## 1 ROUGH DRAFT TITLE 2 3 \*\*\*ROUGH DRAFT TRANSCRIPT\*\*\* 4 CASE NAME: 5 BRADLEY J. EDWARDS and PAUL G. CASSELL vs. 6 ALAN M. DERSHOWITZ 7 WITNESS NAME: PAUL G. CASSELL DATE OF DEPOSITION: 8 10/16/15 9 10 This is an unedited, unproofread, uncertified transcript for attorneys' information only. 11 This transcript may NOT be cited in documents or used for examination purposes. 12 13 14 This raw transcript may contain the following: 15 1. Conflicts - an apparently wrong word that has the same stenotype stroke as a less-used word. 16 Conflicts are remedied by the reporter in editing. 17 Untranslates/Misstrokes - a stenotype 18 stroke appears on the screen as the result of the computer dictionary not having the same stroke previously identified or a misstroke or partial 19 translatión of the word. 20 Reporter's notes - a parenthetical word or phrase from the reporter. Since the reporter must write each word instantly, a misunderstood word or 21 22 phrase will not be apparent until some time later. Reporter's notes provide the opportunity to correct such 23 situations. 24 25

THE VIDEOGRAPHER: We are now on the video record. Today is Friday, the 16th day of October, 2015. The time is 1:33 p.m.

We are here at 110 Southeast 6th Street,
Suite 1850, in Fort Lauderdale Florida for the
purpose of taking the videotaped deposition of
Paul G. Cassell. The case is Bradley J. Edwards
and Paul G. Cassell versus Alan M. Dershowitz.

The court reporter is Terry Tomaselli and the videographer is Don Savoy, both from Esquire Deposition Solutions. Will counsel please announce their appearances for the record.

MR. SCAROLA: Jack Scarola appearing on behalf of Bradley Edwards and Professor Paul Cassell. With me is Joni J. Jones from the Utah Attorney General's Office.

MS. McCAWLEY: Sigrid McCawley on behalf of Virginia Roberts from Boies Schiller & Flexner.

MR. SIMPSON: Richard Simpson on behalf of Defendant and Counter-Claim Plaintiff Alan Dershowitz. And with me is my colleague Nicole Richardson and Thomas Scott from the firm of Cole Scott & Kissane. Ms. Richardson and I are from the firm of Wiley Rein.

MR. SWEDER: Kenneth Sweder from the firm of

Sweeder & Ross for Professor Dershowitz. 1 2 Thereupon, PAUL G. CASSELL. 3 4 having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows: 5 THE WITNESS: I do. 6 7 DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. SIMPSON: 8 Good morning or good afternoon, I guess? 9 Q. Afternoon, yes. 10 Α. 11 Q. If I ask any questions today that you can't understand, would you please let me know and I'll 12 13 attempt to rephrase or clarify it? 14 Α. Sure. You're a former United States District Judge; 15 Q. is that correct? 16 That's correct. 17 Α. 18 Q. When were you a judge? From about 2002 'til about November 2007. 19 Α. 20 Q. Okay. So you were appointed by the first President Bush? 21 Α. 22 Yes. Q. 23 Uh, second President Bush? 24 Second President Bush, yes. Α. 25 Q. And then after resigning as a judge, you

became a professor at the University of Utah; is that correct?

- A. Yeah I was professor -- excuse me -- before I was a professor in the evening hours while I was a judge from 2002 to 2007. And then I resumed full time teaching at the University of Utah in around November of 2007 when I left the bench.
- Q. Okay. And since you've left the bench, have you also been affiliated with a law firm?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. Could you tell me what that affiliation is what --
- A. Sure. I'm a special counsel with Hatch James and Dodge. It's a law firm, small boutique litigation law firm in Salt Lake City, Utah, and I occasionally do cases with them.
- Q. Is it fair to say that since 2007, since resigning as a judge, you've been engaged at least on a part-time basis in the practice of law?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And, in particular, in one of the cases that's at issue here, what has been referred to as the underlying CVRA case; you're familiar with that case?
- A. Yeah. Let me be clear just the juxtaposition of the causes, the CVRA case is not through Hatch James

1 and Dodge. That's through the University of Utah. I'm pro bono work through the University of Utah. 2 3 **O**. You have entered an appearance in that case? 4 Α. Correct. 5 Q. And in order to enter that appearance, you were admitted pro hac vice; is that correct? 6 7 That's right. Α. And to be admitted pro hac vice, you 8 Q. certified that you were familiar with the applicable 9 rules including the rules of the southern district of 10 11 Florida; is that right? 12 Α. That's right. 13 Q. And you're also familiar with the rules of 14 professional responsibility; is that correct? 15 Α. Sure. 16 Q. Okay. As a judge, did you ever strike a party's pleadings because they were impertinent, 17 scandalous. irrelevant? 18 I don't recall doing that immediately. 19 20 Q. Okay. To the best of your knowledge, you don't recall any instance of doing that? 21 I mean what I did, I think, there were two 22 Α. 23 cases where I referred people to the Bar which was a way 24 of dealing with the pleadings that were inappropriate in 25 those cases.

1 Q. Okay. But other than referring the two parties to the Bar, you never entered, to your 2 3 recollection, striking a party's pleadings; is that 4 right? That's right. 5 Α. Okay. I want to ask you a few questions 6 Q. 7 about the issue of striking pleadings. Would you agree with me that courts generally disfavor a motion to 8 strike? 9 10 Α. No. 11 Q. And that striking allegations from a pleading 12 is a drastic remedy to be resorted to only when required 13 for the purposes of justice and only when the 14 allegations to be stricken have no possible relation to 15 the controversy? I think that's what some courts have said, 16 Α. 17 yes. 18 Q. And is it fair to say -- is that what you represented to the court in response to 19 Professor Dershowitz's application to intervene? 20 21 That's right. Α. And you wouldn't have represented that to the 22 Q. court unless you believed it to be accurate; is that 23 24 right?

That's right.

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- Q. Would you also agree that if there is any doubt as to whether the allegations might be an issue in the action, courts will deny the motion?
- A. That was our position in our response to Professor Dershowitz's motion to strike, yes.
- Q. And in considering a motion to strike, the court must consider the pleadings in the light most favorable to the party making the pleading, correct?
- A. Yeah, that's our position, that was our position, yes.
- Q. Okay. In your view, is it -- for an attorney to ask a leading question at a deposition, does the attorney have to have a good-faith basis to believe that that question is true or the facts assumed in that question are true?
- A. I mean, that's a broad question, but as a general rule, yeah.
- Q. As a general rule -- I'm not being very articulate --
  - A. Yeah.
- Q. -- you don't ask a leading question about a fact unless you have a good-faith basis to believe that facts is true, correct?
- A. I think that's right. I mean I don't know if over the last day and a half, you know, narrow questions

have been given very long answers. I am assuming you want narrow answers; is that true?

- Q. Well, that wasn't my question, but why don't we stay on that --
- A. I mean, I could discuss that at great length. I didn't know if that's what you wanted me to do.
- Q. I would like you to give a fair answer to my questions and I'll let you answer your questions and if follow up, I would ask that one at a time for the court reporter.

I would ask that you answer the question fairly and I'll try not to interrupt you. And then if you would do your best to answer the questions, and as I said, if you don't understand it, let me know.

## A. Right.

MR. SCAROLA: Excuse me. I'm going to interrupt you for just a moment. Pardon me. There is this page that was placed in front of me, and I don't know whether this was intended as a delivery of something.

MR. SCOTT: No. You had asked for a copy of the entry from Professor Dershowitz's book when he made reference to it. I said I'd give you a copy in the last deposition, and that's it. We made a copy of it.

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MR. SCAROLA: Okay. Thank you. I had also asked for all of the information regarding communications with Rebecca, which I was told that I would get today. Is that available?

MR. SCOTT: No. I told you that we would consider if that -- I apologize. I said we will consider that and you can put it in a request and we will respond.

I would sure like to see that THE WITNESS: before I answer any more questions. Is that something you could make available?

MR. SIMPSON: I don't think that's necessary to answer the questions I'm going to ask. not going to ask you any questions -- I won't ask you any guestions about Professor Dershowitz's communications with this Rebecca that you've heard about. You were in the room while he testified, correct?

THE WITNESS: Right, but I mean there are -there are broader subjects that extend beyond those communications, so if you're going to ask any questions about those broader subjects, I would like to see the communications. That would be helpful to me.

BY MR. SIMPSON:

- Q. I'm just going to ask you questions about the case and about your knowledge, and all I ask is that you give your best answers based on your knowledge.
- A. And all I ask is, if you're going to ask any questions touching on those communications and I get a chance to take a look at the subjects addressed in those communications --
- Q. If I ask you a question that you need to look at something that you've never seen before to answer, why don't you let us know?
  - A. Okay. Will do.
- Q. What is your understanding of the ethical responsibility of an attorney in signing a pleading to be filed in Federal Court, and let's say in the Southern District of Florida, if that's any different than elsewhere?
  - A. Sure.
  - Q. Just give me your understanding.
- A. Sure. The obligation is to make sure that it is a good-faith pleading based on the facts and the law as the attorney understands them, and consistently with the obligation of the attorney to zealously represent the position of his client.
- Q. Okay. Would you agree with me that it would be unethical to use pleadings for an improper purpose,

1 for a purpose other than to advance a cause in litigation? 2 3 Α. Sure. 4 Q. And would you agree with me that it would be unethical to make allegation of misconduct by a person 5 in a pleading if that -- if those allegations were not 6 7 relevant to the case? 8 Α. Sure. And would you agree --9 Q. Actually, not pertinent to the case. 10 Α. 11 Q. Not pertinent to the case? 12 Yeah. And when you say not relevant, Α. 13 obviously, reasonable people can have disagreements 14 about what allegations are relevant to the case or not. And my question is that an attorney, it would 15 16 be unethical, do you agree, for an attorney to sign a pleading where the attorney does not have a good-faith 17 18 basis that the allegations of misconduct are relevant to 19 the case, are pertinent to the case? 20 Α. Pertinent to the case, and as I understand for example under rule 11, the requirement is that the 21 allegations being advanced must not be frivolous. 22 And that there's a good-faith basis for them? 23 24 Well, I mean if you're talking about good 25 faith frivolity, those are I mean, potentially different

standards under the law. My understanding is that 1 frivolity is the standard for, for example, rule 11 2 3 sanctions. 4 Q. Is it unethical to include, in your opinion, to include allegations in a pleading for the purpose of 5 generating publicity? 6 If that's the only purpose, sure, that it 7 Α. would be inappropriate. 8 And is it unethical to make allegations 9 Q. without having done a reasonable investigation to 10 11 satisfy -- for the attorney to satisfy himself or herself that there's a factual basis for the 12 13 allegations? 14 Something along those lines, sure. 15 Q. As a general matter, you agree with that proposition? 16 17 Α. Yes, sure. 18 Q. Would you agree that the scope of the investigation, the reasonable investigation an attorney 19 must do, varies depending upon the nature of the 20 allegations being made? 21 22 Α. Sure, yes. Let me finish -- we are both speaking at the 23 Q. 24 same time --

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- Q. -- so let me finish --
- I just want to make sure you get an Sure. opportunity to ask as many questions as you want so.
- Q. Okay. And I appreciate that, but the court reporter can't take down both of us at once. So we just need to speak one at a time, but I appreciate that.
  - Α. Good.
- I believe the last question I was asking you Q. about whether the scope of the investigation, what reasonably required of an attorney varies depending upon the nature of the allegations being made. I think you said, yes; is that right?
  - Α. Yes.
- And could you explain how, what in your 0. understanding of how --
- I mean, obviously, they are going to Α. be some cases that are very complicated factually. investigation would be appropriate there. There can be some situations that very simple factually, less investigation would be factually necessary there. points about legal issues, too, some cases are complex legally, some cases are simple legally.

The more legal investigation would be required for the more complex cases.

MR. SCAROLA: Professor Cassell, I know it is

a little bit unnatural for you to be responding to questions that are being asked immediately to your right and not be looking directly at the examiner the entire time, but because this is being videotaped, it might be helpful if you can, to the extent that you're able, to look into the camera so that the jury for whom this may be played --

THE WITNESS: I see.

MR. SCAROLA: -- at a later time gets to see your full face.

THE WITNESS: All right. I hope you won't consider me rude then --

MR. SIMPSON: I will not consider -- it's good advice from your counsel and I will not consider you rude.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.

## BY MR. SIMPSON:

- Q. I want to ask you some more questions about the scope of investigation. Would you agree that an allegation of serious misconduct by another person generally requires more investigation than a lesser serious type of allegation?
  - A. Sure. That's a fair statement.
  - Q. And so, for example, before accusing a person

of engaging in criminal misconduct, the attorney needs to do a thorough investigation; is that right?

- A. Yeah, under the circumstances, sure. I should say in light of the circumstances, obviously, you know, different kinds of cases can have different circumstances.
- Q. Okay. Is one of the considerations that goes into that how much -- whether there's time pressure to get the pleading on file?
  - A. Sure. That would be one of the factors.
- Q. And how much time the attorney has to investigate the facts?
- A. Yes. That would be one of the factors as well.
- Q. Okay. And so before making -- where an attorney's client has no pressing need to get a pleading on file immediately, and the pleading is going to include serious allegations of misconduct by another person, an ethical attorney will take the time needed to do a full investigation; is that fair?
- A. That's fair, and the converse of your proposition is also fair. For example, if a client has a pending discovery dispute in front of a judge that could be ruled on any day, that would be an exigency that would require pleadings to be filed more quickly

than -- than otherwise. 1 And if the dispute concerned, for example, a 2 3 specific discovery issue, would you expect the response 4 to be directed to that issue? I would expect that the record would be built 5 so that it would be available for the discovery issue, 6 7 yes. Okay. I am going to ask the reporter to mark 8 Q. as Cassell -- am I pronouncing your name correctly? 9 Yes, it's Cassell, yes. 10 Α. 11 Q. Okay. Could I ask the reporter to mark as Cassell Exhibit 1 -- I will hand that to the reporter. 12 (^ Plaintiff's ^ Defendant's I.D. Exhibit 13 No. 1 - ^ description was marked for identification.) 14 15 BY MR. SIMPSON: Let me identify that for the record. I may 16 Q. want to mark two things. 17 18 Α. Okay. Exhibit 1 is documented Plaintiff's Response 19 **Q**. to Motion for Limited Intervention by Alan M. 20 Dershowitz, and I'm going to ask the reporter to mark 21 22 another exhibit at the same time. This will be Exhibit 2, and this is a document entitled Jane Doe 23 24 Number 3 and Jane Doe Number 4's motion pursuant to rule 25 21 for joinder in action. Both cases having been filed

1 in the case Jane Doe 1 and Jane Doe 2 versus the United This is number 2. 2 (^ Plaintiff's ^ Defendant's I.D. Exhibit 3 No. 2 - ^ description was marked for identification.) 4 BY MR. SIMPSON: 5 Mr. Cassell, do you have those documents in 6 0. front of you? 7 I do. 8 Α. Okay. I'm going to ask you first about 9 Q. 10 Exhibit 2 before 1, since exhibit 2 is first in 11 chronological order. 12 Α. Yes. 13 Is this the motion for joinder that you filed 14 on behalf of the parties then known as Jane Doe Number 3 15 and Jane Doe Number 4 in what was called the CVRA action? 16 This is the joinder motion, yes. 17 Α. 18 Q. Okay. And if you look at the last page before the certificate of service --19 20 Α. Yes. -- over on page 12, it shows the document 21 being signed by Bradley J. Edwards and then it says and 22 Paul G. Cassell, pro hac vice, S.J. Queeny [sic] College 23 24 of Law

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- Q. Quinney, got that one wrong, College of Law at the University of Utah. Is that indicating your signature to the document?
- A. That's -- that's indicating not my signature, but it's indicating that I stand behind the arguments made in the document, yes.
- Q. Much more articulate statement than I. I simply wanted to confirm that you had authorized your name to be listed as a counsel who was, for purposes of the rules, vouching for this document?
- A. Yes, I was vouching for this document completely.
- Q. Okay. And you list here your address as being at the college of law at the University of Utah with no qualification. If you compare that to the next exhibit, Exhibit 1 actually --
  - A. Yes.
- Q. -- your signature has a footnote that says, this daytime business address is provided for identification and correspondence purposes only, and is not intended to imply institutional endorsement by the university of Utah; do you see that?
  - A. I do see that.
- Q. Why was that footnote not included on the first pleading filed which is Exhibit 2?

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Α. The footnote -- one of the problems with the the Word processing program to drop a star footnote is it requires, under the word programing, you have to to have different sections in the document because otherwise it would be footnote -- let's see.

Yes, so there was already a footnote 1 on the joinder motion and so, what happens with footnotes is if you identify it as footnote, put in a footnote where the University of Utah signature block is, for example, it becomes footnote 2, so then you have to create a different section and then once you have a different section you can establish a new number and a new nomenclature instead of numbers. You can have the asterisk, and so somehow with the signature block getting reprocessed here, that star footnote dropped off and within I think -- I think it was about three days, I realized that the star footnote had dropped off, so I filed a corrected pleading with the -- with the new star footnote on it.

- You would agree with me that a fair-minded, a Q. reasonable reader looking at the signature block on the as filed original document, could conclude that the University of Utah was somehow endorsing or standing behind this pleading?
  - I don't think that's quite fair. I think the Α.

way that works is, people know that when, for example, you know, a Professor speaks from the university, they are giving their own point of view. The -- a school like the University of Utah has, gosh, several hundred faculty members, if not more, and so any time a member of the University of Utah speaks, they are giving their views on the subject. There may be a range of views.

Some Professors at the university of Utah may be in favor of crime victim rights. Other Professors may be opposed to crime victim rights. Young people generally jump to the conclusion that just because they are hearing a Professor from a particular school speak, that that necessarily means that they are saying something that the university endorses.

- Q. If that's true, why do you include the footnote on some pleadings?
- A. Well, I included the footnote in this particular case, the dean at the law school said, hey, you know, it might be useful just to drop a footnote in just to make sure that there's no misunderstanding and I said, sure, I would be glad to do that. And so I think pleadings, in this case leading up to this, had the star footnote. Apparently on the signature block had got dropped out. And then we were able to fix that in a couple of days on this one.

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Q. So is it accurate that after you filed what's Exhibit 2, that the dean of the law school asked you to file a corrected version with the footnote?

Α. No. That misunderstands what I said. Early on, just in talking -- I do a lot pro bono litigation for crime victims all over the country, and I do that, that's one of the reasons I'm at the University of Utah. They have been very supportive of my pro bono work in this case as well as in other cases, and so the dean said, well, one of the things just might be helpful is to drop a footnote. I don't think it was required that I drop the footnote, nobody suggested it would be useful to drop the footnote, and so I agreed to do that in this case and in other cases as well, but somehow in this particular pleading, the -- as I say, the signature block possibly was a cut-and-paste from an earlier pleading in the case, possibly it was some issue involving that section feature of the word processing The star footnote had dropped off. program.

And so once I realized that without anyone calling that to my attention when I looked at the brief a couple of days after we filed it, and said, oh, I need to fix that and did, indeed, fix that as quickly as I could.

Q. What was the context in which the dean asked

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you as a practice to drop the footnote; was it in connection with this case or some other circumstance?

- A. It was -- as I recall, it was several years earlier. I don't know. Maybe a year or two earlier than this particular litigation, from what I remember. If I looked at some of my other pro bono cases around the country, we might be able to get a sharper time frame on that. I've done pro bono crime victims in a lot of cases. And the dean just thought it might be useful to have that kind of a footnote to avoid any misunderstanding.
- Q. Would you agree with me that in order to allow your name to be listed as counsel on this pleading, that you were required to have a sufficient basis for the allegations based on what you knew as of December 30th, 2014?
- A. Sure. I think that's fair. Obviously, I imagine one of the issues we are going to discuss here today is what is a sufficient basis for filing a pleading like that. So, yeah, in general, of course, we had to have a sufficient basis for filing something like this and I firmly believe that we did.
- Q. And to put a point on my question, the way in which to measure the knowledge is as of December 30th, 2014, so the facts that came to your attention after

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that date, by definition, could have been part of what you were relying on to allow your name to be listed as counsel on this document, correct?

- A. That's right. With regard to this document, we would be looking at knowledge on or before December 30th, 2014.
- Q. Would you turn to page 4 of the document, first full paragraph on the page, the second sentence. Actually, third sentence, you say: In addition to being a participant in the abuse of Jane Doe Number 3 and other minors, Dershowitz was an eye witness to the sexual abuse, et cetera. Do you see that?
  - A. Yes.
  - Q. Who were the other minors?
- A. Well, one of the ways -- you want some documentation of that?
- Q. I want to know: You made an allegation here, you first make an allegation that Professor Epstein abused -- Jane Doe Number 3 -- Dershowitz. I'm sorry?
  - A. Right.
- Q. Jane Doe Number 3 who is no longer anonymous, Miss Roberts, correct?
- A. Right. I'm sorry. Could you repeat the question please.
  - Q. I just want to clarify that your pleading is

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alleging that Professor Dershowitz engaged in this sexual misconduct with Miss Roberts; she's Jane Doe Number 3, correct?

- A. That's right. Jane Doe Number 3 is Miss Virginia Roberts Goufrey ^ (ph).
- Q. And I will ask you questions about that. But my question now is: You also allege that Professor Dershowitz was a participant in the abuse of other minors besides Miss Roberts. Do you see that?
  - A. Yes, I see that.
  - Q. Who are the other minors?
- A. So I don't know the exact name of the other minors who were involved, but I do have an 89 page police report from the Palm Beach Police Department which lists, if I recall correctly, about 23 or 24 names of minors who went to the Jeffrey Epstein mansion in Palm Beach during a period of time that extends from -- let's see -- it would have been roughly, I don't know, from probably about a six-month period in 2005 -- there are a series of names. I don't think in this particular case because of confidentiality reasons, we can put into the record the names of those girls, but what I would propose doing is putting into the record the 89 page police report from the Palm Beach Police Department, which has page after page after page of young

being sexually abused in some cases, at least one case, forcibly raped. That is the basis for that particular allegation.

girls going to the Epstein Palm Beach mansion and then

- Q. Mr. Cassell, does the police report you're referring to at any point say Professor Dershowitz abused any of these particular minors -- not were they abused at the mansion -- but did it say anywhere that Professor Dershowitz did that?
- A. The police report itself does not refer to Professor Dershowitz abusing these girls. However, when you look at the police report, what it shows is a pattern of egregious sexual abuse of approximately 23 to 24 young girls over an extended period of time at a mansion that was owned by Jeffrey Epstein who was one of the closest personal friends, from what I could gather, of Mr. Dershowitz.

And so that was -- there's other information. I don't want to filibuster you on that. I would be happy to elaborate on that, but that is the first piece of evidence that I would begin referring to. If you want a more -- if you want -- just so the record is clear, if you want to know all the bases, all the grounds for which that allegation appears, then I would like to make a more extended presentation.

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Q. We will get there. But my -- I want to make sure we are clear about this.

Am I correct that the report itself never says, Alan Dershowitz abused anyone?

- A. That is a correct statement, I believe.
- Q. And we won't -- and the report does reflect -- the conclusion of -- it reflects abuse of minors by Jeffrey Epstein, correct?
- A. Oh yes, oh yea. What it shows is forcible rape of underage girls, and not a, shall we say, one off situation, but on something that is happening over, let's say, this is roughly a six-month period, 180 days -- I mean, I think you know, they document roughly speaking at least 180 sexual encounters give or take, and in fact, on some days, what they document in that police report is abuse that is taking place not once, not twice, but three times during the day in this mansion.

And so I certainly agree with you, if it's possible, maybe my math is off here, 200 percent, that this report documents repeated sexual abuse including forcible rape by one of the closest friends of Mr. Dershowitz, Jeffrey Epstein.

Q. So it's your testimony that Mr. Epstein was one of Professor Dershowitz's closest friends?

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Α. Yes.

Q. We will come back to your basis for that.

I want to go back to the police report.

We've clarified it never says Professor Dershowitz abused anyone, correct?

It doesn't say that directly, but the police report is part of a larger package of information that I had available to me since you asked on December 30th that suggested that Mr. Dershowitz was involved in the abuse of minors.

I'm sorry. Let me correct that. In the sexual abuse of minors, in particularly, minor girls.

- Q. Would it be your position that anyone who was a friend, or a friend of Mr. Epstein who visited his house on more than a few occasions, that that's sufficient to conclude that -- to allege that they engaged in sexual abuse of minors?
  - Α. No.
- Are we talking about guilt by association Q. here?
- And that question requires a more Α. extended answer, which I would be happy to provide for you, if you would like an extended answer.
- Let me ask you this question: You referred to the police report, correct?

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A. Correct.

- Q. And focusing now, not -- not on Virginia Roberts, we are focusing on the other minors, correct? I just have that in mind, right?
  - A. I'm sorry. Could you repeat the question?
- Q. I want to make sure you're focusing on the allegation in this pleading that Professor Dershowitz abused other minors; do you have that in mind?
  - A. I do.
- Q. Okay. First of all, I want to know, and for this question you don't have to give the names, do you have specific minors who you, at this point, contend were abused?
- A. I believe that the pool of people came from, among other young girls, roughly 23 to 24 minors identified in the Palm Beach Police Department report, or other similarly-situated girls in either New York, in the airplanes, or on -- in the Palm Beach mansion. So this -- the problem that I have here frankly, I'm sorry, but I think your question fairly calls for a longer answer, I could give you the names of those girls if Jeffrey Epstein would tell us the names of those girls that he trafficked in Florida, in New York, on his airplanes and elsewhere. But I think everyone in this room is aware Mr. Epstein has repeatedly refused to

1 answer questions about the names of the girls that he was sexually trafficking. And that's one of the things 2 3 that has made this case so difficult, because if we 4 could get the names of those girls, then we could -- we 5 could try to help them. We could -- we could start to unravel the 6 7 many crimes that Mr. Epstein has committed along with his associates. So, again, I could go on longer, and I 8 don't want to filibuster your time, I think I've seen 9 illustrations of that recently, but I -- what I want to 10 11 do is make sure that -- that I could give additional 12 information if people like Mr. Epstein would cooperate 13 and give me the names of the girls that he was sexually 14 trafficking. 15 MR. SIMPSON: Move to strike the 16 nonresponsive portion of the answer. Can I have the same standing objection, 17 18 Mr. Scarola? No, I don't think -- I don't 19 MR. SCAROLA: 20 think you will need a standing objection.

MR. SIMPSON: Well, I'll just make the objection there and --

MR. SCAROLA: Thank you.

MR. SIMPSON: I will go back to my question.

BY MR. SIMPSON:

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- Q. My question had nothing to do with whether you could identify girls that Jeffrey Epstein abused. My question was: As of December 30th, 2014 -- you don't have to give me the name right now -- is there any specific girl that you had evidence Professor Dershowitz abused?
- A. What I had was the police report moving girls and the girls were named in the police report, although the police report that I think has been made public has the names redacted, those girls were moving through the mansion at the time when, for example, household staff were saying that Mr. Dershowitz was receiving massages.

And so, yes, I have 24 names in mind as possible sexual abuse victims that Dershowitz may or may not have abused. And I have not been able to pinpoint exactly what happened, because the people who would be in the best position to help me sort out what the names were, specifically Jeffrey Epstein among others, have refused to cooperate and give me those names.

MR. SIMPSON: Move to strike the nonresponsive portion of the answer.

THE WITNESS: Can I ask what part of that was nonresponsive in your view?

MR. SCAROLA: That's all right.

THE WITNESS: Okay.

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MR. SCAROLA: Professor Cassell, you don't need to do that.

## BY MR. SIMPSON:

Q. If I understand you correctly, you said in that answer question -- strike that.

If I understood you correctly, you said in that answer that there was a universe of 24 girls I believe you said or approximately, that Professor Dershowitz may or may not have abused; is that your position?

- A. That's correct. It's been impossible to narrow down exactly what happened because of lack of cooperation from, for example, Jeffrey Epstein.
- Q. If as of December 30th, 2014, based on your information, Professor Dershowitz may or may not have abused other minors, why did you allege that he did?
- A. Your question, as I understood it, was did I know the name of the particular girl that he may or may not have alleged -- I'm sorry -- did I know the name of the particular girl that he may have abused. And I couldn't get the exact name, but what I had was Mr. Dershowitz receiving massages in a time when, according to the police report, massage was a code word for sexual abuse of underage girls.
  - Q. And so was it your understanding as of

December 30th, 2014, that every massage given to anybody at Mr. Epstein's residence was a code word for sexual abuse?

A. It was my understanding that the term "massage" was frequently, if not almost invariably, used as a code word for sexual abuse, or at least sexual activity, if the girl happened to be over the age of 18. But in most cases at least, or in many cases depending on exactly what universe you're looking at, these were underage girls, under the age of consent in the State of Florida, they were under the age of 18.

Sometimes as young as -- I think it went all the way down to, gosh, I'm trying to remember now, I think 13 or 14 was was the youngest age in the police report.

- Q. Is it your position that as of December 30th, 2014, you had a sufficient basis under the Federal Rules of Procedure and applicable ethical rules to allege that anyone who got a massage at Mr. Epstein's residence had abused minors?
  - A. No.
- Q. What -- back up now. With respect again to other minors as of December 30th, 2014, had anyone -- had any young woman, other than -- we will put -- I'm going to ask about Virginia Roberts separately.

1	A. Okay.
2	Q. Had any other young woman told you she had
3	been abused by Professor Dershowitz?
4	A. No other young women had told me that, no.
5	Q. Had, as of that date, had anyone told you
6	that Professor Dershowitz had abused other minors?
7	MS. McCAWLEY: I'm going to object for a
8	moment here to the extent that you're going to be
9	answering a question that requires you to divulge
10	any attorney/client communication with Virginia
11	Roberts, I have a standing objection that I'm
12	putting on the record right now.
13	Virginia Roberts does not waive her
14	attorney/client privilege with her lawyers, and
15	they are not entitled to testify as to
16	information that she intended to be confidential
17	that she communicated to her lawyers.
18	MR. SCAROLA: And I would instruct you not to
19	answer the question on that basis.
20	MR. SIMPSON: All right.
21	BY MR. SIMPSON:
22	Q. I disagree with the position on the
23	privilege, but I will you're going to follow the
24	instruction not to answer those questions?
25	A. I am.

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Q. Okay. I want to put then aside Virginia Roberts.

Had anyone else as of December 30th, 2014, told you that Professor Dershowitz had abused any minor, other than Virginia Roberts?

- A. No one -- no other -- no other person, no other person had spoken to me and told me that directly, no.
- Q. And when you say no other person, I'm including not just any -- any victims of Mr. Epstein, but anyone else, no one had said to you, I have knowledge that Alan Dershowitz abused a minor, other than Virginia Epstein -- Virginia Roberts; is that correct?

MR. SCAROLA: Let me ask you for clarification if I could. Are you asking whether any person made that statement based upon the direct personal knowledge of that person? And the purpose for my clarification is to the extent information was conveyed to Professor Cassell by co-counsel, or anyone within the joint representation or common interest privilege, I'm not going to permit him to answer that question. If it's anybody outside that, he clearly can. So if you're looking for someone with direct

1 knowledge, he can answer that question, because I assume none of the lawyers within the common 2 3 interest privilege had that direct knowledge. 4 MR. SIMPSON: I'm asking -- for the purpose 5 of the questions I'm putting aside Virginia Roberts and I'm putting aside her attorneys. 6 7 MR. SCAROLA: Attorneys. 8 MR. SIMPSON: Attorneys. MR. SCAROLA: Attorneys. 9 10 MR. SIMPSON: Yes. 11 MR. SCAROLA: Not just Virginia Roberts' 12 attorneys, but any attorney sharing a common 13 interest privilege? 14 MR. SIMPSON: No. No. 15 MR. SCAROLA: Okay. Well I'm not going to 16 let him --BY MR. SIMPSON: 17 18 Let me is ask this: As of December 30th. 19 2014, were there any attorneys who were sharing a common 20 interest privilege with you as counsel in the CVRA case? Had you entered into an agreement with any other 21 attorney? You have co-counsel, Mr. Edwards. 22 MS. McCAWLEY: Well, to the extent that's 23 24 going to reveal privileged information about 25 accountant interest agreement, I am not going to

let him do that.

MR. SIMPSON: That certainly is not privileged. That's fact.

THE WITNESS: I think this is a -- I would be happy to answer the question, but this is a very complicated issue that -- that I think I should confer with -- I don't want to inadvertently waive a privilege that my client, Virginia Roberts, has or other persons may potentially have, so I think I would like take to short break and confer with my counsel on that question.

MR. SIMPSON: We will take a short break.

THE VIDEOGRAPHER: We are going off the video record, 2:13 p.m.

(Thereupon, a recess was taken.)

THE VIDEOGRAPHER: We are back on the video record, 2:25 p.m.

MR. SCAROLA: So that the record is clear, we have had an opportunity to consult, and we are asserting both the attorney/client and common interest privilege, and I can tell you that there is no source of information outside of the attorney/client and common interest privilege that relates to the area of your current inquiry.

MR. SIMPSON: Well, and I'll ask the question

1 and you can tell me if you'll answer this 2 question. 3 BY MR. SIMPSON: Who, as your understanding as of December 4 Q. 30th of 2014, with which attorneys did you have a common 5 interest privilege? 6 Brad Edwards from, obviously, the law firm 7 that I've been working with here. Also attorneys from 8 the Boies Schiller law firm who were representing 9 10 Virginia Roberts at that time. 11 Q. Anyone else? The -- at that time, on December 30th, I 12 Α. don't know that it's directly responsive to your 13 14 question, but also the Scarola law firm, Mr. Scarola in 15 connection with litigation he was handling for Brad 16 Edwards. Any any other law firm lawyers that you had a 17 Q. common interest privilege with? 18 19 Α. No. And you're going to refuse to answer 20 Q. questions about communications with Miss Roberts; is 21 that right? 22 Sure. Those are -- well, some -- some 23 24 communications are public, we will discuss those, I'm

sure as the deposition moves along, but certainly with

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1 respect to confidential communications that were part of providing legal services to Miss Roberts, yes, I will be 2 3 asserting -- well, she's -- let me be a little more 4 precise. She will be asserting attorney/client 5 privilege and I'm not at liberty to waive that for her. 6 7 And we will make a proffer later as to Q. questions we would ask about your communications with 8 Miss Roberts as we believe those are not privileged, 9 10 but --11 MR. SCOTT: As well as the others. 12 MR. SIMPSON: As well as the others that 13 have --14 MR. SCOTT: Attorney/client. 15 MR. SIMPSON: -- attorney/client the privilege has been asserted. 16 BY MR. SIMPSON: 17 18 Let me go back to the common interest group. 19 Is there any written agreement memorializing a common 20 interest agreement? MS. McCAWLEY: I'm going to object to the 21 22 extent that it seeks details of an agreement. 23 You're allowed to know the existence of the 24 agreement; he testified to that. The details, 25 you're not entitled to.

I'm not going to ask any 1 MR. SIMPSON: details at all. 2 3 BY MR. SIMPSON: 4 Q. I'm simply going to ask: Is it in writing, yes or no? As of December 30th, 2014, was there a 5 written common interest agreement, yes or no? 6 7 MR. SCAROLA: Those are two different questions and I think the record needs to be 8 clear as to which one you're asking. 9 MR. SIMPSON: All right. Let me ask this 10 11 question. BY MR. SIMPSON: 12 As of December 30th, 2014, was there any 13 Q. 14 common interest agreement that was in writing? 15 I'm not certain what date a written agreement 16 was executed on these subjects. At some point, was a written agreement 17 Q. 18 executed? 19 Α. Yes. 20 Q. And who were the parties to the written 21 agreement? 22 Α. Well, there have been addenda to the agreement, if I recall correctly, but sitting here 23 24 today, the parties to the agreement include Virginia 25 Roberts, and her -- well, attorneys representing -- I

1 mean -- I guess the attorneys representing Virginia Roberts on various matters which Boies Schiller law 2 3 firm, the Bradley J. Edwards and his law firm, 4 University of Utah's general counsel's office, the university -- I'm sorry -- the Utah Attorney General's 5 office, Attorney General Reaz ^ (ph) and other persons 6 7 there. And the Searcy -- well, Mr. Scarola's law firm, I'm trying to remember -- sorry, Jack, I can't remember 8 the name of all your partners off the top of my head. 9 MR. SCAROLA: That's quite all right. 10 11 MR. SIMPSON: He's the man. 12 THE WITNESS: It's the law firm that 13 Mr. Scarola is a named partner in.

Mr. Scarola is a named partner in.

# BY MR. SIMPSON:

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- Q. And is it -- am I correct that you cannot say one way or the other whether that written agreement was executed before or after December 30th, 2014?
- A. That's right. Sitting here right now, no, I can't recall.
- Q. Okay. I want to go back to the motion for joinder which is Exhibit 2, and the provision -- not the provision -- the assertion that we were referring to.
  - A. Right, right.
- Q. Concerning not Virginia Roberts, but other minors. Do you have that in mind?

A. Yes.

- Q. Okay. Because of the privilege instruction, I'm going to ask it this way: As of December 30th, 2014, when you put your -- allowed your name to be put on this pleading as --
- A. I didn't allow it. I was proud to sign this pleading.
- Q. Okay. As of December 30th, 2014, when you were proud to sign this pleading, was there any witness, whether a victim or anyone else, who could be -- person, whether a victim or anyone else, who could be called as a witness who would say, I have knowledge that Alan Dershowitz abused a minor, other than Virginia Roberts?
- A. I believe with further discovery we could have identified witnesses, yes.
- Q. So is the answer to my question, no, when I ask: As of December 30th, 2014, when you signed this, were you aware of a single witness who would testify, I have knowledge that Alan Dershowitz abused a minor, other than Virginia Roberts?

MS. McCAWLEY: Objection. I just want to be clear. Outside the context of Virginia Roberts, what he learned through the common interest privilege.

BY MR. SIMPSON:

Q. I'm asking whether he was aware of I'm not asking about -- well, let me back up.

Are you aware of any witness who could be called who, as of December 30th, 2014, any person who could be called as a witness who would testify, I have knowledge that Alan Dershowitz abused a minor to support the allegation that Alan Dershowitz abused other minors?

MR. SCAROLA: Outside of information gathered through attorney/client or common interest privileged communications; is that correct?

MR. SIMPSON: No. It's not correct.

MR. SCAROLA: Okay. Then, I'm not going to permit him to answer the question to the extent that it includes a request for information within the attorney/client and common interest privilege.

MR. SIMPSON: Is it your position that the name of a person who could be called as a witness is somehow privileged?

MR. SCAROLA: It is my position that any information communicated within the scope of the confidential attorney/client communication is privileged information.

It is my position that any information including names communicated in the scope of

confidential common interest privilege 1 communications is privileged. Yes, that's my 2 3 position. 4 MR. SIMPSON: Okay. That, we will have to go to the judge on. 5 BY MR. SIMPSON: 6 Let me ask you this way: As of December --7 0. I'm going to write down your guestion because 8 Α. this one sounds like it's going to be complicated. 9 I'm going to ask it again. It's not 10 11 complicated. It's very simple. This one is going to be very simple. 12 13 Α. Okay. As of December 30th, 2014, had you spoken 14 15 personally with anyone who said, I have knowledge that Alan Dershowitz -- I have personal knowledge that Alan 16 17 Dershowitz abused other minors? MR. SCAROLA: To the extent that that 18 question calls for information conveyed within 19 the scope of either the attorney/client or common 20 21 interest privilege, I instruct you not to answer. BY MR. SIMPSON: 22 Put aside for the moment Virginia Roberts. 23 24 I'll ask the question: Did Virginia Roberts tell you 25 that Alan Dershowitz abused anyone other than her?

1	MR. SCAROLA: I instruct you not to answer.
2	MS. McCAWLEY: And I object to that.
3	MR. SIMPSON: Okay.
4	BY MR. SIMPSON:
5	Q. So will you not answer that question?
6	MR. SCAROLA: On the basis of attorney/client
7	privilege, I instruct him not to answer.
8	BY MR. SIMPSON:
9	Q. And you will follow the instruction?
10	A. I'm being instructed not to waive
11	attorney/client privileges of Virginia Roberts and I'm
12	going to follow that instruction, yes.
13	Q. To shorten the deposition
14	MR. SCAROLA: I might be able to help you a
15	little bit. You can assume that Professor
16	Cassell will follow my instructions. You
17	don't need to ask for
18	MR. SIMPSON: We are at the same place. I
19	was just going to say, we have an agreement that
20	if
21	THE WITNESS: Yeah, yeah.
22	MR. SIMPSON: Let me just finish. If
23	Mr. Scarola on Ms. McCawley instructs you not to
24	answer, you're going to follow it?
25	A. That's fine. I don't want to try to run out

1 the clock or anything, but let's get this moving along so we can get your questions answered. 2 3 Q. I just need to make my record on that. 4 So we are going to put aside Virginia 5 Roberts. 6 Α. Okay. 7 Q. And I'm not talking about attorneys here talking about -- what I'm talking about is people who 8 could be witnesses, people who saw things, people did 9 things, heard things, people who have evidence that 10 would be admissible in court. Do you have that in mind? 11 12 Α. Okay. 13 Q. As of December 30th, 2014, putting aside 14 Miss Roberts, as to whom you've refused to answer, had 15 anyone who fits that category of a person with personal knowledge of admissible evidence told you that Alan 16 Dershowitz had abused any other minors? 17 18 MR. SCAROLA: I'm going to instruct you not to answer that question on the basis of the 19 attorney/client and work product privileges. 20 The knowledge -- let me ask 21 MR. SIMPSON: this way. 22 MR. SCAROLA: Let me explain. 23 It might be 24 helpful to you if I were to explain the basis of 25 my objection.

MR. SIMPSON: Let me --

MR. SCAROLA: You are not permitted to get indirectly what you cannot get directly, and by phrasing the questions as you have phrased them, you are attempting to narrow down the source of information to an attorney/client privileged communication.

I can't allow the witness to respond to that question and thus disclose information that may fall within the scope of the attorney/client privilege or common interest privilege.

- Q. Let me ask it -- try asking it this way: You filed this pleading in the CVRA case; is that correct?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And if I understand correctly, you have argued and the court has agreed that this is a civil proceeding; is that right?
- A. That's a very complicated question that would require a longer answer, so I'm just tipping you off, if you want a long answer, we can talk about that.
- Q. Give me a fair answer to the question.
  What's been your position and have there been rulings on the nature of the proceeding?
  - A. So this requires some context here. This

action was filed back in 2007 at a time when Mr. Edwards, and a couple days later, I did not know that there was a nonprosecution agreement that had been entered into between the U.S. Government and Jeffrey Epstein giving immunity to Epstein, four named women, and any other potential co-conspirators for sexually abusing minors over an extended period of time.

And Mr. Edwards and a couple days later I, we filed -- it was a petition seeking to get access to the nonprosecution agreement and also seeking to invalidate that agreement, which essentially, gave immunity to at least five and potentially, you know, many more persons from federal prosecution for federal sex crimes.

When the pleading was filed in the District Court, what happened I believe was that the -- you know, it was styled as a petition and the clerk refused to set set an emergency hearing so I think there's a hand-scrawled notation that it's an emergency hearing.

And at that point it went into the court and I believe the court gave it a civil caption. The caption that we see reflected here, it's 9:08-CV-80736, and it's a civil case. However the ultimate aim of the action is to try to invalidate a nonprosecution agreement and allow criminal prosecution.

Now, our position, as I understand it, and as

we tried to articulate it over seven years is that this action is an action that is ancillary to a contemplated criminal prosecution of Jeffrey Epstein, four women who were assisting him in international sex trafficking and the other co-conspirators that would be involved.

Judge Marra, I think it's fair to say, there are a whole series of ruling over seven years so I wouldn't want to try to encapsulate them in just a short statement here and I'll just take another minute or so I think we will have this finished.

But I think he's essentially ruled that procedural purposes, he's going to treat this case as a civil case and has not yet had to decide whether or not the case is actually a civil action or a criminal action. And that has had some consequences along the way, but we have been, I think generally, proceeding something under the civil rules, you know, for example, on interrogatory -- or with regard to different procedural issues.

So to that extent, the procedural rules covering civil actions have been what have been in play.

- Q. All right. I'm going to go back to this allegation about other minors.
  - A. Yes.
  - Q. Putting aside your communications that you

1 are claiming privilege as -- as to, are you aware of any person who, as of December 30th, 2014, had said, I have 2 knowledge that Professor Dershowitz abused other minors? 3 4 MR. SCAROLA: I'm sorry. I need to have that 5 question repeated. (Thereupon, a portion of the record was read 6 7 by the reporter.) That's fine. You can answer 8 MR. SCAROLA: that. Were there any nonprivileged 9 10 communications of that? 11 BY MR. SIMPSON: My question is -- for purposes of this 12 Q. 13 question, I'm putting aside what you're claiming is 14 scope of privilege. Were you aware of anyone who made 15 the assertion that Alan Dershowitz had abused other minors? 16 I didn't have a named person, but I had a 17 Α. 18 pool of persons that I understood would be potentially available to provide that kind of information. 19 20 Q. So the answer to the question is, no, you did not have a person who had said to you that Alan 21 Dershowitz abused other minors? 22 I think that is slightly different than what 23 I just said. I didn't have a named person. 24 25 pool of people in mind, the names of whom I didn't, you

know, know every single one of them, but I had a pool of persons in mind that I thought could provide that information.

So at the time you filed the pleading, you

didn't have the name of any other minor in mind; is that right?

Q.

- A. No -- well, I had, you know, I had for example 23 names, 24 names in the West Palm Beach Police Department report as potential persons that could provide that information. I also had in mind a broader pool of people, again, some of whom had been identified by FBI, some of whom had not been identified as potentially providing that information.
- Q. When you say these people have been identified as potentially providing this information, what do you mean?
- A. What I mean is that, as indicated in the pleading, it was my understanding on December 30th, that Mr. Dershowitz had not only abused Virginia Roberts, but had abused other underage minors and that if we could figure out the names of those girls, we could bring them in and have them testify and explain exactly what he had done to them, explain the crimes he had committed to them

And I was hopeful that this was going to be

the first step in discovering the names of those girls, not just for purposes of moving this prosecution along, but if we could identify the names of some of these other girls who had been abused we could provide help to them, services to them.

So this was a first step in those kinds of developments or what I hoped to be those kinds of developments.

- Q. So is it fair to say that as of December 30th, 2014, you hoped you would be able to develop evidence showing that Alan Dershowitz had abused other minors?
- A. No. What I had hoped to find was the name of the girl or the girl who would be willing come forward and testify so that we could put them into the case. I mean, let's be clear. This -- we are talking about sexual abuse and it's not just a matter of knocking on somebody's door and saying, hey, would you tell me how you were sexually abused by this very powerful person who was working with an international sex trafficking ring to do this, just -- just right out of the blue or call somebody up on the phone.

This is difficult and tricky business. The Federal Government had been trying to do this for years, and Mr. Edwards and I had been trying to do it too, so

it's not a simple task.

But I very much recall that there were going to be other girls who would come forward and swear under oath that Alan Dershowitz had sexually abused them in exactly the same way as he had sexually abused Virginia Roberts. And that was the basis on which I filed this pleading, along with my colleague Mr. Edwards.

MR. SIMPSON: Move to strike nonresponsive portion of the answer.

- Q. Let me ask you this: In your pleading, in your motion to join, you allege that Professor Dershowitz abused Virginia Roberts, correct?
  - A. Correct.
- Q. How did adding "and other minors" enhance your legal position in this case?
- A. So that's -- let me just be clear before I dive into that. It enhanced the legal position in multiple ways, so I am going to end up giving a long answer, I just want to tip you off, if that's what you want, I would be happy to give the extended answer.
- Q. I would like to know why you alleged "and other minors" given what you have said about your knowledge of the factual basis, so to speak, for that allegation.

1	A. Okay. There are going to be I'm going to
2	end up giving you nine reasons, each of which is
3	complicated, so I just want to I don't want to be
4	accused of filibustering or anything. I just want you
5	to know that you have asked a broad question that's
6	going to require a broad and extended answer.
7	Q. Answer the question.
8	A. Okay. Then I'm going to refer to a I have
9	a well, actually, I don't.
10	Q. Let me ask you this: Before you refer to
11	something
12	A. Yeah.
13	Q please give me your best recollection of
14	what the basis was, the factual basis that you had in
15	mind, if the court said to you let me put it this
16	way.
17	If you went to court and Judge Marra said,
18	Professor Cassell, what's your factual basis for this
19	allegation? Tell me. What would you say?
20	A. Right.
21	MS. McCAWLEY: Wait. Outside the context of
22	of anything that's been communicated to you.
23	MR. SCAROLA: Excuse me. You have asked two
24	different questions now and I need to understand
25	which question you are asking.

The question that you posed before just now was: What was the reason for your including those allegations in this pleading? Now you have asked: What is the factual basis? And that's going back to questions that we have already covered and we have, I think, exhausted the ability to respond to that question outside of privileged information.

Do you want to go back to the question about what was your reason for including those allegations?

MR. SIMPSON: I'll ask the question a different way.

MR. SCAROLA: Thank you.

- Q. Mr. Cassell, I'm going to ask you if you're in court and Judge Marra said to you, counsel, what is the factual basis for your allegation that Professor Dershowitz abused other minors, what would you say? And if you wouldn't say something because it's privileged, then don't include it. What would you tell the judge was your basis for this?
- A. All right. So the initial basis for it was --
  - MR. SCAROLA: First of all, let me object

because Professor Cassell is not here as an expert witness and hypotheticals are inappropriate. You're calling for speculation on his part and I'm not going to instruct him not to answer, but it is an improper question.

MR. SIMPSON: I disagree, but you can answer the question.

THE WITNESS: Right. So the factual basis would -- we are setting aside attorney/client communications, right?

## BY MR. SIMPSON:

- Q. I'm asking: What would you tell the judge?
- A. Right. So that -- that's speculative. I don't think I can give a fair answer at this point because that would have involved going back to my client and carving out what kinds of things we were going to present to Judge Marra in light of the posture of the case at that point.

So it's a speculative question. I would have -- let me just, without going into any attorney/client privileged communications, I would have provided an ample factual basis for those allegations.

MR. SIMPSON: Move to strike as nonresponsive.

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Q. Let me ask this way: We have talked somewhat about the basis for this allegation about other minors. Putting aside information as to what you're claiming privilege, tell me what you knew as of December 30th, 2014, that formed the factual basis for your -- for that allegation about other minors?

> MR. SCAROLA: And I'll instruct you not to answer that question for the same reason that when the same question was asked earlier, I instructed you not to answer.

I'm -- maybe we are not being MR. SIMPSON: clear, Jack. I'm asking him to put aside -- I mean, certainly, he filed a pleading. You've asserted privilege as to certain aspects. simply asking him, putting aside whatever you're claiming privilege for, right, so I'm not asking you right now to tell me anything you're claiming as privilege.

- Tell me whatever is not privileged that Q. supports that allegation.
- Okay. The privileged information obviously Α. you're asking me not to reveal at this point.
- I'm asking you to tell me the nonprivileged information -- and I'm not agreeing with your privilege

1 assertion --

- A. Sure.
- Q. -- but purpose of this question --
- A. For purposes of this question.
- Q. -- I'm accepting it.

Putting aside what you claim is privileged, I want to know everything that's the factual basis for including the allegation about other minors.

A. Okay. The privileged information which I'm not disclosing in any way would have interacted with a vast body of other information. The vast body of other information would have started with an 89-page police report from the Palm Beach Police Department that showed for about a six-month period in 2005, there was sexual abuse of minor girls going on on a daily basis, in -- whenever Jeffrey Epstein was in his Palm Beach mansion.

And on some cases, it was going on, not once, not twice, but three times during the day. That -- let me just be clear. I mean, I referred to the 89-page police report. I have offered to put it into the record if it would speed things up.

Let's just talk about some of the things that are in that 89-page police report. This was a very intensive investigation that the Palm Beach Police Department put together. They did, for example, what

are called trash covers; that is when trash came out of the mansion of Epstein, the police would intercept the trash and then they would go through the trash and look for incriminating information.

And what they began to discover was memo pads -- and I say memo pads, let's be clear. Pad after pad after pad or I guess I should say, sheet after sheet after sheet, that had the name of a girl. And then there was the notation of something to the effect of a massage. And so the Palm Beach Police Department began tracking down -- wait a minute, these are girls giving massages and they don't seem to have any specialized training in massages; they don't seem to be masseuses in any sense of the term; what's going on here?

And so the Palm Beach Police Department began, you know, I guess what we would call knock-and-talks, knocking on doors to try to get to some of these girls, and they would get to the girls and many of them initially were -- were afraid to explain what had happened.

But as they as they continued talking to them, the girls began to explain that what was happening was, they were going over to Epstein's house under the guise of giving a massage, and when they got there, the massage was, in fact, sexual activity. And for many of the girls, as I said around 23, 24 something along those lines, they were underage; they were under the age of consent in Florida.

And so each and every one of those events was a crime being perpetrated -- and let's be clear, not just being perpetrated by Epstein, but by other people who were involved there at the mansion.

And so what the Palm Beach Police Department was putting together was that this mansion in Florida was the next of sexual abuse of young girls here in Florida that involved literally, in this period of time, more than a hundred events that they were able to document of sexual abuse. When you put that together with the pattern or practice that was being revealed there, there were hundreds of acts of sexual abuse going on in the mansion.

But then what becomes -- and in this is where I indicated the answer would continue on -- the problem was that the evidence was starting to show that this was a much broader series of events. For example, there were flight logs showing that Mr. Epstein was then flying with underaged girls and those flight logs, you know, as the flight logs began to develop, for example, we have seen -- I know in the last day or two here, one underage girl was Virginia Roberts who is on the flight,

you know, with Epstein, and with Maxwell, and those sorts of things.

So you start to look at the flight logs and you see what's going on is not just events that are occurring in Florida, but it's occurring on a multi state basis which now starts to make it a federal crime. For example, we are seeing evidence that -- let's just talk about Virginia Roberts since she's central to this case.

We are seeing Virginia Roberts being flown from Florida to New York where she's in the clutches of Jeffrey Epstein who is sexually abusing her, you know, many times a week. And not just Jeffrey Epstein, but other powerful persons, for example, Ghislane Maxwell is there with him on all of these flights and apparently being involved in the abuse.

Indeed -- and so you have you have -- you have -- you have -- you have that. You also start to see on the flight logs, what to my mind are some very sinister things, suggesting that the pattern is not just confined to sort of, you know, the girls that are there in Florida, but it is extending more broadly.

Like one to my mind sinister and scary things on the flight logs is we see, you know, Virginia Roberts who we know has been sexually abused and we see Jeffrey Epstein and then we see on the flight logs one female, that's kind of an odd notation for a flight log because, you know, typically, I understand flight logs, the purpose is, well, if something happens with the flight, or there's some question about who was on and you want to know who the person was who was on the flight.

So, to my mind, when I started to see on these flight logs entries like one female, I view that as a potential device for obscuring the fact that there was interstate trafficking of underage girls for purposes of sexual activity. Serious federal offenses.

But then the evidence extended, you know, more broadly than that. The evidence also started to show again if we talk just about flight logs, that the -- that underage girls such as Virginia Roberts were being flown internationally from, for example, Teterboro in New York to locations just to pick one, for example, in London, where again sexual abuse was occurring.

And so you started to put together this pattern of criminality that was started in this, you know, I don't know what the right word is here, I don't know -- I don't want to -- you know, you've heard discussions of hyperbole and things like that, but we have got this nest of, I won't say snakes, but we have this nest of criminals in Florida, but it seems to be

spreading to Epstein's mansion in New York, it seems to be spreading to Ghislane Maxwell's flat in London, and -- and it goes on.

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So those are the kinds of things that would have formed the -- the -- the basis. Particularly when you start to add in this fact, what the Palm -- going back now to Florida with the Palm Beach Police Department, the Palm Beach Police Department had discovered, was a not one-off kind of event, one particular day, one particular girl had been sexually abused. What the Palm Beach Police Department had discovered was brazen, notorious, repetitive activity sometimes occurring as often as three times in a particular day. And so that led me to believe that the sexual activity that was going on in Florida was such that someone who was a regular house guest there would have immediately come to the conclusion that, well, look, gee, there are these underage girls coming in here and they seem to be -- you know, they don't seem to be here to be doing business activities, they might be here doing other kinds of activity. So those would be the kinds of things that would -- would have formed the factual basis.

There are other things as well, but I'm sure you want to ask other questions in addition to that. So

I'll stop there, but those -- that's -- I think gives you a small flavor of the kind of evidence that, you know, was undergirding the allegations that were being presented here.

- Q. It sounds like you quite passionately believe that there was strong evidence that Mr. Epstein had engaged in sexual misconduct; is that right?
  - A. I think "strong" understates it.
- Q. In the course of that long answer, you didn't mention Professor Dershowitz's name once.
- A. I said flight logs. Let's talk about flight logs.
- Q. Let me back up. You didn't answer his name -- mention his name once; is that your recollection as well?
- A. That's correct. We were talking about a factual basis and I'll be glad -- I told you that there were other things if you want, factual basis for Mr. Dershowitz, I'll be glad to add that in. Let me -- I would like to supplement my answer then if I could.
  - Q. Do you want to look at a document?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. Let me first -- have we exhausted your recollection without documents of all the evidence that you would refer to to support the allegation that

1	Professor Dershowitz abused other minors?
2	A. No.
3	MR. SCAROLA: And let me say that you have a
4	right to refer to whatever documents you choose
5	to refer to, to be sure that you give a complete
6	response to the question that has been asked, as
7	long as you understand that whatever you refer to
8	is going to be available to the other side and we
9	would be happy to make it available to you.
10	MR. SIMPSON: And I'll give you an
11	opportunity to look at that
12	THE WITNESS: Sure
13	BY MR. SIMPSON:
14	Q but I'm entitled to ask first about your
15	recollection.
16	A. Okay.
17	Q. Based on your recollection, I want to know
18	all the evidence you're relying on here?
19	A. Right. So what I'm going to do, I'm going to
20	make a list here on my notepad of all the things and
21	then I'm going to compare that with notes I have here.
22	There may be couple things I don't cover.
23	Q. As long as your counsel is okay with that?
24	A. Yeah.
25	Q. You understand you'll have to give that to

1 me?

- A. Yeah, I'll give you the notes and then I will compare with what I've got there.
  - Q. All right.
- A. So I mentioned the Palm Beach Police
  Department report. The next thing that I want to
  mention is the Jane Doe 102 complaint. In August of
  2009, Bob Josefsburg, who is from what I understood a
  very well-regarded lawyer here in Florida; in fact, a
  lawyer that was selected by the United States Government
  to represent a number of the girls that had been
  sexually abused by Jeffrey Epstein. He was part of the
  procedure that was including the nonprosecution
  agreement.

In August of 2009 he filed a complaint on behalf of Virginia Roberts. That complaint indicated that Virginia Roberts had been sexually abused in Florida, in New York, and in other places as I recall. The thing that I particularly recall was that Mr. Josefsburg had said Virginia Roberts was abused by -- he gave some categories of people.

He mentioned, I think, business people, he mentioned royalty, and he mentioned academicians. And so to tie into your question, I knew that Professor Dershowitz was an academician, and so what I was seeing

now was, that according to a very, very respected attorney here in Florida, he had found Virginia Roberts to be credible. And had filed a lawsuit against Mr. Epstein saying that she had been trafficked, sexually trafficked, you know, not just abused by Mr. Epstein, but now being forcibly sent to, you know, other people to abuse. And in the categories of people that were sexually abusing her were academicians and I knew that Mr. Dershowitz fell within that category of being an academician.

That complaint also indicated that there might be flight logs that would show that Virginia Roberts had been sexually abused in these various locations. And that started to indicate to me that there might be what the law refers to as a common scheme or plan. And that just as Virginia Roberts was being trafficked to these powerful people in various places, there might well be other girls.

And so I have mentioned a flight log and you wanted to talk about Mr. Dershowitz. On December 30th, 2009, I was aware that there was a flight log showing Mr. Dershowitz flying with Tatiana (indicating), who as far as I can tell was not a business person, was not providing financial advice or something else.

I understood that Mr. Epstein was a

billionaire who was heavily involved in financial issues. I knew that Tatiana was on plane with Mr. Dershowitz and then there was also, if I recall correctly working from memory as you were wondering about, there was a notation that Mr. Dershowitz was on a plane with one female.

And so I was -- when I looked at that, I'm seeing Mr. Dershowitz on a flight with a women who

And so I was -- when I looked at that, I'm seeing Mr. Dershowitz on a flight with a women who doesn't seem to be there for, frankly, anything other than sexual purposes or something along those lines with Mr. Epstein, with Mr. Epstein, who is a sex trafficker, and with one female which seemed to me to be a potentially entry for disguising international sex trafficking. So that was of concern.

I then began to look at, well, I wonder, how would I find out if Mr. Dershowitz had been abusing other girls? Let's see, I knew that Virginia Roberts had been forced to -- to -- to do this sort of thing...

MS. McCAWLEY: You're okay as long as you're -- if you're revealing something in an affidavit, that she submitted, you're fine.

THE WITNESS: Right. So -- so what... let's see. At this point --

BY MR. SIMPSON:

Q. Do you want the question back?

A. No, I'm just trying to remember what I was thinking about with -- with regard to --

MR. SCAROLA: Do you need the response read back up to the point --

THE WITNESS: If you would do that.

MR. SCAROLA: -- about privilege. Just read the last couple of sentences back or the last two sentences.

THE WITNESS: Oh, I'm sorry, now I remember exactly.

How would we go find out whether Mr. Epstein was lending women, or in this case, underage girls to Mr. Dershowitz for sexual purposes?
Well, the first thing I want to do was ask -- I will ask go Jeffrey Epstein.

And so what I discovered when I started to look at the transcripts, there were a number of transcripts where Mr. Epstein was asked about Alan Dershowitz. And rather than say, well, no, he wasn't involved in any of these illegal activities, Jeffrey Epstein took the Fifth as the phrase, you know, to be more precise, he exercised his right against compelled self-incrimination and refused to answer the question, which since these were civil cases

indicated to me, since he was being represented by very experienced legal counsel, that there was more than an insignificant risk of incriminating himself if he answered that.

And so Jeffrey Epstein now had taken the Fifth. And one of the things that I was aware of having been involved in, you know, civil litigation and criminal litigation in other cases, once somebody refuses to answer a question like, you know: Do you know Mr. Dershowitz, and they take the Fifth on that, that you're then entitled to draw what's called an adverse inference. You can infer that, well, if they answered that question --

MR. SCAROLA: Excuse me.

MS. McCAWLEY: Yeah, I want to make an objection here --

MR. SCAROLA: Pardon me. Could you please try to control your client who keeps jumping up and down and distracting everybody in the room?

MS. McCAWLEY: Yeah, and there was also profanity used earlier. I mean, we just have to settle down on this side, take a deep breath, and let him answer his questions.

MR. SIMPSON: Look, I mean, the same thing

1	was happening on the other side.
2	MR. SCAROLA: No, sir. No, no, no. There
3	was never anyone who jumped to their feet at any
4	time during the course of the last two days. The
5	only person who keeps jumping up is Alan
6	Dershowitz. Have him pass you a note quietly if
7	you would, please.
8	MR. SIMPSON: I will disagree with your
9	characterization, but let me say the
10	argumentation
11	MR. SCAROLA: Are you making the
12	representation
13	MR. SIMPSON: No, I'm not.
14	MR. SCAROLA: that somebody on this side
15	of the room jumped up?
16	MR. SIMPSON: No, no, no, I'm not.
17	MR. SCAROLA: Okay. Thank you. I appreciate
18	that.
19	MR. SIMPSON: And I
20	MR. SCAROLA: And you do acknowledge that
21	Mr. Dershowitz has repeatedly been jumping up in
22	the middle of testimony, correct?
23	MR. SIMPSON: That's he just got up and
24	came over to me, that's the only time I'm aware
25	of because I'm looking at the witness, but he did

1 just do that, and I will pass notes. We won't 2 get up. 3 MR. SCAROLA: Okay. Well, I will -- I will 4 for the record, as an officer of the court, 5 represent that there have been multiple times during the course of Professor Cassell's 6 deposition when Alan Dershowitz has jumped up in 7 the middle of the testimony and excitedly 8 9 whispered in your ear. You may not have realized it because you were 10 11 focusing on the witness, but everybody on this side of the room has been distracted by his 12 13 unprofessional conduct. 14 MR. SIMPSON: I'm not going to argue with 15 you. MR. SCAROLA: Thank you. 16 I disagree with that 17 MR. SIMPSON: characterization. There is another attorney 18 19 sitting between us. We will pass notes. 20 MR. SCAROLA: Thank you. MR. SIMPSON: And I believe, Ms. McCawley, 21 22 were you instructing not to answer or what was happening? What did you -- what were you 23 24 raising? 25 MS. McCAWLEY: No. There was a lot of

yelling going on here, so I was trying to make sure that everybody was quiet so that the client could answer.

MR. SIMPSON: All right. Let me back up. Professor Cassell, I think you were in the middle of an answer?

THE WITNESS: Yeah, I was.

MR. SIMPSON: Could the court reporter read me the last two lines of your answer?

(Thereupon, a portion of the record was read by the reporter.)

## BY MR. SIMPSON:

- Q. Can you pick up then?
- A. Sure. I'll pick up the ans -- so I was beginning to draw an adverse inference when Jeffrey Epstein, who is at the heart of the sexual abuse of not only Virginia Roberts, but dozens and dozens and dozens of girls literally scattered across the globe, takes the Fifth, refuses to answer the question.

Off the top of my head, I can't recall exactly, but something along lines of: Do you know Alan Dershowitz? And he says, I take the Fifth. That sort of, frankly, startled me, that this international sex trafficker was taking the Fifth now when asked about Mr. Dershowitz.

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And so I was stymied in trying to get information from Mr. Epstein at that point. I think there were two depositions, if I recall correctly off the top of my head, that I had an opportunity to review in which he took the 5th when asked questions about Dershowitz.

So at that point in trying to figure out, you know, whether Mr. Dershowitz was involved in sexually abusing not only Virginia Roberts, but in other girls, then you go down to the next level, next layer of the criminal conspiracy. Epstein is at the top, so you go to the next layer. These are, you know, basically the women who, from what I could gather, were older than the age that Epstein wanted to sexually abuse. I think these were 22, 23-year-old girls, so they had, you know, essentially aged out of being his sexual abuse victims, but they continued to -- what they would do is collect girls for him under the age of 18, that I guess was in his target range.

And so what -- so the next person I wanted to talk to, you know, and get information from was Sarah Kellen. Sarah Kellen is on a lot of these flight logs with, you know, these girls that -- or women and with Epstein and others, and so I wanted to talk to Sarah Kellen.

But what I discovered there was that when Sarah Kellen was asked about Alan Dershowitz, she took the Fifth and she wasn't the only one. There was Miss Mucinska who also took the Fifth when asked questions about Alan Dershowitz.

And then there was Marcin -- Miss Marcinkova who also took the Fifth. So what we -- what I had at this point was Jeffrey Epstein's international sex trafficking organization. I had the next echelon and both the top kingpin of the sex trafficking organization and the next echelon had taken the Fifth, had refused to answer questions about Alan Dershowitz.

And so at that point, I was drawing an adverse inference, not just from one person, but from four persons and that adverse inference was being strengthened by the surrounding circumstances, some of which we have already talked about.

One of the things that really bolstered the adverse inference that I was drawing in this case was that I've mentioned those three girls, Kellen, Mucinska, and Marcinkova, they were all covered by a nonprosecution agreement. And the nonprosecution agreement was highly unusual.

I had been a federal prosecutor for about four years, I had been a federal judge for about

five-and-a-half years, so I had seen a lot of, you know, nonprosecution types of arrangements. And one of the things that was very unusual in this one is, it has what I'll refer to as the blank check immunity provision.

There was a provision in the nonprosecution agreement that said, this agreement will prevent federal prosecution for international and interstate sex trafficking, not only of Jeffrey Epstein, and not only of the four women who were identified, but -- and this is a direct quote: Any other potential co-conspirator, close quote. And so that was unusual because what it -- what it seemed to be doing was somehow this agreement was quite out of the normal and had been designed to extend immunity to other people that might have been associated with Epstein.

And I knew that that category included the people that were involved in negotiating this highly unusual provision included Mr. Dershowitz who had been heavily involved, not only in the drafting of the agreement, but had also been involved remarkably in attacking the credibility of these girls and saying things like, you know, it was -- Epstein wasn't targeting minor girls, which just struck -- you know, I was -- I don't want to use a technical term, gob-smocked, that a defense attorney with an obligation

to tell the truth was making a factual representation that Jeffrey Epstein was not targeting minor girls, when the Palm Beach Police Department had collected, you know, 23 of them that had all given essentially interlocking stories about how they had all gone over this house, you know, the mansion, to give a massage and when they had gotten, there they had been sexually abused.

So the kingpin wouldn't talk. The next echelon of the trafficking organization wouldn't talk. So the next step was to say, okay, let's see if we can find somebody, you know, lower level in there, you know, a household employee or something like that, maybe they will have some information about, you know, what this criminal organization is doing.

Now, let's understand, you know, given the pervasiveness of the criminal activity, I wasn't convinced that they were going to be able to get in there and start saying exactly what was going on because they might well be exposing themselves to criminal, you know, criminal culpability.

But I was able to read a sworn deposition from Juan Alessi and Juan Alessi, I don't know, maybe just to speed things up today, I won't go through all the things that are said there, but Alessi puts

Mr. Dershowitz at the nest of this international sex trafficking organization, let's see, I think he said four or five times a year, two or three -- you know, two or three days when he goes there.

And let's be clear, I know Mr. Dershowitz, had said at some point like, I'm an attorney, that's my client. So Alessi said, no, but this was not in a lawyer/client capacity, this is in a friend capacity.

So now we have Alessi putting him there at the same time when young girls were there. And one of the things that I picked up -- so is Alessi, is he able to figure out how these girls are? A photograph of Virginia Roberts is shown to Juan Alessi in the deposition, and he I.D.s the photograph as, you know, V.R., so he had put two and two together.

So now I've got V.R. coming to the house at a time when Mr. Dershowitz is also in the house, and apparently spending, you know, two to three nights there and doing this four or five times a year.

Now, Alessi wasn't the only one. There was Alfredo Rodriguez who was there about 2004 to 2005, after the time period of Virginia Roberts, but it's part of the common scheme or plan that we've been discussing here.

And so in 2005, Alfredo Rodriguez says, yeah,

again, Mr. Dershowitz is there at a time when these massages are going on, and when you start to look at Alessi and Rodriguez's statements in context where they are saying, he's there at the same time of the massages are occurring, and with the West Palm Beach Police Department reports showing that massages are of a sexual nature, again, it started to put two and two together.

One of the things that was particularly important about Rodriguez's situation was that Rodriguez had an access to what's been called the little black book. I think he referred to it as the holy grail. This was Jeffrey Epstein's, you know, telephone book where he had telephone numbers in it. And so Rodriguez had that and, you know, I guess thought that this was would be worth a lot of money because it would -- it would identify all of the people that have been sexually abused by Jeffrey Epstein. And so he tried to sell it, the FBI busted him for that. And when the FBI busted him, now he's got this book. And so the book went to Alessi and according to a later FBI report, Alessi identified information that was pertinent to the FBI's investigation.

And so when I look at the little black book that I have seen copies of, there are a handful of names in that black book that have been circled, apparently by

Mr. Rodriguez, and one of the names that's -- that -- that has been circled is Alan Dershowitz. And so that, to me, was suggesting that Mr. Rodriguez had identified Alan Dershowitz as somebody who had information about this international sex trafficking ring.

Just as a side note, but an important note, the thing that was circled on the Alan Dershowitz page was not a single phone number indicating somebody Epstein had bumped -- you know, Epstein had bumped into at one point.

I believe there were 10 or 11 phone numbers that were associated with Mr. Dershowitz that had all been circled and an e-mail address as well. So that started to corroborate my sense that Mr. Dershowitz was, indeed, a very close friend of Jeffrey Epstein.

Now, I had then continued to do -- there's been reference today to using Google to do research and so forth, so I Googled Jeffrey Epstein and one of the things that pops up rather rapidly is an article in Vanity Fair and what you see in that article is, you know, discussion about Mr. Epstein, but when you're trying to do a profile of someone, you try to figure out who that person's closest friends are.

And so the Vanity Fair author had gone to Alan Dershowitz, you know, our Mr. Dershowitz here, and

had asked him, hey, what do you know about Jeffrey Epstein? And, again, off the top of my head, you want to know what I can remember right now.

What I can remember right now is that in the Vanity Fair article, the -- in the Vanity Fair article, Mr. Dershowitz said, I've written 20-some odd books. There's only one person outside my immediate family with whom I share drafts and that's Jeffrey Epstein.

So I took that as indicating a very close personal association that, you know, among the people that obviously he's sharing these kinds of things that he wants evaluated before he shares them with the broader world. There's his immediate family and then there's Jeffrey Epstein.

There was also another similar quote in the article that indicated that -- that Mr. Dershowitz said that he wasn't interested in Epstein just because he has a lot of money. I mean, Epstein was identified as a billionaire -- billionaire with a B, so the record is clear.

But he said, look, if Epstein wants all his money, and I'm paraphrasing here, I will be happy to walk down, you know, the Coney Island Boardwalk with him and discuss things with him, even if he didn't have any money.

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So now I'm seeing Dershowitz is a very close personal friend of Jeffrey Epstein. And then I started to look at flight logs. There were some very interesting things that I noticed on the flight logs.

One of the things I noticed was when I began to, you know, get into this, that you know, I was wondering, well, how do these flight logs come into the possession of, you know, law enforcement agencies? And the answer turned out to be that they had been provided by Epstein's defense attorney and, you know, coincidentally I suppose, or in my mind suspiciously, they were not provided by just any defense attorney on this rather large defense team.

They were provided by one attorney according to Detective Riccari ^ (ph). Detective Riccari testified under oath that the flight logs were provided to him by Alan Dershowitz.

So one of the things that was interesting was, Dershowitz has had access to these flight logs and now I'm beginning to wonder, well, has there been an opportunity to sanitize those flight logs or remove any incriminating information?

And one of the things that was interesting about the flight logs that were produced, I believe, just so the record is clear, that was Exhibit 1 that -- if I could refer -- I need to refresh my recollection -- well, you may not want me to look at a document.

It was either Exhibit 1 or 2 this morning during Dershowitz's deposition which was covering a time period of January to, I believe, September 2005. These were flight logs that were produced by Mr. Dershowitz to the Palm Beach Police Department.

When you wonder why did they stop in September, you know, why stop in September 2005? What's the significance of that? Well, later on, additional flight logs were obtained, and sure enough, who shows up on an October 2005 flight log with Jeffrey Epstein? Mr. Dershowitz.

So that led to a suspicion that Mr. Dershowitz had provided to the Palm Beach Police Department flight logs that, the time period of which for the production had been carefully crafted to keep him out of it; in other words, to not produce the October 2005 version.

The other thing I began to discover is, I started going through some flight logs. Dave Rogers, who is one of I think about three pilots that Epstein regularly relied on to fly his -- he had very fancy -- to use the technical term -- jets. There were about three pilots there.

1 One of them had some flight logs and that was the pilot, Dave Rogers, if I'm recalling his name 2 3 correctly. And so later on in the litigation, the sex 4 abuse litigation against Epstein, flight logs were 5 obtained from Dave Rogers and it was possible to -- to compare -- I'm sorry, I don't mean to -- I want to make 6 7 sure I get -- you know, the question is how much can I remember and I'm trying to make sure I get it all in. 8 And so the flight logs were produced from 9 Dave Rogers And so Dave Rogers produced some flight 10 11 logs and some of the flights that he produced logs for 12 coincided with the logs that Mr. Dershowitz had provided 13 to Palm Beach Police Department and there were 14 inconsistencies. And so that again aroused my suspicion that 15 maybe Mr. Dershowitz when he had --16 MR. SCOTT: I just got a call from a lawyer 17 18 on the screen. His phone is not working, Epstein's lawyer, Darrin Indyke. Do you want to 19 20 take a break for a second?

MR. SIMPSON: Why don't we let him finish his answer.

MR. SCAROLA: Finish the answer.

MR. SCOTT: You're right.

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MR. SCAROLA: Although it may take a while.

1 THE WITNESS: It's, I mean, the question --MR. SCAROLA: Yeah. But let's --2 I don't care. 3 MR. SCOTT: 4 MR. SCAROLA: Let's go ahead and finish. MR. SCOTT: Let's go ahead and finish the 5 answer. We heard this much. I don't want to 6 break him on a roll. 7 MR. SCAROLA: Thanks. 8 Right. I mean, I want to 9 THE WITNESS: 10 make -- I want to make clear that there was a lot 11 of information that I was relying on in filing 12 this pleading, and of course, the later pleading. 13 So we are on the subject of flight logs. 14 Flight logs showed that the flight logs that 15 Mr. Dershowitz had produced to Detective Riccari were incomplete and inaccurate. And so that led 16 to concern on my part that Mr. Dershowitz had had 17 18 an opportunity to sanitize the flight logs, had 19 provided incomplete production, you know, 20 obviously, very important production that the Palm Beach Police Department was looking at. 21 Then we got some additional flight logs from 22 23 Dave Rogers. What those flight logs showed --24 first off, let's talk again about the production 25 of those flight logs.

My recollection is that Dave Rogers's flight logs were provided by Bruce Rinehart ^ (ph) who is a former Assistant U.S. Attorney who had been inside the Southern District of Florida office at a time when the Epstein case was the subject of regular discussion in that office.

And then he had gone to work for some kind of a law firm or private operation that was located adjacent to Mr. Epstein's business. And so, now, Rinehart, who appeared to be being paid by Mr. Epstein and certainly was adjacent to Mr. Epstein's business office, was producing these flight logs. So that, again, aroused suspicion that the flight logs that were being produced would have been sanitized or inaccurate.

But even -- I mean, I think the problem with, you know, you can't sanitize everything, that would be too suspicious. And so what was -- what was evident on these flight logs was, for example, approximately ten flights by
Mr. Dershowitz with Tatiana has been discussed, with Maxwell, with Jeffrey Epstein. One of them had one female, which again in the context that I was looking at, seemed to be a potential code word for underage, underage girl.

1 And so those flight logs showed, you know, again, close association and travel with --2 3 with -- with Mr. Dershowitz, and Mr. Epstein. 4 Another thing that I had, and I will not reveal 5 any privileged communications here or any 6 confidential information, but on December 30th, I was aware that one of the preeminent lawyers in 7 the United States, David Boies, had agreed to 8 9 represent Virginia Roberts and given the vast amounts of business that tries to get in the 10 11 door --12 Could I interrupt? I think we MR. SIMPSON: 13 are going towards a waiver here. 14 MS. McCAWLEY: Yeah. 15 MR. SIMPSON: We can't have testimony 16 about -- this is one most respected people in the country or lawyers in the country and then you 17 18 won't answer the questions. 19 THE WITNESS: Okay. 20 MR. SIMPSON: You said not to answer. MS. McCAWLEY: Well, describing David Boies 21 in general doesn't constitute waiver. 22 23 I agree with the description; MR. SIMPSON: 24 he's a distinguished lawyer. 25 MR. SCAROLA: And I don't think we are

getting beyond anything that is a matter of public record.

MR. SIMPSON: I just --

MS. McCAWLEY: But I appreciate you letting me know that.

THE WITNESS: All right. I will not waive anything, and if I start to do that, I would certainly request the opportunity to retract what I'm doing, but I was aware, since the issue is, well, what's in the public record, I was aware that, you know, probably the most significant United States Supreme Court case argued in the last 20 years was Bush versus Gore, which was a case that essentially determined who was going to be President of the most powerful country in the world.

There were two attorneys who argued that case in front of the United States Supreme Court and arguing for the Democratic Presidential Candidate, Al Gore, was David Boies. He had put his credibility on the line in arguing the Bush versus Gore case, and without going into any confidential communications or trying to waive in any way, I knew that David Boies had agreed to represent Virginia Roberts which gave me

additional confidence in the fact that I was also representing this young woman in her effort to bring sex traffickers to justice, and those who had sexually abused her to justice.

And so those are things that come to mind immediately as -- let me just take a second and see if there were other things regarding Dershowitz that come immediately -- immediately to mind.

Oh, one of the things was in the Jane Doe 102 complaint which alleged academicians that had -- that had abused -- sexually abused Jane Doe 3, there -- there were -- so that raises a question, obviously, of who were the academicians that Bob Josefsburg had identified.

I can't recall, actually, the record should be clear, I can't recall immediately whether it was singular or plural. It may have been plural, but if it's singular, I don't want to suggest that there were other academicians, but at least one academician had sexually abused Jane Doe 3 according to the complaint that had been filed by Bob Joseph ^ [sic].

There were two things of interest to that:

One was that Mr. Epstein, the man that I wasn't

able to get information from because he was invoking the Fifth, had refused or declined to file an answer to that complaint.

Rather than deny the allegations, he had ultimately, it's my understanding -- I don't have inside information and I'm not trying to waive any information, but my understanding is that rather than answer the complaint, he settled the case through the payment of some kind of compensation that Jane Doe 102 found desirable for dropping her claim.

The other thing that I found interesting is that Josefsburg's partner, I believe it is, Miss Isell (indicating), had been to some of the depositions of, for example, I believe Juan Alessi and Alfredo Rodriguez. I believe at least one of those, and perhaps both of those. And she had asked questions about Alan Dershowitz in those depositions, but had not asked questions about other academics in those depositions.

So that led me to conclude that Bob

Josefsburg and his outstanding law firm had
identified Alan Dershowitz as someone who had
information relevant -- and let's be clear, this
is not a lawsuit about some contract dispute or

something -- that he was someone who had information relevant to the sexual abuse of underage girls and, indeed, they were asking questions about what information -- what information he might have.

Another -- I remember now, there's a whole other line of things that I had in mind at the time, and I think since you want to test my memory -- let me be clear, I'm not claiming I have a superb memory, I have an average memory, but this is a subject that's very important to me and so I've worked, you know, very hard to get all the information.

THE WITNESS: I would like to take a break.

MR. SCAROLA: Sure. Take a break.

THE VIDEOGRAPHER: We are going off video record, 3:27 p.m.

(Thereupon, a recess was taken.)

THE VIDEOGRAPHER: We are back on the record, 3:41 p.m.

THE WITNESS: I want to continue my answer. I'm sorry I got emotional there for a moment. I want to do a good job for Virginia Roberts on representing all the -- the evidence that is available to support her.

The next thing that I was thinking of was, all right, then the question is, well, what does Mr. Dershowitz have to say about all this? So I started to look at the information on that as well.

In 2009, there had been a deposition request sent to Mr. Dershowitz, and I saw a document showing that that had actually been served on him, and you know, to the extent that what I saw was a, I think a receipt, from the process server or something along those lines, so I saw attempt to contact him in 2009.

And then I saw an additional attempt to contact him in 2011. Mr. Scarola had sent him a note and there was, you know, some back and forth. The one note that jumped out to me was one in which Mr. Scarola had written to Mr. Dershowitz, I think the phrase was, multiple witnesses have placed you in the presence of Jeffrey Epstein and underage girls. I would like to depose you about those subjects.

And the answer that came back was not, well, let me clear all of that misunderstanding up.

You know, that's frankly -- if I had gotten something like that, that's what I would I have

1 said.

The answer that came back was, from Mr. Dershowitz, was something along the lines, if I remember correctly, well, tell me what you -- tell me what you want to know and I'll decide whether to cooperate, was I think the phrase that was used. And so there was an attempt, you know, in 2009, an attempt, a 2011 attempt to get information from Mr. Dershowitz.

Then there was another subpoena without deposition for documents. You know, we have heard a lot about records in this case that could prove innocence. There was a records request to Mr. Dershowitz in 2013. Again, my understanding was that there was no -- you know, no documents were provided on that.

And so those I -- had that information.

Another bit of information that I had was that in 2011, I believe in early April, the -- this is not attorney/client privileged information from Virginia Roberts. This is a telephone call that she placed from Australia where she had been essentially forced into hiding by Jeffrey Epstein.

She managed to escape and was hiding out in

ROUGH DRAFT ONLY

Australia, and she somehow, you know, Mr. Scarola and Mr. Edwards were able to reach her and there was a telephone call that was made. And in that telephone call she identified Alan Dershowitz as someone who would have relevant information about Jeffrey Epstein and the sexual abuse of underage girls.

And so I had that information as well. So that is -- the question was: What could I recall off the top of my head with regard to the factual basis for information connecting Mr. Dershowitz with the sexual abuse of minor girls, plural, and that, sitting here at this moment, is the best that I can recall for the information along those liens.

## BY MR. SIMPSON:

## Q. Was that answer --

MR. SCAROLA: Excuse me. Before -- before you go on to another subject, Professor Cassell is entitled to refresh his recollection to give you a complete response. So why don't you go ahead and do that now. Make sure you've covered everything.

MR. SIMPSON: I'm -- I think I get to ask the questions, but I was going to ask the same

1	question.
2	MR. SCAROLA: Wonderful. We are on the same
3	page.
4	BY MR. SIMPSON:
5	Q. Mr. Cassell, you mentioned that you had
6	something that you had prepared
7	A. Yes.
8	Q that would summarize
9	A. Right.
10	Q your knowledge.
11	A. Right.
12	Q. And now that you have exhausted your
13	recollection, could you produce that and let's just mark
14	it as an exhibit?
15	A. Sure.
16	MR. SIMPSON: We are up to Exhibit 3, I
17	believe. Cassell 3?
18	THE WITNESS: Right. Now, there are two
19	parts to this
20	MR. SIMPSON: Can we mark it first?
21	THE WITNESS: Yeah. I just want the record
22	to be clear, there's a pre-December 30th section
23	and a post-December 30th section, so the top part
24	is the what I was working off of.
25	BY MR. SIMPSON:

1	Q. 0kay.
2	A. Now, underneath this is the, you know, if you
3	have questions about what happened after December 30th.
4	Q. So you're you're prepared to produce the
5	entire document, but you're clarifying? I don't want to
6	ask you. If you're going to use it in your testimony
7	then we will mark the whole thing?
8	MR. SCAROLA: Mark the whole thing. You can
9	use it.
10	MR. SIMPSON: Mark the whole thing and I'll
11	ask you about it.
12	THE WITNESS: Absolutely.
13	MR. SIMPSON: I'm going to ask the court
14	reporter to mark as Cassell Exhibit 3, a one-page
15	document that the witness has just handed to me.
16	It's mostly typed, it has some handwriting on it.
17	(^ Plaintiff's ^ Defendant's I.D. Exhibit
18	No. 3 - one-page note of witness was marked for
19	identification.)
20	THE WITNESS: All right. So let me if I
21	could look at this to see if the top portion of
22	to see if it refreshes my recollection about
23	BY MR. SIMPSON:
24	Q. Could I just see it for one second?
25	A. Absolutely.

- Q. All right. Let me just clarify one point before you do that?
  - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. In your answer, were you referring to the evidence you could recall or the information you could recall that supported your allegations as to both Virginia Roberts and other minors or were you treating those separately?
- A. No, I was not treating those separately. I was -- for me, there's a common -- what the law refers to as a common scheme or plan in a criminal conspiracy for international trafficking that involved not just a single girl, but multiple girls, so the answer was -- was with respect to multiple girls.
- Q. Okay. So I may have some questions to distinguish further between those two --
  - A. Yes.
- Q. -- but is it fair to say that -- and I realize you're going refresh your recollection, but that you had exhausted your recollection of the basis for the allegation in this Exhibit 2, the motion to join as to both Miss Roberts and other minors?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. So then now take a look at that and tell me if there's anything there that refreshes your

recollection as to something that you have not yet told me about.

A. So -- and this refreshes my recollection.

Sarah Kellen, I think I refer to her as Miss Kellen.

Sarah Kellen was the first name.

Nadia Marcinkova, Nadia was the first name there. Adrianna Mucinska was the full name of those -- that's the second echelon of the -- of the criminal conspiracy.

Oh, this refreshes my recollection that Jeffrey Epstein had answered some questions in the civil litigation. He provided, for example, names of some people who were involved, but he took the Fifth when asked -- he took -- he provided names of some people who would have relevant information in the civil cases. But when asked in deposition about Mr. Dershowitz, he took the Fifth.

So I found it significant that for some people, he was willing to answer questions, but with regard to Mr. Dershowitz, he took -- invoked his Fifth Amendment right against compelled self-incrimination presumably because revealing what he knew about Mr. Dershowitz would, you know, cause criminal -- criminal charges potentially to be filed against him.

There was a common scheme or plan and I'll

elaborate on that in a moment, but yeah, one of -- so this was another point. I mentioned that there had been three efforts to get information from Mr. Dershowitz by way of a 2009 deposition request, a 2011 deposition request, and further follow-up correspondence from counsel on that, and a 2013 document request all propounded to Mr. Dershowitz that had not gone answered.

And this was -- yeah, I'm sorry this slipped my mind at the time -- but when we saw Mr. Dershowitz not responding to these answers, you know, maybe the mail didn't get delivered to him or something like that. I suppose that's, you know, a theoretical possibility.

But the reason I ruled out that possibility, first, it didn't seem likely; but secondly, there was a pattern of Mr. Epstein's associates evading efforts to get information from them. And so let me just go back to the earliest instance of that.

According to the Chief of Police in the Palm Beach -- of the Palm Beach Police Department,
Mr. Dershowitz had said that he would make available
Mr. Epstein for questions about the sex, you know, abuse that was going on. And, you know, Mr. Dershowitz had said to the Palm Beach Police Department, yeah, we will make him available, no, we got to reschedule it, you know, another time reschedule, another time. And so

there were multiple -- according to the Chief of Police, there had been multiple, you know, requests to interview Mr. Epstein and Mr. Dershowitz had repeatedly said, oh, yeah, we will schedule that. And then it hadn't happened.

Now, obviously, there could have been a situation there where an emergency had come up for Mr. Epstein and he wasn't able to make a schedule or something like that. But what I saw was a pattern of offers to meet and then withdrawals and that seems to me to be a deliberately calculated strategy to sort of stall the investigation to say, oh, we will get you Epstein, oh, we can't meet now. Oh, we will get it now -- and so forth.

And one of the things that I noted from all that was that Mr. Dershowitz, as Mr. Epstein's attorney, never ultimately produced Epstein for a meeting with the Palm Beach Police Department, having made another offers -- now, obviously, something could have happened there. I mean, I don't -- I don't know what was the communications and so forth, but as an attorney trying to get information and unable to do that, I had to make some reasonable inferences.

And so one of the inferences I began to draw was that this was a stall tactic by Mr. Dershowitz, and

in my view potentially an unethical one, but I don't think we need to get into that in this litigation.

What I saw was a stall tactic going on, and the reason I think it was a stall tactic as we are sitting here now in, what is it, October of 2015, and Mr. Epstein has never been willing to answer questions about his sexual abuse of these girls.

And this was back in around, what was it, I guess it would be 2005, 2006, you know, roughly a decade ago, Mr. Dershowitz was offering to make Epstein available. And then that never happened and given the ten-year pattern that -- I guess I should go back. I'm sorry. Let me correct my answer.

We should go back to December 30th, 2014, so there -- there appeared to be about an eight-year period of time during which Mr. Epstein had refused to answer any questions about his sexual abuse of girls and yet, Mr. Dershowitz said, oh, it's just a scheduling issue and we will get the Palm Beach Police Department to -- to, you know, to meet and learn all this.

The other thing that I'm seeing here, so now there's -- there's -- Mr. Dershowitz had been involved in concealing Mr. Epstein from the Palm Beach Police Department, but there were others that had done similar sorts of things.

So one of them was a Ghislane Maxwell. I will just call her Glen Maxwell. I think that's kind of the nickname I understand she goes by.

Glen Maxwell -- remember, she is the one, you know, I think the record is clear, in litigation that, you know, allegation has been made that she was the one that -- that brought Virginia Roberts into the -- into the sex trafficking, and was heavily involved with, you know, in all the -- not all the flights, but on many of the flights with Jeffrey Epstein where this seemed to be going on and was very close to Epstein, staying at the mansion frequently.

And so she would, obviously, be I guess if you have Epstein at the top of the -- you know, the kingpin of the operation, Maxwell would be, you know, a close second or certainly at the higher echelon.

So, obviously, someone who would have very significant information about, you know, the sex trafficking, who were the other people that -- the girls were being trafficked to, what kind of abuse was going on, you know, what kind of sex toys were being used to abuse them, because I think it was in her room or adjacent to her room that many of these devices were located, and so she would have had very significant information to provide.

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And so in connection with the civil cases that some of the girls had filed against Mr. Epstein, her deposition was set by my co-counsel, Mr. Edwards, and there was some haggling over a confidentiality agreement, you know, and that had all been worked out and then she was set for a deposition and finally agreed, you know, to deposition. And just shortly, I think a couple of days before that deposition, she canceled. Well, she didn't cancel, her -- her attorney called to cancel the deposition, and represented that Miss Maxwell was outside the United States of America and had no plans to return back to the United States.

And so, at that point, the deposition was -was not able to go forward. But it turned out that she had not left the United States for an extended period of time. She was spotted later at a wedding of a prominent person in New York. And so that was Maxwell fitting into this pattern, you know, Epstein was being, you know, Palm Beach Police Department being told by Dershowitz that Epstein will answer your questions, and then not getting information.

Maxwell evading the deposition. Jean Luc Brunel ^ (ph) was another person who seemed to be very much involved in trafficking the girls and it was the same situation. A deposition was set to try to get

answers, you know, who is involved, which girls are involved, what are their names, what's -- what's going on? And so Brunel's deposition is set and then he -- he finagles out of it, too. I don't recall exactly what his excuse was, but, you know, evaded the deposition and in fact, later information came to light he was hiding out in the mansion of Epstein while he's claiming he's unavailable for deposition.

So -- so this pattern of Mr. Dershowitz, you know, there were three attempts to obtain information from him, if that's all I had, I guess that would have been one thing. But what I had was a pattern of people who were implicated in the sex trafficking ring evading questions, you know, quite in violation of court orders and depositions and things -- I shouldn't say court orders -- in violation of the deposition notices that were being sent and agreements being made through counsel.

And then in addition to that, I had this, so why -- why would you think that there's this sex trafficking, you know, ring going on? It sounds kind of farfetched. Well, one of the things that I had available to me on December 30th was a photograph that was widely available on the Internet, and that photograph depicted three people.

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It depicted Glen Maxwell, Prince Andrew and Virginia Roberts, and at the time that it looked like Virginia Roberts was an underage girl, she was not dressed in formal attire. And Prince Andrew had his arm around her, I think if memory serves, and right next --smiling in the background is Miss Maxwell, and it appeared that that was a private residence presumably in London close to Buckingham Palace where Prince Andrew lived.

So here was Prince Andrew with this underage girl with Glen Maxwell, the right-hand girl, if that's the right expression. I probably should say -- strike that -- right-hand woman of Mr. Epstein, that were there and somebody had taken the photograph.

Given the surrounding circumstances, I thought perhaps Mr. Epstein had taken the photograph. So that would have shown Virginia Roberts's sexual abuse was not confined just to Florida, not confined to the New York mansion, it would have -- it would have presumably continued into London where one of, you know, the highest, most powerful persons in the governmental structure that exists in England was now involved in sexual abuse.

And so that created grave concern about, how far did this sex trafficking ring reach, what were their

connections, what were their abilities to influence, you know, law enforcement agencies in those countries, in England or law enforcement agencies in this country through power that somebody at that level, fifth, I think in line to the British Throne, would have, you know, presumably access to levers of power that other people might not -- might not have.

And so that is the -- I believe is the

And so that is the -- I believe is the information that I had available to me on December 30th involving not just Virginia Roberts, but the entire sex trafficking organization.

- Q. Okay. And that, just to clarify again, it exhausts and refreshed your recollection as to both the information you were relying on as to the allegations about Virginia Roberts and as to the allegations about other minors; is that right?
  - A. Correct.
- Q. So I don't have to ask you separately about Roberts?
- A. That's right. No, and I gave you a heads-up that was going to be long answer.
  - Q. You made Mr. Dershowitz look like an amateur.

    If I could --

MR. SCAROLA: I'm sorry. Like a what?

MR. SIMPSON: Amateur, at long answers.

THE WITNESS: Well, I wasn't trying to -- let me be clear. I was not trying to filibuster. You asked me a very direct question which was, I want to know everything that was in your memory on December 30th, and as you can tell, this was a very important subject to me and it's very important to Miss Roberts and I wanted to be comprehensive. And I gave you the opportunity to say, let's have a narrower question, but you wanted a broad questions. That's why I did this.

## BY MR. SIMPSON:

- Q. Mr. Cassell, I apologize for attempting humor in this intense situation.
- A. This is very important to me. This is not -- this is not something that I find funny.
- Q. Well, I say it's very important to Mr. Dershowitz, Professor Dershowitz also, he was trying to answer questions. I'm not questioning that you were trying to answer my question and I appreciate it.

Mr. Dershowitz was trying to do the same thing and it is a difficult situation.

- A. All right.
- Q. So I was not trying to make light of the questions I'm asking you.
  - A. This involves sexual abuse --

1	Q. I understand that.
2	A of multiple girls.
3	Q. I understand that. I understand the
4	allegations that have been made.
5	A. And your side keeps attacking these girls.
6	That's why it's emotional for me.
7	Q. That part is not true, but I will ask
8	questions
9	A. I believe that part is true. I would like to
10	take a break. I'm sorry.
11	THE VIDEOGRAPHER: We are going off the video
12	record, 4:01 p.m.
13	(Thereupon, a recess was taken.)
14	THE VIDEOGRAPHER: We are back on the video
15	record 4:04 p.m.
16	MR. SCAROLA: The record should reflect that
17	Mr. and Mrs. Dershowitz have are no longer
18	present.
19	MR. SIMPSON: Correct.
20	MR. SCAROLA: Thank you.
21	BY MR. SIMPSON:
22	Q. Mr. Cassell, would you agree with me that
23	accusing someone
24	MS. McCAWLEY: I'm sorry. I just realized
25	that she stepped out to get water. I didn't ask.

I'm sure it's probably --1 THE WITNESS: It's all right. 2 3 MR. SIMPSON: That's okay with you? THE WITNESS: 4 Sure. BY MR. SIMPSON: 5 Would you agree with me that accusing a 6 person of -- an adult of engaging in sex with a minor is 7 a serious accusation? 8 9 Α. Sure. And would you agree with me that the cause of 10 11 victims' rights is harmed and not furthered by false allegations of sexual abuse? 12 13 Α. Sure. 14 0. I want to go back. I'm going to follow up on 15 some aspects of your answer. 16 Α. Sure. Kind of work my way through some of those. 17 Q. 18 Α. Sure. 19 But first let me -- let me ask this: You drew in your answer a lot of inferences based on the 20 21 facts or information you -- you recited, inferences that Professor Dershowitz had engaged in the conduct alleged; 22 is that fair to say? 23 24 I think part of it was -- was inference, part

of were the facts. I mean, you say a lot of inferences.

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I think that would be, you know, subject to the debate which perhaps we are going to do now.

- Q. No. Let's say you drew some inferences based on information you had; is that fair to say?
  - A. Sure.
- Q. Okay. It's true, is it not, that you and your co-counsel, Mr. Edwards, had decided to seek the joinder of Miss Roberts and Jane Doe 4 as parties no later than the Summer of 2014?
- A. Jane Doe 4, I think, give or take, yeah. I think Jane Doe -- well, that's -- there's a nomenclature issue. Let's refer to -- how do you want to refer to Virginia Roberts? Shall we just call her --
- Q. I think we can call her Miss Roberts since the name is now known.
  - A. Right. Sure.
- Q. And just clarifying, we can call Jane Doe 4. We won't use that name, Jane Doe 4.
- A. Right. I think sometime in the Summer or the Fall the decision was made to -- to approach the U.S. Attorneys's Office to get their agreement to add her into the case. And they declined, which ultimately led to the filing on December 30th.
- Q. Okay. And the basis for my question was, I believe I saw in a pleading that you had represented to

the court that you had been asking the government for consent since, I believe it was the Summer of 2014; is that consistent with your recollection?

- A. The exact timing, you know, if I looked at the documents, we could refresh my recollection. We put those documents into the court record in January 21st, 2015, the correspondence that we had had. The U.S. Attorney's Office had delayed, you know, giving us an answer on that for as I recall, several months and ultimately they said, no, and that's why we filed the pleading.
- Q. Okay. My question is: Why, during that several-month period before you filed the motion itself, did you not contact Professor Dershowitz to ask him if this was true, and if he had any evidence to refute it? Why not contact the person you're accusing?
- A. I mean, there's a cost -- you know, again, this is going take a little bit of an answer, not as long as the other one.
  - Q. I won't cut you off.
- A. No, you have been very polite. I appreciate that. This is about a five-minute answer, just so you got a heads-up.
- Okay. So the issue of why didn't I contact Mr. Dershowitz, it's a cost benefit situation. So what

would be the benefit of asking him. Well, I thought the benefit would be zero. What I thought we would get was zero, because in 2009, an effort to depose him had been made unsuccessful. 2011, an effort had been made to depose him unsuccessfully. In 2013 --

MR. SIMPSON: Was there an objection on the phone?

MR. INDYKE: No.

MR. SIMPSON: Okay. I didn't think so.

## BY MR. SIMPSON:

Q. Please continue.

A. In 2013, an effort had been made to depose him unsuccessfully, and I mentioned a moment ago this manner of people involved in Epstein's organization that had been evading efforts to get information. So it wasn't just that something hadn't been received in the mail. It appeared to me that Dershowitz fit into a pattern of not providing information and, indeed, he had been party to making, supposedly, Mr. Epstein available to the Palm Beach Police Department and then pulling -- pulling him back. And that seemed to be a stall tactic.

So I didn't think we were going get any information. On the other hand, now we had to waive a cost of calling Mr. Dershowitz and saying, we are preparing to file a pleading that identifies you. And I

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don't want -- I'm not going to get into communications that Mr. Edwards and I had, which you have asked what was my state of mind on December 30th as to why I hadn't called Mr. Dershowitz?

My own personal state of mind, not revealing any attorney/client communications, but it does revolve around Virginia Roberts. I had in front of me evidence of an international sex trafficking organization that was going to the Fifth in line to the Throne in England, to very powerful people in the United States, to a billionaire in Palm Beach, Florida, Epstein. Very powerful people.

And what I also had was a history of Mr. Epstein intimidating, threatening witnesses, and in some cases, you know, potentially what seemed to be possibly life-threatening kinds of situations. There was a report of investigators quote, unquote, following I think it was girls or witnesses against Mr. Epstein and, indeed, had done so in a circumstance that suggested the possibility that somebody had been forced off the road.

I had been personally and directly involved in an Epstein effort to intimidate a witness in the Summer of 2010, which was a very disturbing incident. The incident took place right around, I don't know, July

2nd, July 3rd, I believe it was 2010, where a woman that 1 I was representing along with my colleague, Brad 2 Edwards, I'll refer to her by initials, if that's all 3 4 right with you. 5 (Phone Interruption.) MR. SIMPSON: On the phone, could you --6 7 THE WITNESS: Can we mute them? MR. SIMPSON: Would you mute it, please? 8 Before the phone is muted, 9 MR. SCAROLA: could we identify who is on the phone now, 10 11 please? Who is on the phone? MR. SIMPSON: Yeah. Who is on the phone? 12 13 MR. SWEDER: Ken Sweder. 14 MR. SIMPSON: Anyone else? 15 MR. SWEDER: Alan Dershowitz. MR. INDYKE: Darrin Indyke. 16 Anyone else? Did you get 17 MR. SIMPSON: those? Okay. 18 THE WITNESS: I just need to make a note 19 20 because I kind of got distracted there. Let's see. We had -- oh, right. Okay. 21 That was the other point I wanted to make. 22 And I've only got about another minute or 23 24 two, but the point was, I had had personal 25 experience on about July 2nd, I believe it was,

2010. What had happened was, S.R. was a young woman who had been sexually abused by Jeffrey Epstein. She was identified in the nonprosecution agreement as sex abuse victim, and we had a civil suit going against Mr. Epstein and her case was set for trial. It was going to be the first trial against Mr. Epstein.

You know, this -- he had abused, according to the NPA, I think 35 girls, and at that point I think, gosh, I think 31 of them had settled, all the girls except for the three represented by Mr. Edwards and I had settled.

So this was going to be the first person that was going to bring, if you will, the light of day to this. This was going to be the first time where this was going to be tried in open court. So this was potentially an opportunity to, you know, expose exactly what Epstein has done because people are going to be called as witnesses including Epstein and others like him.

So this was, I think, a potentially explosive situation for Mr. Epstein because all of the -- all of the crimes that his organization had been committing were going to be exposed during the course of this trial. So -- but this all

depended on S.R. being able to get to trial and not be intimidated.

She's a very petite woman and what happened that evening was a very large, physically large, private investigator who turned out had been hired by Mr. Epstein, went and parked his car in front of her home. And then, indeed, as I understand it -- I wasn't there, but I was getting frantic reports from -- from people in Florida about what was going on -- the car was pivoted so that I think the phrase is high-beaming or something. The private investigator was shining his lights into S.R.'s home and she was terrified.

We were trying to get assistance to her and then we went -- we were filing motions to try to protect her. She had to flee her home, so that's what happened to S.R. just a few days before she went to trial.

And so I'm thinking, you know, if we call Mr. Dershowitz, who is his first call going to be? I mean I think -- I didn't have this information on December 30th. I want the record to be clear that, sure enough, we learned today that within just a day or two of these

allegations coming out, Dershowitz called international sex trafficker Epstein to make sure their memories coincided or something like that.

And I was afraid if we contacted Alan Dershowitz, what had happened to S.R. was going to happen to Virginia Roberts, which was going to be even worse because she had been hiding out in Australia for a number of years to escape Epstein.

And now this would potentially tip him off that she was now back in contact and he would redouble efforts to find her. So I was, frankly again, just speaking for myself, I'm not speaking for my co-counsel, but I was extremely afraid of tipping off Mr. Dershowitz that we were going to be filing this pleading because he would have contacted Epstein in the same intimidation tactics and, indeed, life-threatening tactics that had apparently been used against other witnesses might be used against her.

I mean, I also was thinking frankly, about whether to file this pleading, because of the risk that she would be in, but I thought that the safest way to protect her was to file this so that the information was out there.

And, at that point, you know, you know, if she disappeared or something, the world would know, you know, who the first person would be to look at would be, you know, Jeffrey Epstein and other people to look at would be those who were associated with him.

## BY MR. SIMPSON:

- Q. I want to go back to your testimony a bit ago about the Fifth Amendment. You testified that Mr. Epstein took the Fifth when he was asked about Professor Dershowitz?
  - A. Yes.
  - Q. Is that right?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. Didn't he take the Fifth with respect to a whole host of people?
- A. With some other people, yes, but not with every person. That's why I want my memory to aid here. If you look at the Jeffrey Epstein answers to interrogatories in one of the civil cases, he provided, for example, the name of Alessi as someone who would have relevant information, but not Dershowitz.

And that was consistent with I think invoking the Fifth, not on the sort of household people, but the people who were higher up in the echelon which would

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have been, in my view, Mr. Dershowitz.

- At his deposition, he took the Fifth as to everyone he was asked about; isn't that true?
- Α. I haven't looked at the depositions lately. There were also variations in tactics that he used. I recall for example, that sometimes when he was asked about a person, even if he knew that person, he would pretend not to know that person and try to communicate that, you know, maybe he didn't know that person.

But he did he did have broad invocations of the Fifth Amendment in his deposition. I certainly wouldn't quarrel with you on that.

- And you understand or I believe this was in Q. your testimony that if a person takes the Fifth in response to a question in a civil litigation, that answer can be used against the person generally; is that right?
  - Α. Sure. Right.
- Are you aware of any authority whatsoever that Person A taking the Fifth can be used as evidence against Person B?
- Yeah, we are sitting here in the -- let's Α. see, we are in Florida, in the 11th Circuit, and that is -- there's 11th circuit case law that allows that to happen. I could give you the citation, you know, in

about five minutes if you know me take a break, I can give you the case.

- Q. We -- we -- we can come back to it.
- A. Okay.
- Q. In your mind, if you have a witness who is asked about a long litany of persons and he takes the Fifth Amendment in response to all of them, is it fair to draw an adverse inference as to the other person?
- A. Okay. So now this will be about a three-minute answer, if that's okay, and I would say the answer to that question is, yes, and I want to explain why.

The 11th Circuit I'll give you the name, if I have a chance to look at WesLaw or something like that has a four-factor test that says, look, you can't just draw an adverse inference against someone in every circumstance, you have to balance various factors.

And so you have to look at the relationship between the parties and things like that, the degree of control that one person has over another party.

Different factors that you would look at.

And so I -- I think there are two things here that would lead to the conclusion that under the four-factor balancing test, the adverse inference could be used in the 11th Circuit and recall that the crime

victims' rights act case that we are talking about is in the Southern District of Florida. I think the record should be clear that that is in the 11th Circuit. And so that case law says that you look at these different factors, one of the factors, that to my mind would weigh heavily in favor of drawing the adverse inference would 7 be the degree of control that the one party has over the other.

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Dershowitz was the attorney for Epstein and, indeed, we heard today that he continues to be the attorney on the Tri-Tech case and I'm assuming an attorney/client privilege on other matters as well. he would seem to have a significant control over that.

The other thing that was going on in my mind when I'm drawing the adverse inference is that there might be some people that are invoking the Fifth Amendment but not getting sound legal advice.

An attorney can only allow his client to assert a Fifth Amendment privilege in civil case if there's a significant risk that the answer will be incriminating. You can't just invoke it willy-nilly.

And I knew that Mr. Epstein had been receiving -- you know, as a billionaire would -- you know, the best legal advice that money could buy, and the advice he was getting with regard to questions about

Mr. Dershowitz was apparently, based on the transcripts I was seeing, to take the Fifth even with regard to any knowledge of Mr. Dershowitz.

So in those circumstances I did think it was highly fair to draw an inference from Mr. Epstein, particularly where, you know, like some of the sexual abuse involved Virginia, Epstein, and Dershowitz was the allegations, you know, the trafficking and so forth.

So you know, if Virginia is making an allegation, Mr. Epstein is invoking the Fifth and Mr. Dershowitz is, you know, declining to answer questions, it seemed to me in those circumstances an adverse inference would be fair.

Q. Isn't it routine practice for a witness who is the target or faces -- I'm going to start over.

Isn't it routine practice for a witness who faces potential criminal liability to take the Fifth as to all substantive questions?

A. That's not -- no. I would say absolutely not. And again, I'm drawing -- I was a federal prosecutor for four years. I was a federal district court judge for about five-and-a-half years. I would say, that is not the practice and, indeed, that would be inconsistent with Fifth Amendment case law as I understand it.

Q. As a prosecutor, did you ever in a prosecution against one person successfully introduce into evidence that somebody else had taken the Fifth?

MR. SCAROLA: In a criminal case?

MR. SIMPSON: In a criminal case, yeah.

THE WITNESS: So I had about 20 trials, most of them I was in the general crimes units in the eastern district of Virginia. Most of them involved drug dealers and gun runners that did not -- where those issues didn't come up.

So as sitting here today, I can't recall a circumstance where in that criminal case I was able to do that. The standards for using it in a civil case would be much, much broader.

MR. SIMPSON: Move to strike nonresponsive portion of the answer.

## BY MR. SIMPSON:

- Q. Have you been involved in a civil case in which you have successfully introduced into evidence the fact that Person A took the Fifth Amendment as evidence against Person B?
- A. I haven't been involved in many civil cases involving invocations of the Fifth Amendment so I can't recall a circumstance like that right now.
  - Q. And is the 11th Circuit case you're referring

1	a criminal case or a civil case?
2	A. My understanding, it's a civil case.
3	Q. Did you ask you referred to the complaint
4	that is styled Jane Doe 102 versus Epstein, you referred
5	to that complaint?
6	A. Yes.
7	Q. And Jane Doe 102 is Virginia Roberts,
8	correct?
9	A. Yes.
0	Q. And you talked about the Josefsburg firm, Bob
1	Josefsburg, who we all there was testimony about him
2	being a respected lawyer; you heard that. Right?
3	A. Right.
4	Q. Did you ever ask Mr. Josefsburg if he if
5	the term "academicians" in that complaint included Alan
6	Dershowitz?
7	A. Did I
8	MS. McCAWLEY: I'm sorry. To the extent that
9	it reveals anything that is a privilege of
20	Virginia's because she was represented by
21	Mr. Josefsburg, I don't want you to reveal.
22	BY MR. SIMPSON:
23	Q. I'm just asking whether you ever asked him
24	the question. Don't give me the answer right now. But

did you ever ask him the question?

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1	A. Did I personally do that?
2	Q. Yes.
3	A. No. To my knowledge, I've never met
4	Mr. Josefsburg, so no.
5	Q. To your knowledge, did anyone else in the
6	group of attorneys you were working with ask
7	Mr. Josefsburg that question?
8	MR. SCAROLA: Excuse me. To the extent that
9	that question would call for a communication
10	within the common interest privilege, you should
11	not answer it.
12	THE WITNESS: I'm going take my counsel's
13	advice. I can't answer that.
14	BY MR. SIMPSON:
15	Q. You're not going to answer whether to your
16	knowledge anyone asked Mr. Josefsburg?
17	A. Right.
18	Q. But you are testifying that the fact that
19	Mr. Josefsburg had signed a complaint with a generic
20	term "academicians" in it was some evidence, in your
21	mind, against Professor Dershowitz?
22	A. Yes, because he's an academician and shortly
23	after the complaint was filed, a partner in his firm
24	began asking Alan Dershowitz questions about the sex
25	abuse matter that we are discussing here.

1	Q. Did you misspeak about whether they were
2	asking for Mr. Dershowitz or they were asking some other
3	witness?
4	A. No, they I'm sorry. They asked about
5	thank you for that clarification. They asked other
6	witnesses about Dershowitz's knowledge of the matters we
7	have been discussing.
8	Q. All right. And at those depositions, which
9	deposition do you have in mind?
10	A. Rodriguez and Alessi.
11	Q. Okay. And didn't Rodriguez testify that he
12	didn't know, didn't have any knowledge as to
13	Mr. Dershowitz doing anything improper?
14	A. He said that he was present at the scene of
15	the crime, if you will. Now, whether he had direct
16	knowledge of what happened in the bedroom, you're right,
17	he didn't he did not indicate that.
18	Q. The "scene of the crime" being what?
19	A. Sex abuse of minor girls.
20	Q. But I take it you're referring to a location?
21	A. That's right.
22	Q. What location are you referring to?
23	A. Jeffrey Epstein's Palm Beach mansion.
24	Q. How many academicians visited Mr. Epstein's
25	Palm Beach mansion?

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- A. I'm not certain.
- Q. Do you -- can you give any estimate at all?
- A. You know, in this case, I've probably seen reference to another in Florida, you know, maybe another four or five academics that had some kind of interaction with Epstein.
- Q. And you are aware that Epstein was so closely associated with Harvard, that he had his own office there?
- A. No, I didn't know that Mr. Epstein had an office at Harvard.
- Q. Did you know that Mr. Epstein regularly had dinners and other social events in which there were scores of distinguished academicians?
  - A. Are we talking about Florida or New York?
  - Q. Generally.
- A. Yeah, I knew there was some events like that in New York. I don't recall having specific information about an event like that in -- in Palm Beach.
  - MR. SCAROLA: Richard, let me just make note of the fact that it's almost 4:30, and by agreement, we are going stop at 4:30, so if there's something really pressing you want to get in this afternoon, this would be a good time to do that.

1	MR. SIMPSON: Well, we have a lot to cover,
2	but I'll ask a few more questions until we get to
3	that that time.
4	MR. SCAROLA: Okay. It's 4:25.
5	BY MR. SIMPSON:
6	Q. In the Rodriguez deposition at one point, he
7	was asked a question and he responds with the name,
8	Larry Dershowitz. Do you recall that?
9	A. Oh, you mean Larry you didn't mean to say
10	Larry Dershowitz.
11	Q. His answer was Larry Dershowitz in the
12	deposition?
13	A. I don't recall that.
14	Q. Did you consider whether he was thinking
15	about Larry Summers ^ (ph)?
16	A. My recollection of the Rodriguez depo and,
17	you know, there are two depos here, Alessi and
18	Rodriguez, was that that the identifiers with regard
19	to Dershowitz were famous criminal defense lawyer-type
20	which would fit Mr. Dershowitz, but not fit Mr. Summers.
21	Q. Okay. We will come back and look at the
22	transcript itself.
23	A. Okay. Sure.
24	Q. One of the other things that you mentioned in
25	your your answer, was that the flight logs showed

1 2 Α. Correct. 3 0. 4 5 Α. Yes. Q. 6 7 we referring to, 1998? 8 9 Q. 10 11 12 13 couple of years maybe 18. 14 15 16 reason to question that? 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 Q. Well --

- Mr. Dershowitz on a flight with Tatiana; is that right?
- Did you find out before December 30th of 2014 how old Tatiana was at the time?
  - How -- how old was she?
- I understood she was around -- which time are
- We are referring to when she -- the log shows her on a flight with Professor Dershowitz.
- Yeah, I was understood she was over the age, she was 18 or older, you know, and I think within a
- And you heard today that Mr. Dershowitz's, Professor Dershowitz's wife was able to determine in a few second on Google that she was 24 at the time. Any
- Well. because -- I think I want to look at the information we were talking about. Is the question of time frame and so, you know, the Dershowitzes on these flights with Epstein in 1998, and I think 2004, 2005, which is, you know, there's like a -- obviously a six or seven-year period, so I would want to know exactly what time frame we are talking about.

1	A. But I understood, let me be clear, I
2	understood Tatiana was, you know, 18 or older at the
3	time.
4	Q. And and and you could have found out
5	exactly how old she was; isn't that true?
6	A. Potentially, yeah.
7	Q. Yes. And in fact, we heard today that
8	someone found it in just a few seconds?
9	A. We heard a representation to that effect. I
10	don't know if that's true or not.
11	Q. Okay. Do you have any reason to doubt that
12	Tatiana was 24 at the time?
13	A. I mean, give or take. I mean, give or take.
14	I mean, I'm not trying to say let me be clear. I
15	know she's over the age of 18. Now whether she's 24 or
16	something, that was not something that I had
17	specifically
18	Q. I understand you don't know, but I'm just
19	asking whether if we represent to you that our research
20	indicates she was 24 at the time, do you have any reason
21	to question that?
22	MR. SCAROLA: At what time?
23	MR. SIMPSON: At the time of the flight, the
24	flight logs showed
25	THE WITNESS: 1998 flight?

1	BY MR. SIMPSON:
2	Q. Whatever the flight the date of the
3	flight?
4	A. Yeah. I think that sounds too old for
5	Tatiana.
6	Q. Okay.
7	A. But I mean, I don't, you know, we could
8	obviously check into it so
9	Q. And you do know though that she was over 18?
10	A. Eighteen or over, yes.
11	Q. Eighteen or over. And have you ever heard of
12	an older man having a relationship with a younger woman;
13	has that ever happened in your experience?
14	A. Sure, but what
15	Q. That's my
16	A. I guess, how much of a difference? I mean
17	the question is, you know sure, there are examples of
18	that. It's unusual, but there are examples of that.
19	Q. Is a 24-year-old woman an adult?
20	A. Yes.
21	Q. Is there anything criminal or anything
22	criminal about a man of Jeffrey Epstein's age having a
23	relationship with a 24-year-old woman?
24	MR. SCAROLA: I assume you agree that depends
25	upon the nature of the relationship.

1	MR. SIMPSON: Is there anything let me
2	I think my question was clear.
3	BY MR. SIMPSON:
4	Q. You can answer the question. Having a
5	romantic relationship with a 24-year-old?
6	A. Just if those are the only facts, sure,
7	that's not a crime.
8	Q. And so if
9	MR. SCAROLA: And it is it is 4:30.
10	MR. SIMPSON: Let me just ask one more
11	question then.
12	MR. SCAROLA: Sure. So long as it isn't one
13	of the 30-minute ones.
14	MR. SIMPSON: That's in the witness's
15	control.
16	MR. SCOTT: That applies to you.
17	MR. SCAROLA: So stop smiling.
18	MR. SCOTT: I'm not smiling at all. I'm
19	anything but smiling, Mr. Scarola.
20	BY MR. SIMPSON:
21	Q. My my question
22	MR. SCOTT: Oh, you are.
23	BY MR. SIMPSON:
24	Q. My question, Mr. Cassell, is that if all you
25	have is the fact that a middled-aged man is on an

1	airplane with a 24-year-old woman, is there a basis to
2	draw an adverse inference from that about anything?
3	A. If that's all that you have, obviously not.
4	MR. SIMPSON: Okay.
5	MR. SCAROLA: Thank you.
6	MR. SIMPSON: We will break then and we will
7	talk off the record about logistics for tomorrow.
8	MR. SCAROLA: Okay.
9	THE VIDEOGRAPHER: We are going off the video
10	record, 4:31 p.m.
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