## IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA GAINESVILLE DIVISION

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Docket No. 94CR1009MMP

Plaintiff,

Gainesville, Florida

May 24, 2000 9:00 a.m.

VS.

JOHN KNOCK and ALBERT MADRID,

Defendants.

## VOLUME 14

TRANSCRIPT OF THIRTEENTH DAY OF JURY TRIAL WHEN HEARD BEFORE THE HONORABLE SENIOR UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT JUDGE MAURICE M. PAUL, AND A JURY.

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THE COURT: You may address the jury.

MR. HANKINSON: Thank you, Your Honor.

Good morning. In one sense it seems like a long time ago when we started with the jury selection. And, in another sense, it seems like it has gone real fast. We've thrown a lot at you in the last three and a half weeks. I'm sure sometimes it has been tedious, and hopefully sometimes, you know, it has been educational. I appreciate the attention that you have paid, and I appreciate you being here.

And I'm sure some of you are sitting there thinking: Well, it didn't sound all that voluntary when we started at jury selection. And I know for a fact that some of you would have preferred not to be here. And some of you are serving here at some great sacrifice to, you know, your regular life.

You know sometimes we call upon our citizens to do things that they are not always what they would prefer to do. But, anyway, we appreciate that. And we say: Well, it may seem a little funny to thank you for something that you didn't have a lot of choice about, but in a sense you did. You did have a choice. And I understand that, and I think you probably understand that. You probably during jury selection heard people say things that they knew was calculated to get them off of the jury.

And, you know, we understand that happens. You were at least willing, you know, based on your oath, to answer the

questions truthfully. And you didn't get yourself off the jury by trying to slant the answers to the questions. And so in a real sense, you did make a voluntary decision to be here, and we appreciate that.

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I would request your attention for a little bit longer. And this is probably a little bit like in church when the preacher asks you to pay attention for a little longer. It's probably more than a little bit, because there are a lot of things that we need to talk about.

As I start into this, obviously as lawyers we have certain worries. We worry about different things. One of the things that we worry about is that somehow we have done something that maybe offended you in some way. We are kind of in a tight situation here. We run into you in the hallway. You may see us and we don't see you. You know, if there is something that happened, you know, we regret that.

When we see you in the hallway, we don't talk to you. We don't even necessarily say hello. That is not because we are rude people, that is because that is what we've been admonished by the Court, not to carry on conversations with you.

And I think you can understand the problems that that could create if we were. So if something like that has happened, I ask you to set that aside. We also worry that you have had some past experience, you know, that comes into play

in your deliberations.

If you are mad at someone, you are distrustful of somebody, you didn't like someone because of something that has happened in the past, those are things that we can live with. But what I would ask you to do in your deliberations is to set aside those kind of things. I ask one thing of you: And it's an easy thing to say, it is a hard thing to do. I ask you to make a decision in this case based only on the evidence and the exhibits that have been presented and the law that Judge Paul gives you. That is what is asked of you.

Don't base it on something that happened to you outside of this courtroom, or some preconceived idea that you might have about anything, but based on the evidence that has been presented here, the exhibits put in evidence, and what Judge Paul tells you the law is.

And if you do that, when you get through whatever you decide, if that is the basis for your decision, you can walk out of this courthouse proud, because you have followed your oath, and you have done what has been asked of you because that is what we ask.

We ask you to raise your right hand and swear that you will truly try this cause. And what that means is you make a decision based on the evidence and the law presented. I want to talk about the law a little bit. It's -- factually it's a complex case. Legally it's not all of that complex. There is

no way that I can make these legal comments exciting, there is not. It is a little boring. It's a little tedious. But they are very important. And let me go ahead and tell you so it doesn't come as a shock to you, because it probably wouldn't, but the defense attorneys and I aren't going to agree on what the law is. We are just not. So you accept that.

So that is why you have to rely upon what Judge Paul tells you the law is. Because we are advocates for our clients. We are going to argue the law as we believe -- reasonably believe it can be articulated. But we are not going to agree. You are going to have to resolve what is the law.

Well, when you get a question on what the law is, all you have to do is turn to: What does Judge Paul say the law is? Just -- because he's the final arbiter of that. And, in fact, he can help you out in that way in some sense. He is going to give you his instructions in writing, and you are going to be able to take those into the jury room with you.

So we are going to be talking about the law. You know, whether you want to make note of that, that is certainly up to you. But I did want to tell you you will have that in writing with you.

You will also have a copy of the indictment, the original indictment, from March of '94 that was put into evidence. But the judge will give you the other indictment, which is the indictment the case is actually being tried on.

And you will have a copy of that with you in the jury room.

You will remember, and I told you about this in opening statements: There are three charges. And we call them counts. And \*\* you will know exactly where that word came from, counts. But that is just another word for charges. The first charge is a conspiracy to possess with intent to distribute marijuana. That is the first charge that you will have to decide.

The second charge is conspiracy to import marijuana.

And the third charge is conspiracy to money launder.

Now, as I have have indicated before, all of these are conspiracy charges.

Whether, you know, you agree or not, and really as we agreed in jury selection, that is not up to you to decide at this point, whether you agree with the law or not, you swore that you would follow it. Congress made a determination that group criminal activity was more dangerous than criminal activity by individuals.

And they passed what we call the conspiracy laws.

And that is what we are talking about. We are talking about laws dealing with group activity. Conspiracies are a pretty simple concept. It means simply that there was an agreement to carry out criminal activity. In other words, some type of partnership in crime. And as the judge will tell you, and I quote this, because I think it's pretty significant to

remember: The essence of a conspiracy charge is the making of the scheme itself.

The essence of the conspiracy charge is the making of the scheme itself. In other words, it's not what they do later to carry it out, it's a matter of making the initiation of the scheme. That is what a conspiracy is.

A couple of important aspects to that. It doesn't have to succeed. It doesn't have to be a successful scheme. It doesn't have to be a formal agreement. They don't. The conspirator doesn't even have to know the rest of the people involved in the conspiracy.

And you have heard testimony in this case. The -the multi, multi ton loads of marijuana involved many, many
people.

And the people at one end of the conspiracy certainly don't know the people at the other end of the conspiracy.

Okay. A person may also be guilty of a conspiracy if he only was involved on one occasion. It could have gone on for years and years. If a person was involved once, then they are part of the conspiracy and they are quilty of it.

And the real gravamen of the conspiracy is that co-conspirators are responsible for what their co-conspirators do. Even those things he doesn't specifically know about, if it's reasonably predictable that it's going to happen. Now, what does that mean? Well, it's reasonably predictable,

certainly, a load of marijuana is brought in. It's certainly predictable that it's -- at the other end it's going to be sold.

And the person doesn't have to know anything about that, have any involvement in that, but they would still be part of that same conspiracy.

Now, what are the elements of that? There are two elements of a conspiracy. And you will hear -- we will talk about elements. That means these are the building blocks of the charge, the elements. The elements are two or more persons came to a mutual understanding to do something illegal. All right. So two or more people decide to do something illegal, not necessarily these defendants, but someone decided to -- two people decided to do something illegal.

And then these defendants, and again, you know, you decide their charges individually. But, these two people decided to join into that scheme, into that agreement. That is what a conspiracy is.

It is pretty simple. Yes, it's pretty broad. And that is how Congress designed it. Now, in this instance the agreed upon objective of the conspiracy in the first count was that they would possess with intent to distribute marijuana.

The -- the objective of the second one, the second count, is that they -- the objective was they agreed that they would import marijuana into the United States.

And, third, the objective was that they would launder money by moving money from the United States to a foreign country or to another location outside of the United States.

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One of the things that comes into play in a conspiracy case is a concept called venue. The venue is what gives this district the ability to try this case. In many instances co-conspirators have never been to the Northern District of Florida.

It's nothing unusual about that. What it requires for this district to have venue is one of two things: One, that some overt act in the conspiracy was done here in this district. And what is an overt act? That just means something that was done with the intention of helping out the conspiracy.

It doesn't have to have succeeded. It doesn't have to be criminal in and of itself. It can be an innocent act in the sense of it's by itself not illegal, but if it was done to help the conspiracy, then it's an overt act. The second way that a -- this district has venue, is if one of the defendants was arrested here in this district.

And in this instance, you have heard testimony from the deputy marshal \*\* Frazy that Mr. Knock was arrested here.

Now, you may be confused. He was initially picked up in France by the police. But that is not the U.S. arrest. The arrest comes when he is returned here to this district and arrested here in the Northern District of Florida. That is where it

happened. So essentially, because that is an uncontested fact, venue is proper in this district.

The defense in their opening argument asserted that what this case involved was multiple conspiracies, that the defendants were guilty of other conspiracies but it was a different conspiracy, not the conspiracy charged in this indictment. And that is one of the instructions that the judge will give you. There is some explanation of that.

The conspiracy in this case is a broad conspiracy. And basically, the conspiracy charged is that the defendants agreed to possess with intent to distribute marijuana. That they agreed that they would import marijuana into the United States and that they agreed that they would move money out of the United States between April -- between 1982 and April of 1996.

Now, there are some important concepts to be talked about in deciding whether it's a separate or the same conspiracy. What the judge will tell you that a conspiracy is is a continuing crime. It is a continuing crime. And the defendants are responsible for the actions of their co-conspirators unless two things occur. One, that the defendant withdraws from the conspiracy, and that is -- let me highlight legally withdraw from the conspiracy. We are going to come back and talk about what that means, or that the conspiracy is terminated.

The Court will also tell you, and I think this is very important for you to pick up in the jury instructions.

That just because they decide, well, we are going to move our activity to Canada, doesn't mean that the conspiracy ended.

Just by moving it -- Ithink was the suggestion in opening statement -- they decided to move their activity to Canada, that doesn't end or terminate the conspiracy. It's still going on.

As you can see, it is important to define what was the original agreement. The agreement in this case, and you know we are not talking about General Motors, we are talking about a huge organization, but they don't put down on paper, it's not a signed contract, what they agreed to. You have to kind of put it together from what they did.

But basically their agreement was to smuggle drugs and to distribute drugs wherever they could best make money. I mean, that is the agreement and the bottom line.

I suspect there was never any discussion about, you know, it's going to be U.S., Canada, Australia, Holland. It's a matter of: Where can we make money? Where can we make the best money from smuggling our drugs? That was the agreement. And what you are going to have to decide is: Does this continue on?

Now, the defense contends that the defendants should not be found guilty because either this conspiracy terminated,

or they withdrew more than five years before they were indicted.

That is a concept, and we'll talk a little bit more about it. The five years comes from the statute of limitations. That is what the statute of limitations says, five years. But what the judge will tell you is as long as that conspiracy is continuing, that the statute of limitations doesn't come into play. And I'll come back, and that -- but that will come into play.

The operative date that defendant Knock was indicted in March of '94 \*\*. Madrid was indicted in February of '99.

Their contention is, therefore, that as to Knock that the conspiracy ended before March of '89 or in Madrid's case that it ended before February of '94.

And my response to that is twofold. First, I would suggest that the evidence establishes that the conspiracy continued on with the defendants' participation, and remember a couple of things. And I'm not going to get too far into the facts. We'll come back and talk about the facts. But I think the evidence supports that defendants continued to be involved.

Now, remember one thing. Talking about quitting isn't necessarily quitting. Now, you certainly heard testimony that Mr. Knock talked about quitting. I suspect, in our daily lives, we have many situations where someone talks about quitting their job, talks about retiring, this is enough. I'm

fed up with it. I've had a bad day. I'm done.

But what you've got to look for is: What did they really do? What did they really do? Talking about it, and remembering those are drug dealers, their business is drug dealing.

And it's just like, you know, I might have a bad day and I might talk about I'm fed up with it and, you know, I've had enough.

I think there is a country song along those lines. But that doesn't mean that I quit. That doesn't mean that I retired. What you have to look at is what I did, not what I said.

Aside from that, even if after you review the evidence and talk about it, you're convinced that after March of '89, Mr. Knock did nothing, and that is your decision based on the facts, what you then have to decide is whether he legally withdrew.

And if he didn't legally withdraw, then he is still responsible for the conspiracy and the statute of limitations still doesn't help him. In other words, just stopping activity doesn't do it. You have to legally withdraw. We'll talk about that a little bit. I've got to kind of liken the analogy, the analogy that Mr. Knock gave to Sonia Vacca.

Do you remember Sonia Vacca, good friend with

Mr. Knock? And I don't think anybody here has any perception

of where Sonia Vacca \*\* lanels for Sonia Vacca wanted to help Mr. Knock all she could, but she gave an analogy, remember she talked to him I think it was in the summer of '92.

And sometimes these dates escape me. And let me say that you are going to go into that jury room. You are going to have 12 people who are listening, taking notes. And your recollection of this, I think if you will listen, is going to be -- collectively it's going to surprise you how good it is.

But it was either summer of '92, summer of '93. And let me just say that I don't recall specifically when this conversation was. But Mr. Knock was talking about, remember Ms. Vacca told him Mr. Duboc was still going on. And as I think about it, I think this is the summer of '93, that Mr. Duboc is still going on.

Remember Mr. Knock's analogy was: Yeah, it's like getting a car running, getting a car all fixed up, and it's hard not to take it around the block for a spin. Well, Mr. Knock, Mr. Madrid were involved in getting this car running.

This organization, this drug organization, this smuggling organization they were involved in that. And as long as it's reasonably foreseeable that somebody is going to continue operating this car, running it around the block driving and smuggling drugs into this country. He is responsible for that unless he has done something to stop it.

And that is where the concept of withdrawal comes into it.

Now, let me talk just a little bit about timing.

You -- I know as we sit here in May of 2000, some of those things sound like they happened a long time ago. And they did. But I want you to remember the testimony of Mr. Mott.

Mr. Knock -- another friend of Mr. Knock's, in December of '93, is when he left and went into hiding. This indictment was returned in March of '94.

Mr. Knock wasn't found. He was a fugitive for over two years. Then he resisted extradition from France for three years. The fact that Mr. Knock goes into hiding and the fact that Mr. Knock resists extradition and drags it out for three years put five years in here. That isn't something that he should receive the benefit of, and legally he is not. But I want you to think of about that when you start thinking about timing of things, this indictment was returned more than six years ago in March of '94.

And it's not the government's fault that it took this long to get here. So when you start thinking of timing, you need to think of that perceptive from what was going on in March of 1994.

As I indicated, one of the defense assertions is that the statute of limitations, it is important that you will note from the Judge's instructions that that is something that is the defense's obligation to prove. Statute of limitations.

Now, most of the things the government has got to prove a defendant is guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. And we accept that. But certain times when it gets into defenses, in other words, yes, I did the crime, but there is some excuse for it, then it becomes the defense's burden to prove those kind of

6 things.

And this is one of the things the defense has an obligation to prove by preponderance of the evidence. That means more than 50/50, that there is a statute of limitations defense. And to do that, they must show by a preponderance of the evidence that the defendant legally withdrew or legally with -- or the conspiracy was terminated before, in Knock's instance, March of 1989.

And in Mr. Madrid's instance, February of 1994. Now why is the difference? The difference is the indictment, the returning of the indictment is the date you count from.

As I said, Mr. Knock was indicted in March of '94. So let me say that again so -- it's a little bit confusing. I'm not sure I explained that real well.

To have a statute of limitations defense, the defendants must prove that either the conspiracy terminated, ended before March 10th of '89, in Mr. Knock's case, or February of '94 in Mr. Madrid's case, or they must prove that they legally withdrew from the conspiracy before those dates.

So those are important dates. Now, termination, what

does that mean? That means that no overt act in the conspiracy occurred after that day. No overt act by anybody, not by those defendants, just by anybody involved in the conspiracy did an overt act after those dates the conspiracy is not terminated.

What does withdrawal mean? And it's an important concept. Again, must be proven by the defense. It's the defense, it is an excuse defense.

Four elements to withdrawal.

One, that the defendant completely withdrew. Partial withdrawal doesn't help.

Two -- and this is a very important element. That the defendant took affirmative steps to defeat the objectives of the conspiracy. In other words, he did something to stop it. Not he just didn't -- wasn't involved any longer. He did something to stop it.

And, three, that he communicated his withdrawal from the conspiracy either to his co-conspirators or to the police.

And, fourth, and we go back to those dates that I talked about that this occurred before. In Mr. Knock's instance, March 10th, 1989, and in Mr. Madrid's instance, before February 17th, 1994.

Talking about one last legal thing, and I know you all have been very patient. I appreciate you staying with me, it is very tedious, but it's very important. There is one last thing that I want to talk about. This is very important. And

on account of me bringing up, I can't avoid it. There have been times in cross-examination when it seemed that the defense was suggesting -- well, Mr. Knock has been in prison long enough, so, you know, let him go.

One of the things that the judge is going to tell you, and I ask you to take this to heart: Punishment is not a jury concern. That is the judge's job. All right. It isn't your job to decide, you know, well, what is the right sentence? Is this long enough? Is that long enough? You have sworn to follow your oath.

And the instructions the judge is going to tell you is: That is his job. I ask you to leave that to be his job. If the defense in any way in their closing remarks suggests that this is a factor, I ask you to totally disregard those remarks and understand that that is just not proper.

That is not your position. And I know, you know, I know we are all human and you want to consider those things.

But there are many things that the judge has to take into account, you know. We are not here on a sentencing issue. So leave that to the judge. That is his job.

All right. Let's talk about the facts a little bit.

Again, I told you that this is going to be your collective recollection. You are going to go into the jury room and hopefully you will sit down and you will talk about things among yourselves. And I think you will be impressed. You will

be impressed at how much you remember of what happened from the last three and a half weeks. And I ask you to do that.

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You are also going to have the opportunity, all of those things that we have slammed into evidence sometimes, I mean it's gone fast, we've put a lot of records into evidence. You are going to have a chance to look at those. And to some extent, do your own investigation of, you know, what went on, and get a chance to look at them yourself.

And that is part of your role back there is to make sure you understand the facts. And I know sometimes it goes a little fast on those evidentiary things, and you think: Well, I wish I could see that document. Well, I think you can imagine if we stopped and looked at every page of every document that we put into evidence, we would still be going two or three months from now, and we can't do that. So you will have the opportunity to look at those things and decide what you think is important. All right.

If we could pull this up. I want to go back to when I started the case and talk with you a little bit about the activity of this organization.

And I want to go back to that. And we modified this somewhat to try to fit with, you know, what those witnesses have told us in the course of this case.

And I think in a general sense, we would have -- you heard testimony that at least once a year this group was doing

a load of marijuana. And that generally they were around 30 tons a year that they were importing. And some of the early loads you will remember have -- Bruce Rifkin and Vincent Mott were involved in some of the real early loads. Do you remember Mr. Rifkin talked about information he was involved in discussions with Mr. Knock back in the '70s about a container load that they planned, and then didn't come about.

And then in the early '80s, Mr. Rifkin is the one that told you that he went to the Boston area and picked up a load of hash from Mr. Knock in the Boston area, and then delivered that into Canada. Mr. Mott you will recall -- and you will recall Mr. Mott was good friends with Mr. Knock.

And I think it was, again, he is another person -- I think it was very apparent was doing his best to not hurt Mr. Knock, but told you about being involved in a series of hashish and marijuana distributions that started as best he could recall somewhere around 1983. The first load he told you about he picked up in California and moved into Canada. And was involved from then through 1986.

And into the distribution of this hashish and marijuana, most of which, at that point was being distributed in Canada. But I think it's important to note what is happening in those loads. I mean, the hashish may be getting distributed into Canada. But where is it being brought in? It's being brought into the United States and then moved to

Canada.

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Sonia Vacca, now she is there because she was the one, and you will remember in the undercover investigation, she talked about this, that they were doing loads for a long period of time. And that each of the loads was about 30 tons. And she didn't have a specific knowledge of a specific load, it was in general from her association, close association, with Mr. Knock.

And then we go through -- we have '85, '86, and it's not listed up there, but you will recall that Mr. \*\* Breedin was another person that in '84 and '85 got involved in the movement of hashish. First, he was moving hashish to the New York area, and then he got involved in Canada. Then we come along to the fall of '87, and we got some new players involved.

You will recall in the fall of '87, and we now know that this was on the vessel RUBY R, there was a load brought into San Francisco. Now, there was -- the people that were involved in that load, were Tom and Dan Vance who were working for their father. Remember Gary Vance was their father who insisted that they be involved, and they were involved in this load along with Julie Roberts.

And you will recall Ms. Roberts said she first met John Knock, Gary Vance and paid -- I forget who she paid -- she paid someone for a connection with Mr. Knock, and they made a meeting at the old airport with Mr. Knock. And from that, this

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load in 1987 was planned. She also had meetings with Mr. Duboc. And this was a large load brought into the San Francisco area and distributed and moved to a farm of Mr. Madrid's.

And you will remember Dan and Tom Vance talking about working side by side with Mr. Madrid and Mr. Knock there at the farm, I think he called it, the walnut farm or the pecan farm or something along those lines, repackaging the marijuana for distribution.

And, you know, I think you heard some things from Mr. Vance. He talked about things that Mr. Knock had talked about. He talked about him missing a finger and telling him about how he had lost the finger in an accident. You know, things that would be difficult for Mr. Vance to just come up with, personal things he knew about in the fall of 1987 that involved the RUBY R.

Let's go to Exhibit 83, talking about the RUBY R. Agent Heng, the DEA agent from San Francisco had gone out and gotten a picture of the RUBY R. Remember this was done in similar fashion to the one the next year that they seized where this ocean going tug boat would pull a barge out, they would meet the mother ship, and then pull that barge back into the San Francisco area.

Now, one of the things that came up during the course of this investigation, and if we would go to Exhibit 81,

please, it's interesting. We went over this real fast so you know I'm not sure how clear it was. But, during the course of this investigation, now this was actually found in May of '88. And you will note these checks are written March 14th of '88.

But, you remember the IRS agent from the Sacramento area, told you about going out to Calvin Robinson's sister's residence, and there he found bearer checks. This is just a sample of them, bearer checks that totaled a million dollars.

And you will note these are bearer checks written on the -- I won't try to say the French at the top -- we will call it BNP, a bank in Luxembourg, that total a million dollar bearer checks. Along with those checks are instructions of how to spend this money, what to do with this money.

You will have those instructions and, you know, you can look at them. But one of the instructions was: Paying off some money on the RUBY R. And remember this is Calvin Robinson's sister. And you heard testimony that Calvin Robinson was the captain of the RUBY R, and then the captain of the INTREPID VENTURE. This is one that occurred in 1988.

The next load that we know about, we know a good bit more about, because law enforcement seized this, and that was in May of 1988, and that was the INTREPID VENTURE.

And again, you heard testimony from Ms. Roberts that she set up a meeting between Knock, Bill Lyttle who was involved in the '87 load, and Calvin Robinson to start this

load. But, by this time she had gotten scared off and decided to go to Europe and was not involved. But she talked about this.

Same captain, the INTREPID VENTURE. If we could go to Exhibit 80, please. And this is a picture of the tug, a similar tug to the RUBY R. And you will recall it went out pulling a barge, and that is the barge. You can't see it from there, but you will have a whole series of these, but it's the barge there on the right side. And you will recall the hashish and marijuana was welded into below decks there. And it took law enforcement quite a while to find it, but eventually they did get it out. And there was 43 tons of hashish, 13 tons of marijuana.

If we could go to the next picture slide, please. All right. If we go to the next page. And I think that you will recall the testimony of Agent Heng the DEA agent from San Francisco, that this is just the marijuana that was on there, the 13 tons of marijuana. And that it took a large group of people many hours just to unload these tons of marijuana, combination marijuana and hashish.

Now, you have not only the testimony of Ms. Roberts about this load, but you will also recall that Mr. Knock admitted being involved in this case, in this seizure, to Mr. Mott.

He also acknowledged being involved in this with

Ms. Vacca. Told about this seizure in the Bay, this is the seizure in the Bay in San Francisco that he acknowledged being involved in 56 tons of marijuana.

All right. Then we get involved into a series, and it's ongoing, a series of loads into Canada. And now you recall they are bringing in the INTREPID VENTURE into San Francisco at roughly the same time they are bringing a load into Vancouver. And you hear that you have the testimony of Mr. Cowles, Georgio Farina and John Breedin there is this series of loads going into Canada.

You will recall that in April of '91 you had the RCMP officers that talked to you about the surveillance in Canada, where they surveilled John Hanson, Mr. Madrid, Mr. Darmon, and \*\* involved in this. You have the testimony of Ms. Vacca, \*\* Chris Horne that in the spring of 91, they went up and sat on one of those stash houses. And Mr. Madrid told Ms. Vacca that they were postponing this load because he was under surveillance.

And that he had, in fact, thrown away, I think it was \$35,000 in cash, and thrown away a cell phone because he saw that the police were after him.

And it fits pretty closely with what those witnesses are telling you. And I think Mr. Cowles and Mr. Farina was telling you about this, that the load was postponed.

Go to Exhibit 107, please.

You saw that a number of things were seized in what we refer to as the stash houses there in Canada. And this is the corner of one of the receipts. We've blown up this particular corner so that you can see it. And it relates to P. Osborne, June 14th, 1989, \*\* 4, 91, 1755, Robinson Road.

Now, you will recall, and we'll look at it in just a second, we've got -- this is the address for that mail room that we put in the records of Mr. Osborne and Mr. Madrid from the mail room. And this is a receipt found at one of the stash houses. I'm sure that you figured out from the presentation of the evidence now that Patrick Osborne is an alias used by John Knock.

And, in fact, some of the letters he is writing home to his wife, he signs them Patrick. And there has been a series of things where Patrick Osborne has been used by Mr. Knock. But anyway in this same house, not only do you have Patrick Osborne's things, but you have things that are actually in the name of John Knock. Let's go to the mailroom records that I'm talking about, 136.

Now, there is -- here is Patrick Osborne at the mail room. We have postal offshore oil services. And I think you will recall the testimony of Sonia Vacca, that that was one of the names that Claude Duboc used as one of his companies named John Richards, then an address in Switzerland.

Now, interestingly, I want you to note the date of

this, April 19th, 1989, is the day that they are making this application. It says: Start service same date. So, remember, this becomes number 491. Remember the invoice we were just looking at it was boxes 491, 1755 Robinson.

Now, if we can go to the next entry. Mr. Madrid.

All right. Now, remember -- now, this is Albert Madrid. His address that -- he is just traveling. He doesn't have an address. Look at the date on this, April 19th, 1989.

Now, Mr. Madrid, Mr. Knock were pretty clear though, they didn't want to start service the same day. They thought that someone might be snooping around and see who started service the same day.

So on Mr. Madrid's they say: Well, start April 20th.

Now, I don't think anybody is terribly fooled by that. But

anyway they asked not to start service that day, but start

service the next day.

Mail room box number 696. So the same date, April 19th, 1989, Mr. Knock and Mr. Madrid in their -- starting their service at the mail room.

You also remember Ken Cowles used this same place.

Georgio Farina used this same place. Mr. Breedin used this same place. All right.

Now, I'm not going to show them, because it won't mean a whole lot to you. But I do want you to remember that fingerprints were found in that same stash house. They call

that the trout farm. And I constantly get them mixed up. But they refer to it as the trout farm. Fingerprints of Mr. Knock and Mr. Madrid were found in that same stash house. In a different stash house, the log cabin, is what they referred to it as, they had fingerprints of Mr. Madrid and Mr. Cowles.

In the log cabin, you also had a receipt from Georgio Farina \*\* something these guys, it's understandable have a little problem going back.

Well, did this happen in 1989 or 1990 or 1991? What we were able to show Mr. Farina is there is a receipt there dated October of 1991.

And he says: That is a receipt for something that I bought while I was there at the stash house working on a drug load. So he knows that he was there in the fall of '91. There is also a receipt there from Mr. Cowles for the same time frame. And I think one is in September, one is in October. It was about a six-week period. So we are able to pin down that they were there at that stash house in the fall of '91.

You will also have with you the -- the plea agreement that Mr. Madrid signed in which he acknowledges these facts that they were, in fact, using those stash houses to run these loads of marijuana through.

And, lastly, I want to mention seized at that stash house, the one where Mr. Knock's fingerprints are found, are the Textel machines, the machines that you use -- that you can

use to send coded messages. Now, what is really interesting, not only that you found that there, but you will recall, and you will get to look at them, you've got three of the exact same machines seized in Mr. Knock's residence when Agent Lilley goes there and does a search in March of 1994.

Now, so you have a series of loads into Canada. You have a great deal of testimony about that, 1988 through 1992.

Then we get involved in a couple of loads to Australia and Amsterdam.

You will recall that Ms. Roberts told you about, and Julian Rodriguez told you about plans to send this load to Australia. As I said, those guys, they are willing to send their dope wherever they can make a buck. And then in this instance, it was to Australia first. In 1991, summer of '91, they sent 25 or 30 tons of hashish to Australia. That is where they got into the big argument with Blue.

As Ms. Roberts described it, there was always a load on the water. That was what he said. Always a load on the water. And Duboc is telling her, there is a load ready to go to Australia. Now, who is involved in collecting the money from the Australian load but Mr. Madrid. He meets Ms. Roberts in Hong-Kong and helps collect money.

And then we have the load in -- in the fall, Winter of 1992, another load into Amsterdam. That is seized in December of 1992.

Then we come to the 1992 load that is seized in Canada. And it is actually, time-wise it is interspersed. But this is in the summer of 1992. And you will recall that Mr. Madrid and Mr. Cowles and Lori Burdin are arrested there at a warehouse in Vancouver on July 16th, 1992, in the presence of

6 six tons of hashish.

Seized in the warehouse with them -- and if we could show Exhibit 20, please. And Mr. Madrid, the picture doesn't come out real clearly, but you will have the original picture. But he is arrested there at the warehouse. This -- if there is any doubt, there's a picture taken there with law enforcement with a bunch of tally sheets we referred to and drug sheets where they are keeping track of the loads.

Mr. Cowles showed that he is only getting a portion of the load. The -- the tally sheets from Mr. Madrid shows that it's much larger than Mr. Cowles knows about. And again in the plea agreement, there is discussion about that. It's actually around 40 tons.

You will recall, and this is important, after this occurs, July 15th of 1992, Mr. Knock gets involved. You will remember Marshal Way, one of our earlier witnesses. He was probably in the first week of trial. Marshal Way says that in the summer of '92 he contacted Mr. Knock and said: Have you got any work for me?

And at the time he said: No, but, you know, maybe.

I'll get back with you. And he got a call back sometime late

July or early August of '92, and somehow he related this to his

son's birthday or something of that nature.

He said: We've got a problem in Canada. We need you to go up there and help. Mr. Knock arranges for Mr. Way to go to Canada. And from that point in time, Marshal Way goes to Canada and gets involved in collecting money. He is collecting money in Canada, along with Julie Robert who is also there. And Mr. Madrid is still involved, even after being arrested, caught in the act, six tons of hash in the warehouse.

Mr. Madrid continues to be involved.

His workers are distributing the hash. He is helping pick up the money: And this goes on, you know, for a period of time while the money is collected. Roberts gets involved in Vancouver from January of '93 through June of '93, collecting the money.

Now, you say collecting the money. I thought they seized it. They seized six tons, as you are recall the testimony. But this load was at least 40 tons. So about in excess of 30 tons of hashish had gotten through. It was continuing to be sold, continuing to be distributed, and the money is continued to be picked up.

July of '92. And Mr. Madrid continues to be involved even after his arrest in July of '92 and even confirms those facts in his plea agreement, and his admission and the

statement of facts in which he talks about what he did, even after July of 1992.

And then that takes us to the 1993 load into the West Coast of the United States. You will recall that July 4th of '93, it's brought in through Seattle. It was originally 23 tons, the marijuana. They couldn't fit it all in the boat so they dumped six tons.

Duboc is the organizer. Julie Roberts is coordinating the offload. Dallas and Douglas Nelson are involved. And Marshall Way is running the distribution. They bring this load in on July 4th of '93. Move it to a farm of the Nelson's, and then began distribution of the marijuana.

You will recall they referred to marijuana as green, hashish as black. And that just comes from the color of the substance. But something to keep in mind later. You will remember that Ms. Roberts told you that five thousand pounds of this marijuana was distributed to a guy named Dr. Mike, Michael Rogerson, as he has identified a picture of.

Five thousand of this, plus Mr. Rogerson is also involved and it gets a little confusing. He is not only involved in this marijuana load that is distributed in California, but a few months later, a couple of months later, he is involved in the offloading and the distribution of the load of hash through Vancouver.

So this is all going on about the same time. Those

are massive operations. They don't happen instantly. So this is all going on at the same time. You will recall that Mr. Rogerson in conversations claims that he lost part of his marijuana in North Carolina, basically because he doesn't want to pay for it.

And you will hear later an undercover conversation where he's offering to give some of this marijuana back. Now, I hope you followed this. But sometimes it gets a little confusing in the presentation. But I think that you will understand that part of this load that was being distributed into California, the marijuana, that Julie Roberts was involved in, was being distributed to a group in New York.

A fellow named David Kaplan was running that, and you will remember that is where Mr. Rosen, and Mr. \*\* Parnels came into play.

Mr. Rosen was the one that was basically coordinating that, had come here and moved about a million dollars to pay a deposit down on that marijuana. And you will remember Mr. Parnels is the one that was found with the \$700,000.

And the California highway patrolman, Trooper Hubbard, seized the \$700,000 because Mr. Parnels didn't follow Mr. Kaplan's instructions. Instead of taking his time moving getting from LA to San Francisco, he was speeding. He got caught speeding. And the \$700,000 was seized.

And you know when we bring you those things to say

that there is real life, \$700,000 is not something that, you know, that we totally envision. And so that is -- I think it is important that you see this is the reality. This is the kind of money that we are dealing with for those people. And you will have pictures of that. And the troooper told you about seizing it.

There was a little segment in there that I hope you were paying attention to and picked up on. I hope you see the drug dealers are not very concerned with the borders. You will remember the little incident with Mr. Rosen, where Kaplan had sent the money over with Rosen to deliver it to Parnels. And mixed in with the money they had U.S. and Canadian money mixed together. They said: Oh, Kaplan got mixed up. This was the money that was supposed to go to buying the load that was going to Canada instead of the load that is coming through

Those -- those dealers are not very concerned about our foreign borders. So he got mixed up in that money. So they had to take the Canadian money back and change it for the American money and make sure that they were giving the right money to the right groups. And then you will recall, and it kind of fits in with this, is Mr. Rosen was involved, and it actually occurred sometime before this picking up a load of hashish in New York City.

That was distributed to Mr. Kaplan for Mr. Kaplan to

distribute. Now, you know we are not a hundred percent sure whose hashish that was. Circumstantially it fits with a load that had come in through Vancouver about this time, we are talking about six months before the seizure in California, of the '93 seizure. So this would have been late '92, or early '93.

It's the same people. Remember, the guy he just knew as Sid or Howard is his connection with Marshal Way in California to buy the marijuana. He is the same connection with this load of hashish that they are buying and distributing in New York City. And as Mr. Rosen believes, this load was being distributed there in New York City and then was going to be sent on to Canada.

But I only mention that, you know, it's -- it's a little circumstantial. But I think it shows you, you know, the borders between the U.S. and Canada are not real carefully considered by those drug dealers, and any suggestion to the contrary I think you should reject.

And worth noting, as I indicated, September of '93, another load came into Canada, Dr. Mike offloads and distributes this. That is when we get into October of '93, law enforcement seizing about 14 tons of marijuana in the San Francisco area. And we'll tell you, you will have with you pictures of that. And it is -- if we could show Exhibit 156 please.

All right. And you know, I've got a whole series of pictures of this. This is a picture of about 11 tons of marijuana that was seized in the warehouse there in \*\* Novato, there was marijuana -- and I'm sure you will recall -- seized at several different locations. There was marijuana seized from Mr. Tepping's residence. Marshal Way was arrested in connection with this.

This is the marijuana right here in U.S. soil,
California, as far as that -- as far as I know, still part of
the United States. Marijuana distributed by this organization.
Now, we don't have any evidence that this load is being
initiated or implied that Mr. Knock is actively involved or
that Mr. Madrid is actively involved in this planning.

But what we do have is that when the money is starting to be collected, Mr. Madrid and Mr. Knock both get involved.

And you will recall in March of '94, Madrid and Knock get involved in trying to collect money after Duboc is arrested or goes on the run, and gets arrested. And this activity continues through Mr. Knock's arrest in April of 1996.

Judge, I see a few jurors are getting a little restless.

THE COURT: Do you want to take a couple of minute break here? 15 minutes, folks. Don't talk about the case even now. Just relax. We'll take 15 minutes.

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(Jury out.)

(Recess taken.)

(Jury in.)

THE COURT: Be seated, folks.

Mr. Hankinson.

MR. HANKINSON: Yes, sir, Your Honor. Thank you.

Let's talk about Julie Roberts a little bit.

Ms. Roberts is what she is. It's not hard for you probably to have feelings of animosity, dislike for her. Involved in major drug smuggles, goes to San Francisco and gets put on probation after having been involved in major drug smuggling activity.

Doesn't cut a very appealing figure even up here as a witness.

I would sense, you know, that she's not a very likable figure in general. But let's be real clear. The -- the question is not whether you like her or approve of her. The question is: Did she tell you the truth from the witness stand?

If you believe the testimony of Julie Roberts, all of this analysis is very simple because Ms. Roberts tells you that the defendants, Knock and Madrid, both get back involved after March of '94 in trying to collect for those drug \*\* , involvements that they are actively involved, end of story. It's very easy.

Now, let me be quick to say, I don't think the opposite is true. I don't think the fact that you disbelieve

LK.

her means that the case isn't proven. But if you do believe it's a very easy analysis, because she tells you between March of '94 and April of '96 Mr. Knock and Mr. Madrid are \*\*
involved in the collections of the drug proceeds, that they are actively involved.

Now, do you believe her or not? That is what you are going to have to decide. That is the kind of things that juries need to decide. I think you have got to kind of analyze a little bit of sympathy too. You've got to look at her testimony as it relates to Mr. Madrid.

I think it was abundantly clear on the witness stand that Ms. Roberts was doing everything she could to help out Mr. Madrid's situation.

And from the testimony apparently there has been some personal relationship there. And I think it was abundantly clear that her leanings, at least in that instance, were to help Mr. Madrid. I don't see that displayed as much in terms of Mr. Knock.

But again what you have got to analyze is: Was

Ms. Roberts telling you the truth? And I suggest to you there

are a lot of ways to analyze and assist what she said that

suggests she is telling you absolutely the truth from things

that don't rely on her believability. And what do you mean by

that? Well, let's first talk about you will first \*\* February

of \*\* Ms. Roberts came, turned herself in to the San Francisco

area and began cooperating.

And she did this undercover -- a series of undercover meetings. She did undercover service -- calls to the answering service of Mr. Knock that she was given the phone number to.

She had this undercover meeting with Mr. Rogerson, Dr. Mike.

And that was in April of 1996.

Now, to be real clear, Dr. Mike doesn't know that he is being recorded. So what he has to say is -- you know, as a co-conspirator thinking he is dealing with a fellow co-conspirator. Now, the -- admittedly the quality of this tape, because it's in the restaurant, is not very good. But there are a few real important things that are said in there, and that I know it was painful to sit and listen to that. But I thought it was worth doing, and let's mention and show just a couple of them.

If we could go to Exhibit 152, please. Page 3.

And you remember Ms. Robert's testimony was that Mr. Madrid and Mr. Knock are helping collect the proceeds from the 1993 load. And what you have to decide is: Is that true? She said that Mr. Madrid had participated in one of those meetings. And if we go down here, and remember Mr. Madrid is known by those people as Blank, because that's his nickname that he was known as.

And just listen. This is Mr. Rogerson talking.

Says -- and some of it is unintelligible. But they are talking

about this green thing. And you remember the green thing is marijuana. That is what we are talking about, the green thing.

And Mr. Rogerson, we talked. Remember you agreed with me. You said that the numbers are settled. And then there is some that you can't understand. I have overpaid as far as they are giving me any cash, and we -- me and the Blank sat and talked.

So when Ms. Roberts says that Mr. Madrid was involved in conversations with Rogerson about the money, you don't have to take Ms. Robert's word for it, you have confirmation of that in Mr. Rogerson's own words out of his own mouth, not knowing that he is being recorded. If we can go to the next page, page 5, please.

Go up a little bit. I'm sorry.

Okay. I'm sorry. Sometimes it gets a little disoriented on where we are. Let's start here with Mr. Rogerson talking. You know, the last time we met Blank was -- and there is something we can't understand. I came to meet him right here.

Julie Roberts: You met him here by yourself here?
Mr. Rogerson: I met him a few times, yes.

Before he left?

Yeah.

And then Mr. Rogerson says: Something unintelligible. But he left with his slippers and pajamas

folded on his bed.

That is interesting because you will remember the testimony of Paul \*\* Nadeau, the RCMP officer that went to look for Mr. Madrid after he fled to Mexico. And what do you call constable or corporal Nadeau was talking about the way he found Madrid's place, was his slippers and pajamas folded on the bed. Obviously, Mr. Rogerson had been gathering information in some way. But that is interesting. That is exactly what you recall Corporal Nadeau was talking about. If e would go to the next page, page 13.

All right. And again, there is conversations, talking about: I couldn't do that. A bunch of jokers. And then Ms. Roberts is talking about: So did Blank and John, and then, Ms. Roberts -- or Mr. Rogerson is talking: So did Blank and John?

Ms. Roberts then confirms that they are in Europe. Just -- when we are talking about Ms. Roberts, saying that Madrid and Knock are involved in this collection, you don't just have to take her word for that, it's -- it is in these transcripts or the tape of this conversation.

We -- there was another conversation shortly after that, a phone conversation. It's pretty brief. It's -- there is nothing real specific in it, but you will recall again the discussion about the episode. And Mr. Rogerson is basically saying: Well, I don't owe that much.

And Ms. Roberts is saying: I think that -- I don't want to get involved in the middle of this. But, you know, it's clear. And you don't have to take Ms. Robert's word for this, that they are talking about a debt that is owed.

What other things do you have that -- to tell you whether Ms. Roberts was telling the truth or not? You will recall on August 5th of 1994 the -- law enforcement went to the San Diego area, did a search of Mr. Berger's residence in his mini warehouse. What did they find in that search but a million dollars Canadian. If we could show that, please.

And, you know, again, you don't have to take anybody's word for it. There it is, a million dollars Canadian. And you will recall the testimony, and what Ms. Roberts had already told the police was: I paid Berger a million dollars. I had gotten the money from Dr. Mike in Palm Springs. I got a million dollars Canadian that I gave to Berger.

I got a million dollars Canadian that I gave to the Nelsons, and \$400,000 U.S. that I also gave to the Nelsons.

Well, when law enforcement searches Berger's place August 5th,

1994, a million dollars, just as she's indicated.

The next event that would confirm what Ms. Roberts is saying is actually the arrest of Mr. Knock. April 17th of 1996, Mr. Knock is arrested in Paris, France. He is arrested there. And in his possession was a false passport in the name

of Charles \*\* Meleau, false Irish driver's license in the name of Charles Meleau, currency from three different countries in the amount of about \$11,000. And he is arrested.

But, remember the significance as it relates to Ms. Roberts. He is there. According to her, he is going to answer a phone call at a pay phone. Well, what do the French police officers tell you about? He is there at a pay phone pretending to be making a call waiting for a call.

Now, for some reason or other, he is intending to record it. We don't quite understand that, but he's there waiting on the phone call. That is exactly what Ms. Roberts indicated. And then to cap that off, you have the note that was obtained from Mr. Knock's jail cell.

If you would go to Exhibit 177, please. And you will have this back there, and you will be able to read it yourself. But, in this note Mr. Knock confirms that he is dealing with somebody that needed to talk with me, that she received a message that she could not reach me until April 17th, and that it was important. She was in a panic, which was not unusual, because, CD, Claude Duboc, had put her in a position way beyond her \*\*.

Now, when Julie Roberts tells you that she is communicating with Mr. Knock about the problems created with this organization, and at the request of Mr. Duboc, you have the words from Mr. Knock himself that confirms that is

So, again, not whether we like her. Is she telling the true. truth?

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The next thing we know is May of '96 Mr. Madrid is arrested. How does the information as to where Mr. Madrid is located come about? It comes about based on the information of Ms. Roberts. The next -- that was May of '96. The next, in June of '96, June 15th of 1996, we have the meeting with Carol Nelson.

Remember, we talked about Berger had a million dollars. They had given a million dollars to the Nelsons Canadian, and Ms. Nelson is showing up to trade her Canadian money into U.S. money. That is what she believes. It's an undercover operation. There is a videotape of it. remember, Nelson doesn't know anybody is listening.

Now, this videotape is quite long. And I played about as much of it as I thought, you know, you all could stand to listen to. You know, it's probably an hour and 30 minutes long. But I commend to you that videotape. It's a very good look at the perception from the inside of the conspiracy. From the inside of the conspiracy as stated by Ms. Nelson.

What does Ms. Nelson tell Ms. Roberts? She says: If you decide to turn yourself in, she doesn't know she already has turned herself in, you have got to be a hundred percent. If you are not a hundred percent, they are going to nail you.

So before you turn yourself in, convince yourself you

are going to do that. And what does she say? And I think it's quite significant. And you can hear it in the videotape for yourself. They are going to want to hear about -- or I think they are going to want you to give up -- I don't remember the exact wording of it -- J.J. and Al. J.J. and Al. And remember who J.J. is. J.J. is John Knock. They are going to want you to give up J.J. and Al.

Now, this Ms. Nelson is a member of this drug conspiracy. Her perception -- now she doesn't know that she's being recorded. But what is Ms. Nelson's perception of who is in this conspiracy? J.J. and Al were the ones still out there that if Ms. Roberts turns herself in, she is going to have to give up. Like I say, you will have that in evidence with you if you want to look at it.

The money is then seized. \$900,000 Canadian. Now, remember, \$900,000 there, a million dollars from Mr. Berger. This is the money given to Ms. Roberts by Dr. Mike in Palm Springs.

Another verification of what Ms. Roberts said. Do you remember the Realtor from the Taos area who is now in Los Angeles, Bonnie Bryant? She came here, indicated, you know, she had some real estate transactions with Ms. Roberts, not terribly significant from our perspective, but she \*\*

Ms. Roberts brought somebody into the office that I met. His name was Al. Well, she is shown a book of pictures. I think

you will find there is a big grey volume of pictures there.

And she looked through it. This is the guy Al that I met.

Well, who is this Al? It is Mr. Madrid. So when Ms. Roberts tells you that in March of '94, she is in Taos with Mr. Madrid, again, you don't have to take her word for it.

Again, when Mr. Duboc is arrested, there is a phone number on his pad. There is a phone number on his pad for Taos, New Mexico. Now, it turns out that it's actually Ms. Gerald's number which is in the duplex next to Ms. Roberts, and Ms. Geralds is the one that couldn't remember her phone number. But we put it in evidence so you won't have any problem, because she couldn't remember her phone number.

But she \*\* remember she is the one that got a call in the middle of the night from some guy that says: I got mixed up with my time zones. So when Ms. Roberts says that they were contacting her and Duboc first contacted her, then she has contact with Knock there in Taos. You don't have to rely on her word for that, you know from her next door neighbor, Ms. Gerald, that it occurred.

The other thing that we need to look at, and if we could pull up 239, something that you know is based on the documents is the -- is the long series of deposits that

Ms. Roberts received, and she indicates from Duboc, starting in December of '89.

And it goes through -- and let me just kind of scroll

on down, '89 through 19 -- January of 1994. So when we talk about the people involved in the conspiracy, and over what period of time they were on, you can see on paper -- you don't have to take anybody's word for it -- 1989 through 1994, there are transfers periodically from Duboc and the organization to Ms. Roberts paying her for her assistance in this organization.

Now, you will remember the testimony of Ms. Roberts is it wasn't any exact thing, that I will get exactly this amount of money. When I needed money, you know, I would call Mr. Duboc and he'd send me some money.

Now, don't get lost in one thing. And I will come back to this a little bit later. But remember, Duboc is the money man. All right. So, you know, she wouldn't call John Knock to get money, because he is not the money man. The money man in the organization is Claude Duboc.

And that is why the money is always coming from Mr. Duboc. Even later we'll talk about money going to different things, you know, real estate and so forth. It always comes from Duboc. Duboc is always holding the purse strings. He's the money man.

Ms. Roberts, accept or reject her. That is your decision. But I suggest that those things that she didn't have any control over suggest that she was telling you the truth.

Now, let's kind of switch gears just a little bit here and talk about money couriers. You heard testimony that

starting in about 1987, Sonia Vacca was recruited by Mr. Knock to begin carrying money for the organization. You remember Mr. Knock first contacted her and would say: Would you go to Canada? We are going to be having you carry papers from one law office to another.

She goes to Canada, I believe, to Vancouver.

Mr. Knock introduces her to Duboc. And this is in January of
'88. And she begins carrying money for the organization. And
now what is significant about that? Well, a number of things
are significant about that. But, first she goes to Luxembourg,
a couple of three trips and then she goes on to Singapore.

This continues up through September of '93 up until the time she is arrested. And, in fact, when she is arrested there is a trip in the works to be made.

Sonia Vacca is involved from January of 1988 through September of '93 carrying money for this organization. Who got her involved? John Knock. Who were the -- the first loads, the -- the January of '88, would have had to have related to drug sales from the RUBY R.

The load into San Francisco, the RUBY R is the load that came in in the fall of '87. Remember it takes a while to sell those drugs. So she starts out, she is carrying dollars from the RUBY R to Luxembourg, and as time goes on, begins carrying the money to Singapore.

Now, 39 trips. You have got travel records that show

some of her trips, maybe not all of them, and you have got her passport in evidence. And who got her started? Who got her started? John Knock. And who did she talk to along the way about this? John Knock.

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And I think one thing that is interesting. The defense made quite a -- quite a -- what's the right word -- highlighted I guess is the right word -- Mr. Knock's comments to her on a couple of occasions. Do you remember there were a couple of occasions that Duboc asked Ms. Vacca to get involved in offloading?

I think they were were a little fuzzy on the date of the first one. She thought it was in '87. Mr. Horne puts that trip a little bit later. But there is no doubt that there was twice that Mr. Duboc asked her to get involved in offloading.

And in each instance, as I recall Ms. Vacca's testimony, she later told Mr. Knock about this, and Mr. Knock was mad because Duboc was involved having her in offloading.

Well, you know why do I point that out? How does that benefit the government? You know what is really interesting there is Mr. Knock never once said: Ms. Vacca, you got to quit carrying that money, which he knew she was doing.

Because, I mean, he is the one that got her started in it. That carrying the money was just as much if not more than a part of this conspiracy in this organization, as the offloading as it all goes hand in hand. The reason those drug

dealers are in this business is to make money. They are not in it for fun. They are in it to get the money.

And what was Ms. Vacca doing? She was actually leading the couriers. Well, Mr. Knock said: I don't want you involved in that offloading. Remember, we are friends. That might be more likely to get you arrested. You're an amateur on that offloading. But never once, never once was there some suggestion, well, you need to quit carrying that money.

In fact, you know, you will recall her testimony better than I. I mean, I think even in one instance there was conversation along those lines that money is all right, but, don't get involved in that offloading.

Did Mr. Knock affirmatively try to stop this conspiracy, which is what is required? Absolutely not. I think you can -- the opposite is true. He was trying to keep her in an area of her expertise, carrying the money. And that money was moved from January of '88 through September of 1993.

And remember, now, Ms. Vacca is clearly Mr. Knock's friend. And I think that was clear in the testimony. If you have any doubt about that, I would suggest you go look at her phone tolls, which are put into evidence and we didn't summarize them, but they are in evidence as Government Exhibit 33.

You also have her address book where she has
Mr. Knock's phone number. But if you will look at the phone

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calls between Ms. Vacca and Mr. Knock, you'll see that over a lengthy large \*\* period of time, Ms. Vacca is very frequently calling Mr. Knock from California to Hawaii.

You know, now she says: Well, we are just socializing. But those are in evidence. You can establish his number from her address book. You have the phone tolls there. And you will see that very frequently -- we even actually have some from 1987 when Mr. Knock was living in California, I think this is just one month or two there -- that you will see there is calls from 1987, and then you will jump to '91 or '92. And you will see those calls after Mr. Knock is in Hawaii and Ms. Vacca is living in California. Those calls continue right on.

Then let's talk briefly about the Gainesville activity, summer, fall of 1993. You have become aware that because of the arrests in Vancouver, there is a problem with Mr. Duboc having offload crews. So he is looking for an offload crew. And in that basis, Vacca gets involved with Mr. Martenyi, with Mr. Grenhagen, and they eventually hook up with Agent Lilly. And I think that they are \*\* hearing of a offload crew. Meetings occur right here in Gainesville, Florida, with Mr. Grenhagen, Mr. Martenyi.

Now, the defense has made much of whether there was a completed agreement or not, whether it was finally, totally etched in stone, exactly how this offload was going to be. I

could care less. That -- that doesn't matter in the least.

It's an overt act in the conspiracy that they are trying. And whether they actually had finally got it etched into stone is exactly what they did. Doesn't matter.

Matthew Martenyi and Sonia Vacca and Nicholas
Grenhagen had been carrying money for this organization.

Ms. Vacca for five years. There is no doubt that they are part of this conspiracy, part of this drug conspiracy, and they were trying to arrange an offload crew. That occurred right here in Gainesville, Florida, in the motel here in Gainesville. And that is an overt act in the conspiracy, and venue would be established in that way. This really has little significance other than as to venue.

And as I said, venue is also established because Mr. Knock was arrested here in this district. So beyond that, it matters very little. October of '93, Vacca, Martenyi, Grenhagen are arrested. And you will recall in November of '93 and December of '93, Mr. Knock arranges to pay for Martenyi and Vacca's attorney.

Now, again the defense of: Well, it was Duboc's money. Well, we don't know whose money it was, frankly, because Ms. Vacca is the one that said it was Duboc's money. When you recall what her basis was, she thinks somebody from the government told her that. You know, we don't know for sure whose money it is. What we do know is Mr. Knock arranged it.

And that is what a conspiracy is about. It doesn't matter, you know, if it's yours, particularly that we proved that it was his money or Duboc's money or whose money. It's clearly money from the drug organization that Mr. Duboc is arranging the payment of.

March of '94, the -- the indictment was returned against Mr. Knock and Duboc.

I mentioned the money from the lawyer. We don't have the \$350,000 that was the Singapore bank checks that were paid for the attorney fees. We do have one of the other checks. If we could pull up Government Exhibit 36, please.

All right. You will see this is a check for 26,900 dollars written to Marnie Shapiro on April city bank to Singapore. You will remember the testimony of Mr. Weinberg that first this guy named Simpson came in who he identified as Mr. Knock, and arranged -- you know, wanted to know how much it would be for the attorney's fees. There was discussion about that. And sometime shortly after that, the money arrived, roughly \$350,000.

He was again contacted by Knock, a/k/a Simpson. And Mr. Weinberg suggested to him he had enough money, but maybe it would be nice to help the family out a little bit. Shortly after that, two more checks arrived, this being one of them, for Marnie Shapiro, Martenyi's wife, and then another check arrived in the name of Matthew Martenyi, which Mr. Weinberg

turned over to Matthew Martenyie's father to support the family.

Again, arranged by the defendant in this case, John Knock, in November and December of 1993. Now, we have -- we placed a bunch of travel records in, and we haven't spent a lot of time talking about them, but you will see in there that records were received from Mr. Knock that place him in the San Francisco area in December of '93.

Take us to the next year, March 15th of 1994.

Mr. Knock's house is searched. A lot of different things are found there. Many of them incriminating. You will have them with you. You can find the equipment to send the coded messages, the bug detector, brochure books on how to use mail drops, incriminating letters. We went through a portion of them.

One of the things that shows is just association.

You know, we understand that when we bring people in here that are drug dealers, and that is what a number of those cooperators are, that your first inclination is to say that:

Why do you want to believe a drug dealer about what they have to say?

So one of the things that we try to do is try to support what they said by showing you other things, uncontested things, you know, like the ski instructors that put Knock and Duboc together. And one of the things we found in the search

of the house, if we could pull up Government Exhibit 65,

please, is the -- is the ski picture. You can't see it real

well here. But because Mr. Duboc in the long john; kind of \*\*

word cooperate here and right next to him? Mr. Knock.

No question. Those are friends and associates over quite a period of time. And I think you heard the testimony of the ski instructors that, you know, this was quite an expensive endeavor, that they weren't clear who was paying. They assumed that Mr. Duboc was paying, but 70, 80,000 dollars a pop taking everyone skiing and flying up in the mountains in a helicopter. Along other things that were seized there, Exhibit 212, showing the association between Mr. Duboc and Knock.

Again, it's a little harder to tell in this, but

Mr. Knock right here, Mr. Duboc directly behind him. Photos

from the residence showing the association.

All right. If we could go to Government Exhibit 70.

Now, this is a little thing, but I think quite telling. You

will remember Agent Lilley told us that he found the wallet of

Mr. Knock's there. In the wallet was a driving license,

Mr. Knock's pilots' license, there was some business cards

there.

Now, one of the business cards is John Knock, consultant for Dynagrow. Now, I think you will recall the testimony of Mr. Neal, whether Mr. Neal said Mr. Knock had nothing to do -- I mean, he had something to do with Dynagrow,

but in terms of 1994, John Knock was certainly not Dynagrow.

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That company as I understand Mr. Nelson's testimony doesn't currently exist, but sometime in the mid \*\*\* Ols

Mr. Neal had brought that out. John Knock had nothing to do with it whatsoever. But, in 1994, Mr. Knock was still carrying around his Dynagrow consulting card. I guess he couldn't think of anything else better to say about what he did for a living other than I guess they don't have drug dealer cards.

But in that same wallet there were a couple of other cards. And I think this is real telling. We've got cards of Sonia Vacca, SV International. You will remember this was the company -- you will see a bunch of checks in evidence where SV International is being used to run the money through for all of the expenses of the trip.

You know, that is kind of interesting. I think that shows the association there. But the one that I think is really interesting is this is the other business card that is there in Knock's wallet: Nicholas Grenhagen.

And I will -- you will remember Mr. Grenhagen is the one that is involved here in the Gainesville meetings with agent Lilley, and is planning this offload. Now, he did a -- he did a trip or two as a courier. But I think if you will look at the records that we have, Mr. Grenhagen doesn't get involved in this activity until pretty late in the game. I don't have the records in front of me, and I don't remember the

exact date, but you will have them. See, I think you are going to see that he is not involved until '91 or '92.

And here is Mr. Knock with his wallet with this business card of Nicholas Grenhagen, the business card for Sonia Vacca's company that they are using to pay the expenses for the money couriering. Is Mr. Knock out of the picture? You know, a hard piece of evidence for you to look at and consider.

The next thing that occurs -- I'm kind of trying to go through this chronologically -- is Duboc is arrested in Hong-Kong traveling under a false name, Anthony Larkin. And he's got with him some documents.

And we put those in evidence. One of those is the phone number for Ms. Roberts there in Taos. And then there is another fellow traveling with him, \*\* Nico Dallam. Nico Dallam. (Nico Dallam. Oak)

I think there has been a picture identified of Mr. Dallam which shows this person we know as \*\* Nenan Dalam. Now, what is interesting, and we didn't go through each of those records, and again you will have them with you.

But, there are papers in there that suggest that Mr. Dalam is in the process or has set up a company for Naomi Phillips. You will remember Naomi Phillips is Mr. Knock's wife. And there is a receipt in there that appears to -- to suggest that there has been a million dollars paid towards this company and the date is blacked out. And I don' know why, but

that is the way that the documents came to us.

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And then there is -- what is basically articles of incorporation there of this Kenneth Company. And then there is some papers suggesting that what is being done is the investment of a total of around five million dollars.

Now, that is the sequence. Now, there are some other documents in there. You will see some other documents relating to the Kahala property, the lease on the Kahala property. So it's going to be absolutely clear from those documents that Dallam not only works with Duboc, who he is with when Duboc was arrested, but that he works with Mr. Knock.

And that it certainly appears, and is crystal clear for Dallam here to tell us what is going on, but it appears that they were in the process of investing five million dollars into this \*\* Kenna company for Mr. Dalam. So it shows some very interesting connections, very interesting amounts of money involved.

Then we have the stash houses. And I'm not going to spend a lot of time, but you will recall in May of '94 there was the stash houses. We found -- I think I've commented on most of the things that were found there. I think it's clear that Mr. Knock, Mr. Madrid were associated with those stash houses.

Let's talk about money next since I mentioned the --let's, first, if you would, pull up for us 3.

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You will recall in terms of their filing of taxes,

Ms. Knock and Mr. Knock none. We included Ms. Knock just in

case you were concerned: Well, maybe she had loads of money

and that is an explanation of all of those things. Scroll down

there. I mean, you can see that there is no huge amounts of

money being reported on it.

But, then we start looking at the amount of money that we can attribute to Mr. Knock. And if we could go to that. And we have gone back and tried to kind of reconstruct and pull up some of the things that have been testified about in terms of money.

Let's just run down there. You will remember the 73
testimony from Mr. Rothman that in '90 and '90, that Mr. Knock
anangle
\*\* around 2.6 million dollars. Now, you know, the defense
contends: Well, you know, you don't know who that is coming
from. Well, the truth is: We do know who it's coming from.

It's coming from the bank accounts that Duboc has set up and
used. Well, so there is two claims here, folks. Either it is
Mr. Knock's money that Mr. Duboc is holding for him, or
Mr. Knock is helping Mr. Duboc launder his money.

I mean, those -- that is one of the other. Neither of which helps get Mr. Knock out of this conspiracy. He is involved one way or the other. It's his money or he is helping Duboc launder it.

Being laundered one way or the other. What we don't

know is whose money is it? Is it actually Knock's money or Duboc's money? We don't know. We won't be able to find out.

And the fact is, it doesn't matter.

Next, we have the Singapore bank account that Mr. Leffler talked about. We'll come back and talk about that just a little bit more. But you have seven million dollars of transactions there at the Rocky Creek account in Singapore.

As you recall, that with these records, the Singapore police officers gave Corporal Leffler a picture of Mr. Knock, on the back of it written Patrick Osborne. You will have that evidence. And there were withdrawals from this bank account in the name P. Osborne in 1994. You will have that chart. We did go over those things with you.

The -- let's go over to the Rothman chart, if we could, just to show -- I probably should have pulled this up to show you. All right. Talking about the Rothman fund.

Probably would have been more logical to pull this up while we are talking about it here. It's March, April, October of '90, April of '92, Gulf Development, Gulf Oman Oil, then you have got November 18th, 26, 29th, 1993.

American Express Bank of New York, total of 2.6 million dollars going to Mr. Rothman arranged by Mr. Knock. If you could establish -- let's pull up Government Exhibit 230 if we could, please.

I'm sorry. Let's try to change the order. Let's go

back to our chart. All right. The -- the next thing relates to the Waikaki Ranch property. And in 1992 you will recall there was \$600,000 that was wire transferred in that, and you heard the testimony of the Realtor that this transaction was handled by Mr. Knock. Mr. Knock said it was for him. He was making an investment. And then these wire transfers come in.

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If you will pull up 238, please, so we can show where those came from. All right. And we did a little chart. You will have this with you. This is a little bit confusing. This just basically shows the path of the money, that six hundred thousand dollars that goes to the Waikaiki Ranch.

\*\* To start with 30,000 dollars from Credit Lyonnaise to Carte Petro in Luxemborg to Title Guarantee Services with \*\* a message on there, it's actually Title Guarantee but that is where it goes, the 30,000 dollars. This money goes -- owe toe ten thousand is split up for a down payment on each of the lots. The money then is supplemented by a five hundred and seventy-seven thousand dollars wire transfer from Arab Banking Corporation, Cal-Tex Petroleum to pay for those lots.

Again, as we have indicated, companies that are being used by the organization, and I believe there was testimony that Cal-Tec was one of the Bahrain companies that was being used by Mr. Duboc in this organization. So that is how the Waikaiki Ranch property is bought. And remember the Realtor says: Mr. Knock says he's being -- this is an investment. And

he took it as that.

The next thing we have is the purchase of the Kahala house. All right. This is a chart that shows where the money came from, the two million dollars. We have April of '93, Arab Banking Corporation, Oman Oil, a hundred thousand, seven hundred thousand dollars from R K, \$700,000 from Oman Oil, \$500,000 from R K, and twenty-nine thousand dollars from Wang Petro, which we are told went to constitute a down payment that had been earlier made.

And I think we have a total there at the bottom of -it is a little over two million dollars wire transferred from
accounts for Mr. Knock's house that the Realtor told you
Mr. Knock picked out this house and negotiated this house, told
me he was buying this house for himself.

Same type of testimony from Mr. Mott. That as he understands it, this was Mr. Knock's house. Now, the defense wants to say that this is in a corporate name of a Hong-Kong corporation, which it certainly was transferred into the name of Yip-Chung a Hong-Kong corporation. And you have those records in evidence.

I would note to you first, you will see in those records, and we have showed them to you yesterday, and why don't we pull those up if we could, 166.

In those records from AMS, you will have a fax from Mr. Knock, faxed from Mr. Knock -- if we go to the next page,

please.

And then you have the handwritten note from Mr. Knock where he is giving instructions. Now, remember, this is instructions to Yip-Chung, the Hong-Kong corporation as to how to set up the paperwork.

Now, was Mr. Knock too involved in this transaction?

Absolutely. And, in fact, what this letter does is the fax and this letter you will see -- it is a six-page fax, it sends a special power of attorney that sets up the paperwork of how Mr. Knock is supposed to have control over this house.

Now, again, let me reiterate. It really doesn't matter a whole lot whether Mr. Knock is laundering his own money or he is helping launder Mr. Duboc's money. That legally doesn't have a whole lot to do. I think you can credit the testimony of the Realtor. He doesn't have any reason to come in here and lie to you that Mr. Duboc told him that it's his house. But whatever his involvement, whether it be to help Duboc launder his money or launder his own money, he is involved in the conspiracy and it's certainly of no benefit to Mr. Knock.

I would remind you, and I'm not going to pull them up, but remember there is this lease on this Kahala property that you know they are leasing from Yip-Chung, \*\* 20 so as to keep records of how they were web pending it.

(Well, you know, that is a total sham. You will

recall on the \*Melita property, you remember the property that he had in California, the Melita Road property was the same kind of lease for that property.

And I think you have heard testimony from Ms. Goodman, the lawyer that came in and testified the Melita property was the Knock property as she understands it, even though it was deeded in this foreign corporation. The same kind of thing.

Now, why do people want to own property in a foreign corporation name, set up a lease making it look like they are leasing from this corporation when, in fact, it's their property?

Now, why do people want to do that? Because they want to conceal the true ownership of that property and conceal the true source of that property. And that is what is involved in money laundering when you are cleaning up the dirty money that you have made in your drug activity, and Mr. Knock was totally involved in that well through 1994.

Go back to the chart. There were, you know, a couple of other things we have listed. I think we've hit the high varell points of it. We had the money from \*\* Mr. Varel. We mentioned the payments from Mr. \*\* Bainberg, the Kahala house.

Then it takes us to the million dollars that was delivered to Mr. Abelman, and then the two and a half million dollars that according to the letters was gathered for attorney fees.

Now, counsel argued that this million dollars and this two and a half million dollars overlap. We will come back and talk about that in just a little bit.

Then we have the -- just some other things that I think, you know, he has got a sail boat in the South Pacific. They are traveling all over the world. If you have any doubt about that, look at Ms. Knock's passport. Go back to what we saw in the tax returns.

30,000 dollars here, 40 thousand a year, 50,000 a year at the tops. Is this the kind of money that someone making that kind of money has to spend? You know, obviously, obviously not. Can we pull up 238?

I wanted to go back and mention -- I talked about the Rocky Creek properties. This is -- remember, this is the testimony of corporal Lefler, RCMP officer, who indicated those were the records that he was allowed to look at, his chart that contained those records, \$600,000, February, March, May, 1994.

P.T. Osborne. We've got some other quite extensive transaction deposits in there of millions of dollars. You will recall corporal Lefler said at the end, I think it's down at the bottom. If you would scroll down, please,

Okay. I believe corporal Lefler said that at this time it was about six million dollars frozen in this account in Singapore. But, if you recall, February, March, May of 1994, P.T. Osborne.

Then we'll go to -- I've already mentioned it -- the arrest of Mr. Knock in April of '96. The items that he has with him. The defense contended in opening statements that he was hiding out because he was wanted in Canada.

There are two problems with that contention by the defense. First, it's not true. You heard the testimony of sergeant \*\* vehicle room saying there is no warrant for him in Canada.

Secondly, and more importantly, and this points up something that the judge has said: You are only to consider evidence that you hear.

What a defense attorney or a prosecutor says is not evidence. And you should absolutely disregard anything that one of the lawyers tells you that is not supported by evidence. And you have heard no evidence that Mr. Knock was hiding out in France because he was concerned about the Canadian warrant.

And so you should totally disregard those comments by the defense attorney in opening statements. Last thing I want to talk about relates to the -- to be referred to as the Abelman transaction. Now, this may be one of the little bit more confusing areas. But I think if you will study on it just a little bit, an incident that clearly shows Mr. Knock's involvement in the conspiracy through up until at least 1996, even at the time and after the time he is arrested.

So let me just run through this real quickly. We'll

recall the testimony of Dana Jaffee, Mr. Knock's sister-in-law, Naomi Knock's sister, that she received this briefcase of cash. She passed this on to Naomi Knock. And you later find out this was the \$60,000 in cash that was given to her sometime in the spring of '96.

Interestingly enough, she received another package from her sister which contained some passport photos, four passport photos of Ms. Knock and her son. Shortly after that, she gets a call from a stranger and is asking her about whether she has some photos. Ms. Jaffee is obviously a little concerned about this call from a stranger and doesn't say much to him. There is another call from a stranger, and she doesn't ever really say anything. But she does have those photographs. And I'll come back to why that is significant.

Then you have the testimony of Shelly Wichersham who is basically the young girl that was traveling with Steve Abelman in Europe in May and June of 1996.

During that time Abelman told Ms. Wichersham about having previously dealt drugs with Mr. Knock. He also showed her a million dollars in Deutschemarks contained in a briefcase that he possessed, that Mr. Abelman possessed, that Mr. Abelman said had been received from Knock's wife.

And in the course of the conversation, Mr. Abelman indicates that he is gathering money to help Knock, and that the ultimate goal is to raise four million dollars.

Then you will recall the testimony of Naomi Knock, you know about the \$60,000 cash in a briefcase. She says she just spent that. But she confirms what Ms. Wickersham says, that she did, in fact, release the sum of money to Steve Abelman. Now, it wasn't -- she said she didn't actually have her hands on it. But she did approve this release through some guy named Louie.

And when I asked her whether, you know, a million dollars sounded right, I mean, she didn't ever want to talk about the exact amount. But I wanted to ask her if a million dollars sounded about right. I think her response is: That could be about right. Which pretty much confirms the testimony of Ms. Wickersham.

I would also tell you that Ms. Knock's American Express records -- which you will have in evidence -- show that she was in Brussels, Belgium, in June of '96, which as you recall Ms. Wickersham is when they are there in Europe traveling around, and she believes that the money was actually passed in Germany but that there were several meetings, according to Mr. Abelman.

How does this all tie together? And I think you will have this in the room with you. And it's a little confusing, but if we can pull up Government Exhibit 206, please. You will recall that Agent Heng testified that in June of '96, he did a search warrant on Mr. Abelman's home.

In the course of that, he found some items, and in a safe, and he found some items on Mr. Abelman's person. One of the items that he found in the safe is this note: And if you look at paragraph 2 from Sonoma Mission Inn, telephone number. Best to call on Sunday or Monday. Ask for grill and Dana

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Jaffee.

And it goes through how to connect with Dana Jaffee. It says there: Say, tell him it is a friend of Terry Traveler. You will remember Ms. Jaffee said Terry Traveler is the name that Mr. Knock used, and then said \*\* Rosi and Semle's dad. You may have been wondering why in the world I was asking about what the dog's names were when she was testifying. But it relates to the -- this fact that the Knock's dogs were Rosi and Semle's. Need to collect some photos from her.

Nothing else needs be said or shared, when you last saw him or where not her business. Those photos need to come to me. Important. So we have this note that was with the identifying factors for Dana Jaffee from what I think you could put together is from Mr. Knock to get these passport photos to Naomi and the son.

Some other interesting things are found there with Mr. Abelman. Now, these aren't going to scan up here real well, because the copies are not great, but I want to run through these real quickly with you, because I think they are quite significant.

If you will look first in the top left-hand corner, talks about Carl Lilley, case agent, obviously the case agent in this case. What about him? Refers to a prosecutor, Miller, who I believe you heard his -- from agent Lilley was one of the prosecutors in this case at one point.

Go down here, down on the left-hand column. What does this dollar buy Sonny? You will see references all through these notes about Sonny. I think if you read it, I think you will reconstruct that Sonny refers to Mr. Knock.

Let's go over to the left-hand column. We are talking about what again? A reference to Tallahassee, Miller, Kirwin, then a reference to Gainesville. Timetable? Does dropping indictment free his assets? What does the second part buy? When does he pay more? Let's go down to the bottom of this.

One, guarantee he will not be sent home. Two, timetable for release. End of year? Three, something looks like L A jacket. Four, no more dollars until after release.

Pay to \*\* now.

If we can go to the next page. This will be the third page. Now, as I say, some of those don't scan real well, but you will be able to read it. It says info on Julie Roberts. Who else is she talk -- who else is she taking down?

Next page. What military experience -- or it maybe

expertise -- you all need to look at the copy. Any special

training. Something may not be cheap, but, fast.

Pinky. You remember testimony that Pinky is Marshal Way, leaky faucet. Sonny's wife was under joint surveillance of -- it is a little hard to read. It starts with a D from the context. It may be DEA. And what about to be \*\* A T but the F circles are not cooperating because of us.

Next page. Second page. There is a parenthesis.

Three, might be escrowed at time of release. Third payment.

Third. And then there is circle. Two plus.

After funds are disbursed, we will get a game plan, et cetera. If we go to the left-hand column. What is the timetable for release? What will happen when he is released? What is his status? What does the second payment buy? Immunity? Free. It's a little hard to read that. You will have to figure that out. Account number for blind transfer.

Let's go down to the bottom. Second payment.

Specifically three million. Define what he gets. Those are the notes that are found in Mr. Abelman's safe. If you recall, this is just after he has been in Europe with Ms. Wickersham where he tells her that he -- his goal is he is collecting four million dollars to help his friend.

I suggest to you that those notes reflect that it was more than just gathering money to hire attorneys. It's a little difficult to figure out exactly what the plan was, but certainly nothing good. The reference to military experience,