ATTACHMENT

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1	EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK	
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4	THE CHAMBERS PROCEEDING	
5	United States Courthouse	
6	: Brooklyn, New York	
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8	: April 15, 1993 9:30 o'clock a.m.	
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10	TRANSCRIPT OF IN CHAMBERS PROCEEDING BEFORE THE HONORABLE JACK B. WEINSTEIN	
11	UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE	
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13	APPEARANCES:	
14	For the Plaintiff: MARY JO WHITE United States Attorney	
15	BY: JOHN GLEESON, and GEORGE STAMBOULIDIS	
16	Assistant United States Attorneys 225 Cadman Plaza East	
17	Brooklyn, New York 11201	
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21	Court Reporter: Henry R. Shapiro	
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23	718-330-7687	
24	Proceedings recorded by mechanical stenography, transcript	
25	produced by CAT.	
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3 THE COURT: Is this a grand jury matter? 1 2 MR. GLEESON: Yes. THE COURT: Is there another identification that you 3 4 can give? MR. GLEESON: In re: Grand Jury proceeding, our 5 continuing Colombo Family investigation. 6 MR. GLEESON: John Gleeson. 7 Thank you for seeing us this morning. 8 We've asked to see you in connection with this grand 9 jury proceeding. I should first mention why we've asked to 10 see the Court. This relates to our continuing grand jury 11 investigation into the Colombo Family, and resulting 12 indictments have been before the Court, some indictments are 13 currently pending before the Court, and we're here 14 specifically-- basically to make a record with respect to a 15 proposed contact with a represented target of the 16 investigation, and in fact he's not only represented in 17 connection with the grand jury investigation, but there are 18 Sixth Amendment implications as well, because he has already 19 20 been arrested. We're here before, your Honor, as opposed to the 21 miscellaneous judge or another judge, because the case, once 22 indicted, will be before the Court, unless the Court decides 23 otherwise, for there are a number of other indictments arising 24

out of the investigation.

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Specifically, an individual by the name of Frank Sporacco also known as "Frankie Blue Eyes" about whom the Court has heard some testimony, not a lot. You may recall he was arrested on April 4th, with Teddy Persico and with Carmine Sporacco has been arraigned on a complaint. not been previously been indicted, although Sessa was a Sporacco and Persico were arraigned on a complaint, and with the government's consent both Sporacco and Persico have been released on conditions that include home detention. In fact yesterday, Sporacco, who is represented in this period where he-- there is a case pending against him, by an attorney Michael Worshor. Sporacco -- the Court, by way of background, there has been -- the phenomenon I'm about to describe is not a new one to us, it's starting to occur more and more frequently. There have been a number of people involved in organized crime who have decided to cooperate with the government -- Sporacco may be one of those, because yesterday he reached out for FBI agents who are working with us, two of those agents are in the Court's vestibule just in case the Court wants to inquire of them.

Sporacco has reached out directly to the agents and says that he wants to talk. We have reason to believe he wants to talk about cooperation. Yesterday when we learned this from the agents, we told them that we have both an ethical obligation and an obligation that arises from the

Sixth Amendment, that precludes us under normal circumstances from any contact with someone who has both been arrested and represented by counsel, without the consent of their attorney.

What we propose to do -- by the way, we have had sufficient contact with Sporacco, we asked the agent to do this, to ask him whether -- what the reason is, why he doesn't want his attorney involved in his communications with the government, and his reason, which is no surprise to us, and it's a concern, and this is by no means to derogate Michael Worshor, which translation sends who the individual lawyer is, but this prospective witness, he's currently a defendant, is concerned if his attorney finds out, his alleged criminal cohorts will find out and he may be -- he and his family may be in some physical danger. We credit that concern.

We think there is a good faith basis for it and what we're making a record about, and we'll of course abide by the Court's guidance or direction, we intend to do what we've done in the past with similarly situated individuals, that is we do intend to meet with him to

A, in a very limited way, to do two things: One, to confirm what the agents have told us he already said, which he's afraid of talking to the government regarding cooperation, and Mr. Washor Finding out. If that is true, and if he wants to negotiate with the government regarding

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cooperating, we will tell him we can't deal with him in this regard, but we can assist him in obtaining counsel, who he can trust, to represent his interests in dealing with the government.

We don't purport to negotiate with him, we don't purport to debrief him. But at this stage it's our judgment, based on past experience, that if, for example, counsel were to be appointed for him or we were to tell him that he must come before the Court now, we're not certain that he will. Because of the distrust of us and a distrust of the process and because we're not exactly sure if cooperation is exactly what he wants.

In any event, your Honor we would like to -- we intend to, notwithstanding our recognition of our ethical obligations, and of the Sixth Amendment, we think that this is the type of instance in which it simply can't be the case--

We respectfully submit, it can't be the case that the limited type of contact that we intend to have is precluded by 7104 or by Messiah and its subsequent cases, because this is one of those instances, which there is, I think, and we submit ample reason to believe that there is a need for contact from the prospective of the arrested defendant. There is a need for this limited contact in the absence of his counsel's knowledge, if he were to fire his counsel now that would send the same sort of signal sharing with counsel his

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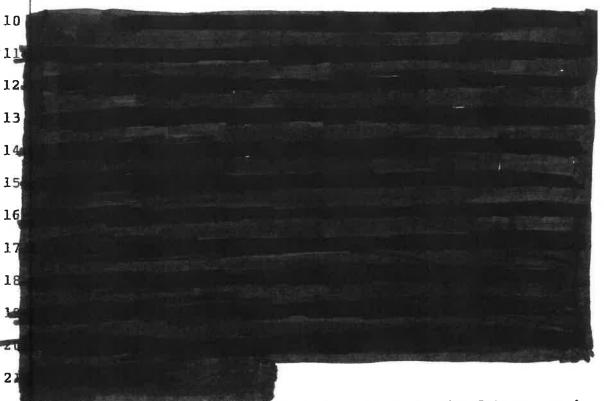
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desire to -- his potential desire to cooperate would have and we thought we'd make a record of that, because we recognize that this is very delegate -- a very delegate issue, implicating both ethical and legal concerns.

This is the way we have handled it in the past. We think it's the correct way to go. Of course, if the Court directs us not to, we won't do it. We nevertheless thought i was appropriate before we did it to make the record and there is one other thing.



We have advised Agent Favo that in the future, as h brother agent did, when he hears from Sporacco to call us before doing anything. We told him it's both imprudent and potentially in violation of the person's rights and

8 1 potentially could cause an ethical problem for Mr. 2 Stamboulidis and I. He understands that. He'll not do it in 3 the future, but I thought it was appropriate, while we're 4 here, to make a record of that contact. 5 Finally, this is just by way of information to the 6 Court. Carmine Sessa, who is an indicted defendant, is 7 represented by counsel. We expect, if the Court is around 8 tomorrow, we expect to request the Court, provided we can have 9 the agreement executed and an information drafted, we expect 10 to ask the Court to entertain his request to enter a plea of 11 guilty tomorrow before he's taken away to another detention 12 facilities. That is not part of our application now. 13 THE COURT With respect to the second part, I hadn't 14 planned to come in tomorrow, but I can certainly if it will 15 convenience the government or take it later today. Whatever 16 you want. 17 MR, GLEESON: If we could contact chambers and see if 18 we get the lawyer, the agreement and the information. 19 THE COURT: I'll do whatever I can to assist the 20 government. 21 MR. GLEESON: Thank you. 22 THE COURT: With respect to the main point I think 23 you've operated properly. 24 You say he reached out. What do you mean "he reached 25 out"? How did he reach out?

lunchtime. He beeped me, around one o'clock yesterday, and I told him that we're going to have a hearing, such as this, and asked him if he would call me this morning to find out what the status of it was. That's the second contact which really consisted of two or three contacts yesterday.

THE COURT: Well, did he mention at any point that he didn't want his lawyer to know about this?

AGENT JENKINS: Yes, your Honor. In fact I specifically asked him that.

THE COURT: What conversation was that?

AGENT JENKINS: That would have been the first conversation yesterday, I believe, your Honor.

In any event it was yesterday.

THE COURT: Tell me what was said.

AGENT JENKINS: At that point I was aware that his wife and/or other persons were present in the room where he was talking, because I could hear background noise and I said, I know that it's probably hard to talk, but one of the things that I'm concerned about is the fact that you have a lawyer and any contact that I have with you to discuss the charges pending against you should be with the knowledge of your lawyer.

I was in fact already aware at that time, your Honor, that he would not want his lawyer to know and I asked him that because I knew he was unable to talk.

Do you want your lawyer to know, you don't, do you?

No, I don't. You can't talk openly now, can you? No, I

can't.

I said, if you have any misunderstanding of what is going on or you want to get together to talk about this some other way, please let me know. I know you can't talk freely. He said, no, I understand. If your lawyer is aware of such a meeting, will that put you in partial jeopardy? Yes, sir, it will. And that was --

THE COURT: You just stated a moment ago, you had already known when you had this conversation that he didn't want his lawyer to be present. How did you no that?

AGENT JENKINS: I suppose I didn't know it specifically as to the circumstances, your Honor, but as a general principle usually these people, these L C N people, the lawyers represent more or less the whole family and not just one individual, and we're concerned about anything that the lawyer has knowledge of, perhaps the whole family has knowledge of.

THE COURT: I understand.

I think I'd better talk to the lawyers. I don't think I need you both here at the moment unless there is something else that you want to put on the record?

MR. GLEESON: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Just wait outside, please. Thank you

very much.

(Agents leave chambers).

THE COURT: Based on that testimony some lawyer would, I think, have some justification arguing the prospective witness was led into saying he didn't want to see a lawyer. See United States with a Lawyer present.

I think that is the way it could be read, whether accurately or not.

May I make this suggestion, for you to consider. And maybe it's a way to deal with some of these problems. Ask him to come in, if that is what he wants to do, would he come in physically --

MR. STAMBOULIDIS: There is one problem. He's on an electrically monitored bracelet. That is part of his home detention. We'd need court approval to turn that off.

THE COURT: I'll give you that.

MR. STAMBOULIDIS: For a limited time to have him come to the Court.

THE COURT: You can transmit that to the head of probation. You don't have to give them any reasons, just say that no one is to know about it, however, they accomplish it and have it accomplished. I think we can do that.

MR. STAMBOULIDIS: Judge, there is only one other operational barrier that might be in this person's mind, but I'll be happy to abide by whatever suggestion the Court thinks



It may be a problem that is solely his.

THE COURT: Have a probation officer go out and bring him in for further information required in connection with this program. I think that is the easiest way to do it. You don't have to turn off anything, just have the chief of Probation Services accomplish that. He's to be brought in to give further information necessary for this program to have everything checked, whether the bracelet, use whatever excuse you wish.

I think then the best thing to do is to go before a judge or a magistrate judge, in the first instance when he's brought in, before he's involved in a conversation, and have the magistrate judge put it to him on the record and you make a firm record in an official way and there is no question about it.

If he says that is what he wants, he goes down with you and continues the discussion. If he says he doesn't want it, he goes home.

MR. GLEESON: Very well.

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16 THE COURT: If you think that is appropriate. 1 MR. GLEESON: We think that is fine. 3 THE COURT: Get up an order. Get the whole thing drawn and I'll sign it and seal it. 5 MR. GLEESON: Can we confer with the agents about the 6 best scenario? 7 THE COURT: Use your own judgment. 8 MR. GLEESON: Maybe we'll bring him in on the ruse 9 it's a joint attorney-client meeting or something like that. 10 THE COURT: Do it anyway you wish. 11 MR. GLEESON: Very well. 12 THE COURT: You have my authority to go to the head 13 of probation. 14 MR. GLEESON: Do you want to see this witness? 15 THE COURT: You can bring him before me or the magistrate judge. Who do you want to bring him before? 16 17 MR. GLEESON: We have no particular reference. 18 THE COURT: I'd rather have a magistrate judge see $\mbox{him, because if I'm going to have anything to do with the}$ 19 trial, the less I have to do with contact with witnesses the 20 21 better. 22 MR. GLEESON: That makes sense. 23 MR. STAMBOULIDIS: Thank you. 24 MR. GLEESON: Thank you. . 25 THE COURT; Seal the record.