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FILED S'D J. WHITE NOV 16 1984

JESSIE JOSEPH TAFERO, Appellant.

-ve-

STATE OF FLORIDA, Appellee.

VOLUME ____II.

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IN THE SUPREME COURT OF FLORIDA; TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA.

JESSIE JOSEPH TAFERO,

: CASE NO.

76-1275 CFA "FUTCH"

Appellant.

: APPEAL NO.

-vs-

STATE OF FLORIDA,

Appellee.

RECORD-ON-APPEAL FROM THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SEVENTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT IN AND FOR BROWARD COUNTY, FLORIDA - CRIMINAL DIVISION

VOLUME II. PAGES 201 to 393

GREENE & COOPER P.A. and WEINER, ROBBINS, TUNKEY & ROSS P.A, Attorneys for Appellant.

JOY B. SHEARER, Assistant Attorney General.

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TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS before the Florida Parole & Probation Commission, at the Florida Department of Corrections State Prison, Starke, Bradford County, Florida, on the 24th day of September, 1982, as reported by Janet M. Ross, Court Reporter and a Notary Public in and for the State of Florida at Large.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION:

CHARLES J. SCRIVEN, Commissioner

PETER PETERSEN, Staff Member

APPEARANCES:

ELIZABETH J. du Fresne, du Fresne & du Fresne 1782 One Biscayne Tower, Miami, Florida, 33113 Accaring on behalf the Inmate Tafero

> COFFEE. THOMPSON & HAVENER REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL REPORTERS GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA

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Today's date is September 24, 1982.

Counselor, when did you get notice of this hearing for today, approximately?

MS. du FRESNE: It is at least a month. Mr.

Peterson has been very kind at rescheduling this on at

least one occasion for me because of conflicts in my

schedule. A good three or four months ago we started,

trying to set this.

COMMISSIONER SCRIVEN: Are you prepared otherwise to proceed with the hearing today?

MS. du FRESNE: Yes, sir, I am.

COMMISSIONER SCRIVEN: You had sufficient time in which to prepare for this?

MA. du FRESNE: Plenty of time, yes, sir. And my client and I have had an opportunity to meet at length and discuss today's hearing.

COMMISSIONER SCRIVEN: Okay. Would you please give your name for the record?

MS. du FRESNE: Elizabeth du Fresne from du Fresne and du Fresne, P. A., 1782 One Biscayne Tower, Miami, Florida, representing Jesse J. Tafero.

COMMISSIONER SCRIVEN: Mr. Tafero and counselor,

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> We will record and transcribe this hearing and it will be given back to the Governor and members of the Cabinet for review. I'm not here to determine whether guilt or innocence. This is not a part of this hearing. But it is simply to give you the opportunity to make whatever statements, through your attorney, as to whether the imposed death sentence should be commuted to life.

> This is a very informal hearing. My interruptions or part in it will be simply to clarify any statements that you might make. You may proceed at this time.

> MS. du FRESNE: Thank you. In preparation for today's hearing I talked with Mr. Tafero and explained to him that today we would not be retrying and legal issues that would be coming in any form whasoever and that what we were trying to do was, through this statement, make the kind of statement to the Cabinet that he would want to make if he was physically present on November the 9th when they consider the matter. So I'm going to ask Mr. Tafero a series of questions.

> > EXAMINATION

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> these questions feel free -- it's not like we're in a courtroom. Don't limit your answer to yes or no. Feel free to speak fully and as though we had the Governor and the Cabinet with us, because this is your opportunity to talk to them. And that's really what we want to accomplish today.

COMMISSIONER SCRIVE: We have no time restrictions now.

MS. du FRESNE: Yes, sir.. If you'll excuse me, I'm going to take off my jacket. I'm a little warm today, The state of Thank's, Jesse.

BY MS. du FRESNE:

- Mr. Tafero, would you state your name and your age, please?
 - My name is Jesse Joseph Tafero. I'm 35 years old
 - And where were you born? Q
 - Jersey City, New Jersey.
 - And did you grow up there in Jersey City? Q
- We lived in Jersey City until I was about 11 years old. We moved to Florida because of my health. I'm an asthmatic and the doctor told us to come to Florida, it would be better for my asthma. It's cleared up quite a bit since we've been here.

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How many people are there in " or family? This document is housed in the Capital Punishment Clemency Petitions (APAP 214) collection in the M.F. Grenander. Department of Special Collections and Archives, University Libraries, University at Albany, SUNY. Q And where do they live, sir? They live in Miami. 5 Q And how old are they, sir? 6 My mother, she never really tells me her age. I 7 presume my mom's in her 60s. My dad, I just found out is 81 years old. And what is the state of their health, sir? Q 10 My mother is in generally decent health. My father 11 is a very, very sick individual. He has emphysema and he had 12 his prostate removed. And he's just very, very sick in just 13 a lot of ways. He's just very old. 14 Has he had a number of hospiatlizations recently? 15 Yes, ma'am. In fact, he's hospitalized right 16 now. He was just hospitalized last week. 17 Do you still keep close contace with your parents? 18 I'm very close with my family. There's only, you 19 know, the three of us. I've always -- I write to my parents 20 every week. 21

 Q_{\perp}

my step-son Eric.

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you say you consider your family?

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In addition to your mom and dad, who else would

Sonya. Sonya Jacobs and my daughter, Christina,

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Q Were you here at Florida State Prison at that time?

A I was in Florida State Prison here in the east unit for probably close to nine months and then I went to Belle Glade, which is a medium custody institution. I started a college program down there through the University Without Walls program for the men in prison. It's a college credit program.

Q Do you yourself have a college degree?

A I don't have a college degree. I finished close to two years. I'm only lacking a few credits from completing it.

COMMISSIONER SCRIVEN: Excuse me, counselor. What do you mean when you say you "started?"

THE WITNESS: Well, there was a program called the University Without Walls. And what is consists of basically -- it was put out by the Miami Dade Junior College. And I had met Esther Cauliflower and Mr. -- what's his name?

BY MS. du FRESNE:

O Mack Smith?

A Mack Smith.

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Community College?

A And I had talked to him. At that time there wasn't any college programs really available to inmates. It was back in the early '70s. And I was very interested in the program. And we discussed the possibilities of starting it at this prison.

But what it consists of is tapes by certain doctors. And it is a tape-recorded college credit course. And it's a feedback type of arrangement between five or six people that have taken the credit. And there's tests and all these things. To make a long story short, I went to Belle Glade and initiated the program there. I was probably responsible for 20, 30, 40 inmates receiving college credit through the university.

COMMISSIONER SCRIVEN: In a very practical way, how did you do this? How did you do it?

THE WITNESS: Well, once a week or twice a week we would have the sessions at the school building in Belle Glade where we would listen to the tape. We would discuss the information on the tape.

COMMISSIONER SCRIVEN: Perhaps I am not being clear. You say you started the program.

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THE WITNESS: Well, I talked to the people at Miami Dade Junior College, Mack Smith and Esther Cauliflower, who are the initiators of the program at Miami Dade.

COMMISSIONER SCRIVEN: I see.

THE WITNESS: What they did was contact

Tallahassee in some manner and told them about the program and Tallahassee was evidently interested.

COMMISSIONER SCRIVEN: I see.

THE WITNESS: And this is how it was started. I went to Belle Glade. One of the many reasons -- I just presume now -- that I went to Belle Glade is because tape recorders weren't allowed in these units. And it was a program that, you know, of course, had to have a tape recorder. So I went to Belle Glade.

COMMISSIONER SCRIVEN: You contacted Mack Smith,
Smith in turn contacted Tallahassee?

THE WITNESS: Tallahassee.

COMMISSIONER SCRIVEN: Tallahassee. And this is how the program got started?

THE WITNESS: As far as my knowledge. I don't have the complete background of, you know, who they

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BY MS. du FRESNE:

When you got to Belle Glade did they already have an ongoing University Without Walls at that time?

No. I started there for Miami Dade Junior College.

What was the first thing for the first class? How did you get the tapes? What did you do? I think those are the kind of practical questions --

Mr. Smith and Esther Cauliflower came and they gave me the list of tapes. For each course there were approximately nine or ten topes that had to be heard. And tests were given on the tapes through the university. They would give me all the papers, I would in turn pass out the tests, turn them in to the university and have them done. And I was also coordinating the program there at Belle Glade. And we had college classes four nights a week back then. And I was working in the school. I was the editor of the paper down there at the time, the correctional paper.

Did you on a regular basis write to Mrs. Cauliflower and Mr. Smith in keeping them appraised of what was happening?

Of course.

And how many people you had enrolled?

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> I took care of all the administrative details as far as making out the paper work, sending them through the proper, you know, channels so the college credit would .come through. They were, you know, full credit, full credit, three credit hours for each course. They were courses in sociology, human relations, things like this.

How did people learn about this program? would you get students?

Well, at the time it was quite easy, to tell you the truth, because there were a lot of men that were very interested in college and education in general. And at that time I was working in the school also and I was teaching men how to read and write. And I was working with people that were illiterate and teaching them how to write, penmanship, and teaching them how to read, and things like that. I enjoy that.

When you say you were working with people who were illiterate, that didn't read and write, do you know of any instances while you were there in Belle Glade of people who could not read and write who could read and write after you worked with them?

It's been so -- it's been so many years I really (*number 11 omitted by mistake; no text is missing.) COFFEE, THOMPSON & HAVENER STERED PROFESSIONAL REPORTER

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This document is housed In the Carpital Parts and the Carpital Parts and Carpital Parts a 214) collection in the M.E. Grenander Department of Special Collections and Archives, University Libraries University, at Albany, SUMY and all those things. And there was -- I worked in a classroom with approximately 20 men. And I worked individually with at least 10 of them during the day every day.

- Was this work that you enjoyed or was it just an assignment?
- No, I enjoyed that type of work, you know, working with people and helping them better themselves.
- About how long did you work with the University Without Walls program in Belle Glade?
- Approximately nine months. I was paroled. was paroled from Belle Glade and I was in the program right up to the day I was paroled.
 - And that's 1973? Q
 - Yes. ma'am.
- Following Belle Glade and your parole, what happened next with your life?
 - When I got out?
 - Yes. Q

I went to work for Spitzer Dodge, which is a Dodge dealership on Northwest 7th Avenue in Miami. And I was working at \$100 draw, which means that I had to sell enough cars to get my draw or you don't get any money. And

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n the Capital Punishment Clemency Petitions (APAF at the time - it was in August, July, August of 1973 Grenander Department of Special Collections and And the new cars were just coming out and nobody was buying es, University at Albany, SUNY.

any cars back then. And I was doing -- it was really hard to make ends meet.

I was bringing home only \$60 a week. And getting out of prison, \$60 a week isn't too much. I don't think I have to elaborate; but I tried to make ends meet and I worked steadily. I did some art work. I sold -- I'm a painter and I was doing portraits, you know, for \$10 apiece. And I tried to supplement my income a little bit, get my clothes and just the things that I didn't have when I got out.

- Q Were you living with your folks or somebody else?
- A I was living with my mother and father at that time.
- Q Is that how you made ends meet on 60 bucks a week?
- A Luckily. If it wasn't for them, I probably -- it would have been much harder on \$60 a week.
 - Q Okay. How long did you work for Spitzer Dodge?
- A I worked for Spitzer about eight months, I imagine.
 - Q Okay. And --
- A I've been working since I've been young. I've been working since I have been 16 years old.
 - Q What kind of things have you worked at, Jess?

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Ivy Shop (spelled phonetically), I worked at The Robe.

These are all in Miami?

They are all in Miami. And I worked regularly, Α you know, during the whole time. I worked for a man called Irving Setler over on Miami Beach on Lincoln Road. And he had a store called Dorwin's Ivy Shop. And he put me to work. My parents -- my dad started getting sick ver early on and I wanted to help them out a little bit and quit school. It wasn't very smart, but I quit school when I was 16 years old in the ninth grade. And I needed to go to work. And I worked at Dorwin's Ivy Shop. And he was paying me -- at that point I was making \$70, \$75,\$80 a week, or something like that, which was a good income for a young man back then. I was only 15, 16 years old.

Prior to going out on your own and getting a job and working in these various clothing stores that you've described, did you go to public or private schools in Miami?

I went to parochial school. I went to St. Rose of Lima for, up until the sixth grade. And then I went to Edison High School and Horace Mann Junior High School, which is Miami.

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the seventh grade and then I was just -- when I say very good, I was an A and B student up until about the seventh grade, then my grades went down to B, C.

- Q And you said you went to parochial school. Are you Catholic?
 - A I was brought up as a Catholic.
- Q You were brought up as a Catholic. Are both your parents or one of your parents Catholic?
 - A Well, my father is a Catholic, yes.
- Q As a youngers, did religion play a major part in your life?

A As a youngster I was fairly religious. Well, in parochial school, you know, you are fairly religious. You know, they go to mass every, every month for Good Friday. All the Good -- all the Fridays we used to go to mass and, you know, catechism class. I was, of course, was very religious back then.

Q I'm not going to jump you quite yet to your current religious status, but instead get you back to 16 and getting out and working. Was there any extensive period of time -- when I say extensive, more than a month, in which you were unemployed from the time you left school

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to go surfing and all the teenage stuff. I was a pretty normal teenager.

- When you were employed, were you ever fired from any of your jobs?
 - I was never fired.
 - When you left jobs it was by your own choica?
- It was my choice, usually for a better position with another firm.
- Were you still working in clothing stores at the time you were arrested for the incident that led to your incarceration that you described to us earlier?
 - No, I wasn't.
 - You were not. What were you doing at that time? Q
 - I was supporting myself as an artist.
- And how were you doing that? That's a hard thing Q It's not one of those things -to do.

It is a very hard thing to do. I was pretty A I have a knack at doing portraits and things like And in the art business you can always make a buck doing portraits. And what I used to do is I'd go down to the beach and set up my easel and put a little sign there for portraits and I'd do portraits on the spot or else

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Yes, ma'am.

I'm just going to show you as just examples of things the Stark Reality II, Florida State Prison magazine of June - July, 1977, and January - February 1979, and ask you if those covers are covers that you did?

Yes, ma'am, those are two covers that I did for the paper.

MS.du FRESNE: If we might give these and ask that they be attached to today's statement --

THE WITNESS: They were just some pen and ink, pen and ink work I did.

BY MS.du FRESNE:

Okay. .. Jess, is there anything else about the period of time up through the time you were working as an artist and ultimately the incident that led to your incarceration that you'd like to go into to sort of give a picture of who you were and what you were during that period of your life?

Well, what I was was a very strong family man. I had never had a family of my own. And when --

When I say incarceration, I'm talking about the first incarceration.

COFFEE, THOMPSON & HAVENER

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> was working as a clothing salesman back then, and I don't remember if I was employed or not right before I was arrested back in 1967, but I remember I was working when I was out on bond waiting to go to court. I was working atthe Slack Shack was the name of the place in North Miami Beach.

- Q Have you ever been scared of working?
- No, I don't mind a good day's work.
- Okay. Jesse, I know you have attacked, in the courts, the conviction that led to your incarceration, and that's part of the legal picture that is presented. Is there anything about that incident and the incarceration -- not rearguing the legalities, but anything about it that you think in presenting to the Cabinet who you are -- they're going to look and they're going to see a record. What about that in summary would you like to say to them?

In summary I would just say that I am not guilty of these crimes. I have never shot anyone. I have never shot at anyone.

I'm sorry, I wasn't summarizing this one. I'm going --I'm still back on your first incarceration. I wasn't as clear as I could be.

> COFFEE, THOMPSON & HAVENER GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA 32601

My first incarceration. Okav.

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> Is there anything about that that you want to tell the Cabinet other than the legal realities of that, that it happened? What else about it? Did it affect your life? What happened in the incident and incarceration that followed?

Well, the -- after doing -- I did almost close to six years. And of course the time made a big impression on me. I think that when I did make parole that I was ready for parole. I think that I had learned many lessons from my being incarcerated and meeting people in prison. just seeing what it was not to have your freedom, because sometimes you don't think about freedom until you lose it.

And I had a tendency to run around with a lot of the fellows. I wanted to be one of the guys. And that meant, meant a lot to me. And my perspectives changed a lot on that.

Your values were different when you came out?

I was very -- I was -- looking, you know, in. retrospect, I was very immature back then when I was 17, 18, 19, 20 years old, in those years. I was just out for fun and being looked up to, to the guys I was running around with and, you know. I've made a few mistakes in my life, you

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A I was 26.

Q 26. Okay. You are 26 years old and you've just gotten out of prison and you worked for Spitzer Dodge for eight months or so. Do you meet Sonya while you are working for Spitzer Dodge or afterwards?

A While I was working for Spitzer.

Q While you were working with Spitzer Dodge. And from that time forward she was your lady?

A We were inseparable all the time we stayed together.

Q And did you all ever formally marry?

A Well, I was on parole and I could not marry. I don't think I was allowed to marry. I wanted to have a child and I had Sonya go off the pill so we could have a child. And we did. And I'm very happy we did.

Q And did Sonya already have a child when you met her?

A Yes. Sonya was married previously to a man named - last name, Linder. She was divorced, and she had a son, Eric, who at that point was five and a half years old. And I took him as my son. I treated him -- and I loved him and took care of him and fed him and taught him how to read

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what kind of baby did she have?

A little girl. Her name is Christina Kathleen and she is seven years old now.

Do you see Christina or Eric?

I was seeing them at least five, six times a year. They were living in North Carolina with Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs, which is Sonya's mother and father. But they were just killed in a plane crash in New Orleans on July 9th, this year.

MR. PETERSEN: Parents or the children?

THE WITNESS: My son's -- parents. So it's made things a little bit rough, you know. The children now are staying with Sonya's brother in North Carolina. And there's all, just a myriad of legalities and things going on concerning a lot of family matters and all different things, and money matters. Everyone is broke right now and everything is in probate. And they just -- they haven't been able to come down in the last few months. You know, I expect them maybe in the next few weeks. I don't know. Things could change. I'm looking forward -- I miss the kids so bad, you know. I've never been a father before, you know. Do you have

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I like kids. I can' help it, I love them. Punishment Clemency Petitions (APAP-214) collection in the M.E. Grenander Department of Special Collections and pself in relating to your

mother and your father as a family man. Did you extend that to include Sonya and the two children?

- Definitely. Of course. They are my family.
- I'm going to show you a picture of yourself holding a baby. Who is that?
- That's -- this is my daughter the day I brought her home from the hospital.
- That's Christina. And would you describe yourself as a proud daddy at that time?

I think so.

MS.du FRESNE: If you please, we would like that added also as an exhibit. It is also the only copy that Jess has of that picture. And if we could have it returned after it is presented to the Cabinet, we would appreciate that. Can we make a request for such?

MR. PETERSEN: Counselor, what I would recommend as a form, traditionally -- that is, for the information or photographs that are presented to the Cabinet, I believe, have been in the form of a memorandum, as referred to in the rules.

MS.du FRESNE: Okay. I am, of course, going to

COFFEE, THOMPSON & HAVENER

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photos and the like were more traditionally attached to the statement or to the memorandum. I'll be happy to attach them to the memorandum. We have no preference as to which they're attached to, obviously.

MR. PETERSEN: I will be glad to talk to you after the interview and give you further information about some of the technical aspects of submitting information and stuff like that.

MS. du FRESNE: I'd appreciate that. I did a great many of these hearings back in the early '70s, but I have not done any in recent years and appreciate any guidance. Thank you.

BY MS. du FRESNE:

Q Jesse, after you worked at Spitzer Dodge, did an incident occur that had impact on your future as far as your status with your parole officer and the like? Maybe that question is too vague. I'll break that down. You look a little blank. I'm sorry.

A Right.

Q Did there come a time when you no longer regularly reported to your parole officer?

A Yes.

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This document is housed in the Cabital Purishment Clemency Petitions (APAP-214) collection in the M.E. Grenander Department of Special Collections and Archives, University Libraries, University tata Albany, tSIJN thrown that charge out against me with prejudice against the State. And --

As a result of that arrest did you do anything?

As a result of that arrest I became frightened. I became frightened that I wasn't going to have an opportunity to take it to court and win the case: I was just going to go down there and just get grabbed and thrown back in prison.

- And what did you do as a result of that fright?
- I left.
- Q You left. You left Dade County?

No, I stayed in Dade County for most of the time and I worked. I changed my identity. And I just worked -- a normal life. I just kept living my life. I just didn't live it -- I lived my life as on parole, but, you know, not on parole.

- But in secret?
- But in secret.
- Did that cause -- how did you feel about that?

It's really hard to describe. I would have much rather had been able to go to my parole officer and talk to him. I was just very afraid. I was just afraid that I wasn't going to be given any opportunity to speak.

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> I just thought I would automatically be violated on my parole. I didn't really know what the procedures were and I was just too afraid to take a chance. I don't know. I was wrong in doing that. But that is just how I felt at the time. I didn't want to come back to prison for something that really wasn't of any major consequence, you know, in my life or any major criminal action or anything on my part.

Did you and Sonya and the children stay together during those years that you were in secret?

All the time. I've never -- Sonya and I have always been together.

Did you continue to talk to and see your mom and dad?

Yes, as often as I could, I would go and see them.

Did you and Sonya establish a method by which Eric went to school?

Oh, of course. Eric always went to school plus I tutored him at home at night. He's always been in school.

And during that period of time what were your sources

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income. I wasn't in any illegal activities or anything like that. I didn't want to go back to prison. I didn't want to put myself in a position to come back to prison again.

So I tried to work and do things right even when I was -- I --

When you say you continued as an artist, did you have any particular kind of art works besides the portraits that you did during this period of time?

I did landscapes. I did seascapes. I did whatever anyone wanted or needed. I have a talent. I'm very fortunate. I'm not a great painter, don't get me wrong. But I paint fairly well, and most people enjoy my paintings and are satisfied with my paintings. I've sold to some municipalities in Florida, mayor's offices and things.

- Did you ever sell to any lawyers? Q
- I've sold to lawyers.
- What kind of things did you do for law offices, for instance?

Well, for law offices, the lawyers seem to want things that had to do with prison. And I did paintings of prison things. I think I have a picture I brought.

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there that's -- this is in pastels. This is just a sketch of my own that I did. That's an unfinished -- unfinished there. I was --

Q Of some law books and the like?

A And I think there's another one here. That's one of my paintings that's up on the wall there. That's my mother and her sister there.

Q Have you always been able to draw since you were a kid?

A I've been interested in art since as far back as I can remember. I took some formal training for a while with a woman who was, had just retired from the New York Institute of Art. And I took private lessons off of her in watercolor techniques. In watercolors -- I don't know if you are interested in this. Watercolors are a fairly hard medium to work with. They're much easier to do small watercolors. But when you start doing large watercolors, it takes certain professional knowledge that you have to have. And I went to this woman. Her and her husband were both very professional artists. And I took lessons from her twice a week for many months.

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Q Was that in Florida or elsewhere?

A This was elsewhere.

Q Was this in North Carolina?

A In North Carolina, yes, ma'am.

Q . Where Sonya's family is from?

A Yes.

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Q Did you spend some time in North Carolina?

I spent close to a year in North Carolina. Α worked at Herb's. Herb, by the way, is Mr. Jacobs. had a textile company and I worked with him sometimes up there at the plant. I also did -- I started to design clothes. I have been a clothing salesman. This was in Miami. I started to design clothes, some women's clothes. And I was selling them to a lot of the specialty shops on Miami Beach. I had Sonya and two other girls that would -- I would cut out the materials. I would design all the things and would make them. The girls would model them. I would take the girls with me. We would go into the shops and sell the things right there. I'd ask them if they'd put in orders. I did fairly well, fairly well doing that, I always made ends meet somehow. With a family, you know, with two children, you know, it's -- had to keep

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A All right.

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entire incident. A summary of that will be presented to the Cabinet. And as you know, Walter Rhodes' statement will be presented to the Cabinet on your behalf. But I am going to ask you a couple of things that were left unclear by the testimony in the trial and that seems to me something the Cabinet needs to hear about.

Two law enforcement officers, one on duty and one his friend who was riding with him, were killed in that rest area in Broward County off I-95. Did you have in your possession at the time they were shot any weapon whatsoever?

- A Did I have in my possession?
- Q When the shooting occurred, did you have any weapon of any kind on you?
 - A No, ma'am.
 - Q Did you have a gun on you?
 - A No, ma'am:
- Q Who in fact shot those two law enforcement officers?
 - A Walter Rhodes.

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bargained for three concurrent life sentences for second degree murder -- Did you testify at Sonya's trial?

- A Yes, I did.
- Q And who did you say shot those two individuals at Sonya's trial?
 - A Walter Rhodes.
- Q Have you ever made any statement to any person at any time that anyone other than Walter Rhodes shot those two men?
 - A No, ma'am.
- Q Did you, Sonya, or Walter Rhodes have any intention whatsoever to commit any crime whatsoever when you were asleep on the side of the road in a rest area in Broward County, Florida?
 - A No.
- Q What were you doing there on the side of the road in a rest area in an old, raggedy car?
- A The car was -- we had borrowed a car from someone.

 And the car was such a wreck. It was a terrible car. The headlights and everything was juggling like this (indicating).

 And we pulled into the rest area early that morning because the car was -- it was messed up.

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Q And where were you going?

A On the way -- I was on the way to Palm Beach.

From there I was going to go back to North Carolina.

Q And when you pulled in and the car was acting up, what did the -- who all was in the car?

A I was in the car, Walter Rhodes was in the car, Sonya was in the car, Christina, my daughter, who was nine months old at the time, she was being breast-fed at the time, she was in the car and Eric was in the car. That's my stepson.

- Q It was 2:00 or 3:00 in the morning and you're on the side of the road. What did you all do?
 - A Went to rest and rested.
 - Q You went to sleep?
 - A Right.

Q You figured you would deal with the problem when you woke up?

A Deal with the car in the morning. It was too late to be out on the street with a ramble -- rambly car like that.

Q Were you -- when was the first time -- what was happening when you woke up in that car on the side of the

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Q You're just awake and this had happened?

A I just woke up and I looked and saw what was happening. And I closed my eyes. And I didn't even want to think that this was even taking place.

- Q What happened next?
- A What happened next?
- Q Yeah.

A Well, the troopers started asking Walter some questions and things.

- Q Did you continue to sit in the car?
- A For a while I sat in the car.
- Q Did you ultimately get out of the car?
- A Yes, I did ultimately get out of the car.
- Q What did you do after you got out of the car?

A I -- after I got out of the car the Highway

Patrolman, you know, patted me down and asked me where we

were going. I told him we were going to West Palm Beach.

He says, "Where do you live?" I said, "I live in Miami

and I live in North Carolina." And he says, "How come, you

know, you live in Miami and you live in North Carolina

both?" And I told him, "Yes."

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- What happened next?
- After you had this conversation with the Highway Patrolman.

He started looking in the car. He looked in the -- he opened the car, started looking in there. Sonya was in the back seat with Eric and Christina at the time. And he started going through the car and pushed the seat back and had took Sonya's purse and started looking through it. I asked him, "Are you supposed to do that?" And he didn't say anything at first, you know. And he kept going through things like that.

And I had a conversation with him that he should have a warrant when he's looking through my wife's things like that. And I hadn't -- I wasn't under arrest. He didn't put me under arrest. Sonya wasn't under arrest.

- Did he ask you for any identification? Q
- He asked me who, I was and if I had any identifica-Α tion. I says I didn't have my identification with me.
- You were still on the lam from parole at this Q time?
- But I had identification. But I had identification but it wasn't in the front seat with me. See, we were

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> There were suitcases and clothes in the trunk. Everything was all filled up. And I didn't have my wallet in my pocket.

All right. He continues going through Sonya's purse. What do you do?

I was just standing there and I just folded my arms. And I kept asking him about this, Why? You know, you are supposed to have a warrant to look through this stuff. And he started to get aggravated, I guess, that I was asking him about the warrant. And this other man was standing there in a T shirt. I didn't know who he was. I had no idea who this guy was at all.

There was just another man standing there in a Q T shirt?

Just another man standing there with his arms A folded, looking at me.

Did the other man have any kind of uniform at a11?

He was wearing a T shirt and khaki pants. I didn't know who he was.

Did there come a time when you and the trooper had any kind of physical touching?

I was asking the trooper about this warrant. I

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And all of a sudden he just -- I don't -- I don't know why, he just pushed me. He pushed me. And I says, you know -- he pushed me by my shoulder, pushed me over towards his car. And the other guy in the T shirt comes and grabs me and they push me, both of them now push me up over the car.

- Q When you say, 'over the car,' the trooper's car?
- A Over the trooper's car.
- Q The trooper's car is parked besides this old, raggedy car you're in?
 - A Yes, ma'am.
- Q Okay. So now, you are over the trooper's car, the hood? Where?

A I was right by the windshield close to -- between the windshield and the hood of the car. I had my left arm up behind my back. They had pushed me over the car now.

And that's --

Q So that's where you are. Who -- are you being held there?

A I'm being held there by the guy in the white T shirt now. I don't even know who he is. I don't even --I don't think he was a policeman.

Q Okay. And does something happen then?

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I heard the

shots. I was over the hood of the car. I was being held down on the hood of the car. And I heard shots. And the first thing were my kids, I was afraid for my kids. And I tried to get up to look around to see what was going on. And all of a sudden -- everything happened so fast I just -- you just don't know. Everything happened within a one-second period. The shots went off so fast. It all happened in seconds and everything was over.

Q And when it's over there's two dead bodies on the ground?

A I was over the hood of the car. I heard three, four shots: boom, boom, boom, like that. And they happened real fast. And two, three more after that: boom, boom, boom, boom, all right in succession. There was no time in between, maybe a quarter of a second in between. And the last thing I remember of being on the hood of the car is that the man that was holding me wasn't there any more. He just wasn't there. I still had my arm up on my back and I felt that there was no pressure on me. And I turned around and Rhodes was running in front of the car tucking a gun in his shirt. And he started screaming at Sonny and I, "Come on. Let's go. Let's go."

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> with the gun in his hand. And he told us, "Get in. Let's go. Let's go. Get in the car." I was scared to death, I'll be quite frank with you. And he was yelling, you know, to my kids and Sonny, "Come on. Get in the car. Let's go. Let's go." And I didn't want to get shot. I didn't want to have my kids shot. And I went.

Did he tell you to do anything on your way to the car?

He told me to pick something up off the ground, some bullet casings or something.

Did you know why he told you to pick up bullet Q casing?

I was in shock. I don't even -- everything -- all I can tell you is this: During this whole incident that I just described to you everything was in slow motion, like when you look at something and it's in slow motion. Everything was in slow motion to me. I don't know why, but things were just in -- moving like this (indicating). And when I moved I was just -- I felt like a robot. I don't know. I was scared to death. I've never been so scared in my life.

Did you know why you were getting in the trooper's car?

I didn't know what I was -- I -- it's hard for me to

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This document is housed in the Capital Punishment Werrier ya Petrions (APAP-214) collection in the M. #. Granander Dapartment of Special Gollections and Archives, University Libraries, University at Albany, SUNY. When you got in the car, the trooper's car --4 here you are in the state trooper's car. Rhodes has said 5 pick up casings. 6 Right. 7 Α So you picked up casings. You get in the car. Q 8 Who s: where in the car? 9 We got in the car. Rhodes was in the car first. 10 He's in the driver's seat? 11 He's in the driver's seat of the patrol car and 12 he's yelling out the window at me and Sonny, "Come on. 13 Come on. Get in this car. Let's go. Let's go. Let's 14 go." And Sonny handed me the baby. I took the baby. I 15 put the baby on the front seat of the car. I opened the 16 back door. Sonya got in. Eric got in the back. I got in 17 the front seat of the car. 18 And then what happened? Q 19 Rhodes handed me a gun, told me to load it. A 20 was warm. 21

Q And did you load it?

A I didn't load it at that time.

Q You held this gun Rhodes gave you?

describe an incident like what happened to me. But I was

A Yes.

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The baby is screaming. The baby is screaming and crying, hysterical. Everybody -- I just can't explain what a terrible thing this whole thing was.

- Q Okay. And what does Rhodes do next?
- A He's off down the highway.
- Q In the state highway patrol car?
- A Yes, ma'am.
- Q Okay. And do you continue to drive in that highway patrol car down the road?
 - A Yes.

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- Q And does there come a time when anything else happens?
 - A I want to interject something here.
 - Q Sure. Always interject.

A When we were in the patrol car, I didn't want to be in that patrol car. Sonny didn't want to be in that patrol car. I don't even know why the hell we were in that patrol car except out of complete fear. I don't -- it's something that it seemed at the time to -- just like a dream. I just can't describe it. I was -- it was like it really wasn't happening. I don't know how to put it into words. It was just like it really wasn't happening.

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> I remember turning. I remember turning around, turning around when Rhodes was yelling to get in the car. And I was moving like slow, like in slow motion. I've never experienced anything like that. I guess it was fear. But that is how it was. And it was like that on the whole trip, the whole trip in the patrol car down the street and everything. I was just ---

Did you know the areas that --

I had never been in that area. I didn't know where we were going. I didn't know what was happening. I didn't -- I was just -- I didn't know what was what.

About how long did you drive -- did Rhodes drive the highway patrol car?

It could have been 15 minutes, 30 minutes. I had no conception -- there was no conception of time. I hate to keep elaborating on this thing, but for me to describe this incident is hard because it just wasn't a real incident. My whole body and everything else was sort of not cognizant of what was going on here.

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longer being driven down the street?

A Yes.

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Q What happened?

A Rhodes pulled into -- there was a road. I remember being on a road. And there was nothing around. There was nothing around on either side. There was just marshlands on both sides of the street.

Q While you're driving down the road, are you and Rhodes talking?

A Rhodes made some statements about, you know, it had to do with he didn't want to go back to prison and all that. It just went in, sort of went in one ear and out the other. I can remember just looking out. I had my hands -- I had the baby on my lap. I was holding the baby, trying to calm the baby down. And I just remember looking out the window like I was on a ride, you know, on a --

- Q Ride down the road?
- A A ride down the road.
- Q Okay. So you're riding down this road when you don't see anything and you said Rhodes pulled --

A Into a -- there was a big apartment complex. It was the first thing that I saw. And he pulled into the

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> Okay. When he pulled in the apartment complex he said that he's got to get rid of this car. Okay? And he got out of the car. And there was a man walking on the -it was in a parking lot. We pulled into a parking lot. There was a man walking in the parking lot. And Rhodes ran up to him and --

Could you hear and see what was happening when 0 he ran up to this man? Where were you?

The car was about 70 feet, 70 feet away. And when he got out of the car he said he had to change cars he had to get out of this car. And he went over to this man and took his car. And I got out of the car and --

You got out of the trooper's car?

I got out of the trooper's car. I handed Sonny Α the baby. I opened the back door, I handed Sonny the baby. And it ran through my mind at that time to stay there in the trooper's car, but then -- I just don't know. I just don't know. And Rhodes was yelling, "Come on. Come on. Come on, " like this. And Sonya and I just looked at each other. We went. We got in this man's car. Sonny had some belongings with her and handed them to me.

I was in the back seat of the car, of this man's

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This document is housed in the Capitaly Punishment Glemency Patitions (APAP 214) collection in the M.E. Grenander Department of Special Collections and Archives, University Libraries, University 13t Albany, SUNY man -- when I say,

"you," how long did Rhodes drive this man's car down the road?

Rhodes drove the man's car down the road for Α 15-15, 20 minutes. During that time a lot of things -- a lot of things took place in the car. It started to come to me what had just happened. I tried to tell the man in the back seat over and over that he's not going to be hurt. I told him over and over that he's not going to be hurt. I was afraid that Rhodes was going to -- Rhodes -this whole situation -- I was scared of Rhodes at that time. I didn't know what he was going to do. I didn't know if he was going to shoot Sonny and I. I didn't know what he was going to do.

I had a case in the back of the car, an attache case that Sonya had put in for me. And it had ammunition in it. And that's the first time that I loaded this weapon. And I loaded it in the back seat in the car. And I was going -- I didn't -- all kinds of things ran through my mind. I was going to tell Rhodes to stop the car, let us out. I was going to grab Rhodes. I didn't know what to do. I didn't know what to do.

Before I made a decision there was a roadblock.

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mistreat him. I tried to reassure him. He was in the same position as we were, you know. And we crashed into all kinds of things. The car was shot at. All the windows came in on us. Everyone was still screaming and yelling and the policemen firing into the car. And when the car stopped they dragged everybody out of the car and arrested us. And that was it.

Moving on fast forward as contrasted to slow Q motion to the trial --

A Okay.

You were represented by court appointed counsel; is that right?

Yes.

This is not a day to try the effectiveness or ineffectiveness of counsel. But I'm going to ask one or two things simply because the Cabinet will need to know that so when they look at the record -- they won't see it. Did you testify at your trial?

Α No.

Was that on advice of your counsel?

I just want to say this, not going into this thing: I had an attorney called Robert McCain, who is in federal

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in the Capital Punishment Clemency Petitions (APAP 214) collection in the M.E. Grenander Department of Special Collections and Archives, University Libraries and niversity at Albany a SUAMs of things. I don't know what all for. But I wanted to bring my testimony to court. I wanted to testify in my own behalf. I wanted to call Sonya in my behalf. I wanted to call Eric in my behalf. And I wanted to speak with Walter Norman Rhodes.

> And I had witnesses to testify at my trial. I tried to call my witnesses at trial. I put in motions myself to my judge. But my judge was a highway patrolman. I had a highway patrolman for a judge. His name is M. Daniel Futch. He was on the highway patrol for six years. He had just been off the patrol for three years. And La went into court in front of him. And my lawyer wouldn't file to get him off the case. He knew all the witnesses in my case, all the highway patrolmen that would testify and everything. He used to be a highway patrolman. He wore his hat -- he wore his highway patrol hat back and forth to work.

> And I'm not saying that's wrong, but I'm just saying that in my case at the time, I didn't -- I didn't get a fair trial at all. They wouldn't allow me to call my witnesses. Eric was there. Sonya was there. They kept me incommunicado in jail. They wouldn't let me speak to Sonya. They wouldn't let me hire a lawyer for Eric to get

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> And I did file motions and tell him I wanted to call my witnesses to court and I wanted to call Eric and I wanted to present my defense. And the judge wouldn't even give me a hearing on it.

And I had to go to trial with this Robert McCain who didn't defend me. He didn't put on any witnesses. He didn't let me take the stand.

Did he put on a single defense witness?

No. He never depositioned Sonya. He never depositioned Eric. These are two eyewitnesses that could free me, that could have freed me then. And he never even would talk to them. I don't know if he was with them, with the prosecution. I don't know what he was doing. But you can't -- if the State won't let you call your witnesses to trial they can convict anybody in court.

After the jury went out and found you guilty, the next -- that happened one day and the next morning was sentencing?

Yes, ma'am.

Did you get to testify at the time of the sentencing hearing?

I wasn't asked anything by this judge.

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Grenander Department of Special Collections and esting next to me, just entries Suny est University at Albany SUNY said, "Jesse, did you get a fair trial?" I said, "Of course I didn't get a fair trial." And he stood up and he went into a colloquy with the court. He said, "I just talked to my client. He says he didn't get a fair trial. And we are not begging for mercy."

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Q Did he present a single word of mitigation?

A Nothing. Nothing. I wanted -- I have been trying to call my witnesses, you have to remember, through this whole trial. I had a son. I had a daughter. I had mr. and Mrs. Herb Jacobs. I had my mother, my father, myself, my family, my co-workers that I worked for, people that knew me outside. I had a lot of things that I wanted to present and they wouldn't let me do it, or my lawyer wouldn't let me do it. I don't know what. I wasn't allowed to do it, is the bottom line.

Q Even though you were declared indigent and the court appointed counsel for you, did your family pay Mr. McCain money so that he'd be able to do some of this discovery?

A They paid Mr. McCain between \$3,500 and \$5,000.

I think my mom still has receipts for some of that money, but most of it was given to him in cash. And this was for the purpose of deposition of -- of going to North Carolina and

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- Q How old was Eric at the time of this trial?
- A Eric was nine years old.
- Q Was he a mature or immature nine year old?
- A He was a regular nine-year-old boy. And I'm sure that he could have testified to what he knew. And what he knew is that Sonya and I did not commit these crimes.
- Q Despite your request and your family paying Mr. McCain, did he talk with Eric and get his deposition taken from him or have him flown down? Did Mr. McCain ever contact Eric?
- A Mr. McCain never contacted Eric, never depositioned Sonya, never depositioned Rhodes, never depositioned any of the eyewitnesses, never depositioned any eyewitnesses, never depositioned any of my witnesses, any witnesses that would testify in my behalf.
- Q And no witnesses of any nature were presented either in your trial --
 - A None.
 - Q -- nor in your sentencing?
 - A None.
 - Q Mr. McCain stated in his one-minute presentation

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In the Capital Punishment Clemency Petitions (APAP on sentencing that, "my client Issectafe Collections fand he got a fair trial Albahyhushushands before you and is not willing to say anything."

A That's not what I said, though. I didn't say any of that. You have -- you have to understand this. Mr. McCain, at that point I don't know what he was trying to do, you know, whether he was, you know, doing, you know, a publicity thing, that he wanted to make this case, you know, even crazier, crazier. But he got up and he said all these things I didn't say. The only thing that I said that he got up and said was that I didn't have a fair trial. He made up all these things and ad-libbed it to the court.

Q Was there any reason at all why you would not want to talk in mitigation of the death penalty upon sentencing?

A Of course not. I -- it was my desire from the beginning of this case to the end of the case to bring forth not only my testimony, but the testimony of witnesses that would help me prove my innocence in this case. I tried to do it and I just wasn't allowed to do it.

- Q And did you later testify in Sonya's trial?
- A Yes.
- Q You were perfectly willing to testify?
- A Of course. I wanted to testify. I wanted to

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half speech from Mr. McCain with a recommendation of death

in your case, how did you feel?

A Terrible. The judge, you know, I always thought it was, you know, a judge would always say, you know, before sentencing, did you have anything to say. He didn't even ask me that. I was completely shutup. There was -- you know, I don't want to give me version of why these things happened, but I think there was a lot of political pressure on the case to get a conviction, any conviction.

Q Was this a highly publicized case, Jesse?

A Highly publicized isn't even the word for this case. They tried to make Sonya and I look like Bonnie and Clyde or something. I don't know what, you know, what they were doing. My prosecuting attorney ran for state attorney and won after our convictions. And --

O That's Mike Satz?

A Mike Satz. And we -- what I have to say about it is that the State gives you a lawyer that will not bring up your defense when the State knows that you want to bring up your defense, and you have a highway patrolman for a judge in the type of case that I was being tried for and the publicity and everything -- they filled the courtroom with highway patrolmen. My jury was unsequestered. They

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n the Capital Punishment Clemency Petitions GAPAP-Grenander Department of Special Collections and Archives, University Libraries, University at Albamy, SUNike Futch in the paper

crying at the highway patrolman's funeral. He -- you know, you can't have a trial like that. Nobody can get justice like that.

How did Sonya and you come to be tried in two separate trials?

It was against my judgment. Sonya's attorney and my attorney represented to me that they were co-counsel through the entire events. Even when I testified at Sonya's case they said we are co-counsel. And the judge went along with this, that they are co-counsel. They weren't co-counsel. One was working for Sonya and one was not working for me, but assigned to me. And I was duped. I was duped. I was duped during this whole thing. Anyone could have been convicted. Anyone could have been convicted.

Was an affidavit introduced into the record stating that Sonya was going to testify against you in order to get a severance of the two trials?

Yes, but that wasn't true.

But such an affidavit was introduced?

À Yes.

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n the Capital Punishment Clemency Petitions (APAP-Grenandel Department of Special Collections and Archives, University Librar es, University at Albany, SUNY.

- Are you and Sonya still close today?
- Sonya and I are as close today as we were in 1973.
 - How often do you write to her?
 - Every single day. A
 - And how often does she write to you?
 - Every single day, for all these years.
- In Sonya's trial, where you testified, did a jury recommend life?
 - Yes, they did. A
 - And what did Judge Futch order? Q
- Judge Futch overruled the life sentence that the jury recommended in Sonya's case and sentenced her to death.
- And were both of your cases appealed to the Florida Supreme Court?
 - Yes, ma'am, they were.
- And was Sonya's case, as far as the sentencing aspect, reversed?
 - Yes. Yes, her case was commuted to life.
- So of the three participants, well, people who were there who were adults that day on that rest center,

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n the Capital Punishment Clemency Petitions (AP) Grenander Department of Specia Archives, University at Albany SUNY ou, who were given a

death sentence. Do you have anything you feel about those three sentences and how they compare?

- Number one, the prosecutor in the case made the plea bargain with the only man who had possible powder burns on his hands that he fired a weapon.
 - That was the testimony at the time of trial?
 - Yes, ma'am. Walter Rhodes --
 - Who testified to that? Was there an expert? Q
 - Yes, there were paraffin tests.
- That wasn't presented as far as the defense case? Defense didn't put on any case?
 - Defense didn't put on any case.
 - So that was part of the State's case? 0
 - Yes. ma'am.
 - Walter Rhodes had the only positive --
- It was the only positive powder burns that he fired a weapon. And they plea bargained with Walter Norman Two of the other State witnesses, who were truck drivers watching, both testified that when all the shots were fired that I was being held over the hood of the car, did not have a weapon.
 - Jesse, since the time that you were sentenced to Q

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t the Capital Punishment Clemency <u>Petitions (A</u> 214) collection in the M.E. Grenander Department of Special Collections and Archives, University at Albany, SUNY.

I've done a lot of thinking. I've done a lot of reading. I've tried to -- unfortunately we are not allowed to take any college courses or anything on death row, but I've tried to better my education as much as I can in a lot of areas that I was attending to in college. I have kept up with my art work. I try to paint. I try to maintain a semblance of sanity in the environment. I try to survive. I've tried to survive. I've tried to survive in a cell 24 hours a day and, you know --.

Have you had any religious or convictions and beliefs that have sustained you during this period of time?

I've been involved in some Zen Buddhism. Being in a cell for all these years, I thought that it is sort of a monk life, monkish environment that many people do purposely. And I tried to take advantage of that to see what it was that many of these other religions experience through forms of meditation.

And I have studied Zen for the last many years. Well, half my life. And my meditation has helped me. It has helped keep me tranquil, most times, anyway. that I sit around all day long and meditate. Don't get me wrong. But I do meditate, you know, at night sometimes, and sometimes in the morning after breakfast and just start the

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in the Gapital Punishment Clemency Pettions (APAP-214) collection in the M.E₂ Grenander Department of Special Collections and Archives, University at the been on death row, have

> you heard either through the news media or through the prison grapevine a number of times that Rhodes was going to change his statement?

I've talked to so many different people that have been incarcerated with Walter Rhodes that have passed through the east unit. I've got letters from people. I've got -he has told everybody in the Florida prison system that he has committed these crimes. It seems-- it would seem from the moment that he was in the prison system he started confessing. And I have -- I don't have any doubts that he has been confessing all along. I mean, there's no doubt about this. I have affidavits.

There's been all kinds of articles in the newspapers since 1978 where he's confessed to certain, certain men. People that don't even know -- people have come forward, Mr. Scriven, that don't have no idea of who Jesse Tafero is or anything else that have gotten -contacted my attorneys because Walter Rhodes has confessed to them that he committed these crimes, in detail confessed to them, in detail, that he, said that he had to do it, that he was in fear for his life. And I understand these -- you kno I can understand, you know, how a man is in fear for his life,

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how he can be manipulated by people w. can offer him deals the Capital Punishment Clemency Petitions (APA y to second degree murder

in the beginning. People that are not guilty don't plead guilty. He pled guilty to the statute of second degree murder. You know, it wasn't like he pled guilty as to not doing anything. He pled guilty to the crime.

And still they went ahead and made their publicity or whatever they wanted to at the time. I just don't know. But I am not guilty of this crime. I'm sure you hear that from most of the men who come up here. But I am and Sonya is that one-quarter of a percentage where a mistake is made in this department.

Walter Rhodes, as I told you today, has sent to 0 the State of Florida, through Mike Satz in Broward County, an affidavit stating that he in fact was the person who pulled the trigger and did this shooting in this incident, and that he lied when he stated under oath that you and Sonya had each shot the individuals. Walter Rhodes is currently in Union Correctional Institution. He has given an affidavit to the State. He has given statements to the news media and he has made a statement under oath to me this morning for a two-hour period in front of a court reporter.

Have you done anything whatsoever to pressure,

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bing action against Walter odes or in any e Capital Punishment Clemency Petitions (APAP Grenander Department of Special Collections and Archives, University Libraries, University at Albany His University Libraries, Universit

beginning. People don't realize that the whole -- the crux of the matter is he pled guilty to second degree murder and he pled guilty -- that he pled guilty to the statute. He admitted killing these people back then. Only the State -- the only thing I can say, I'm very sorry for Norman Rhodes. I'm very sorry for the poor people, this state trooper and this Canadian constable that died. But I didn't kill them. And I can't bring them back or I would.

Jesse, is there anything else that I haven't covered today that you feel it's important the Cabinet hear in order that they understand just what happened or who you are, in asking them for their clemency in this case? And take your time. I'm not trying to rush this to an end. I'm trying to make certain I've covered everything you want to get before the Cabinet.

I'm just an ordinary man. I have good points. I have bad points. I'm not a killer. I've made mistakes in my life. I've paid for them.

And this charge here, I am not guilty. I am not guilty. There's been a terrible mistake here. And it's been very hard. When I first came here I was bitter. I've given everything a lot of thought. I even understand why

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the capital punishine nucleine heritons (A M.E.2 Grenander Department of Special Collections and Archives, University Libraries, University at Albany 15 VNY the crime. And I'm just

> an ordinary man without any money to be able to bring these things to light sooner.

And I just pray that the Parole Board and you, Mr. Scriven, have heard me this morning and will recommend that something be done in my case.

COMMISSIONER SCRIVEN: You understand the Commission does not make a recommendation. The only thing we will do is present this to the Governor as it has been conducted today.

The Governor and the Cabinet -- the Governor, of course, may ask the Commission for a recommendation. That's his prerogative. But the Commission does not make any recommendations at all.

THE WITNESS: I didn't know. I didn't know that. COMMISSIONER SCRIVEN: Excuse me. Did you want this to be a part, the affidavit to be a part of --

MS.du FRESNE: I think it would probably be more traditional -- it's going to be attached to Walter Rhodes' statement, which I will attach to our memorandum, I think it may be more traditional as a part there.

COMMISSIONER SCRIVEN: That's fine.

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it two places in the record.

May we go off the record for one moment?
(Discussion off the record.)

MS. du FRESNE: So that this will make some sense, the document that Commissioner Scriven has asked me about, the affidavit of Walter Norman Rhodes, Jr., I'm going to ask that it be attached because of some fears about it my client has and wants to express.

BY MS. du FRESNE:

Q And, Jesse, if this -- if you would say what is is that is concerning you about this.

Walter Norman Rhodes has made statements. I am in very much fear of this statement. I am in fear of this statement.

And I'll tell you why, because the State doesn't want to admit mistakes, usually. I don't think they do. I'm afraid that they'll go to this man again, like they did to him before and they'll say okay, Rusty, okay, Walter, we don't want this. We don't want this. You can't say this. You can't say this. You can't say this. We'll let you out. We'll give you a parole. We'll do whatever you want. That's what I -- that's what I have fears of, because I've been through -- I've been

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The Gapital Penishment Clemency Petitions (ARAR-Grenander Departmenty of Special Collections and he es, University at Albany (SUNY). I'm just concerned.

I'm just concerned that the State could have in its mind to manipulate this man. I just wanted to say that.

Q I'll say to you, Jesse, what I said to you when we went off the record for one moment, that I understand that concern on your part. And because of that, this morning when I took Mr. Rhodes' statement, never having spoken to him, met him, written to him or had any contact with him before this morning when I showed up and he didn't know who Elizabeth diFresne was, but they brought him out and I said, "I've read your affidavit. Would you mind giving a statement under oath that expands on that?"

He said, "No, ma'am, I wouldn't." And I said, "Jesse Tafero is scared that the State's going to come to you and say we don't like this affidavit. Mr. Rhodes, what would you do if they came to you tomorrow?" And he said, "Lady, I wouldn't have nothing to do with them." And I said, "All right."

Other than that, I don't know. You've told Mr. Scriven -- go ahead.

A Right. It's just that I, you know, I have learned the power of the State and I have learned how easy people plea bargain. You know, plea bargain, when somebody has

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ine Capital Punishment Clemency Petitions (APAI remander Department of Special Collections and it was some to let this road prison where you want and all these things:

We're dealing with my life. I'd really appreciate it if the State wouldn't, wouldn't play with my life. I just wanted to say that. It concerns me very much because I know the power of the State. They have total power to do whatever they want. And it's good, but it remines the misused. And I don't want it misused for the sample reason that my life is in jeopardy here. I think it would be wrong.

Q Jess, sometimes people on death row feel like we've heard this from the Spenkolinks in the world. We have heard that life, where it means really life in prison, is really worthless.

Do you feel that if the Governor should choose to exercise clemency in your case and to commute your death sentence to life in prison that, in fact, that would be of value, that it would be a merciful act in your case?

- A In my case, of course it would be a merciful act.
- Q You want to live?
 - A Of course I want to live.
 - Q That, of course, is sometimes not true for some

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try to make the best of life, whatever it is. I'm trying to make the best of it right now. I will continue to do that until hopefully this case can be resolved completely and that I can eventually have my freedom that I do deserve.

MS. du FRESNE: We have nothing further unless there's any questions on any matters that you can think of that are traditionally covered that I, for some reason, have forgotten.

THE WITNESS: I just want, also, to thank you and the Governor and all the Cabinet for the time and consideration, you know, for having this type of a hearing for clemency.

COMMISSIONER SCRIVEN: Is this a copy

MS. du FRESNE: That is a copy. We received that copy. Mark Cooper is my co-counsel on this case. And Michael Satz, as State's Attorney, received the original of this affidavit. He received it on September 13th, 1982.

COMMISSIONER SCRIVEN: And what is this affidavit, just for the record, since we're --

MS. du FRESNE: The affidavit is the affidavit of

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that he did in fact commit the shootings of the two individuals who were murdered. He executed -- he, being Walter Rhodes, executed this affidavit himself on September 8, 1982. It was received by Michael Satz, State's Attorney of Broward County, Seventeenth Judicial Circuit of Florida, on September 13th, 1982, and a copy of it was sent on September 14th, the next day, to Mark Cooper, who is my co-counsel on this case and who forwarded the same to me.

COMMISSIONER SCRIVEN: Mr. Tafero or counselor, do you have anything else?

MS. du FRESNE: Nothing further. Thank you.

THE WITNESS: Thank you, sir.

COMMISSIONER SCRIVEN: Any other communication from this point on will come directly from the Governor's office. If you have any affidavits, anything else you would like to forward, you may do so.

COMMISSIONER SCRIVEN: Mr. Petersen, anything else?

MR. PETERSEN: No, sir.

COMMISSIONER SCRIVEN: That then will conclude the

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COMMISSIONER SCRIVEN: Okay.

(Whereupon, the proceedings were concluded at 3:00 o'clock p.m. on the same day.)