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M: Yeah, I'd like to talk about him a little bit, soon.

D: I had cases with McRae, and as I said, we -- and Judge [George] Carr, I think it was Carr from Lakeland, or something like that, I had a case with him. And Judge Tuttle was

D: Well, I tried this bank embezzlement case that I was telling you about.

M: Try to stay chronological, I guess, as we go along here.

D: With Joe Hatchett. Joe Hatchett was an Assistant United States Attorney at that time. And Joe was a good trial lawyer. So I tried that case with him in Jacksonville with the visiting judge from Philadelphia. And then with Judge Carr, I tried another case, I never will forget this one as long as I live. I had just made my final closing argument and the jury was out and I got word that my oldest son had been killed in Honduras. And I just went to pieces. And Judge Carr was so nice to me, you know, trying to console me and so forth. But I remember that incident just like it was yesterday.

D: And then with Judge Tjoflat, that was the first RICO case and that would have been in the '70s. And that case was one of the biggest cases that I was involved in. I represented two defendants at that time. Then the ones in Orlando, I had a civil rights case, I had the case Thompson Whirlpool and Rubber Company and I had a number of criminal cases that I tried.

M: Of course those were all defense; can you remember the prosecutors, did they send in -- were there assistants --

D: Yeah, they were career prosecutors. You found that in the federal system that you got a uniform. Of course, they had guidelines that they had to follow and their decisions were pretty well made by higher ups in --

M: Insofar as how they're going to prosecute the case and --

D: Yeah, it was more uniform than in the state system. But it was very difficult to defend those cases because in the federal courts, conviction ratios in drug cases were 95 percent, so you very seldom could win a case in the federal courts based upon, you know, some Motion to Suppress or things like that. They were well prepared and even there were trial notebooks. They had all the latest cases and they were just, you know, it was a big, big change between federal prosecutors and state prosecutors.

M: Now, the federal prosecutor, there would be one in the Middle District, one for the Southern District?

D: No, there were more than that. These would be Assistant U.S. Attorneys.

M: Right, assistants, but I mean the head guy. The head guy would be political. Can you run through some of those that you remember? Did you ever have any interaction with them?

D: No, very seldom did you deal with the U.S. Attorney.

M: Did they ever practice in court really or appear in court?

D: I don't think that I ever had a United States Attorney in a case that I ever had. They were all handled by the assistants.

M: Now, I know it would have been, I guess as a person who understands both the law

and politics, can you remember appointees that you thought, wow, that's a surprise, that's somebody that probably doesn't deserve to be appointed, or he must be the senator's friend or something like that, as far as prosecutors go?

D: Well, as far as U.S. Attorneys go, the U. S. senators of the state had virtual control of that. They were the ones that determined who the U.S. Attorney was going to be and --

M: Same for the judges?

M: Well, that brings me to another subject, which I didn't anticipate and that is juries. I will hang on that thought just a second. I want to continue with your reflections of judges. Judge Young, your memories of Judge Young?

D: Great judge.

M: Judge George C. Young.

D:

M: Now, did each one of those co-defendants have an attorney representing them?

D: Yeah, they did.

M: So that would have been a trial that would have just been a morass.

D: Fact is we had pretrial hearings in Ocala where they have a federal courthouse and we had them in Jacksonville. But Tjoflat presided over that case. That was the first one.

M: Now, did you represent them in the court, in the court cases in Orlando?

D: Yeah. No, it was in Jacksonville and Ocala.

M: Walk me through the logistics of a case like that. There's an indicv ´ the0a

M:

and they would add up all the odds as to what the odds were, which number might hit and how much he had to pay off if that number hit. If you had too much riding on a particular number, you'd call up Trafficante and you would lay off the bet, a portion of the bet, and he would insure up to a certain amount, you had to pay him a certain percentage of what you had taken in.

M: Kind of like insurance.

D: Same thing. And he was known as the layoff man. And of course, Trafficante controlled all of the union funds in the south. You wanted to get a loan from the union, the Teamsters Union, you had to get Trafficante's approval. And Trafficante's lawyer in Tampa was Frank Ragano. And Frank and I had been in law school together. And Frank made a lot of money, you know, representing Trafficante. And that's where Frank got into trouble because he was charging a fee for making these teamster loans, approving these Teamster loans. And then Blackburn would get a cut. It's just corruption at its worst.

M: So no more real RICO cases that you can think of?

D: I don't think so.

M: Okay.

D: I have any number of other drug cases that weren't RICO cases, but they're kind of few and far between. It used to be that they brought quite a few of them.

M: Would you say that RICO may be obsolete?

D: Oh, no, I don't think so. I think RICO has really been applied in a way that business never thought it was ever going to be applied. They thought they were talking about organized crime but it turns out that it affects a great deal of other businesses.

M: Now, when we first got started, you mentioned two major federal statutes, the RICO statute which is a little bit later, but then the '68 statute, the federal statute that you mentioned before, the Safe Street Crime.

D: Safe Street Crime, all that did, the Congress appropriated $6 billion under that statute to bring state police organizations up to date. And we were just beginning to get into the eye-teeth of the computer age and it was going to connect all of the law enforcement agencies up to the National Crime Information Center so it would allow law enforcement agencies to get records from the federal government very quickly and state governments to create their own criminal information, the FCIC information centers. And it was to really bring law enforcement offices up to date. And then in '70 when Nixon came in, under John Mitchell, they proposed the RICO statute, which I think was passed by congress in '72. And that statute was very important because all of a sudden, it gave federal courts jurisdiction over the bulk of the criminal cases. I don't think you can really underestimate how RICO changed the Federal Court System of dealing with crimes. If you go back prior to RICO, you found only a few federal crimes. You had the Mann Act, would be the interstate transportation for prostitution, you had interstate transportation of stolen cars, fugitives, and very few -- And robberies of banks and things like that, but there were very few federal crimes. All of a sudden, RICO comes in, it just about

federalized all of the criminal laws, because RICO went across state lines.

M:

Florida Supreme Court; would that be correct?

D: Well, I can't remember when --

M: I think it was '72, '73, '74, something like that.

D: No, that would have been a little later on. That was in around '78, '79.

M: Okay. Now, there was another judge in Miami named Harvie Duval. Do you know that name?

D: I know that, yeah.

M: Do you remember anything about him?

D: Vaguely but I do remember him.

M: Do you remember any, in the Middle District --

D: I think that all was steering cases to certain lawyers for the states or something. I've forgotten what it was. And I did represent one of the circuit judges in Miami who got indicted by the Miami jury. I got that case dismissed. And I can't think of his name. Goodman, or something like that, Murray Goodman. Judge Murray Goodman, I represented him. I got it dismissed. But he was indicted by a grand jury investigating crime in Miami. That may have been about the time that Duval was involved.

M: Do you remember any scandals of any kind in the Middle District in the Federal Court similar to what -- there had been no impeachments or anything like Alcee Hastings but were there any --

D: Well, Alcee, that is a very unusual case. Now, I knew Alcee personally and I've never known but the federal judges actually got together and, you know, they were trying to impeach him but it didn't work. But they got together and had him removed.

M: So do you have a suspicion it might have been a personality conflict?

D: Oh, I don't know. I have no idea. I just know the president of the Black Bar Association I guess got indicted and convicted and went to jail for allegedly bribing Alcee. Alcee had been appointed to a federal judgeship by Carter I think it was. But I know Alcee very well.

M: So the judges themselves kind of ganged up on him then?

D: Well, they didn't gang up, they felt that his conduct was -- I don't know, I didn't follow that case that carefully. So I'm not really in a position to comment. I just know that it happened and I'm not conversant with the details of what happened.

M: Well, I'm pretty much running out of questions here which is probably good for you. Do you have any comments or any questions that I may have missed? Are there other comments that you might have?