", THE PICTURE THAT -- THE PICTURES THAT THEY WERE SHOWN AT THE TUCSON POLICE DEPARTMENT.

THE ONLY REASON TO CHANGE ANY OF THAT VIEW THAT NEITHER ONE OF THEM ARE LYING -- I DON'T THINK THAT THEY ARE LYING -- BUT ONE OF THE THINGS YOU WILL BE ASKED TO DO IN EVALUATING THE CREDIBILITY OF WITNESSES, THAT IS HOW TO TREAT THEIR TESTIMONY, IS TO EVALUATE THE DEMEANOR OF THE WITNESSES AND WHETHER OR NOT THEY HAVE ANY BIAS OR INTEREST IN THE CASE.

AND THEY SEEM AT FACE VALUE TO BE PRETTY MUCH

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UNBIASED WITNESSES, AND I THINK MR. LOPEZ PROBABLY IS.

WAS BOUGHT OR PAID FOR OR ANYTHING LIKE THAT OR KNEW ANY
OF THE PARTIES AHEAD OF TIME, BUT ONE OF THE THINGS THAT
IS IMPORTANT IS TO EXAMINE THE DEMEANOR OF WITNESSES THAT
TESTIFY. NOW NORMALLY, YOU WOULD EXPECT FROM AN UNBIASED
EYEWITNESS THAT THEY WOULD COME IN, LET'S SAY IT WAS SOMEONE
WHO SAW A ROBBERY ON THE STREET AND THEY DIDN'T KNOW THE
PERSON WHO GOT ROBBED, THEY DIDN'T KNOW THE ROBBER AND THEY
ARE STANDING ON THE STREET AND THEY ARE MINDING THEIR OWN
BUSINESS AND THEY SEE THE ROBBERY AND THEY GO TO THE POLICE
AND THEY GIVE A DESCRIPTION, "THIS IS THE PERSON I SAW" AND
THEY ARE SHOWN A PHOTOGRAPHIC LINEUP OR AN IN-PERSON LINEUP
AND THEY SAY, "THAT IS THE PERSON" OR "THAT IS NOT THE PERSON."

"I DON'T HAVE ANY STAKE IN IT, GUILTY, NOT GUILTY, EITHER WAY. IF YOU BELIEVE ME, THAT IS FINE. IF YOU DON'T BELIEVE ME, THAT IS FINE."

WOULD EXPECT FROM SOMEONE WHO IS TESTIFYING IN THAT CAPACITY AND THAT WOULD BE THE DEMEANOR THAT YOU WOULD EXPECT FROM THESE TWO PEOPLE FROM ARIZONA AND THAT WAS, IN ESSENCE, THE DEMEANOR THAT YOU GOT FROM MR. LOPEZ AND I THINK HE WAS A LITTLE BIT UPSET THAT HE HAD BEEN CONTACTED SO MANY TIMES BUT, IN ESSENCE, THAT WAS HIS FEELING.

BUT MS. CANCHOLA, ON THE OTHER HAND, DID SEVERAL THINGS THAT REALLY DIDN'T RING TRUE FOR SOMEONE WHO YOU WOULD THINK WOULD THINK OF THEMSELVES AS AN UNBIASED EYEWITNESS.

IT IS VERY DIFFICULT FOR ANYONE, ANY LAWYER IN

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THIS POSITION, AND PROBABLY ANY OF YOU, TO WATCH A WITNESS CRY ON THE WITNESS STAND AND NOBODY LIKES IT BUT THERE ARE TIMES WHEN CRYING AND GETTING CHOKED UP ARE APPROPRIATE.

YOU HEARD, FOR EXAMPLE, DEAN KARNY TESTIFY ABOUT
JOE HUNT TELLING HIM ABOUT THE KILLING OF RON LEVIN AND
DESCRIBING IN SOME DETAIL THE BRAINS JUMPING OUT AND HOW
HE GOT CHOKED UP AT DESCRIBING THAT AND HE GOT A LITTLE BIT
CHOKED UP ABOUT SEEING THE PICTURE OF SOMEONE IN THE POLICE
REPORTS FROM THE BEVERLY HILLS POLICE DEPARTMENT OF A PERSON
WHOSE MURDER HE HAD PARTICIPATED IN. THOSE THINGS ARE
APPROPRIATE.

BUT CARMEN CANCHOLA CRIED SEVERAL TIMES ON THE WITNESS STAND. WHAT DID SHE HAVE TO BE CRYING ABOUT? IT REALLY IS NOT CLEAR TO ME. SHE IS THERE TO SAY, "THIS IS WHAT I SAW" AND THAT IS IT. "TAKE MY WORD FOR IT ONE WAY OR THE OTHER," SO THAT DOESN'T MAKE ANY SENSE.

AND THEN THE OTHER THING THAT WAS SOMEWHAT STRANGE, I THOUGHT, WAS SHE SAID, "SINCE ALL OF THIS HAS BEEN HAPPENING, PEOPLE HAVE BEEN TRYING TO BREAK INTO MY HOUSE. PEOPLE ARE TRYING TO KIDNAP THE KIDS NEXT DOOR OR DOWN THE STREET AND JOGGERS ARE COMING DOWN," AND SHE HAS TO GO TO THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

WELL, IF ALL OF THAT IS TRUE, WHO COULD SHE

POSSIBLY BE SUGGESTING IS DOING THAT? I MEAN, WHAT IS SHE

TELLING YOU? THAT THE D.A.'S OFFICE AND APPARENTLY THE TUCSON

POLICE WERE TREATING HER BADILY AND TRYING TO DISSUADE HER

FROM COMING FORWARD AND TRYING TO TELL HER DON'T COME AND

TESTIFY?

WELL, THE ONLY INFERENCE THAT YOU COULD POSSIBLY

BE ASKED TO DRAW FROM HER TELLING YOU THAT PEOPLE ARE TRYING

TO BREAK INTO MY HOUSE SINCE THIS HAPPENED AND PEOPLE ARE

TRYING TO KIDNAP THE NEIGHBOR'S KIDS SINCE THIS HAPPENED, IS

THAT THE D.A.'S OFFICE AND THE POLICE DEPARTMENT ARE

RESPONSIBLE.

NOW, IT SOUNDS LUDICROUS BUT WHY ELSE WOULD SHE BE TELLING US THESE THINGS, IF SHE IS EQUATING THESE THINGS TO THIS CASE?

SINCE SHE CAME FORWARD IN THIS CASE, THOSE THINGS
HAVE BEEN HAPPENING. SO THOSE THINGS JUST DON'T RING TRUE
IN TERMS OF A PERSON WHO IS AN UNBIASED EYEWITNESS.

SHE SAID ONE THING THAT WAS ALSO VERY INTERESTING
IN TERMS OF INDICATING HER POSSIBLE COMING FORWARD. THAT IS,
WHEN SHE READ THE ARTICLE, WHAT DID SHE DO? SHE DIDN'T GO
STRAIGHT TO THE TUCSON POLICE DEPARTMENT.

HER FIRST THOUGHT WAS WHAT? HER FIRST THOUGHT
WAS GOING TO THIS NEWS REPORTER THAT SHE KNEW IN TUCSON AND
TALKING TO HER. LET ME TELL HER. LET ME GIVE HER THE STORY.

IT WAS NOT, LET'S SEE THAT JUSTICE IS DONE. BUT,
LET'S MAKE SOME BIG DEAL OUT OF THIS. THEN SHE TALKED TO A
FRIEND OF HERS AT SCHOOL. AND IT WAS ONLY AFTER THE FRIEND

SAID, "I THINK YOU SHOULD GO TO THE POLICE," THAT SHE DID IN FACT, GO TO THE TUCSON POLICE DEPARTMENT.

WITH WHICH SHE TESTIFIED AND THE FACT THAT SHE OBVIOUSLY HAS ALL OF THOSE THINGS HAVING BEEN SAID BY WAY OF SHOWING SHE HAS TAKEN SOME INTEREST IN THIS CASE, FOR WHATEVER REASON.

AND IT HAS KIND OF BECOME A CAUSE FOR HER. AND I THINK THAT ACCOUNTS FOR THE CRYING AND THAT ACCOUNTS FOR THE WANTING TO GO TO THE PRESS FIRST, BEFORE GOING TO THE POLICE. SO KEEP ALL OF THOSE THINGS IN MIND.

THE NEXT THING THAT IS IMPORTANT, IS THAT
INSTANCES OF MISTAKEN IDENTIFICATION ARE EXTREMELY COMMON.
AND THEY HAVE HAPPENED TO EVERY ONE OF YOU. WE TALKED ABOUT
THAT DURING JURY SELECTION.

EVERY ONE OF YOU ON THE JURY HAS HAD SEVERAL EXPERIENCES WITH EITHER SEEING PEOPLE THAT YOU THOUGHT YOU RECOGNIZED AND IT TURNS OUT IT WAS NOT THEM OR PEOPLE COMING UP TO YOU AND HAVING THEM SAY, "I RECOGNIZE YOU," AND THEN IT TURNS OUT THAT THEY DON'T KNOW YOU AT ALL.

EVERYONE IN THE WORLD HAS HAD THOSE EXPERIENCES.

EVERYONE, EXCEPT TWO PEOPLE, CARMEN CANCHOLA AND IT HAS NEVER

HAPPENED TO HER AND JESUS LOPEZ.

MAYBE SHE SAID THAT ONCE SHE SAW SOME CLOTHING
ON SOMEONE FROM THE BACK BUT SHE THOUGHT THAT SHE RECOGNIZED
THE CLOTHING. THIS IS A PERSON WHO IS TRYING TO TELL YOU THAT
SHE CAN'T POSSIBLY BE WRONG.

WELL, THAT JUST DOESN'T RING TRUE. YOU KNOW THAT COULDN'T BE TRUE. IT HAS HAPPENED TO HER IN HER LIFETIME THAT

SHE HAS MISTAKEN SOMEONE FOR SOMEONE ELSE OR SOMEONE HAS
MISTAKEN HER FOR ANOTHER PERSON. BUT SHE IS NOT GOING TO ADMIT
THAT TO YOU.

JUST SINCE THE EVIDENCE STARTED IN FEBRUARY, I

JUST MADE A LITTLE, MENTAL NOTE WHEN THINGS HAPPENED TO ME.

I DIDN'T CREATE THE SITUATIONS. THE FIRST ONE, I WENT TO LUNCH
WITH SEVERAL OF THE WITNESSES IN THIS CASE AND WE WENT WITH
THE PEOPLE FROM THE NEW YORK POLICE DEPARTMENT AND THE PLAZA
HOTEL.

WE WERE SITTING AT A RESTAURANT OVER HERE AT THE MALL WITH ROBERT JORDAN, THE FORMER POLICE OFFICER FROM NEW YORK. WE WERE EATING LUNCH.

AND SOMEBODY ELSE THAT I KNOW FROM THE COURTHOUSE WAS IN THE RESTAURANT. SHE WAS LEAVING. SHE COMES UP TO HIM AND PUTS HER ARMS AROUND HIM AND SAYS, "TONY!" SHE GIVES HIM A BIG KISS.

SHE STEPS BACK. SHE LOOKS AT HIM AND SHE TURNS BRIGHT RED. "OH MY GOD, YOU ARE NOT TONY." AND IT JUST HAPPENS ALL OF THE TIME.

I THOUGHT TO MYSELF, WELL, I WILL SAVE THIS. THIS
IS GOING TO BE IMPORTANT LATER. THAT WAS THE FIRST THING THAT
HAPPENED, JUST SINCE THIS TRIAL STARTED.

THEN, I HAD AN INSTANCE, ANOTHER ONE THAT HAPPENED
TO ME. I WAS SITTING OUTSIDE OF A RESTAURANT WAITING FOR
SOMEONE AND SOMEBODY WALKS BY AND LOOKS AT ME AND SAYS "ROGER!"
IT WAS THIS NICE, ATTRACTIVE YOUNG LADY.

I SAID, "NO. I WISH I WAS, BUT IT IS NOT ROGER."

IT HAPPENS ALL OF THE TIME.

ONE OF THE MOST RECENT ONES -- AND I COULDN'T

BELIEVE THIS WAS HAPPENING. JUST BEFORE ARGUMENT, I WENT TO

GET MY HAIR CUT LAST SATURDAY AND MY BARBER IS TELLING ME THAT

SHE IS READING A MAGAZINE AND SHE SEES A PICTURE IN THERE OF

STEVE WOZNIAK WHO IS THE MAN WHO INVENTED APPLE COMPUTERS.

AND SHE SAID THAT THE PICTURE IS IDENTICAL TO A FRIEND OF MINE. MY FRIEND HAS GOT A VERY UNUSUAL FACE. I SAW THAT AND THERE, BUT FOR THE GRACE OF GOD, WAS MY FRIEND.

THE ONLY REASON SHE KNEW THAT IT WAS NOT WAS BECAUSE
IT HAD A CAPTION SAYING THAT IT WAS STEVE WOZNIAK.

SO, THAT HAPPENS ALL OF THE TIME. NOT ONLY DID SHE SEE THAT PICTURE IN A MAGAZINE, BUT I HAD ANOTHER EXPERIENCE OF GOING BY A MAGAZINE RACK DURING THE TRIAL IN THE MARKET AND I AM LOOKING AND THERE ARE THESE MAGAZINES.

I SEE THIS PICTURE ON THE FRONT OF A MAGAZINE.

I SAID THAT IT IS PAT QUINN ON THAT MAGAZINE. IT IS A SKIING MAGAZINE.

IT COULDN'T BE. I HAVE GOT TO GET THE MAGAZINE.

NOT ONLY IS NOT JUST THE FACE, BUT WE ARE TALKING ABOUT A TALL,

ATHLETIC-LOOKING GUY WITH SKIS. I KNOW PAT RUNS AND WORKS

OUT. HE RUNS MARATHONS. I GET THIS MAGAZINE AND I SAY THAT

IT IS PAT QUINN. I BRING IT IN.

(DISPLAYING MAGAZINE TO THE JURY.)

I TALK TO PAT QUINN. IT IS NOT PAT QUINN. BUT,

IF YOU HAD TO COME INTO COURT AND GET ON THE WITNESS STAND

AND SAY YOU SAW PAT QUINN ON THE COVER OF A MAGAZINE, WHAT

WOULD YOU SAY? THAT'S HIM. YOU ARE TALKING ABOUT DEAD RINGERS.

AND IF THOSE INSTANCES ARE NOT ENOUGH, THEY ARE JUST THINGS THAT HAPPENED SINCE WE STARTED TAKING TESTIMONY IN THIS CASE ON FEBRUARY 2ND OR RIGHT AROUND FEBRUARY 2ND. BUT THAT IS NOT THE FIRST TIME. I MEAN, YOU ALL KNOW YOU HAVE HAD IT IN YOUR COMMON EXPERIENCE AND COURTS AND JUDGES HAVE WRITTEN LOTS OF THINGS ABOUT IT.

LET ME JUST READ YOU SOME OF THE THINGS THAT HAVE BEEN SAID BY COURTS IN THE UNITED STATES ABOUT THIS:

"THE VAGARIES OF EYEWITNESS IDENTIFICATION

ARE WELL-KNOWN. THE ANNALS OF CRIMINAL LAW ARE RIFE

WITH INSTANCES OF MISTAKEN IDENTIFICATION. THE HIGH

INCIDENCE OF MISCARRIAGE OF JUSTICE CAUSED BY SUCH

MIS" --

"THE COURT NOTED 'THE HIGH INCIDENCE

OF "MISCARRIAGES OF JUSTICE", CAUSED BY MISTAKEN

IDENTIFICATION. JUDGE LOMBARD OBSERVED THAT, QUOTE,

'CENTURIES OF EXPERIENCE IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF

CRIMINAL JUSTICE HAVE SHOWN THAT CONVICTIONS BASED

SOLELY ON TESTIMONY THAT IDENTIFIES A DEFENDANT

PREVIOUSLY UNKNOWN TO THE WITNESS IS HIGHLY

SUSPECT.

"ALL OF THE VARIOUS KINDS OF EVIDENCE"-
EXCUSE ME -- "OF ALL OF THE VARIOUS KINDS OF

EVIDENCE THAT IS THE LEAST RELIABLE, ESPECIALLY

WHERE UNSUPPORTED BY CORROBORATING EVIDENCE."

THAT LAST PART IS PARTICULARLY TELLING, "UNSUPPORTED BY CORROBORATING EVIDENCE."

YESTERDAY, I PUT UP TWO CHARTS FOR YOU OF
INSTANCES OF CORROBORATION OF TESTIMONY OF DEAN KARNY. I
DIDN'T COUNT THE NUMBER OF THINGS ON THOSE LISTS. THERE
WERE PROBABLY 20 DIFFERENT ITEMS ON THERE.

DID YOU HEAR ANYTHING AT ALL TO CORROBORATE THE TESTIMONY OF EITHER OF THESE WITNESSES? NOTHING. NOT A WORD. NOT A CAR. NOT ANYTHING.

WE WENT AND WE SENT PEOPLE TO TUCSON. THEY SAID
"IT IS A HORNET. IT IS A CLASSIC, AND IT IS KIND OF PINKISH
BEIGE." WE WENT TO TUCSON AND WE FOUND A HORNET.

HOW MANY HUDSON HORNETS CAN THERE BE IN TUCSON?

AND PINKISH BEIGE?

AT THAT POINT, CARMEN IS ALREADY GETTING HER

I.D. CEMENTED IN HER MIND AND SHE SAYS "NO, THAT IS NOT THE

CAR."

WE FOUND A HORNET MATCHES EXACTLY THE SAME, IT

IS ALMOST THE IDENTICAL CAR THAT SHE DESCRIBED AND SHE SAYS,

"NO, THAT IS NOT IT."

AND THIS IS THE CAR HERE, THIS IS MR. HERMAN'S CAR, MR. HERMAN WHO LIVES IN TUCSON. IN THE BOTTOM, I GUESS, IT IS THE LEFT-HAND CORNER.

IN ADDITION TO ALL OF THESE INSTANCES, THE MANY INSTANCES OF MISTAKEN IDENTIFICATION, LET ME TELL YOU THE REASONS WHY THE PERSON THAT SHE SAW IN TUCSON WAS NOT RON LEVIN.

FIRST OF ALL, THE MAIN REASON IS BECAUSE, AS

I SPENT THE DAY YESTERDAY TELLING YOU, JOE HUNT KILLED RON

LEVIN ON THE NIGHT OF JUNE 6TH IN BEVERLY HILLS, SO WHOEVER

IT WAS IN THE GAS STATION, THAT WASN'T RON LEVIN.

AND SECOND OF ALL, AND WHAT YOU HAVE TO DO BASICALLY
IS SAY, "WELL, IN ORDER TO BELIEVE THEM, THROW OUT THE LIST,
THROW OUT EVERYTHING ELSE THAT YOU HAVE HEARD."

WELL, TAKE A LOOK AT THAT SKETCH, START WITH

THE TESTIMONY OF CARMEN CANCHOLA, WHO SAYS, "WELL, I LOOKED

AT THAT SKETCH AND I REMEMBERED THE DESCRIPTION AND I SAID,

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"I SAW THAT MAN AT A GAS STATION SIX OR EIGHT WEEKS AGO."

WELL, IF YOU ANALYZE THAT IN LIGHT OF YOUR COMMON SENSE, YOU PROBABLY DON'T HAVE TO GO ANY FURTHER, COUPLING THAT WITH THE FACT THAT SHE HAD NEVER MET RON LEVIN AND NEITHER HAD MR. LOPEZ MET RON LEVIN.

AND INCIDENTALLY, IF YOU THINK THAT THAT SKETCH

ISN'T VAGUE ENOUGH, THE DESCRIPTION THAT SHE READ IN THE

MAGAZINE, HERE IT IS: "TALL AND SLENDER. ALWAYS EXPENSIVELY

DRESSED."

THIS IS A MAN WHO WAS WEARING DESIGNER JEANS
AT THE GAS STATION AND THAT QUALIFIES, I GUESS, FOR EXPENSIVELY
DRESSED.

"FINE SILVER HAIR, AN IMMACULATE
WHITE BEARD, ASMILE THAT IS AN AFFRONT TO SOME
AND IRRESISTIBLE TO OTHERS."

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AND THEN SHE SAYS, KEEP IN MIND THAT SHE SAYS. "IT WAS THE EYES." REMEMBER SHE SAID TO DETECTIVE EDHOLM, "IT WASN!T SO, MUCH THAT THAT WAS HIM, IT WAS THE EYES." WELL, THIS IS HOW THEY DESCRIBE THE EYES: "PIERCING, ONE ACQUAINTANCE THOUGHT, SHIFTY, ACCORDING TO ANOTHER."

SO PIERCING OR SHIFTY EYES, TALL, SLENDER. EXPENSIVELY DRESSED AND IMMACULATE WHITE BEARD AND 42 YEARS OLD AND THAT IS THE ENTIRE DESCRIPTION SHE HAD IN ADDITION TO THAT SKETCH.

SO IN ORDER TO BELIEVE THAT SHE SAW RON LEVIN, YOU BASICALLY HAVE TO RELY ON THAT DESCRIPTION, THE SKETCH THAT SHE SAW AND THROW OUT EVERYTHING ELSE THAT YOU HEARD HERE FOR ABOUT SEVEN WEEKS.

SECOND OF ALL, I THINK THAT THIS HAS ALWAYS BEEN THE MOST TELLING FOR ME IS SHE -- THEY BOTH SAY THAT "HERE IS A MAN IN A GAS STATION," AND IS HE HIDING? IS HE TRYING TO BE INCONSPICUOUS? NO. HE IS BEING VERY OPEN, VERY NOTORIOUS. HE IS OUT THERE FOR ALL OF THE WORLD TO SEE. RIGHT?

AND IF WE BELIEVE HER, HE HASN'T CHANGED HIS APPEARANCE AT ALL FROM WHAT SHE SEES IN THIS SKETCH THAT APPEARED IN A MAGAZINE.

SO HERE IS A MAN WHO, ACCORDING TO HER, WHO IS LIVING THIS OPEN AND NOTORIOUS LIFE IN TUCSON. HE IS NOT HIDING. HE IS NOT TRYING TO AVOID ANYBODY. AND IF THAT IS THE CASE, IF THAT IS HOW THIS PERSON IS ACTING AND IF THAT PERSON WERE IN FACT RON LEVIN -- AND THIS IS THE PART THAT IS THE MOST TELLING TO ME -- HE WOULD HAVE CALLED HIS MOTHER.

IF THAT IS HOW HE IS ACTING IN TUCSON AND HE DOESN'T CARE THAT ALL OF THE WORLD SEES HIM, WHY DOESN'T HE CALL AND SAY, "MOM, I AM HERE. I AM FINE."

OR CALL AND SAY, "MOM, I AM FINE," AND NOT TELL

HER. BUT IF HE IS ACTING ALL THIS WAY FOR EVERYBODY IN TUCSON

TO SEE HIM, WHY DOESN'T HE LET HIS MOTHER KNOW HE IS ALL

RIGHT? IT DOESN'T MAKE ANY SENSE AT ALL. IT IS COMPLETELY

INCONSISTENT WITH THE TESTIMONY THAT YOU HAVE HEARD BEFORE.

A FEW OTHER THINGS, BASED ON WHAT YOU KNOW OF RON LEVIN, THE MAN WHO LIKED TO BE CATERED TO AND SERVED, WHO LIKED TO GO TO THE BEVERLY HILLS HOTEL AND BE SURROUNDED AND ORDER ALL OF THIS FOOD AND EVERYTHING. RON LEVIN WOULD NOT PUMP HIS OWN GAS. SMALL THING. BUT RON LEVIN IS NOT GOING TO PUMP HIS OWN GAS IN TUCSON OR ANY PLACE ELSE.

ANOTHER THING IS, YOU HAVE HEARD LOTS OF TESTIMONY, STARTING WITH CAROL LEVIN AND INCLUDING ALL OF THE
FRIENDS OF RON LEVIN, ANYBODY WHO KNEW HIM, KNEW THAT HE
WAS HYPERACTIVE. AND EVEN IN THIS ARTICLE, AFTER IT SAYS,
AFTER IT DESCRIBES HIS EYES, IT SAYS:

"BUT NO ONE WHO MET LEVIN FORGOT THE
HIGH NASAL VOICE THAT POURED FORTH IDEAS, OBSERVATIONS, PROMISES AND PROPOSITIONS AT A RATE THAT
LEFT HIS LISTENERS EITHER DAZZLED OR DUMBFOUNDED."

DO YOU REMEMBER THE TESTIMONY THAT HE IS CONSTANTLY MOVING AND TALKING AND GESTICULATING? THAT WAS NOT THE MAN WHO WAS DESCRIBED TO YOU AT THE GAS STATION AT ALL. IT WAS

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A MAN WHO WAS KIND OF COOL, HANGING OUT. THAT IS INCONSISTENT WITH WHAT WE KNOW ABOUT RON LEVIN.

THE OTHER THING, OR ONE OF THE THINGS THAT CARMEN SAID TO SOLIDIFY HER IDENTIFICATION WAS THE PICTURE OF RON LEVIN WITH HIS MOTHER AND YVONNE BLAKE. WELL, THAT IS AN EIGHT-YEAR-OLD PICTURE, EIGHT YEARS FROM THE TIME SHE CLAIMS TO HAVE SEEN HIM, TAKEN IN 1978 SOMETIME WHEN HE WAS WORKING ON HER CAMPAIGN. IT WAS NOT A CURRENT PICTURE.

SHE SAYS, "WELL, I AM NOT REALLY SURE. I AM NOT REALLY SURE." AND THEN SHE GETS THIS EIGHT-YEAR-OLD PICTURE AND SHE SAYS "OH, YEAH, THAT IS THE GUY."

THE OTHER THING OR ONE OF THE OTHER THINGS IS THAT MR. LOPEZ IS SUCCESSFUL IN DOING THIS IDENTI KIT, THIS COMPOSITE SKETCH DRAWING, WHATEVER YOU WANT TO CALL IT, AND HE SAYS, "THIS IS THE PERSON EXCEPT HIS CHIN IS A LITTLE MORE SCULPTURED AND HIS HAIR IS PUSHED STRAIGHT BACK."

TO ME, THIS HAIR LOOKS LIKE IT IS PUSHED STRAIGHT BACK, BUT THAT IS KIND OF BESIDE THE POINT. THE POINT IS THAT THEY SHOW THIS PICTURE TO CARMEN AND SHE SAYS, "NO, THAT IS NOT THE PERSON AT ALL."

AND NOW THEY COME INTO COURT AND WANT TO SAY THAT THEY ARE BOTH EXACTLY SURE IT WAS EXACTLY THE SAME PERSON, SO THAT DOESN'T MAKE SENSE.

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AND ANOTHER THING THAT I THINK IS PARTICULARLY

TELLING, IS THAT JESUS LOPEZ -- THERE WERE A COUPLE OF THINGS.

ONE HAD TO DO WITH THE WAY HE TESTIFIED, WHICH IS TRYING TO

MAKE SURE THAT NOBODY QUESTIONS HIM AND PAD THE THINGS THAT

HE SAID TO MAKE SURE THAT HE LOOKS RIGHT.

I MEAN, YOU REMEMBER SOME OF THE INCONSISTENCIES
IN HIS TESTIMONY ABOUT NOT BEING ABLE TO SEE THE GUY AT THE
CASHIER BECAUSE AFTER ALL, HE HAD HIS BACK TO HIM, HE HAD TO
ADMIT.

BUT THE OTHER THING I THOUGHT WAS INTERESTING IN

TERMS OF TRYING TO PAD WHAT WAS GOING ON, WAS THAT HE SAID

THAT HE COULDN'T ESTIMATE THE HEIGHT BECAUSE ONE OF THOSE

PEOPLE WAS STANDING ON THE ISLAND AT THE COKE MACHINE, REACHING
IN TO GET A COKE.

WELL, YOU MAY NOT BE ABLE TO SEE IT NOW, BUT WHEN YOU LOOK AT THIS PICTURE PEOPLE'S 233 IN THE JURY ROOM, IF YOU LOOK CAREFULLY AT THE COKE MACHINE WHICH IS IN THE CENTER AISLE, IT IS NOT THE KIND OF A COKE MACHINE THAT WE ARE FAMILIAR WITH IN CALIFORNIA. IT IS MORE LIKE A REFRIGERATOR THAT YOU JUST REACH INTO AND GET SOMETHING OUT OF.

IT TAKES UP THE WHOLE WIDTH OF THE ISLAND. NOBODY

IS GOING TO STAND THERE TALKING. SO THAT WAS INCONSISTENT

WITH HIS TESTIMONY AND WITH WHAT HE HAD TO SAY.

AND THERE WERE A LOT OF THINGS, INCONSISTENCIES

BETWEEN WHAT HE ORIGINALLY TOLD THE POLICE AND THE WAY THAT

HE TESTIFIED IN COURT. THE MOST TELLING THING THOUGH, ABOUT

WHAT HE SAID, WAS WHEN HE TALKED ABOUT THE PERSON THAT HE SAW

LOOKING LIKE HE HAD WORKED OUT, THAT HE FILLED OUT THE T-SHIRT

AND JEANS VERY WELL, THAT HE HAD LOTS OF DEFINITION IN HIS CHEST AND IN HIS ARMS LIKE A PERSON WHO WORKED OUT.

MADE TO DETECTIVE EDMONDS, THAT WAS FIRST MADE AFTER DETECTIVE EDMONDS GOT HIM OUT OF A WRESTLING GYM WHERE HE WAS HELPING WITH A WRESTLING MATCH. SO THIS IS A GUY WHO WORKS OUT HIMSELF AND WHO KNOWS WHAT PEOPLE LOOK LIKE WHO WRESTLE AND WHO WORK OUT.

RON LEVIN WAS THE ANTITHESIS OF THE WORDS "WORK OUT" AND "DEFINITION".

THIS WAS A MAN WHO AS WE SAID YESTERDAY, HIS DAILY EXERCISE CONSISTED OF TALKING TO LEN MARMOR ON THE TELEPHONE. HE WAS NOT GOING TO GO NEAR A BARBELL OR A WEIGHT MACHINE OR A GYM OR ANYTHING OF THAT NATURE. SO WHOEVER THAT PERSON WAS IN THAT GAS STATION, WAS NOT RON LEVIN.

I WANT TO TALK TO YOU NOW A LITTLE BIT ABOUT THE LAW THAT YOU ARE GOING TO HAVE TO APPLY TO THIS CASE. FIRST, I WANT TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT THE TWO CRIMES CHARGED HERE. THE SECOND ONE WE HAVE KIND OF ALL FORGOTTEN IN THE MASS, HERE.

THAT IS A ROBBERY. THERE IS A MURDER CHARGE AND A ROBBERY CHARGE. AND THEN, THERE ARE SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES ATTACHED TO THE CHARGE OF MURDER WHICH INCLUDE SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES THAT THE MURDER IS IN THE COURSE OF A ROBBERY.

SO IT IS KIND OF ALL MESHED TOGETHER. AND THE COURT IS GOING TO TELL YOU THAT A MURDER IS THE UNLAWFUL KILLING OF A HUMAN BEING WITH MALICE AFORETHOUGHT. WELL, THE COURT IS ALSO GOING TO EXPLAIN WHAT MALICE OF AFORETHOUGHT MEANS. WHAT IT MEANS IS ONE OF TWO THINGS.

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EITHER IN THIS CASE, THE KILLING DURING THE COURSE OF A ROBBERY, AN INTENTIONAL KILLING, AN INTENT TO KILL. THE REASON I SAID YESTERDAY THAT THE FACTS ARE GOING TO BE WHAT IS IMPORTANT HERE, IS BECAUSE BASICALLY, IF YOU BELIEVE THE TESTIMONY OF THE WITNESSES THAT WERE PRESENTED BY THE PROSECUTION IN THIS CASE AND YOU BELIEVE THAT RON LEVIN WAS KILLED BY JOE HUNT, MURDERED, THEN THERE IS NOT GOING TO BE ANY QUESTION THAT IT IS GOING TO FALL INTO THE DEFINITION THE COURT GIVES YOU.

THAT IS, THAT RON LEVIN WAS KILLED. HE WAS SHOT BY JOE HUNT. IT WAS DONE OBVIOUSLY, WITH AN INTENT TO KILL AND THAT IS WHAT THIS LIST WAS ALL ABOUT. IT WAS DELIBERATE.

THE WORD "PREMEDITATED" THE COURT WILL TELL YOU

JUST MEANS THAT YOU HAVE TO DO IT AHEAD OF TIME. YOU CAN'T

THINK ABOUT IT ON THE SPUR OF THE MOMENT. YOU HAVE TO THINK

ABOUT IT AT SOME POINT AHEAD OF TIME. THERE IS NOT GOING TO

BE ANY QUESTION THAT IF YOU BELIEVE JOE HUNT KILLED RON LEVIN,

IT FALLS IN THE DEFINITION OF THE CRIME OF MURDER.

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LIKEWISE, WHAT IS A ROBBERY? THE COURT IS GOING
TO GIVE YOU THE DEFINITION. BUT WHAT IT COMES DOWN TO IS,
THE THEFT OF PROPERTY FROM A PERSON OR HIS IMMEDIATE PRESENCE
BY THE USE OF FORCE.

AND IN THIS CASE, WHAT THAT TRANSLATES INTO IS
THE PUTTING OF THE GUN TO RON LEVIN AND SAYING, "SIGN THIS
CONTRACT AND SIGN THE CHECK."

AND YOU HAVE TO TAKE THE PROPERTY OF SOME VALUE FROM THE PERSON. WHAT THEY TOOK FROM RON LEVIN AT GUNPOINT WAS A CHECK. IT WAS THE CHECK FOR \$1.5 MILLION.

AGAIN, AS I SAID BEFORE, NOT TO LOOK AT THESE
THINGS IN THE HYPERTECHNICAL SENSE, BUT IF YOU WANT TO GET
HYPERTECHNICAL ABOUT IT, WHAT PROPERTY OF VALUE DID THEY TAKE
FROM RON LEVIN?

THE CHECK WAS NOT ANY GOOD. WELL, THE ANSWER IS, WHAT THEY TOOK WAS NOT ONLY THE CHECK, BUT THE INFORMATION THAT THEY LATER USED WHEN THE CHECK WAS NOT GOOD, TO SEND JIM PITTMAN TO WASHINGTON TO TRY TO GET OTHER CHECKS.

IT TURNS OUT, THEY WEREN'T SUCCESSFUL. BUT WHAT
THEY GOT IN FACT, WAS THE CHECK AND THE INFORMATION CONTAINED
ON THE CHECK. SO IF YOU BELIEVE THAT JOE HUNT WAS THERE AT
RON LEVIN'S PLACE ON THE NIGHT OF THE 6TH OF JUNE AND
COMMITTED THIS CRIME, THEN IT IS BOTH A ROBBERY AS DEFINED
IN COUNT II AND A MURDER AS DEFINED IN COUNT II.

THAT WILL GIVE YOU TWO DIFFERENT WAYS TO GET TO
WHAT THE COURT IS GOING TO GIVE YOU AS DEGREES OF MURDER.

AND BASICALLY, A FIRST DEGREE MURDER IS EITHER A MURDER

COMMITTED IN THIS CASE, DURING A ROBBERY OR A DELIBERATED AND

PREMEDITATED MURDER.

THE ONLY THING LEFT IS TO DECIDE WHETHER OR NOT THE SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES ARE TRUE. AND THAT AGAIN, COMES BACK TO THE DEFINITION OF ROBBERY. THAT IS, A MURDER DURING THE COURSE OF A ROBBERY, THAT IF YOU BELIEVE THAT HE WAS THERE AND DID THESE THINGS, THEN YOU ARE NOT GOING TO HAVE ANY TROUBLE FINDING IT WAS A MURDER DURING THE COURSE OF A ROBBERY. THERE WILL BE SOME INSTRUCTIONS THAT TALK ABOUT HOW YOU CAN'T FIND THE SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES TRUE IF IT TURNS OUT THAT IT WAS A ROBBERY DURING THE COURSE OF A MURDER, IF THE ROBBERY WAS JUST KIND OF AN AFTERTHOUGHT.

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BUT IN THIS CASE, WE KNOW THAT THE ROBBERY HAD TO COME FIRST, BECAUSE HE HAD TO SIGN THE CHECK AND SIGN THE CONTRACT BEFORE HE WAS KILLED.

SO I DON'T THINK THAT THE LEGAL HURDLES ARE GOING TO BE VERY GREAT IN THIS CASE.

ONE OF THE THINGS THAT I WANT YOU TO KEEP IN MIND IS, EXAMINE CAREFULLY ALL OF THE EVIDENCE IN THE CASE, ALL OF THE EVIDENCE THAT HAS BEEN PRESENTED OVER THE COURSE OF THE LAST TWO AND A HALF MONTHS, WHATEVER IT HAS BEEN. LOOK AT IT CAREFULLY IN THE LIGHT OF YOUR COMMON SENSE, IN THE LIGHT OF REASON.

I THINK THAT THE MORE CAREFULLY YOU SCRUTINIZE THIS EVIDENCE, THE MORE CONVINCED THAT YOU ARE GOING TO BE THAT ALL OF THE EVIDENCE POINTS TO ONE INESCAPABLE, REASONABLE CONCLUSION, AND THAT IS, THAT ON THE NIGHT OF JUNE THE 6TH OF 1984, JOE HUNT AND JIM PITTMAN MURDERED RON LEVIN.

THANK YOU.

THE COURT: ALL RIGHT.

MR. BARENS: YOUR HONOR, MIGHT WE TURN THE AIR

CONDITIONING DOWN A BIT?

THE COURT: TURN IT DOWN A BIT?

MR. BARENS: IT IS CLOSE IN HERE, IT SEEMS.

THE COURT: DO YOU FEEL COMFORTABLE, LADIES AND

GENTLEMEN?

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MR. BARENS: TO MAKE IT A LITTLE COOLER THAN IT IS.

JUROR NO. 4: IT IS AN ICEBOX.

THE COURT: DO YOU WANT THE TEMPERATURE TO GO DOWN?

MR. BARENS: I MAY BE IN A MINORITY ON THAT, YOUR HONOR.

MR. WAPNER: J GUESS EITHER WAY IS FINE. IT DOESN'T 1 2 MATTER. THE COURT: IS THAT ALL RIGHT? PUT IT "GUILTY OF FIRST 3 DEGREE MURDER" IN THERE? 4 OR YOU CAN PUT IT ANYWHERE YOU WANT. 5 MR. BARENS: IT LOOKS BETTER SCRIPT DOWN THERE. 6 MR. WAPNER: THEY DON'T HAVE TO MAKE A FINDING. 7 THE COURT: "WE FURTHER FIND IT TO BE MURDER IN THE 8 FIRST DEGREE." 9 10 DO YOU WANT IT THAT WAY? ANY WAY YOU WANT IT, I DON'T CARE. 11 MR. BARENS: I HAVE A REQUEST THEN. ANYTHING? 12 13 THE COURT: YOU DON'T WANT ANY VERDICT FORM AT ALL? 14 MR. BARENS: ANYTHING? THE COURT: WHAT DO YOU WANT, JUST ADD THAT IN THERE 15 16 FIRST? 17 MR. WAPNER: YES. 18 MR. BARENS: THAT IS FINE. 19 (THE FOLLOWING PROCEEDINGS WERE HELD IN 20 OPEN COURT IN THE HEARING AND PRESENCE 21 OF THE JURY:) 22 23 JURY INSTRUCTIONS 24 BY THE COURT: 25 LADJES AND GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: 26 NOW THAT YOU HAVE HEARD THE EVIDENCE. 27 WE COME TO THAT PART OF THE TRIAL WHERE YOU ARE 28 INSTRUCTED AS TO THE APPLICABLE LAW.

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J AM REQUIRED TO READ THE INSTRUCTIONS TO YOU IN OPEN COURT AND, IN ADDITION, YOU WILL HAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS IN THEIR WRITTEN FORM IN THE JURY ROOM FOR USE DURING YOUR DELIBERATIONS.

WHETHER THE DEFENDANT IS TO BE FOUND GUILTY OR NOT GUILTY DEPENDS UPON BOTH THE FACTS AND THE LAW.

AS JURORS, YOU HAVE TWO DUTIES TO PERFORM. ONE DUTY IS TO DETERMINE THE FACTS OF THE CASE FROM THE EVIDENCE RECEIVED IN THE TRIAL AND NOT FROM ANY OTHER SOURCE.

THE WORD "FACT" MEANS SOMETHING THAT IS PROVED DIRECTLY OR CIRCUMSTANTIALLY BY THE EVIDENCE OR BY AGREEMENT OF COUNSEL.

YOUR OTHER DUTY IS TO APPLY THE RULES OF LAW THAT I STATE TO YOU TO THE FACTS AS YOU DETERMINE THEM TO EXIST AND IN THIS WAY. TO ARRIVE AT YOUR VERDICT.

IT IS MY DUTY IN THESE INSTRUCTIONS TO EXPLAIN TO YOU THE RULES OF LAW THAT APPLY TO THIS CASE AND YOU MUST ACCEPT AND FOLLOW THE RULES OF LAW AS I STATE THEM TO YOU.

AS JURORS, YOU MUST NOT BE INFLUENCED BY PITY FOR THE DEFENDANT OR BY PREJUDICE AGAINST HIM.

YOU MUST NOT BE BIASED AGAINST A DEFENDANT BECAUSE HE HAS BEEN ARRESTED FOR THESE OFFENSES OR BECAUSE HE HAS BEEN CHARGED WITH CRIMES

OR BECAUSE HE HAS BEEN BROUGHT TO TRIAL. NONE OF THESE CIRCUMSTANCES IS EVIDENCE OF HIS GUILT AND YOU MUST NOT INFER OR ASSUME FROM ANY OR ALL OF THEM THAT HE IS MORE LIKELY TO BE GUILTY THAN INNOCENT.

YOU MUST NOT BE SWAYED BY MERE

SENTIMENT, CONJECTURE, SYMPATHY, PASSION, PREJUDICE,

PUBLIC OPINION OR PUBLIC FEELING.

BOTH THE PEOPLE AND THE DEFENDANT HAVE
A RIGHT TO EXPECT THAT YOU WILL CONSCIENTIOUSLY
CONSIDER AND WEIGH THE EVIDENCE AND APPLY THE LAW
OF THE CASE AND THAT YOU WILL REACH A JUST VERDICT,
REGARDLESS OF WHAT THE CONSEQUENCES OF SUCH VERDICT
MAY BE.

IF ANY RULE, DIRECTION OR IDEA IN THESE INSTRUCTIONS HAS BEEN REPEATED OR STATED IN VARYING WAYS, NO EMPHASIS IS INTENDED AND YOU MUST NOT DRAW ANY INFERENCES BECAUSE OF ITS REPETITION.

YOU ARE NOT TO SINGLE OUT ANY CERTAIN

SENTENCE OR ANY INDIVIDUAL POINT OR INSTRUCTION AND

IGNORE THE OTHERS.

YOU ARE TO CONSIDER ALL OF THE INSTRUC-TIONS AS A WHOLE AND ARE TO CONSIDER EACH IN THE LIGHT OF ALL OF THE OTHERS.

THE ORDER IN WHICH THE INSTRUCTIONSIS
GIVEN HAS NO SIGNIFICANCE AS TO THEIR RELATIVE
JMPORTANCE.

STATEMENTS MADE BY ATTORNEYS DURING THE TRIAL ARE NOT EVIDENCE.

HOWEVER, IF COUNSEL FOR THE PARTIES HAVE STIPULATED TO ANY FACT, YOU WILL REGARD THAT FACT AS BEING CONCLUSIVELY PROVED AS TO THE PARTY OR PARTIES MAKING THE STIPULATION.

A STIPULATION IS AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN

ATTORNEYS AS TO MATTERS RELATING TO THE TRIAL.

AS TO ANY QUESTION TO WHICH AN OBJECTION

WAS SUSTAINED, YOU MUST NOT GUESS WHAT THE ANSWER MIGHT HAVE BEEN OR AS TO THE REASON FOR THE OBJECTION.

YOU MUST NEVER ASSUME TO BE TRUE ANY
INSINUATION SUGGESTED BY A QUESTION ASKED A WITNESS.

A QUESTION IS NOT EVIDENCE AND MAY BE CONSIDERED ONLY AS IT SUPPLIES MEANING TO THE ANSWER.

YOU MUST NOT CONSIDER FOR ANY PURPOSE

ANY EVIDENCE THAT WAS STRICKEN OUT BY THE COURT.

SUCH MATTER IS TO BE TREATED AS THOUGH YOU HAD NEVER HEARD OF IT.

FOR THE SAKE OF CONVENIENCE, THE

MASCULINE PRONOUN IS USED IN THESE INSTRUCTIONS AND

APPLIES EQUALLY TO ALL PERSONS.

WITNESSES, WRITINGS, MATERIAL OBJECTS OR ANYTHING
PRESENTED TO THE SENSES AND OFFERED TO PROVE THE
EXISTENCE OR NON-EXISTENCE OF A FACT.

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DIRECT EVIDENCE IS EVIDENCE THAT DIRECTLY

PROVES A FACT, WITHOUT THE NECESSITY OF AN INFERENCE,

AND WHICH BY ITSELF, IF FOUND TO BE TRUE, ESTABLISHES

THAT FACT.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE IS EVIDENCE

THAT, IF FOUND TO BE TRUE, PROVES A FACT FROM WHICH

AN INFERENCE OF THE EXISTENCE OF ANOTHER FACT MAY

BE DRAWN.

AN INFERENCE IS A DEDUCTION OF FACT
THAT MAY LOGICALLY AND REASONABLY BE DRAWN FROM
ANOTHER FACT OR GROUP OF FACTS ESTABLISHED BY THE
EVIDENCE.

BY DIRECT EVIDENCE. THEY MAY BE PROVED ALSO BY
CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE OR BY A COMBINATION OF
DIRECT EVIDENCE AND CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE. BOTH
DIRECT EVIDENCE AND CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE ARE
ACCEPTABLE AS A MEANS OF PROOF. NEITHER IS
ENTITLED TO ANY GREATER WEIGHT THAN THE OTHER.

HOWEVER, A FINDING OF GUILT AS TO ANY CRIME MAY NOT BE BASED ON CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE UNLESS THE PROVED CIRCUMSTANCES ARE NOT ONLY

(1) CONSISTENT WITH THE THEORY THAT THE DEFENDANT IS GUILTY OF THE CRIME, BUT (2) CANNOT BE RECONCILED WITH ANY OTHER RATIONAL CONCLUSION.

TO COMPLETE A SET OF CIRCUMSTANCES NECESSARY TO

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ESTABLISH THE DEFENDANT'S GUILT MUST BE PROVED

BEYOND A REASONABLE DOUBT. IN OTHER WORDS, BEFORE

AN INFERENCE ESSENTIAL TO ESTABLISH GUILT MAY BE

FOUND TO HAVE BEEN PROVED BEYOND A REASONABLE

DOUBT, EACH FACT OR CIRCUMSTANCE UPON WHICH SUCH

INFERENCE NECESSARILY RESTS MUST BE PROVED BEYOND

A REASONABLE DOUBT.

ALSO, IF THE CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE
AS TO ANY PARTICULAR COUNT IS SUSCEPTIBLE OF TWO
REASONABLE INTERPRETATIONS, ONE OF WHICH POINTS
TO THE DEFENDANT'S GUILT AND THE OTHER TO HIS
INNOCENCE, IT WOULD BE YOUR DUTY TO ADOPT THAT
INTERPRETATION WHICH POINTS TO THE DEFENDANT'S
INNOCENCE AND REJECT THAT INTERPRETATION WHICH
POINTS TO HIS GUILT.

IF, ON THE OTHER HAND, ONE INTERPRETATION

OF SUCH EVIDENCE APPEARS TO YOU TO BE REASONABLE

AND THE OTHER INTERPRETATION TO BE UNREASONABLE,

IT WILL BE YOUR DUTY TO ACCEPT THE REASONABLE

INTERPRETATION AND TO REJECT THE UNREASONABLE.

THE SPECIFIC INTENT WITH WHICH AN ACT

IS DONE MAY BE SHOWN BY THE CIRCUMSTANCES

SURROUNDING THE COMMISSION OF THE ACT. BUT YOU

MAY NOT FIND THE DEFENDANT GUILTY OF THE OFFENSES

CHARGED IN COUNTS I AND II, COUNT I BEING MURDER

AND COUNT II BEING ROBBERY, UNLESS THE PROVED

CIRCUMSTANCES NOT ONLY ARE CONSISTENT WITH THE

THEORY THAT HE HAD THE REQUIRED SPECIFIC INTENT

BUT CANNOT BE RECONCILED WITH ANY OTHER RATIONAL CONCLUSION.

ALSO, IF THE EVIDENCE AS TO ANY SUCH SPECIFIC INTENT IS SUSCEPTIBLE OF TWO REASONABLE INTERPRETATIONS, ONE OF WHICH POINTS TO THE EXISTENCE OF THE SPECIFIC INTENT AND THE OTHER TO THE ABSENCE OF THE SPECIFIC INTENT, IT IS YOUR DUTY TO ADOPT THAT INTERPRETATION WHICH POINTS TO THE ABSENCE OF THE SPECIFIC INTENT. IF, ON THE OTHER HAND, ONE INTERPRETATION OF THE EVIDENCE AS TO SUCH SPECIFIC INTENT APPEARS TO YOU TO BE REASONABLE AND THE OTHER INTERPRETATION TO BE UNREASONABLE, IT WILL BE YOUR DUTY TO ADOPT THE REASONABLE INTERPRETATION AND TO REJECT THE UNREASONABLE.

THE DEFENDANT MADE WILLFULLY FALSE OR DELIBERATELY MISLEADING STATEMENTS CONCERNING THE CHARGES UPON WHICH HE IS NOW BEING TRIED, YOU MAY CONSIDER SUCH STATEMENTS AS A CIRCUMSTANCE TENDING TO PROVE A CONSCIOUSNESS OF GUILT BUT IT IS NOT SUFFICIENT OF ITSELF TO PROVE GUILT. THE WEIGHT TO BE GIVEN TO SUCH A CIRCUMSTANCE AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE, IF ANY, ARE MATTERS FOR YOUR DETERMINATION.

NEITHER SIDE IS REQUIRED TO CALL AS WITNESSES ALL PERSONS WHO MAY HAVE BEEN PRESENT AT ANY OF THE EVENTS DISCLOSED BY THE EVIDENCE OR MAY APPEAR TO HAVE SOME KNOWLEDGE OF THESE

EVENTS, OR TO PRODUCE ALL OBJECTS OR DOCUMENTS MENTIONED OR SUGGESTED BY THE EVIDENCE.

NOW, THERE HAS BEEN EVIDENCE IN THIS

CASE INDICATING THAT A PERSON OTHER THAN THE

DEFENDANT WAS OR MAY HAVE BEEN INVOLVED IN THE

CRIMES FOR WHICH THE DEFENDANT IS ON TRIAL.

YOU MUST NOT DISCUSS OR GIVE ANY
CONSIDERATION AS TO WHY THE OTHER PERSON IS NOT
BEING PROSECUTED IN THIS TRIAL OR WHETHER HE HAS
BEEN OR WILL BE PROSECUTED.

EVIDENCE THAT ON SOME FORMER OCCASION

A WITNESS MADE A STATEMENT OR STATEMENTS THAT WERE

INCONSISTENT OR CONSISTENT WITH HIS TESTIMONY IN

THIS TRIAL MAY BE CONSIDERED BY YOU NOT ONLY FOR

THE PURPOSE OF TESTING THE CREDIBILITY OF THE

WITNESS, BUT ALSO AS EVIDENCE OF THE TRUTH OF THE

FACTS AS STATED BY THE WITNESS ON SUCH FORMER

OCCASION.

IF YOU DISBELIEVE A WITNESS'S

TESTIMONY THAT HE NO LONGER REMEMBERS A CERTAIN

EVENT, SUCH TESTIMONY IS INCONSISTENT WITH A PRIOR

STATEMENT OR STATEMENTS BY HIM DESCRIBING THAT

EVENT.

EVERY PERSON WHO TESTIFIES UNDER OATH

IS A WITNESS. YOU ARE THE SOLE JUDGES OF THE

BELIEVABILITY OF A WITNESS AND THE WEIGHT TO BE

GIVEN THE TESTIMONY OF SUCH A WITNESS.

IN DETERMINING THE BELIEVABILITY OF

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A WITNESS YOU MAY CONSIDER ANYTHING THAT HAS A
TENDENCY IN REASON TO PROVE OR DISPROVE THE
TRUTHFULNESS OF THE TESTIMONY OF THE WITNESS,
INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO ANY OF THE FOLLOWING:

THE EXTENT OF THE OPPORTUNITY OR ABILITY

OF THE WITNESS TO SEE OR HEAR OR OTHERWISE BECOME

AWARE OF ANY MATTER ABOUT WHICH THE WITNESS HAS

TESTIFIED.

THE ABILITY OF THE WITNESS TO REMEMBER OR TO COMMUNICATE ANY MATTER ABOUT WHICH THE WITNESS HAS TESTIFIED.

THE CHARACTER AND QUALITY OF THAT TESTIMONY.

THE DEMEANOR AND MANNER OF THE WITNESS WHILE TESTIFYING.

THE EXISTENCE OR NONEXISTENCE OF A BIAS, INTEREST OR OTHER MOTIVE.

EXISTENCE OF ANY FACT TESTIFIED TO BY THE WITNESS.

NOW, THE ATTITUDE OF THE WITNESS TOWARD
THE ACTION IN WHICH TESTIMONY HAS BEEN GIVE', BY
THE WITNESS OR TOWARD THE GIVING OF TESTIMO'. Y.

A STATEMENT PREVIOUSLY MADE BY THE WITNESS THAT IS CONSISTENT OR INCONSISTENT WITH THE TESTIMONY OF THE WITNESS.

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A WITNESS WILLFULLY FALSE IN ONE MATERIAL PART OF HIS TESTIMONY IS TO BE DISTRUSTED IN OTHERS.

YOU MAY REJECT THE WHOLE TESTIMONY OF A WITNESS

WHO WILLFULLY HAS TESTIFIED FALSELY AS TO A MATERIAL POINT, UNLESS, FROM ALL OF THE EVIDENCE, YOU SHALL BELIEVE THE PROBABILITY OF TRUTH FAVORS HIS TESTIMONY IN OTHER PARTICULARS.

TESTIMONY OR BETWEEN HIS TESTIMONY AND THAT OF
OTHERS, IF THERE WERE ANY, DO NOT NECESSARILY MEAN
THAT THE WITNESS SHOULD BE DISCREDITED. FAILURE
OF RECOLLECTION IS A COMMON EXPERIENCE, AND INNOCENT
MISRECOLLECTION IS NOT UNCOMMON. IT IS A FACT
ALSO, THAT TWO PERSONS WITNESSING AN INCIDENT OR
A TRANSACTION OFTEN WILL SEE OR HEAR IT DIFFERENTLY.
WHETHER A DISCREPANCY PERTAINS TO A FACT OF
IMPORTANCE OR ONLY TO A TRIVIAL DETAIL SHOULD BE
CONSIDERED IN WEIGHING ITS SIGNIFICANCE.

CONFORMITY WITH THE TESTIMONY OF A NUMBER OF
WITNESSES, WHICH DOES NOT PRODUCE CONVICTION IN
YOUR MIND, AS AGAINST THE TESTIMONY OF A LESSER
NUMBER OR OTHER EVIDENCE, WHICH APPEALS TO YOUR
MIND WITH MORE CONVINCING FORCE. THIS DOES NOT
MEAN THAT YOU ARE AT LIBERTY TO DISREGARD THE
TESTIMONY OF THE GREATER NUMBER OF WITNESSES MERELY
FROM CAPRICE OR PREJUDICE, OR FROM A DESIRE TO
FAVOR ONE SIDE AS AGAINST THE OTHER. IT DOES MEAN

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THAT YOU ARE NOT TO DECIDE AN ISSUE BY THE SIMPLE PROCESS OF COUNTING THE NUMBER OF WITNESSES WHO HAVE TESTIFIED ON THE OPPOSING SIDES. IT MEANS THAT THE FINAL TEST IS NOT IN THE RELATIVE NUMBER OF WITNESSES, BUT IN THE RELATIVE CONVINCING FORCE OF THE EVIDENCE.

TESTIMONY WHICH YOU BELIEVE GIVEN BY

ONE WITNESS IS SUFFICIENT FOR THE PROOF OF ANY

FACT. HOWEVER, BEFORE FINDING ANY FACT REQUIRED

TO BE ESTABLISHED BY THE PROSECUTION TO BE PROVED

SOLELY BY THE TESTIMONY OF SUCH A SINGLE WITNESS,

YOU SHOULD CAREFULLY REVIEW ALL OF THE TESTIMONY

UPON WHICH THE PROOF OF SUCH FACT DEPENDS.

EYEWITNESS TESTIMONY HAS BEEN RECEIVED
IN THIS TRIAL.

IN DETERMINING THE WEIGHT TO BE GIVEN
EYEWITNESS IDENTIFICATION TESTIMONY, YOU SHOULD
CONSIDER THE BELIEVABILITY OF THE EYEWITNESS AS
WELL AS OTHER FACTORS WHICH BEAR UPON THE ACCURACY
OF THE WITNESS' ALLEGED IDENTIFICATION OF RON
LEVIN INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, ANY OF THE
FOLLOWING:

THE OPPORTUNITY OF THE WITNESS TO OBSERVE THE PERSON.

THE STRESS, IF ANY, TO WHICH THE WITNESS WAS SUBJECTED AT THE TIME OF THE OBSERVATION.

THE WITNESS' ABILITY, FOLLOWING THE OBSERVATION, TO PROVIDE A DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON

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HE OR SHE SAW.

THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE PERSON EITHER

FITS OR DOES NOT FIT THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON

PREVIOUSLY GIVEN BY THE WITNESS.

THE CROSS-RACIAL OR ETHNIC NATURE OF THE IDENTIFICATION.

THE WITNESS' CAPACITY TO MAKE AN IDENTIFICATION.

EVIDENCE RELATING TO THE WITNESS'

ABILITY TO IDENTIFY OTHER PEOPLE PRESENT AT THE

TIME OF THE ALLEGED SIGHTING OF THE PERSON WHO

IS THE SUBJECT OF THE IDENTIFICATION.

THE PERSON IN A PHOTOGRAPHIC OR PHYSICAL LINEUP.

THE PERIOD OF TIME BETWEEN THE ALLEGED SIGHTING AND THE WITNESS' IDENTIFICATION.

WHETHER THE WITNESS HAD PRIOR CONTACTS WITH THE PERSON ALLEGEDLY SIGHTED.

THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE WITNESS IS EITHER CERTAIN OR UNCERTAIN OF THE IDENTIFICATION.

WHETHER THE WITNESS' IDENTIFICATION

IS IN FACT THE PRODUCT OF HIS OR HER OWN RECOLLECTION.

THE SUGGESTIVENESS OF ANY PROCEDURE USED TO OBTAIN AN IDENTIFICATION.

ANY OTHER EVIDENCE RELATING TO THE WITNESS' ABILITY TO MAKE ANY IDENTIFICATION.

MOTIVE IS NOT AN ELEMENT OF THE CRIMES CHARGED AND NEED NOT BE SHOWN. HOWEVER, YOU MAY

CONSIDER MOTIVE OR LACK OF MOTIVE AS A CIRCUMSTANCE
IN THIS CASE. ABSENCE OF MOTIVE MAY TEND TO
ESTABLISH INNOCENCE. YOU MAY, THEREFORE GIVE ITS -PRESENCE OF MOTIVE MAY TEND TO ESTABLISH GUILT.
ABSENCE OF MOTIVE MAY TEND TO ESTABLISH INNOCENCE.
YOU WILL THEREFORE GIVE ITS PRESENCE OR ABSENCE,
AS THE CASE MAY BE, THE WEIGHT TO WHICH YOU FIND
IT TO BE ENTITLED.

DEFENDANT IN A CRIMINAL TRIAL THAT HE MAY NOT BE COMPELLED TO TESTIFY. YOU MUST NOT DRAW ANY INFERENCE FROM THE FACT THAT HE DOES NOT TESTIFY. FURTHER, YOU MUST NEITHER DISCUSS THIS MATTER NOR PERMIT IT TO ENTER INTO YOUR DELIBERATIONS IN ANY WAY.

IN DECIDING WHETHER OR NOT TO TESTIFY,
THE DEFENDANT MAY CHOOSE TO RELY ON THE STATE OF THE
EVIDENCE AND UPON THE FAILURE, IF ANY, OF THE
PEOPLE TO PROVE BEYOND A REASONABLE DOUBT EVERY
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT OF THE CHARGES AGAINST HIM. AND
NO LACK OF TESTIMONY ON THE DEFENDANT'S PART WILL
SUPPLY A FAILURE OF PROOF OF THE PEOPLE SO AS TO
SUPPORT A FINDING AGAINST HIM IN ANY SUCH ESSENTIAL
ELEMENT.

DEFENDANT OTHER THAN AT HIS TRIAL IN WHICH HE HAS ACKNOWLEDGED HIS GUILT OF THE CRIMES FOR WHICH HE IS ON TRIAL. IN ORDER TO CONSTITUTE A CONFESSION, SUCH A STATEMENT MUST ACKNOWLEDGE PARTICIPATION IN THE CRIMES AS WELL AS THE REQUIRED CRIMINAL INTENT. A STATEMENT MADE BY THE DEFENDANT OTHER THAN AT HIS TRIAL IS NOT A CONFESSION BUT AN ADMISSION WHENEVER THE STATEMENT DOES NOT BY ITSELF ACKNOWLEDGE HIS GUILT OF THE CRIMES FOR WHICH HE IS ON TRIAL BUT WHICH TENDS TO PROVE HIS GUILT WHEN CONSIDERED WITH THE REST OF THE EVIDENCE.

WHETHER THE DEFENDANT MADE A CONFESSION OR AN ADMISSION AND IF SO, WHETHER SUCH STATEMENT IS TRUE IN WHOLE OR IN PART. IF YOU SHOULD FIND THAT THE DEFENDANT DID NOT MAKE THE STATEMENT, YOU MUST REJECT IT. IF YOU SHOULD FIND THAT IT IS UNTRUE IN WHOLE OR IN PART, YOU MAY CONSIDER THAT PART WHICH YOU FIND TO BE TRUE.

EVIDENCE OF AN ORAL CONFESSION OR ORAL ADMISSION OF THE DEFENDANT SHOULD BE VIEWED WITH CAUTION.

WRITTEN, MADE BY THE DEFENDANT OTHER THAN AT HIS
TRIAL, WHICH DOES NOT BY ITSELF ACKNOWLEDGE HIS
GUILT OF THE CRIMES FOR WHICH HE IS ON TRIAL, BUT
WHICH STATEMENT TENDS TO PROVE HIS GUILT WHEN
CONSIDERED WITH THE REST OF THE EVIDENCE.

WHETHER THE DEFENDANT MADE AN ADMISSION, AND IF SO, WHETHER SUCH STATEMENT IS TRUE IN WHOLE OR IN PART.

NOT MAKE THE STATEMENT, YOU MUST REJECT IT. IF
YOU SHOULD FIND THAT IT IS TRUE IN WHOLE OR IN PART,
YOU MAY CONSIDER THAT PART WHICH YOU FIND TO BE
TRUE.

DEFENDANT SHOULD BE VIEWED WITH CAUTION.

NO PERSON MAY BE CONVICTED OF A CRIMINAL

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OFFENSE UNLESS THERE IS SOME PROOF OF EACH ELEMENT OF THE CRIME INDEPENDENT OF ANY CONFESSION OR ADMISSION MADE BY HIM OUTSIDE OF THE TRIAL. THE JDENTITY OF THE PERSON WHO IS ALLEGED TO HAVE COMMITTED A CRIME IS NOT AN ELEMENT OF THE CRIME NOR IS THE DEGREE OF THE CRIME.

SUCH IDENTITY MAY BE ESTABLISHED BY AN ADMISSION OR CONFESSION.

THE TESTIMONY OF DEAN KARNY, WHO HAS BEEN IMMUNIZED FROM PROSECUTION IN THIS CASE, SHOULD BE VIEWED WITH GREATER CARE THAN THE TESTIMONY OF OTHER WITNESSES.

EVIDENCE HAS BEEN INTRODUCED IN THIS TRIAL SHOWING THE DEFENDANT AND THREE OTHER PEOPLE ARE CHARGED WITH MURDER IN SAN MATEO COUNTY. THIS EVIDENCE WAS RECEIVED FOR THE LIMITED PURPOSE OF PROVIDING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE IMMUNITY AGREEMENT BETWEEN DEAN KARNY AND THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

YOU SHOULD CONSIDER THIS EVIDENCE ONLY FOR THIS LIMITED PURPOSE AND FOR NO OTHER PURPOSE.

A PERSON IS QUALIFIED TO TESTIFY AS AN EXPERT IF HE HAS SPECIAL KNOWLEDGE, SKILL, EXPERIENCE, TRAINING OR EDUCATION SUFFICIENT TO QUALIFY HIM AS AN EXPERT ON THE SUBJECT TO WHICH HIS TESTIMONY RELATES.

DULY QUALIFIED EXPERTS MAY GIVE THEIR OPINIONS ON QUESTIONS IN CONTROVERSY AT A TRIAL. TO ASSIST YOU IN DECIDING SUCH QUESTIONS, YOU

MAY CONSIDER THE OPINION WITH THE REASONS GIVEN FOR IT, IF ANY, BY THE EXPERT WHO GIVES THE OPINION.

YOU MAY ALSO CONSIDER THE QUALIFICATIONS AND CREDIBILITY OF THE EXPERT.

YOU ARE NOT BOUND TO ACCEPT AN EXPERT OPINION AS CONCLUSIVE, BUT SHOULD GIVE TO IT THE WEIGHT TO WHICH YOU FIND IT TO BE ENTITLED.

YOU MAY DISREGARD ANY SUCH OPINION IF YOU FIND IT TO BE UNREASONABLE.

IN DETERMINING THE WEIGHT TO BE GIVEN
TO AN OPINION EXPRESSED BY ANY WITNESS, YOU SHOULD
CONSIDER HIS CREDIBILITY, THE EXTENT OF HIS
OPPORTUNITY TO PERCEIVE THE MATTER UPON WHICH HIS
OPINIONS IS BASED AND THE REASONS, IF ANY, GIVEN FOR
IT.

OPINION, BUT SHOULD GIVE IT THE WEIGHT, IF ANY, TO WHICH YOU FIND IT TO BE ENTITLED.

IN EXAMINING AN EXPERT WITNESS, COUNSEL MAY PROPOUND TO HIM A TYPE OF QUESTION KNOWN IN THE LAW AS A HYPOTHETICAL QUESTION. BY SUCH A QUESTION, THE WITNESS IS ASKED TO ASSUME TO BE TRUE A SET OF FACTS AND TO GIVE AN OPINION BASED ON SUCH ASSUMPTION.

IN PERMITTING SUCH A QUESTION, THE

COURT DOES NOT RULE, AND DOES NOT NECESSARILY FIND

THAT ALL THE ASSUMED FACTS HAVE BEEN PROVED. IT

ONLY DETERMINES THAT THOSE ASSUMED FACTS ARE WITHIN

THE PROBABLE OR POSSIBLE RANGE OF THEEVIDENCE. IT

IS FOR YOU, THE JURY, TO FIND FROM ALL THE EVIDENCE,

WHETHER OR NOT THE FACTS ASSUMED IN A HYPOTHETICAL

QUESTION HAVE BEEN PROVED, AND IF YOU SHOULD FIND

THAT ANY ASSUMPTION IN SUCH A QUESTION HAS NOT BEEN

PROVED, YOU ARE TO DETERMINE THE EFFECT OF THAT

FAILURE OF PROOF ON THE VALUE AND WEIGHT OF THE

EXPERT OPINION BASED ON THE ASSUMED FACTS.

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A DEFENDANT IN A CRIMINAL ACTION IS PRESUMED TO BE INNOCENT UNTIL THE CONTRARY IS PROVED, AND IN CASE OF A REASONABLE DOUBT WHETHER HIS GUILT IS SATISFACTORILY SHOWN, HE IS ENTITLED TO A VERDICT OF NOT GUILTY. THE EFFECT OF THIS PRESUMPTION IS TO PLACE UPON THE STATE, THE BURDEN OF PROVING HIM GUILTY BEYOND A REASONABLE DOUBT.

A REASONABLE DOUBT IS DEFINED AS FOLLOWS: IT IS NOT A MERE POSSIBLE DOUBT BECAUSE EVERYTHING RELATING TO HUMAN AFFAIRS AND DEPENDING UPON MORAL EVIDENCE IS OPEN TO SOME POSSIBLE OR IMAGINARY DOUBT. IT IS THAT STATE OF THE CASE WHICH, AFTER THE ENTIRE COMPARISON AND CONSIDERATION OF ALL OF THE EVIDENCE, LEAVES THE MINDS OF THE JURORS IN THAT CONDITION THAT THEY CANNOT SAY THEY FEEL AN ABIDING CONVICTION TO A MORAL CERTAINTY OF THE TRUTH OF THE CHARGE.

THE DEFENDANT CONTENDS THAT RON LEVIN WAS ALIVE AT LEAST IN SEPTEMBER, 1986 AND WAS ALLEGEDLY SEEN IN TUCSON, ARIZONA. IF YOU HAVE A REASONABLE DOUBT THAT ROW LEVIN IS DEAD, YOU MUST RESOLVE THAT DOUBT IN THE DEFENDANT'S FAVOR AND FIND HIM NOT GUILTY.

THE PERSONS CONCERNED IN THE COMMISSION OF . A. CRIME WHO ARE REGARDED BY LAW AS PRINCIPALS IN THE CRIME THUS COMMITTED AND EQUALLY GUILTY THEREOF, INCLUDE THOSE WHO DIRECTLY AND ACTIVELY

COMMIT THE ACTS CONSTITUTING THE CRIME OR THOSE WHO AID AND ABET THE COMMISSION OF THE CRIME.

ONE WHO AJDS AND ABETS JS NOT ONLY

GUILTY OF THE PARTICULAR CRIME THAT TO HIS KNOWLEDGE,

HIS CONFEDERATES ARE CONTEMPLATING COMMITTING, BUT

HE IS ALSO LIABLE FOR THE NATURAL AND PROBABLE AND REASONABLE

CONSEQUENCES OF ANY ACT THAT HE KNOWINGLY AND

INTENTIONALLY AIDED OR ENCOURAGED.

A PERSON AIDS AND ABETS THE COMMISSION OF A CRIME WHEN HE (1) WITH KNOWLEDGE OF THE UNLAWFUL PURPOSE OF THE PERPETRATOR AND (2) WITH THE INTENT OR PURPOSE OF COMMITTING, ENCOURAGING OR FACILITATING THE COMMISSION OF THE OFFENSE, BY ACT OR ADVICE, AIDS, PROMOTES, ENCOURAGES OR INSTIGATES THE COMMISSION OF THE CRIME.

A PERSON WHO AIDS AND ABETS THE

COMMISSION OF A CRIME NEED NOT BE PERSONALLY PRESENT

AT THE SCENE OF THE CRIME. MERE PRESENCE AT THE

SCENE OF A CRIME WHICH DOES NOT ITSELF ASSIST IN

THE COMMISSION OF THE CRIME, DOES NOT AMOUNT TO

AIDING AND ABETTING.

MERE KNOWLEDGE OF THE CRIME THAT IS

BEING COMMITTED AND THE FAILURE TO PREVENT JT, DOES

NOT AMOUNT TO AJDING AND ABETTING.

IN EACH OF THE CRIMES CHARGED IN COUNTS

I AND II OF THE INFORMATION, NAMELY MURDER AND

ROBBERY, THERE MUST EXIST A UNION OR JOINT OPERATION

OF ACT OR CONDUCT AND A CERTAIN SPECIFIC INTENT IN

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THE MIND OF THE PERPETRATOR AND UNLESS SUCH SPECIFIC JNTENT EXISTS, THE CRIME TO WHICH JT RELATES IS NOT COMMITTED.

THE SPECIFIC INTENT REQUIRED IS INCLUDED

IN THE DEFINITIONS OF THE CRIMES WHICH I WILL GIVE

YOU.

THE DEFENDANT IN THIS CASE, HAS
INTRODUCED EVIDENCE FOR THE PURPOSE OF SHOWING THAT
HE WAS NOT PRESENT AT THE TIME AND PLACE OF THE
COMMISSION OF THE ALLEGED OFFENSES FOR WHICH HE IS
ON TRIAL. IF AFTER A CONSIDERATION OF ALL OF THE
EVIDENCE, YOU HAVE A REASONABLE DOUBT THAT THE
DEFENDANT WAS PRESENT AT THE TIME THE CRIME WAS
COMMITTED OR THE CRIMES WERE COMMITTED, HE IS ENTITLED
TO AN ACQUITTAL.

THE DEFENDANT IS CHARGED IN COUNT I OF
THE INFORMATION WITH THE COMMISSION OF THE CRIME OF
MURDER IN VIOLATION OF SECTION 187 OF THE PENAL CODE.
THE CRIME OF MURDER IS THE UNLAWFUL KILLING OF A
HUMAN BEING WITH MALICE AFORETHOUGHT OR THE UNLAWFUL
KILLING OF A HUMAN BEING WHICH OCCURS DURING THE
COMMISSION OR ATTEMPTED -- THE ATTEMPT TO COMMIT
A FELONY INHERENTLY DANGEROUS TO HUMAN LIFE.

IN ORDER TO PROVE THE COMMISSION OF

THE CRIME OF MURDER, EACH OF THE FOLLOWING ELEMENTS

MUST BE PROVED: ONE, THAT A HUMAN BEING WAS KILLED;

TWO, THAT THE KILLING WAS UNLAWFUL; THREE, THAT THE

KILLING WAS DONE WITH MALICE AFORETHOUGHT.

MALICE MAY BE EITHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED. MALICE IS EXPRESS WHEN THERE IS MANIFESTED AN INTENTION UNLAWFULLY TO KILL A HUMAN BEING.

MALICE IS IMPLIED WHEN THE KILLING

RESULTS FROM AN INTENTIONAL ACT INVOLVING A HIGH

DEGREE OF PROBABILITY THAT IT WILL RESULT IN DEATH,

WHICH ACT IS DONE FOR A BASE, ANTISOCIAL PURPOSE AND

WITH A WANTON DISREGARDFOR HUMAN LIFE.

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WHEN IT IS SHOWN A KILLING RESULTED FROM AN INTENTIONAL DOING OF AN ACT WITH EXPRESS OR IMPLIED MALICE, NO OTHER MENTAL STATE NEED BE SHOWN TO ESTABLISH THE MENTAL STATE OF MALICE AFORETHOUGHT.

THE MENTAL STATE CONSTITUTING MALICE

AFORETHOUGHT DOES NOT NECESSARILY REQUIRE ANY

ILL-WILL OR HATRED OF THE PERSON KILLED. AFORETHOUGHT

DOES NOT IMPLY DELIBERATION OR THE LAPSE OF A

CONDISERABLE TIME. IT ONLY MEANS THAT THE REQUIRED

MENTAL STATE MUST PRECEDE RATHER THAN FOLLOW THE

ACT.

ALL MURDER WHICH IS PERPETRATED AND

ANY KIND OF WILLFUL, DELIBERATE AND PREMEDITATED

KILLING WITH MALICE AFORETHOUGHT, IS FIRST DEGREE

MURDER. THE WORD "WILLFUL," AS USED IN THIS

INSTRUCTION MEANS INTENTIONAL. THE WORD "DELIBERATE"

MEANS FORMED OR ARRIVED AT OR DETERMINED UPON AS

A RESULT OF CAREFUL THOUGHT AND THE WEIGHING OF

CONSIDERATIONS FOR AND AGAINST THE PROPOSED COURSE

OF ACTION.

THE WORD "PREMEDITATED" MEANS CONSIDERED

BEFOREHAND. IF YOU FIND THAT THE KILLING WAS

PRECEDED AND ACCOMPANIED BY A CLEAR, DELIBERATE

INTENT ON THE PART OF THE DEFENDANT TO KILL, WHICH

WAS THE RESULT OF DELIBERATION AND PREMEDITATION,

SO THAT IT MUST HAVE BEEN FORMED UPON PRE-EXISTING

REFLECTION, NOT UPON SUDDEN HEAT OF PASSION --- ,

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NOT UNDER A SUDDEN HEAT OF PASSION OR OTHER CONDITION PRECLUDING THE IDEA OF DELIBERATION, IT IS MURDER OF THE FIRST DEGREE.

THE LAW DOES NOT UNDERTAKE TO MEASURE
IN UNITS OF TIME, THE LENGTH OF THE PERIOD DURING
WHICH THE THOUGHT MUST BE PONDERED BEFORE IT CAN
RIPEN INTO AN INTENT TO KILL WHICH IS TRULY
DELIBERATE AND PREMEDITATED. THE TIME WILL VARY
WITH DIFFERENT INDIVIDUAL'S UNDER VARYING
CIRCUMSTANCES.

THE TRUE TEST IS NOT THE DURATION OF

TIME, BUT RATHER THE EXTENT OF THE REFLECTION.

A COLD, CALCULATED JUDGMENT AND DECISION MAY BE

ARRIVED AT IN A SHORT PERIOD OF TIME, BUT A MERE

UNCONSIDERED AND RASH IMPULSE, EVEN THOUGH IT

INCLUDE AN INTENT TO KILL, IS NOT SUCH DELIBERATION

AND PREMEDITATION AS WILL FIX AN UNLAWFUL KILLING

AS MURDER OF THE FIRST DEGREE.

PREMEDITATED KILLING, THE SLAYER MUST WEIGH AND CONSIDER THE QUESTION OF KILLING AND THE REASONS FOR IT AGAINST SUCH A CHOICE AND, HAVING IN MIND THE CONSEQUENCES, HE DECIDES TO AND DOES KILL.

THE UNLAWFUL KILLING OF A HUMAN BEING WHETHER INTENTIONAL, UNINTENTIONAL OR ACCIDENTAL, WHICH OCCURS AS A RESULT OF THE COMMISSION OR ATTEMPT TO COMMIT THE CRIME OF ROBBERY AND WHERE THERE WAS IN THE MIND OF THE PERPETRATOR THE

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SPECIFIC INTENT TO COMMIT SUCH CRIME, IS MURDER

OF THE FIRST DEGREE. THE SPECIFIC INTENT TO COMMIT

ROBBERY AND THE COMMISSION OR ATTEMPT TO COMMIT

SUCH CRIME MUST BE PROVED BEYOND A REASONABLE

DOUBT.

IF A HUMAN BEING IS KILLED BY ANYONE

OF SEVERAL PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE PERPETRATION

OF OR ATTEMPT TO PERPETRATE THE CRIME OF ROBBERY,

ALL PERSONS WHO EITHER DIRECTLY AND ACTIVELY COMMIT

THE ACT CONSTITUTING SUCH CRIME OR WHO WITH KNOWLEDGE

OF THE UNLAWFUL PURPOSE OF THE PERPETRATOR OF THE

CRIME AND WITH THE INTENT OR PURPOSE OF COMMITTING,

ENCOURAGING OR FACILITATING THE COMMISSION OF THE

OFFENSE, AID, PROMOTE, ENCOURAGE OR INSTIGATE BY

ACT OR ADVICE ITS COMMISSION ARE GUILTY OF MURDER

IN THE FIRST DEGREE WHETHER THE KILLING IS

INTENTIONAL, UNINTENTIONAL OR ACCIDENTAL.

IF YOU FIND THE DEFENDANT IN THIS

CASE GUILTY OF MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE, YOU

MUST THEN DETERMINE IF THE MURDER WAS COMMITTED

UNDER THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES:

COMMITTED DURING THE COURSE OF A ROBBERY.

A SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCE MUST BE PROVED

BEYOND A REASONABLE DOUBT. IF YOU HAVE A REASONABLE

DOUBT AS TO WHETHER A SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCE IS TRUE,

IT IS YOUR DUTY TO FIND THAT IT IS NOT TRUE.

AND ABETTOR BUT NOT THE ACTUAL KILLER, IT MUST

BE PROVED BEYOND A REASONABLE DOUBT THAT HE INTENDED TO AID IN THE KILLING OF A HUMAN BEING BEFORE YOU ARE PERMITTED TO FIND THE ALLEGED SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCE OF THAT FIRST DEGREE MURDER TO BE TRUE AS TO THE DEFENDANT HUNT.

IN ORDER TO FIND THE SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCE
CHARGED IN THIS CASE TO BE TRUE OR UNTRUE, YOU
MUST AGREE UNANIMOUSLY.

YOU WILL INCLUDE IN YOUR VERDICT, ON A FORM THAT WILL BE SUPPLIED, YOUR FINDING AS TO WHETHER THE SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCE IS TRUE OR NOT TRUE.

TO FIND THAT THE SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCE
REFERRED TO IN THESE INSTRUCTIONS AS MURDER IN
THE COMMISSION OF A ROBBERY, IS TRUE, IT MUST BE
PROVED: THAT THE MURDER WAS COMMITTED WHILE THE
DEFENDANT WAS ENGAGED IN THE COMMISSION OF A
ROBBERY.

- (2) THAT THE DEFENDANT INTENDED TO KILL A HUMAN BEING OR INTENDED TO AID ANOTHER IN THE KILLING OF A HUMAN BEING.
- ORDER TO CARRY OUT OR ADVANCE THE COMMISSION OF THE CRIME OF ROBBERY OR TO FACILITATE THE ESCAPE THEREFROM OR TO AVOID DETECTION.

IN OTHER WORDS, THE SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCE
REFERRED TO IN THESE INSTRUCTIONS IS NOT ESTABLISHED

IF THE ROBBERY WAS MERELY INCIDENTAL TO THE

COMMISSION OF THE MURDER.

YOU ARE NOT PERMITTED TO FIND THE SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES CHARGED IN THIS CASE TO BE TRUE BASED ON CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE UNLESS THE PROVED FACTS ARE NOT ONLY: (1) CONSISTENT WITH THE THEORY THAT THE SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES ARE TRUE; BUT (2) CANNOT BE RECONCILED WITH ANY OTHER RATIONAL CONCLUSION.

EACH FACT WHICH IS ESSENTIAL TO COMPLETE

A SET OF FACTS NECESSARY TO ESTABLISH THE TRUTH

OF THE SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES MUST BE PROVED BEYOND

A REASONABLE DOUBT. ALSO IF THE CIRCUMSTANTIAL

EVIDENCE IS SUSCEPTIBLE OF TWO REASONABLE

INTERPRETATIONS, ONE OF WHICH POINTS TO THE TRUTH

OF THE SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES AND THE OTHER TO THEIR

UNTRUTH, IT IS YOUR DUTY TO ADOPT THE INTERPRETATION

WHICH POINTS TO THEIR UNTRUTH AND TO REJECT THAT

INTERPRETATION WHICH POINTS TO THEIR TRUTH.

OF SUCH EVIDENCE APPEARS TO BE REASONABLE AND THE OTHER TO BE UNREASONABLE, IT IS YOUR DUTY TO ACCEPT THE REASONABLE INTERPRETATION AND TO REJECT THE UNREASONABLE.

WE FORGOT 17.45, SO MAKE A NOTE OF IT, WILL YOU?

THE DEFENDANT IS CHARGED IN COUNT II

OF THE INFORMATION --

SORRY FOR THE DELAY. BUT THERE IS ONE INSTRUCTION WHICH HAD NOT BEEN PULLED. PARDON ME.

THE DEFENDANT IS CHARGED IN COUNT II

OF THE INFORMATION WITH THE COMMISSION OF THE CRIME OF ROBBERY IN VIOLATION OF SECTION 211 OF THE PENAL CODE. THE CRIME OF ROBBERY IS THE TAKING OF PERSONAL PROPERTY IN THE POSSESSION OF ANOTHER FROM HIS PERSON OR IMMEDIATE PRESENCE AND AGAINST HIS WILL, ACCOMPLISHED BY MEANS OF FORCE OR FEAR AND WITH THE SPECIFIC INTENT PERMANENTLY TO DEPRIVE SUCH PERSON OF THE PROPERTY.

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IN ORDER TO PROVE THE COMMISSION OF
THE CRIME OF ROBBERY, EACH OF THE FOLLOWING ELEMENTS
MUST BE PROVED: (1) THAT A PERSON HAD POSSESSION
OF PROPERTY OF SOME VALUE, HOWEVER SLIGHT.
(2) THAT SUCH PROPERTY WAS TAKEN FROM SUCH PERSON
OR HIS IMMEDIATE PRESENCE. (3) THAT SUCH PROPERTY
WAS TAKEN AGAINST THE WILL OF SUCH PERSON. AND
(4) THAT THE TAKING WAS ACCOMPLISHED EITHER BY
FORCE OR VIOLENCE OR BY FEAR OR INTIMIDATION OR
BOTH. (5) THAT SUCH PROPERTY WAS TAKEN WITH THE
SPECIFIC INTENT PERMANENTLY TO DEPRIVE SUCH PERSON
OF HIS PROPERTY.

EACH COUNT CHARGES A SEPARATE AND DISTINCT OFFENSE. YOU MUST DECIDE EACH COUNT SEPARATELY.

THE DEFENDANT MAY BE FOUND GUILTY OR NOT GUILTY OF EITHER OR BOTH OF THE OFFENSES

CHARGED. YOUR FINDING AS TO EACH COUNT MUST BE STATED IN A SEPARATE VERDICT.

I HAVE NOT INTENDED BY ANYTHING I HAVE
SAID OR DONE OR ANY QUESTIONS THAT I HAVE ASKED

OR BY ANY RULING THAT I MAY HAVE MADE TO

INTIMATE OR SUGGEST WHAT YOU SHOULD FIND TO BE

THE FACTS ON ANY QUESTION SUBMITTED TO YOU OR THAT
I BELIEVE OR DISBELIEVE ANY WITNESS.

IF ANYTHING I HAVE DONE OR SAID HAS
SEEMED TO SO INDICATE, YOU WILL DISREGARD IT AND
FORM YOUR OWN OPINION. YOU ARE TO DISREGARD ANY

VERBAL EXCHANGE BETWEEN COUNSEL AND THE COURT OR ANY DIFFERENCES AMONG US ON RULINGS MADE BY THE COURT.

THE DECISION AS TO THE GUILT OR
INNOCENCE OF THE DEFENDANT IS TO BE DECIDED SOLELY
BY YOU ON THE EVIDENCE RECEIVED AND ON THE COURT'S
INSTRUCTIONS. I EXPRESS NO OPINION AS TO THE GUILT
OR INNOCENCE OF THE DEFENDANT.

THE PARTICIPATION BY THE COURT IN THE QUESTIONING OF WITNESSES IS ENCOURAGED BY OUR SUPREME COURT WHICH HAS STATED THAT THERE SHOULD BE PLACED IN THE TRIAL JUDGE'S HANDS MORE POWER IN THE TRIAL OF JURY CASES AND TO MAKE HIM A REAL FACTOR IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN SUCH CASES, INSTEAD OF BEING IN THE POSITION OF A MERE REFEREE OR AUTOMATON AS TO THE ASCERTAINMENT OF FACTS.

ALTHOUGH I AM VESTED WITH THE POWER

TO COMMENT ON THE FACTS IN THE CASE AND TO EXPRESS

MY OPINION ON THE MERITS OF THE CASE, I HAVE

NONETHELESS REFRAINED AND DO REFRAIN FROM DOING

SO, LETTING YOU BE THE FINAL AND SOLE JUDGES OF

THE FACTS IN THE GUILT OR INNOCENCE OF THE

DEFENDANT.

NOW, YOU HAVE BEEN INSTRUCTED AS TO

ALL OF THE RULES OF LAW THAT MAY BE NECESSARY FOR

YOU TO REACH A VERDICT. WHETHER SOME OF THE

INSTRUCTIONS WILL APPLY WILL DEPEND UPON YOUR

DETERMINATION OF THE FACTS. YOU WILL DISREGARD

ANY INSTRUCTION WHICH APPLIES TO A STATE OF FACTS

WHICH YOU DETERMINE DOES NOT EXIST. YOU MUST NOT

CONCLUDE FROM THE FACT THAT AN INSTRUCTION HAS

BEEN GIVEN, THAT THE COURT IS EXPRESSING ANY OPINION

AS TO THE FACTS.

BOTH THE PEOPLE AND THE DEFENDANT ARE ENTITLED TO THE INDIVIDUAL OPINION OF EACH JUROR. IT IS THE DUTY OF EACH OF YOU TO CONSIDER THE EVIDENCE FOR THE PURPOSE OF ARRIVING AT A VERDICT IF YOU CAN DO SO. EACH OF YOU MUST DECIDE THE CASE FOR YOURSELVES BUT SHOULD DO SO ONLY AFTER A DISCUSSION OF THE EVIDENCE AND THE INSTRUCTIONS WITH THE OTHER JURORS.

YOU SHOULD NOT HESITATE TO CHANGE AN OPINION IF YOU ARE CONVINCED THAT IT IS ERRONEOUS.

HOWEVER, YOU SHOULD NOT BE INFLUENCED TO DECIDE

ANY QUESTION IN ANY PARTICULAR WAY BECAUSE A MAJORITY

OF THE JURORS OR ANY OF THEM FAVOR SUCH A DECISION.

THE ATTITUDE AND CONDUCT OF JURORS

AT THE BEGINNING OF THEIR DELIBERATIONS ARE MATTERS

OF CONSIDERABLE IMPORTANCE. IT IS RARELY PRODUCTIVE

OF GOOD FOR A JUROR AT THE OUTSET, TO MAKE AN

EMPHATIC EXPRESSION OF HIS OPINION ON THE CASE

OR TO STATE HOW HE INTENDS TO VOTE. WHEN ONE DOES

THAT AT THE BEGINNING, HIS SENSE OF PRIDE MAY BE

AROUSED AND HE MAY HESITATE TO CHANGE HIS POSITION,

EVEN IF SHOWN THAT IT IS WRONG.

REMEMBER, THAT YOU ARE NOT PARTISANS OR ADVOCATES IN THIS MATTER, BUT ARE JUDGES.

AS I ADVISED YOU AT THE TIME OF THE

JURY SELECTION, IN YOUR DELIBERATIONS, THE SUBJECT

OF PENALTY OR PUNISHMENT IS NOT TO BE DISCUSSED

OR CONSIDERED BY YOU. THAT IS A MATTER WHICH MUST

NOT IN ANY WAY AFFECT YOUR VERDICT IN THE GUILT

PHASE OF THE TRIAL, WHICH WE ARE PRESENTLY IN.

AND SPEAKING OF VERDICTS, HAVE YOU

GOT THEM? LET ME EXPLAIN THE VERDICT FORMS. YOU

WILL REMEMBER THAT THERE ARE TWO COUNTS. THE FIRST

COUNT IS MURDER. THE SECOND COUNT IS ROBBERY.

NOW, THERE ARE TWO VERDICT FORMS ON EACH COUNT. THE FIRST VERDICT FORM IS FOR EXAMPLE, A VERDICT OF GUILTY.

WE, THE JURY IN THE ABOVE-ENTITLED

ACTION, FIND THE DEFENDANT, JOE HUNT, GUILTY OF

MURDER IN VIOLATION OF PENAL CODE SECTION 187, A

FELONY, AS CHARGED IN THE INFORMATION IN COUNT 1.

AND WE FURTHER FIND THE ABOVE OFFENSE

TO BE MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE. AND WE FURTHER

FIND THAT AS TO THE SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES, WE FIND

THAT THE ALLEGATION THAT THE MURDER OF RONALD

GEORGE LEVIN WAS COMMITTED BY THE DEFENDANT WHILE

HE WAS ENGAGED IN THE COMMISSION OF ROBBERY WITHIN

THE MEANING OF PENAL CODE SECTION 190.2(A)(17)

TO BE TRUE OR NOT TRUE.

YOU ARE TO STRIKE ONE OF THE TWO OF

THEM, THAT YOU FIND THE SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES TO BE TRUE THEN YOU STRIKE OUT NOT TRUE.

IF YOU FIND THE SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES
OF ROBBERY IS TRUE, YOU STRIKE OUT NOT TRUE.

AND ON COUNT I, THE SECOND VERDICT FORM, IS THE VERDICT OF NOT GUILTY.

WE, THE JURY IN THE ABOVE-ENTITLED

ACTION FIND THE DEFENDANT, JOE HUNT, NOT GUILTY

OF MURDER IN VIOLATION OF SECTION 187 OF THE PENAL

CODE, A FELONY AS CHARGED IN COUNT 1 OF THE

INFORMATION.

COUNT II HAS TO DO WITH THE ROBBERY

CHARGE. THERE ARE TWO FORMS FOR THAT, TOO. THE

FIRST FORM IS THE VERDICT OF GUILTY.

WE, THE JURY IN THE ABOVE-ENTITLED

ACTION FIND THE DEFENDANT, JOE HUNT, GUILTY OF

ROBBERY IN VIOLATION OF SECTION 211 OF THE PENAL

CODE, A FELONY, AS CHARGED IN COUNT II OF THE

INFORMATION.

THE SECOND VERDICT FORM FOR THAT COUNT IS THE VERDICT OF NOT GUILTY.

WE, THE JURY IN THE ABOVE-ENTITLED

ACTION FIND THE DEFENDANT, JOE HUNT, NOT GUILTY

OF ROBBERY IN VIOLATION OF PENAL CODE SECTION 211

A FELONY AS CHARGED IN COUNT II OF THE INFORMATION.

THE WRITTEN INSTRUCTIONS WHICH I HAVE BEEN GIVING YOU WILL BE MADE AVAILABLE IN THE JURY ROOM DURING YOUR DELIBERATIONS. THEY MUST

NOT BE DEFACED IN ANY WAY.

4DF

YOU WILL FIND THAT THE INSTRUCTIONS

MAY BE EITHER PRINTED, TYPEWRITTEN OR HANDWRITTEN.

SOME OF THE PRINTED OR TYPEWRITTEN INSTRUCTIONS

MAY BE MODIFIED BY TYPING OR HANDWRITING. BLANKS

IN THE WRITTEN INSTRUCTIONS MAY BE FILLED IN BY

TYPING OR HANDWRITING.

ALSO, PORTIONS OF THE PRINTED OR

TYPEWRITTEN INSTRUCTIONS MAY BE DELETED BY LINING

OUT. DON'T TRY TO READ THE LINED OUT PORTIONS

OF THE INSTRUCTIONS. THAT HAS NOTHING TO DO WITH

THIS CASE. YOU SHOULDN'T DO IT.

YOU ARE NOT TO BE CONCERNED WITH THE REASONS FOR ANY MODIFICATIONS THAT HAVE BEEN MADE.

ALSO, YOU MUST DISREGARD ANY DELETED PART OF AN INSTRUCTION AND NOT SPECULATE EITHER WHAT IT WAS OR WHAT WAS THE REASON FOR ITS DELETION.

EVERY PART OF AN INSTRUCTION, WHETHER

IT IS PRINTED, TYPED OR HANDWRITTEN IS OF EQUAL

IMPORTANCE. YOU ARE TO BE GOVERNED ONLY BY THE

INSTRUCTION IN ITS FINAL WORDING, WHETHER PRINTED,

TYPED OR HANDWRITTEN.

D

YOU SHALL NOW RETIRE AND SELECT ONE

OF YOUR NUMBER TO ACT AS FOREMAN WHO WILL PRESIDE

OVER YOUR DELIBERATIONS -- OR FORELADY. IN ORDER

TO REACH A VERDICT, ALL 12 JURORS MUST AGREE TO THE

DECISION AND TO ANY FINDING THAT YOU HAVE BEEN

INSTRUCTED TO INCLUDE IN YOUR VERDICT.

AS SOON AS ALL OF YOU HAVE AGREED UPON

A VERDICT, YOU SHALL HAVE IT DATED AND SIGNED BY

YOUR FOREMAN OR FOREPERSON AND THEN SHALL RETURN WITH

IT TO THIS COURTROOM.

I WOULD SUGGEST LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
THAT YOU MIGHT WANT TO SELECT YOUR FOREPERSON WHEN
YOU RETIRE TO THE JURY ROOM AND THEN YOU CAN GO HOME
AND COME BACK ON MONDAY DIRECTLY INTO THE COURTROOM.
GO DIRECTLY INTO THE JURY ROOM AND BEGIN YOUR
DELIBERATIONS. HAVE A WONDERFUL HOLIDAY.

THANK YOU VERY, VERY MUCH FOR SERVING IN

THIS CASE. ALL RIGHT. YOU MAY RETIRE NOW.

JUROR SHELBY: WHAT TIME DO WE COME BACK ON MONDAY?

THE CLERK: YOU DO SOLEMNLY SWEAR TO TAKE CHARGE OF

THE JURY AND KEEP THEM TOGETHER UNLESS OTHERWISE DIRECTED

BY THE COURT. YOU WILL NOT SPEAK TO THEM YOURSELF NOR ALLIA

ANYONE ELSE TO SPEAK TO THEM ON ANY MATTER CONNECTED WITH
THIS CASE OR UNLESS OTHERWISE INSTRUCTED BY THE COURT.

WHEN THEY HAVE ARRIVED UPON A VERDICT, YOU SHALL RETURN THEM INTO THIS COURTROOM. FURTHER, YOU WILL TAKE CHARGE OF THE ALTERNATE JURORS AND KEEP THEM APART FROM THE JURY WHILE THEY ARE DELIBERATING ON THE CAUSE AND UNLESS

SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA; WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1987; 1:35 P.M. 1 DEPARTMENT WEST C HON. LAURENCE J. RITTENBAND, JUDGE 2 (APPEARANCES AS NOTED ON TITLE PAGE.) 3 4 (THE FOLLOWING PROCEEDINGS WERE HELD 5 IN OPEN COURT IN THE PRESENCE OF THE 6 JURY:) 7 THE COURT: ALL RIGHT, THE RECORD WILL INDICATE THE 8 PRESENCE OF THE DEFENDANT AND COUNSEL AND THE JURORS. 9 AND LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY, HAVE YOU 10 REACHED A VERDICT IN THIS CASE? 11 THE FOREPERSON: YES, WE HAVE, YOUR HONOR. 12 THE COURT: DR. JANIS, WILL YOU PLEASE HAND THE VERDICTS 13 TO THE BAILIFF? 14 (THE VERDICTS WERE HANDED TO THE BAILIFF, 15 WHO IN TURN HANDED THEM TO THE COURT.) 16 (PAUSE IN PROCEEDINGS.) 17 THE COURT: WILL YOU PLEASE READ THE VERDICTS? 18 THE CLERK: TITLE OF COURT AND CAUSE: 19 "WE. THE JURY IN THE ABOVE-ENTITLED 20 ACTION FIND THE DEFENDANT JOSEPH HUNT GUILTY OF 21 MURDER IN VIOLATION OF PENAL CODE SECTION 187, 22 A FELONY, AS CHARGED IN THE INFORMATION IN COUNT I. 23 "WE FURTHER FIND THE ABOVE OFFENSE TO 24 BE MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE. 25 "AND WE FURTHER FIND THE ALLEGATION 26 27 THAT THE MURDER OF RONALD GEORGE LEVIN WAS COMMITTED WHILE THE DEFENDANT WAS ENGAGED IN THE COMMISSION OF 28

1 ROBBERY WITHIN THE MEANING OF PENAL CODE SECTION 2 190.2, SUB A, SUB 17, TO BE TRUE. 3 "THIS 22ND DAY OF APRIL, 1987. "JUEL JANIS, FOREMAN." 5 LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY, IS THIS YOUR 6 VERDICT, SO SAY YOU ONE, SO SAY YOU ALL? 7 (THE JURY ANSWERED AFFIRMATIVELY IN 8 CHORUS.) 9 THE CLERK: TITLE OF COURT AND CAUSE: 10 "WE, THE JURY IN THE ABOVE-ENTITLED 11 ACTION, FIND THE DEFENDANT JOE HUNT GUILTY OF 12 ROBBERY IN VIOLATION OF PENAL CODE SECTION 211, 13 A FELONY, AS CHARGED IN THE INFORMATION IN COUNT II. 14 "THIS 22ND DAY OF APRIL, 1987. 15 "JUEL JANIS, FOREMAN." 16 LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY, IS THIS YOUR 17 VERDICT, SO SAY YOU ONE, SO SAY YOU ALL? 18 (THE JURY ANSWERED AFFIRMATIVELY IN 19 CHORUS.) 20 THE COURT: DO YOU DESIRE TO HAVE THE JURY POLLED, 21 MR. BARENS? 22 MR. BARENS: YES, YOUR HONOR. 23 THE COURT: ALL RIGHT, POLL THE JURY. 24 25 26 27

1 THE CLERK: LADJES AND GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY, 2 AS I CALL YOUR NAMES, WOULD YOU TELL ME IF THIS IS YOUR GUILTY 3 VERDICT ON COUNT J -- IS YOUR COUNT -- OR IS NOT YOUR VERDICT. 4 EXCUSE ME. 5 MJSS KEENAN? 6 JUROR KENNAN: YES. 7 THE CLERK: MISS KING? 8 JUROR KING: YES. 9 THE CLERK: MISS SHELBY? 10 JUROR SHELBY: YES. 11 THE CLERK: MISS ROBLES? 12 JUROR ROBLES: YES. 13 THE CLERK: DR. JANIS? 14 JUROR JANIS: YES. 15 THE CLERK: MISS OSBORNE? 16 JUROR OSBORNE: YES. 17 THE CLERK: MISS BURNS? 18 JUROR BURNS: YES. 19 THE CLERK: MISS GHAEMMAGHAMI? 20 JUROR GHAEMMAGHAMI: YES. 21 THE CLERK: MISS MICKELL? 22 JUROR MICKELL: YES. 23 THE CLERK: MISS DEEG? 24 JUROR DEEG: YES. 25 THE CLERK: MISS GRALINSKI? 26 JUROR GRALINSKI: YES. 27 THE CLERK: MR. RUTHERFORD. 28

JUROR RUTHERFORD: YES.

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1
          THE CLERK: LADJES AND GENTLEMEN, JF THIS IS YOUR GUILTY
2
    VERDICT AS TO COUNT I, WOULD YOU PLEASE INDICATE AS I CALL
3
    YOUR NAME? MISS KEENAN?
4
          JUROR KEENAN: YES.
5
          THE CLERK: MJSS KING?
6
          JUROR KING: YES.
7
          THE CLERK: MJSS SHELBY?
8
          JUROR SHELBY: YES.
9
          THE CLERK: MJSS ROBLES?
10
          JUROR ROBLES: YES.
11
          THE CLERK: DR. JANIS?
12
          JUROR JANIS: YES.
13
          THE CLERK: MISS OSBORNE?
14
          JUROR OSBORNE: YES.
15
          THE CLERK: MJSS BURNS?
16
          JUROR BURNS: YES.
17
          THE CLERK: MISS GHAEMMAGHAMI?
18
          JUROR GHAEMMAGHAMI: YES.
19
          THE CLERK: MISS MICKELL?
20
          JUROR MICKELL: YES.
21
          THE CLERK: MISS DEEG?
22
          JUROR DEEG: YES.
23
          THE CLERK: MJSS GRALINSKJ?
24
          JUROR GRALINSKI: YES.
25
          THE CLERK: MR. RUTHERFORD?
26
          JUROR RUTHERFORD: YES.
27
          THE COURT: LADJES AND GENTLEMEN, AS J TOLD YOU AT
```

THE TIME OF THE TRIAL, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, IF YOU FOUND

-2

(x. 11)

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V85

THE DEFENDANT GUILTY OF FIRST DEGREE MURDER WITH SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES. WE THEN START THE PENALTY PHASE OF THE TRIAL.

J TOLD YOU WHAT THE PENALTY PHASE WAS AND WHAT IT IS THAT YOU WOULD BE EXPECTED TO RULE ON, ULTIMATELY. I WILL SEEK FIRST, THE OPINION OF COUNSEL AS TO WHEN THEY WANT THE PENALTY PHASE TO START.

MR. WAPNER: MAY WE APPROACH THE BENCH?

THE COURT: YES.

(THE FOLLWOING PROCEEDINGS WERE HELD AT THE BENCH OUT OF THE PRESENCE AND HEARING OF THE JURY:)

MR. WAPNER: YOUR HONOR, BECAUSE OF THE TIME NEEDED TO GET READY AND ALSO BECAUSE I HAVE DISCUSSED THIS WITH MS. BRACKE, WHO IS PROSECUTING THE LIVADITIS CASE AND YOU WILL BE ENGAGED IN SELECTING A JURY IN THAT CASE, MY THOUGHT IS TO TAKE TWO WEEKS TO GET READY.

THE COURT: TWO WEEKS TO GET READY?

MR. WAPNER: MAYBE A WEEK. BUT MY THINKING WAS THAT BY THE TIME I GET READY TO GO, YOU WOULD PROBABLY HAVE A JURY OR BE CLOSE TO HAVING A JURY IN LIVADITIS.

YOU COULD BREAK THAT CASE AND START OUR CASE. SO IF WE SHOT FOR EITHER TWO WEEKS FROM TODAY OR TWO WEEKS FROM NEXT MONDAY, WHICH WOULD BE AROUND MAY THE 11TH, THAT WOULD BE AN APPROPRIATE TIME.

I HAVE NOT DISCUSSED THIS WITH COUNSEL.

MR. CHIER: J AM NOT PREPARED UNTIL J GET PAID FOR THE GUILT PHASE.

THE COURT: WE DON'T NEED YOU ANYMORE. YOU ARE FIRED

28

AS OF TODAY. WE'LL GET ANOTHER COUNSEL FOR YOU TO ASSIST YOU. MR. BARENS: YOUR HONOR, I WOULD LIKE TO HAVE THREE WEEKS. THAT WOULD BE MY --THE COURT: I THINK THREE WEEKS IS TOO MUCH. MR. BARENS: COULD WE THEN --THE COURT: TWO WEEKS FROM NEXT MONDAY? MR. BARENS: YES, YOUR HONOR. THE COURT: TWO WEEKS FROM NEXT MONDAY. MR. WAPNER: YES, MAY THE 11TH. THE COURT: WE WILL GET YOU OTHER COUNSEL. YOU NAME IT AND I WILL HAVE THEM FOR YOU.

MR. WAPNER: YOUR HONOR, MAY WE DISCUSS --1 THE COURT: YOU ARE DISCHARGED AS OF NOW. 2 MR. BARENS: THIS IS ON ANOTHER SUBJECT, MR. WAPNER? 3 4 MR. WAPNER: I WAS JUST THINKING, AS FAR AS HAVING, ASSOCIATING IN ANOTHER COUNSEL AT THIS POINT, IT SEEMS TO ME --5 6 THE COURT: IF HE NEEDS OTHER COUNSEL, WHY I HAVE NO 7 OBJECTION. 8 MR. BARENS: COULD WE DISCUSS THIS IN CHAMBERS, PLEASE? 9 THE COURT: ALL RIGHT. 10 MR. WAPNER: YOUR HONOR, THAT IS ALL RIGHT. 11 NOW ARE WE GOING TO DISCHARGE THE JURY? 12 THE COURT: DID YOU ASK HIM WHETHER HE HAD MY TELEPHONE 13 NUMBER? I HAVE BEEN GETTING CALLS IN THE MIDDLE OF THE NIGHT. 14 MR. BARENS: I BEG YOUR PARDON? 15 THE COURT: COULD YOU FIND OUT WHO HAS MY TELEPHONE 16 NUMBER? BECAUSE I HAVE BEEN GETTING CALLS IN THE MIDDLE OF 17 THE NIGHT, SOMEBODY HANGING UP AND I AM GOING TO CHECK ON IT. 18 MR. BARENS: COULD WE PROCEED IN CHAMBERS, YOUR HONOR? 19 THE COURT: YES. 20 MR. WAPNER: I HAVE ONE OTHER MATTER OUTSIDE OF THE 21 PRESENCE OF THE JURY BEFORE --22 THE COURT: FIRST, I HAVE TO TELL THE JURY WHEN TO COME 23 BACK. 24 MR. BARENS: FIRST WE HAVE TO DISCUSS OTHER PROCEDURES. 25 THE COURT: YOU MEAN THE DATE. 26 MR. WAPNER: I HAVE ONE OTHER MATTER, AFTER THE JURY 27 IS DISCHARGED AND BEFORE WE GO INTO CHAMBERS. 28

THE COURT: IS THAT A MOTION TO REMAND THE DEFENDANT?

To: Captain Hill; Correctional Counselor Yamamoto;

Inmate Classification Committee (I.C.C.); and to the Warden and Staff of CSP-Sac.

From: Chaplain William Goeke

Re: ***REQUEST TO RETAIN I/M JOSEPH HUNT (D-61863) AT C-FACILITY; SPECIAL RECOGNITION FOR HIS MANY CONTRIBUTIONS ***

I want to make a record of why it would serve our institutional goals to retain three inmates assigned to the C-Facility Chapel. This memorandum will focus on one of them, I/M Joseph Hunt.

I/M Hunt has been a Chapel Clerk at C-Facility since March of 1998. He has outstanding clerical and English composition skills.

From an institutional perspective, what makes I/M Hunt worth retaining is his ability to function as a 'junior minister' -- or, if you will, as a 'deacon' to our Chapel program. Over the years he has put thousands of hours into specialized training programs. Those courses have equipped him to lead chapel programs -- including Men's Group circles, meditation groups, and Christian programs -- and to be of service to prisoners in need of spiritual counsel.

I/M Hunt was present for the founding of the Men's Group at B-Facility. When he was transferred to C-Facility, he was assigned the task of recruiting for the program. For the next five years, he was the 'lead-man' on the project, helping host hundreds of Men's Group meetings. With eight years of experience in the Men's Group, I/M Hunt is able to serve as an "elder" in the Circle. His is a voice of healing and compassion. The other men look to him for direction and encouragement. Along with I/M Rick Misener, he is one of the two inmates capable of ensuring the program's continued vitality on this yard.

I/M Hunt has distinguished himself through hard work, initiative, and loyalty to institutional goals as expressed through the Chapel programs. In a normal week, over 700 ducats are issued for the Chapel. Chapel programs have been instrumental in reducing the incidence of violence and suicide among the C-Facility population, while channeling energies toward spiritual goals and reintegration with society.

Please take our seven-year investment in I/M Hunt, his unusual skill set, and his honest effort to be of service at C-Facility, when deciding whether or not to transfer him. I would appreciate it if he was retained. In my judgment he makes an unusually positive contribution to the safety and security of this Institution.

Sincerely.

Chaplain William Goeke,

Catholic Programs, CSP-Sac.

November 5, 2005

CDC-128

NAME & CDC #:

HUNT, D61863

HOUSING: B5-224

This informational chrono is being written to acknowledge I/M HUNT for performing above and beyond during his employment as an Inmate Library Worker. I/M HUNT performed duties and responsibilities normally spread through three different clerks for a prolonged time. His organization skills and knowledge of pertinent legal matters was most helpful to his fellow inmates. I/M HUNT is to be commended for his job performance.

D. Brunk; Senior Librarian, PVSP

P. Longoria, Vice Principal, PVSP

cc:

C-File

CCI

Inmate

Date: October 3, 2017

INFORMATIONAL CHRONO

11/10/2017

GOVERNOR JERRY BROWN 1315 10th STREET SACRAMENTO, CA. 95814

Re: Joseph Hunt

Dear Governor Brown,

As the Catholic Chaplain at California State Prison – Sacramento I journeyed with Joseph Hunt on his path of self-discovery. I have known Joseph Hunt for over 15 years. He was my Catholic Clerk in C Facility at California State Prison – Sacramento for approximately 3 years.

I found him to be an asset to the Catholic Program and to myself. He fulfilled his duties with commitment and integrity. I had complete confidence in him. I also was able to observe him interact with other prisoners on the yard. He always made himself available to their needs. He has been a model prisoner for many years. He exuded a non-threatening personality to everyone.

I am not a Pollyanna. I was held hostage as a young man, at knife point, by a desperate youth. Due to this unbelievable traumatic experience I developed an attitude of "Lock all the Bastards Up and throw away the key; kill all of them on death row". There was a time in my life where I would "bet my life" I would never work in a prison. Yet God has such a profound sense of humor. My work in the prison was the most challenging and rewarding experience of my life. I only tell you this so as to give you a bench mark for qualifying what I am saying.

Joseph Hunt made my ministry and work in prison worthwhile.

He participated in the Inside Circle Men's Group meetings in C Facility. This is an ongoing journey in Self-discovery. It takes real courage, in a maximum security prison, to belong to this group. Violent men, outside the group, do not understand what goes on inside these circles. We've had gang members drop out of gangs when given the chance to grow and discover who they are. We've also had gang members drop out of the group due to outside yard pressures and threats to their life. It took real courage for Joseph to stay in the group, but he would not be denied. What happens in the group is transformational and not every man is capable of having their feet "Held to the Fire". There are no games played. The men themselves determine what man is capable and mature enough to weather the maelstrom the group dynamic creates for each man. Men develop a keen awareness that these groups are lifesaving and will not do anything to jeopardize this gift. Over 40 men have paroled who have committed to these groups. We have a recidivism rate of less than 1 %.

I pray that you would truly consider his commutation application.

If you would like further information you may contact me at: dmerino@mccpros.com.

Sincerely,

Dennis Merino, Deacon, Catholic Chaplain (Retired)

California State Prison - Sacramento

Alleis Mr

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

AWARDED TO

JOSEPH HUNT

MEN'S SUPPORT GROUP TRAINING CSP-SACRAMENTO C-FACILITY

PRESENTED BY
INSIDE CIRCLE FOUNDATION

OCTOBER 29, 30 & 31, 2004

DENNIS MERINO

ROB ALLBEE

Lonus SIA 11962

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Awarded to

JOE HUNT

MEN'S SUPPORT GROUP TRAINING CSP-SACRAMENTO C-FACILITY

Presented by

INSIDE CIRCLE FOUNDATION

MARCH 3-7, 2004

NAME and NUMBER

HUNT

D-61863

BFB5-224L

This laudatory chrono is being generated in regards to inmate Hunt, D-61863. During Hunt's time at Pleasant Valley State Prison (PVSP), Facility B, I have worked as a Security Patrol Officer in the Program Office for 3 years, and as a Second Watch Building Floor Officer for almost a year in the building to which Hunt is assigned. In addition, I have worked as a Correctional Officer for about 15 years. My overall experience, and these assignments at PVSP, have put me in a position to have access to information bearing on Hunt's conduct and affiliations, and has given me an opportunity to observe Hunt's daily conduct. In my opinion, Hunt has no inclinations to re-offend. All of his activities appear directed towards positive goals. He has a reputation for helping others in ways consistent with institutional policies. I would place him solidly in the top one percent as far as suitability for reintegration with society. He has a calm and affable bearing, responds to orders without hesitation, and exhibits absolutely no interest in drugs, pruno, or affiliations that are associated with prison violence.

C

CC: C-FILE (Original)

Writer

Inmate

CC1

DATE: 10/31/17

(Laudatory Chrono)

M. Saesee, Correctional Officer

Facility B

Pleasant Valley State Prison

NAME and NUMBER

HUNT, D-61863

CDCR-128B (REV. 7/05)

Inmate Hunt is currently assigned as a Lead Clerk for Central Services. Hunt is currently living in the Permanent Work Crew (PWC) Building on Facility A and has been housed here at CHCF since December 2017. I have known Hunt since 1999. I was assigned to buildings where Hunt was housed while I was a Correctional Officer at CSP-SAC from 1999-2006. I have also interacted with Hunt multiple times due to him being housed on the Facility that I supervise since his arrival at CHCF.

Inmate Hunt has demonstrated a positive attitude and a willingness to assist Custody staff in any way he can. In all my interactions with Hunt over the past twenty (20) years he has always remained respectful and demonstrated a level of integrity not normally seen in a prison setting. Hunt is very intelligent and has a very productive work history during his incarceration. In his many years incarcerated, Hunt has managed to have a minimal amount of disciplinary issues. To be able to live on a Level 4 yard for as long as Hunt did and manage to not get into the politics or any trouble should speak volumes about the character he has. Hunt has managed to stay away from gang activities not to mention he has never been cited for any drug or alcohol violations.

I believe that Hunt, if given the opportunity, can definitely reintegrate back into society with no issues. I believe that Hunt has done everything possible during his 33 years of incarceration to demonstrate his ability to be successful outside of prison.

Original: CENTRAL FILE-SOMS

Cc: CCI

Records Inmate K. KENDALL

Facility A Program Lieutenant California Health Care Facility

DATE: 08/10/2020 CHCF LAUDATORY CHRONO

Date: 08-11-20

NAME and NUMBER, HUNT, JOE D-61863

I would like to take a moment to provide this Laudatory Chrono on behalf of inmate HUNT, J. CDC# D-61863. HUNT has been housed here at CHCF since 12/07/2017, he is recently been assigned to the position of recreational clerk here at CHCF in PWC. I am the Officer assigned to the building Hunt lives in. HUNT demonstrates a level of integrity and responsibility far beyond the expectations of his duties and his behavior is indicative of someone who strives to be a productive member of society. HUNT has been incarcerated within CDCR for many years, it should be noted he does not participate in any gang related activities. Hunt has good work ethics and self-motivated I believe he has the ability to support himself and reenter back into society as a productive member of his community. HUNT has proven as an ideal candidate for parole under Penal code 1170(d)(1). I also believe, if given the opportunity, HUNT would become a productive and law abiding citizen

J.MURPHY

CORRECTIONAL OFFICER

CALIFORNIA HEALTH CARE FACILITY

LAUDATORY CHRONO

NAME AND NUMBER, HUNT, JOE D61863

This CDC 128-B is being written in support of Inmate HUNT, J. CDC# D61863. Inmate Hunt has been housed here since 2017. I've been HUNT'S housing Officer for approximately 3 years. Inmate HUNT is assigned as the recreational housing clerk and performs his duties with professionalism and with excellent work ethic. While working and programming in the housing unit he has always maintained a positive attitude, and is very respectful to staff. He has shown his ability to maintain a great standard of programming at California Health Care Facility (CHCF). He has earned the respect of the staff and his peers while conducting his duties in the building. He has shown his respect for authority and assists staff on various levels. Hunt is self-motivated and I believe he has the ability to support himself and reenter himself back into society as a productive member of his community. I believe if given the opportunity, Hunt would become a productive and law abiding citizen.

O. FLORES

CORRECTIONAL OFFICER

CALIFORNIA HEALTH CARE FACILITY

Date: 05/27/2021

LAUDATORY CHRONO

NAME and NUMBER, HUNT, JOE

D-61863

This CDCR 128-B is being written in support of Joe Hunt D61863 PWC-214L. In the 12 months that I have worked in PWC amid the pandemic, the ups and downs of the unit being confined to quarters and limited dayroom and yard restrictions, Hunt by far had the best attitude in the building and possibly the entire prison. Hunt has spent 34 years to date incarcerated in state prison there's not one blemish in his central file. In my 14 years of state service I've only encountered one more California state inmate with a similar demeanor and central file, and he served 14 years of his 46 year sentence before being found suitable for parole. Hunt serves as a positive and model inmate under extreme circumstances dropping from a level four inmate to a level two dodging all the negativity that prison has to offer. Hunt is a man worthy of a chance at freedom and should be given a chance to show his county, state and country his worth as a free man bettering his immediate community.

Original:

C-File

CC:

Counselor

Inmate

P. BROWN

CORRECTIONAL OFFICER

CALIFORNIA HEALTH CARE FACILITY

Date: 04-29-21

LAUDATORY CHRONO

SPECIAL DIRECTIVE 20-14

TO: ALL DEPUTY DISTRICT ATTORNEYS

FROM: GEORGE GASCÓN

District Attorney

SUBJECT: RESENTENCING

DATE: DECEMBER 7, 2020

This Special Directive addresses issues of the Bureau of Prosecution Support Operations in Chapter 1.07.03 and Probation and Sentencing Hearings in Chapter 13 and Postconviction Proceedings in Chapter 17 of the Legal Policies Manual. Effective **December 8, 2020**, the policies outlined below supersede the relevant sections of Chapter 13 and Chapter 17 of the Legal Policies Manual.

INTRODUCTION

Today, California prisons are filled with human beings¹ charged, convicted and sentenced under prior District Attorneys' policies. Effective today, District Attorney George Gascón has adopted new charging and sentencing policies.

Justice demands that the thousands of people currently serving prison terms imposed in Los Angeles County under earlier, outdated policies, are also entitled to the benefit of these new policies. Many of these people have been incarcerated for decades or are serving a "virtual life sentence" designed to imprison them for life. The vast majority of incarcerated people are members of groups long disadvantaged under earlier systems of justice: Black people, people of color, young people, people who suffer from mental illness, and people who are poor. While resentencing alone cannot correct all inequities inherent in our system of justice, it should at least be consistent with policies designed to remedy those inequities.

The new Resentencing Policy is effective immediately and shall apply to all offices, units and attorneys in the Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office (hereinafter "Office"). While particular attention will be paid to certain people as discussed herein, every aspect of existing sentencing or resentencing policy will be subject to examination. The intent of this Resentencing Policy is that it will evolve with time to ensure that it reflects the values of the District Attorney, and by extension, the people of Los Angeles County.

¹ We will seek to avoid using dehumanizing language such as "inmate," "prisoner," "criminal," or "offender" when referencing incarcerated people.

LENGTH OF SENTENCE

The sentences we impose in this country, in this state, and in Los Angeles County are far too long. Researchers have long noted the high cost, ineffectiveness, and harm to people and communities caused by lengthy prison sentences; sentences that are longer than those of any comparable nation. DA-elect Gascón <u>campaigned on</u> stopping the practice of imposing excessive sentences.

With regard to resentencing, the Model Penal Code recommends judicial resentencing hearings after 15 years of imprisonment for all convicted people:

The legislature shall authorize a judicial panel or other judicial decision maker to hear and rule upon applications for modification of sentence from prisoners who have served 15 years of any sentence of imprisonment.

(American Law Institute (2017) Model Penal Code Sentencing, Proposed Final Draft, p. 681.)

National parole experts Edward Rhine, the late Joan Petersilia, and Kevin Reitz have endorsed this recommendation, adding: "We would have no argument with a shorter period such as 10 years." ... These time frames correspond with criminological research showing that people age out of crime, with most "criminal careers" typically lasting less than ten years." (Rhine, E. E., Petersilia, J., & Reitz, R. 2017. "The Future of Parole Release," pp. 279-338 in Tonry, M. (Ed.) *Crime and Justice*, Vol, 46, p. 294.)

Accordingly, this Office will reevaluate and consider for resentencing people who have already served 15 years in prison. Experts on post-conviction justice recommend that resentencing be allowed for all people (not just those convicted as children or as emerging adults) and some experts recommend an earlier date for reevaluating continued imprisonment.

APPLICATION OF SENTENCE ENHANCEMENT POLICY FOR OPEN/PENDING <u>CASES</u>

For any case that is currently pending, meaning that judgment has not yet been entered, or where the case is pending for resentencing, or on remand from another court, the Deputy District Attorney in charge of the case shall inform the Court at the next hearing of the following:

"At the direction of the Los Angeles County District Attorney, in accordance with Special Directive 20-08 concerning enhancements and allegations, and in the interest of justice, the People hereby

- 1. join in the Defendant's motion to strike all alleged sentence enhancement(s); or
- 2. move to dismiss all alleged sentence enhancement(s) named in the information for all counts.

FURTHER DIRECTIVES FOR OPEN/PENDING CASES

The following rules apply to any case where a defendant or petitioner is legally eligible for resentencing or recall of sentence, including but not limited to:

- Habeas corpus cases.
- Cases remanded to Superior Court by the Court of Appeal or Supreme Court.
- Cases referred to the Superior Court under Penal Code section 1170(d)(1).
- Cases pending resentencing under Penal Code sections 1170.126, 1170.127, 1170.18, 1170.91, and 1170.95.
- Cases pending under Penal Code section 1170(d)(2).
- All cases where the defendant was a minor at the time of the offense.
- Any other case that may be the subject of resentencing not specified here.

Any Deputy District Attorney assigned to a case pending resentencing or sentence recall consideration under any valid statute shall comply with the following directives until further notice.

- 1) If the defendant or petitioner is serving a sentence that is higher than what he/she would receive today, due to operation of law or by operation of the District Attorney's new Sentencing Policy, the deputy in charge of the case shall withdraw any opposition to resentencing or sentence recall and request a new sentence that complies with current law and/or the District Attorney's new Sentencing Policy. This policy applies even where enhancements were found true in a prior proceeding. This policy shall be liberally construed to achieve its purposes.
- 2) If the defendant or petitioner is seeking relief under Penal Code section 1170.95, the DDA may concede that the petitioner qualifies for relief. If the assigned DDA does not believe that the petitioner qualifies for relief, the DDA must request a 30 day continuance, during which time the assigned DDA shall review the case in light of the Office's specific Penal Code 1170.95 Policy, *see below*. If the DDA continues to oppose relief, the DDA shall submit the reasons in writing to the Head Deputy. The Head Deputy shall then seek approval from the District Attorney or his designee in order to determine whether the Office will continue to oppose relief.
- 3) If a defendant or petitioner would not qualify for a reduced sentence by operation of law if convicted today or under the Office's new Sentencing Policy, then the DDA in charge of the case may seek a 30-day continuance. During that time, the deputy shall evaluate whether to support or oppose the resentencing (or sentence recall) request. If the deputy believes that compelling and imminent public safety concerns justify opposition to revisiting the sentence, then the deputy must submit those concerns in writing to her Head Deputy who shall then seek approval from the District Attorney or his designee.
- 4) All laws concerning victim notification and support shall be honored.

PENAL CODE § 1170.95/SB 1437 RESENTENCING POLICY

- 1. We start with a position of respect for our co-equal branch of government, the legislature. Like the courts, we presume that laws passed by the legislature are constitutional. "[U]nder long-established principles, a statute, once enacted, is presumed to be constitutional." (Lockyer v. City and County of San Francisco (2004) 33 Cal.4th 1055, 1119.) We will no longer seek to delay implementation of laws by making arguments that laws that provide retroactive relief are unconstitutional.
- 2. The Office's position is that defense counsel should be appointed when the petition is filed and there should be no summary denials by the court. (*People v. Cooper* (2020) 54 Cal.App.5th 106; *People v. Tarkington* (2020) 49 Cal.App.5th 892, 917, review granted Aug. 12, 2020, S263219 [dis. opn. of Lavin, J.].)
- 3. Many people accepted plea offers to manslaughter, made by this Office in order to avoid a conviction for murder. It is this Office's policy that where a person took a plea to manslaughter or another charge in lieu of a trial at which the petitioner could have been convicted of felony murder, murder under the natural and probable consequences doctrine, attempted murder under the natural and probable consequences doctrine, or another theory covered by Senate Bill 1437, that person is eligible for relief under section 1170.95. Such a position avoids disparate results whereby a person who this Office has already determined to be less culpable -- as evidenced by allowing a plea for manslaughter -- serves a longer sentence than a similarly situated person who is now eligible for relief under section 1170.95.
- 4. Section 1170.95 (d)(2) states, "[I]f there was a prior finding by a court or jury that the defendant did not act with reckless indifference to human life or was not a major participant in the felony, the defendant is entitled to have his or her murder conviction vacated." This prior finding includes cases where a magistrate found that there was insufficient evidence of major participation in a felony or reckless indifference to human life following a preliminary hearing, or at any stage in the proceedings.
- 5. The Office's position is that, consistent with the definition of "prima facie," the court must not engage in fact finding at the prima facie stage. (*People v. Drayton* (2020) 47 Cal. App. 5th 965.)
- 6. The Office's position is that if the person was an accomplice to the underlying felony, and had a special circumstance finding that was decided before *People v. Banks* (2015) 61 Cal 4th 788 or *People v. Clark* (2016) 63 Cal. 4th 522, then the filing of a Penal Code section 1170.95 petition is adequate to trigger the section 1170.95 process. There is no requirement that the petitioner file a separate habeas petition first. (*People v. York* (2020) 54 Cal. App. 5th 250, 258.) The next stage is an evidentiary hearing.
- 7. The Office's position is that if allegations pursuant to Penal Code section 190.2 (a) (17) were dismissed as part of plea negotiations and the petitioner was not the actual killer, this Office will not attempt to prove the individual is ineligible for resentencing. This Office will stipulate to eligibility per section 1170.95(d)(2).

- 8. The Office's position is that, consistent with *People v. Medrano* (2019) 42 Cal. App. 5th 1001, 1008, rev. granted, that a person who was convicted of attempted murder under the natural and probable consequences doctrine is eligible for resentencing under section 1170.95. Among other reasons, this avoids the great disparity that arises when one who was convicted of murder under the now abolished natural and probable consequences doctrine is able to be resentenced but one who was convicted of attempted murder is not.
- 9. If the client has previously won relief under *People v. Chiu* (2014) 59 Cal. 4th 155, the Office will not attempt to argue that the petitioner is ineligible for resentencing, or could be convicted as a direct aider and abettor.
- 10. If the jury was never instructed on direct aiding and abetting, implied malice murder, or any other intent-to-kill theory, or if the trial prosecutor never argued one of these theories, this Office will not argue that the petitioner can now be convicted under one of these theories during 1170.95 proceedings. Theories must remain consistent.
- 11. Relatedly, if a jury was not even instructed on implied malice murder or some other theory of homicide not covered by section 1170.95, the prosecution cannot now meet our burden of proof beyond a reasonable doubt that the petitioner is ineligible for resentencing.
- 12. If the petitioner was convicted of murder and the petitioner's jury was instructed on the natural and probable consequences theory doctrine and/or a first or second degree felony murder instruction at trial, then it may have been possible that petitioner was convicted under one of these theories and this Office will not seek to rebut petitioner's prima facie showing. The case must proceed to the evidentiary hearing.
- 13. Because jury deliberations are secret, in the absence of special findings, it is not possible to determine the actual basis of a jury verdict when multiple theories were before the jury. Therefore, at an evidentiary hearing, if the petitioner was convicted of murder and the petitioner's jury was instructed with a felony murder or a natural and probable consequences doctrine instruction along with other theories, there is a reasonable doubt that the jury convicted petitioner under the old felony murder rule or the now abolished doctrine of natural and probable consequences. Because the statute allows for the introduction of "new or additional evidence," the deputy district attorney may introduce evidence to show, for example, that the petitioner was the actual killer, or acted as a major participant with reckless indifference to human life, or was convicted under a still-valid theory on which the jury was instructed. See below for this Office's position on evidence that we will and will not seek to admit.
- 14. At an evidentiary hearing pursuant to section 1170.95 (d)(3), the prosecution must prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the petitioner is ineligible for resentencing. A deputy district attorney may not argue that the standard for the court to determine whether a petitioner is ineligible for resentencing is whether there is "sufficient evidence" to uphold the conviction. This is a standard of proof for an appellate court affirming a conviction. It is not the standard of proof for a trial court in a section 1170.95 proceeding. (*People v. Lopez* (2020) 56 Cal.App. 5th 936, 949-950.)

- 15. It is this Office's position that the Evidence Code applies to any evidentiary hearing pursuant to section 1170.95. Statements made after promises of leniency or threats of punishment (express or implied) are unreliable. A parole hearing is a coercive environment and therefore statements made in them are unreliable and involuntary. This Office will not seek to introduce statements by a petitioner made in parole hearing transcripts into court for any purpose.
- 16. As a matter of due process, it is this Office's policy that a petitioner has a right to confrontation at a hearing under section 1170.95. Accordingly, this Office will not seek to admit statements of a declarant when the petitioner did not have an opportunity to cross-examine the declarant or when a purported expert's opinion is based on inadmissible hearsay. (See *People v. Sanchez* (2016) 63 Cal.4th 665.)
- 17. The Office will comply with all of our obligations under *Brady v. Maryland* and its progeny during resentencing procedures.
- 18. The Office's position is that any defendant who was under the age of 25 when the crime occurred is entitled to present mitigation documents pursuant to *People v. Franklin* and Penal Code section 3051.
- 19. The Office's position is that a person's age and the "diminished culpability of youth," a person's mental illness, or cognitive impairment, or a person's intoxication is relevant to the determination whether a petitioner meets the standard of "reckless indifference to human life."
- 20. On resentencing, this Office will dismiss enhancements consistent with our current enhancement policies and otherwise not seek a sentence that is inconsistent with this Office's current sentencing policies.

RESENTENCING UNIT

This Office declares that new Sentencing, Enhancement and Juvenile policies must apply with equal force to sentences where the judgment is final. Accordingly, this Office commits to a comprehensive review of cases where the defendant received a sentence that was inconsistent with the charging and sentencing policies in force after Tuesday, December 8, 2020, at 12:01 AM.

In such cases, this Office shall use its powers under Penal Code section 1170(d)(1) to recommend recall and resentencing. While priority shall be given to the cases enumerated below, the ultimate goal shall be to review and remediate every sentence that does not comport with the new Sentencing, Enhancement and Juvenile Policies.

Specifically, this Office commits to an expedited review of the following categories of cases, which are themselves a subset of a universe of 20,000-30,000 cases with out-of-policy sentences:

- People who have already served 15 years or more;
- People who are currently 60 years of age or older;
- People who are at enhanced risk of COVID-19 infection;
- People who have been recommended for resentencing by CDCR;

- People who are criminalized survivors;
- People who were 17 years of age or younger at the time of the offense and were prosecuted as an adult.

In formulating this policy, we rely on current statistical data from the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR). (See Appendix.) Over time, the data may be subject to change; the urgency of our mission will not be. In seeking resentencing under 1170(d)(1), this Office shall argue that resentencing is necessary to eliminate disparity of sentences and to promote uniformity of sentencing.

At all types of resentencing hearings, filing deputies shall assist the Resentencing Court by setting forth any and all postconviction factors that support resentencing, including, but not limited to: mitigation evidence; CDCR disciplinary records and record of rehabilitation and positive programming while incarcerated; evidence that reflects whether age, time served, and diminished physical condition, if any, have reduced the risk for future violence; evidence that reflects that circumstances have changed since the original sentencing so that continued incarceration is no longer in the interest of justice; and post-release reentry plans, demonstrating any family or community support that is available upon release. (See e.g. Assembly Bill 1812, Pen. Code § 1170, subd. (d).)

LIFER PAROLE HEARINGS

This Office recognizes that parole is an effective process to reduce recidivism, ensure public safety, and assist people in successfully rejoining society. The CDCR's own statistics show that people paroled from life terms have a recidivism rate of less than four percent.

We are not experts on rehabilitation. While we have information about the crime of conviction, the Board of Parole Hearings already has this information. Further, as the crime of conviction is of limited value in considering parole suitability years or decades later, (see *In re Lawrence* (2008) 44 Cal.4th 1181; *In re Shaputis* (2008) 44 Cal. 4th 1241, 1255), the value of a prosecutor's input in parole hearings is also limited. Finally, pursuant to Penal Code section 3041, there is a presumption that people shall be released on parole upon reaching the Minimum Eligible Parole Date (MEPD), their Youth Parole Eligible Date, (YEPD), or their Elderly Parole Date (EPD). Currently, sentences are being served that are much longer than the already lengthy mandatory minimum sentences imposed. Such sentences are constitutionally excessive. (See *In re Palmer* (2019) 33 Cal.App.5th 1199.)

This Office's default policy is that we will not attend parole hearings and will support in writing the grant of parole for a person who has already served their mandatory minimum period of incarceration, defined as their MEPD, YEPD or EPD. However, if the CDCR has determined in their Comprehensive Risk Assessment that a person represents a "high" risk for recidivism, the DDA may, in their letter, take a neutral position on the grant of parole.

This Office will continue to meet its obligation to notify and advise victims under California law, and is committed to a process of healing and restorative justice for all victims.

YOUTH AND CHILDREN²

Currently, there are thousands of people from Los Angeles County serving sentences in the CDCR for crimes they committed as children. As recent developments in adolescent brain science teach us, young people are uniquely capable of rehabilitation and can lead productive lives as contributing members of society without serving long sentences.

Under new Juvenile Directives, available here, people who are 17 or younger at the time of their offense, will not be transferred to adult court and will remain committed to the youth system until they are mature enough to reenter society. Accordingly, any person who was a minor at the time of the offense and meets the eligibility requirements for recall and/or resentencing in adult court, including but not limited to actions pursuant to Penal Code sections 1170(d)(2), or 1170(d)(1), falls within this Office's policy to oppose transfer of minors to adult court. In such cases, DDAs shall join in any defense motion seeking to transfer the person to juvenile court for further proceedings, and the deputy on the case shall state the reasons for supporting such transfer, consistent with this Office's policies, on the record.

² We will refer to "youth," "child," or "children" instead of "juvenile(s)." The word "juvenile" is used almost exclusively as a way to describe children who are in the criminal legal system or as police descriptors. As a result, it has become a way to mark certain children as "other." To the extent possible, we will refer to the children in the criminal legal system as we would to all children, as "young person(s)" or "children." In accordance with Penal Code § 3051, we will refer to persons age 18 to 25 as "youths."

APPENDIX

A. Current CDCR Population from Los Angeles County

Table A.1: Descriptive Statistics for Demographic and Other Data

Variable	Level	Number	Percentage	
	Prison Population Originatin LWOP and condemned cases,		es County = 29,556*	
Gender				
	Female	1,078	3.65%	
	Male	28,478	96.35%	
Race/Ethnici	ity			
	Black	11,139	37.69%	
	Latinx/Hispanic	14,683	49.68%	
	White	2,263	7.66%	
	Other	1,471	4.98%	
Age Group	<u>'</u>			
	Less than 20	31	0.10%	
	20-29	5,945	20.11%	
	30-39	9,098	30.78%	
	40-49	6,489	21.95%	
	50-59	5,043	17.06%	
	60+	2,950	9.98%	
Offense Cate	egory			
	Crimes Against Persons	25,391	85.91%	
	Drug Crimes	461	1.56%	
	Property Crimes	2,230	7.54%	
	Other Crimes	1,474	4.99%	
Time Served	•			
	Less than 5	8,307	28.11%	
	5 to less than 10	6,762	22.88%	
	10 to less than 15	5,123	17.33%	
	15 to less than 20	3,446	11.66%	

	20+	5,918	20.02%
Sentence Type			
	2nd Strike	8,106	27.43%
	3rd Strike	2,395	8.10%
	Determinate Sentence	9,841	33.30%
	Life with Parole	9,214	31.17%

Table A.1: Time Served, Age at Time of Offense, Current Age, Classification Scores, and Serious Rules Violation Reports (RVRs) Received in Past 3 Years

	Count/ Percentage of Total LAC Prison Population
Served 20 Years or More	5,918 (20.02%)
Served 15 Years or More	9,364 (31.68%)
Served 10 Years or More	14,487 (49.02%)
Served 7 Years or More	18,206 (61.60%)
Currently 60 Years or Older	2,950 (9.98%)
Currently 65 Years or Older	1,367 (4.62%)
Age 25 or Younger at Time of Offense	13,410 (45.37%)
Age 18 or Younger at Time of Offense	3,291 (11.13%)
Age 17 or Younger (Under 18) at Time of Offense	1,557 (5.27%)

Age 16 or Younger at Time of Offense	778 (2.63%)
Age 15 or Younger at Time of Offense	255 (0.86%)
Classification Score of 25 or Below	12,297 (41.61%)
Classification Score of 19 or Below	10,700 (36.20%)
No Serious RVRs in Past 3 Years	25,501 (86.28%)
CS of 25 or Below with No Serious RVRs in Past 3 Years	12,016 (40.66%)
CS of 19 or Below with No Serious RVRs in Past 3 Years	10,490 (35.49%)

Table A.3: Eligibility by Offense Type and Time Served (mix of lower-level offenses)

	Served 10 Years or More		Served 7 Years or More		All	
Offense Type	Frequency	Percentage of Total Prison Population Originating in LAC*	Frequency	Percentage of Total Prison Population Originating in LAC*	Frequency	Percentage of Total Prison Population Originating in LAC*
Drug Offenses	132	0.45%	158	0.53%	461	1.56%
Residential Burglaries	476	1.61%	688	2.33%	1,643	5.56%
Robberies	2,045	6.92%	2,828	9.57%	5,297	17.92%
Residential Burglaries & Robberies	2,521	8.53%	3,516	11.90%	6,940	23.48%
Non-Sex Offenses	12,393	41.93%	15,618	52.84%	26,029	88.07%
Non-Murder & Non-Sex Offenses	5,731	19.39%	7,937	26.85%	17,048	57.68%
All Non-Violent, Non-Serious, Non- Sex Crimes	527	1.78%	644	2.18%	2,236	7.57%
All Non-Non-Non Crimes (with Residential Burglaries)	1,003	3.39%	1,332	4.51%	3,879	13.12%
All Non-Non-Non Crimes (with Res. Burglaries & Robberies)	3,048	10.31%	4,160	14.07%	9,176	31.05%
All Incarcerated*	14,463	48.93%	18,167	61.47%	29,556	100.00%

^{*}The total prison population originating in LAC in this table excludes all LWOP and condemned cases.

B. Background on Our Incarceration Crisis

Our ballooning prison population <u>did not result from an increase in crime</u>. In fact, our crime rate has declined dramatically since the early 1990's. Rather, <u>harsher sentencing laws like</u> Life Without the Possibility of Parole, an increase in mandatory minimum sentences for indeterminate sentences, Three Strikes sentencing, and requirements that that restrict people to complete 85% of their imposed time now keep people in prison for longer than ever before, long after they pose any safety risk to their community.

There are currently <u>more people serving life sentences</u> in America than were locked up in prison at all during the 1970s. <u>One in seven people behind bars is serving a life sentence</u>.

California has led the way in this explosion. We had <u>23,000 people</u> incarcerated in 1980. By 2000, <u>we had over 160,000 people</u>. By 2010 we had 164,000. In the last 10 years, spurred by a <u>United States Supreme Court decision</u> holding that California's overcrowded prisons constituted cruel and unusual punishment, as well as by a growing public awareness that we are incarcerating too many people for too long, we have moved to reduce our prison population. However, we have five times as many people incarcerated as we had in 1980.

California spent <u>a shocking \$15.7 billion on prisons in 2019-2020.</u> This represents 7.4% of all state funds. This is occurring while people are sleeping in our streets, our parks are trash-ridden, our schools are in need of repair, our once-free public universities are underfunded and tuition rises, people are hungry, and we need major infrastructure repair to even do things like provide clean water to the people of California.

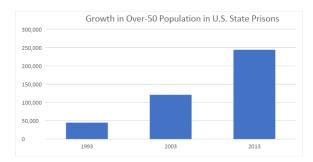
In Los Angeles County alone we currently have almost 30,000 people in CDCR.

Nationally, our criminal justice policies have disproportionately impacted minority populations. 60% of people in prison are Black, despite making up just 13% of the population. One out of every five Black persons behind bars has a life sentence.

Almost 93% of people sent to prison from Los Angeles County are Black people and people of color. Black people are approximately 9% of Los Angeles's population. They constitute 38% of Los Angeles's state prison population. We can no longer deny that our system of hypercriminalization and incarceration is anything other than racist.

The incarceration rate of women <u>is also on the rise</u>. In 1980, there were 13,206 women in prison; in 2017, there were 111,360.

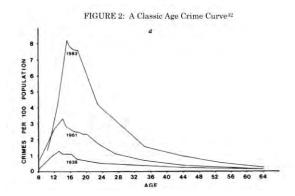
Harsh sentencing laws have also meant that the prison population is old. If we continue at current rates, one in three people behind bars in state prisons will be over 50 by 2030. In 1993, there were 45,000 people over 50 in U.S. state prisons. Twenty years later, there were 243,800. The growth in the aging prison population has continued. Since 1999, New York has decreased its prison population by 30 percent but during that same time span saw a doubling of its over 50 population. Between 2001 and 2014, 29,500 people over 55 died in federal and state prisons.



Current estimates show that the U.S. spends upwards of \$16 billion a year to care for its elderly population. In 2013 in Virginia, **nearly half of the Department of Corrections budget** for prisoner health care went to caring for the elderly.

Recidivism and the Age-Crime Curve

Research consistently shows that individuals age out of crime, even those convicted of the most serious offenses. By the time individuals reach their thirties, their odds of committing future crimes drop dramatically. Much of this is due to neurological changes, which take place in profound ways up until an individual turns 26. The prefrontal cortex, which is highly involved in executive functioning and behavior control, continues to develop until age 26, making it harder for young people to make what adults consider logical and appropriate decisions.



Given these changes, it makes little sense to sentence children and adolescents to lengthy terms of incarceration without any meaningful opportunity for review, as the odds are extremely high that those children can be rehabilitated and reenter society.

Likewise, incarcerating an aging population makes little penological sense. Those aged 50-64 have <u>far lower recidivism rates</u> than the national average: seven percent compared to 43.3 percent. And those over 54 have just a four percent recidivism rate. In other words, we are spending billions to lock up people, 96% of whom will not even commit a technical violation once released.

Jurisdictions that allow for a "second look" or increased parole opportunities

"Look back" provisions allow sentenced individuals to petition for a reduced sentence after they have shown meaningful signs of rehabilitation that indicate an ability to return to society. While several jurisdictions have parole eligibility, only California has enacted a robust "look back" Act thus far. Delaware has implemented one to address those sentenced under habitual offender laws.

Federal: Los Angeles Congresswoman Karen Bass and United States Senator Cory Booker introduced a bill for people serving in federal prison to reevaluate cases involving people <u>over 50</u> <u>years old and for those who have served at least ten years of a sentence</u>, creating a rebuttable presumption of release for those over 50.

District of Columbia: Recently, the District of Columbia passed Second Look Sentencing for youths. This month, the Council <u>is poised to expand this second look resentencing</u> to all who were under the age of 25 at the time of the crime.

Oregon: in January 2020, <u>Oregon's Second Look Resentencing</u>, for minors <u>SB 1008</u> goes into effect

Florida: Florida allows a second look for children who were sentenced as adults for offenses committed before their 18th birthday.

Delaware: People convicted before their 18th birthday of a first-degree murder may petition for modification after 30 years, and after 20 years for any other offense.

Colorado: Senate Bill 16-180 requires the Department of Corrections (DOC) to create a program for kids sentenced as adults for a felony and presumes release upon participation after 3 years.

California: has made many of its recent changes retroactive, including resentencing for those convicted of a third strike, Proposition 47, SB 1437, Penal Code section 1170, subsection (d), among others. California also <u>provides automatic parole review</u> when a person commits the crime before the age of 26 and has served 15, 20, or 25 years, depending on the controlling offense. California has also expanded elderly parole this year with <u>AB 3234</u> so that people who are 50 and have served at least 20 years are eligible for parole consideration.

The policies of this Special Directive supersede any contradictory language of the Legal Policies Manual.

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