Volume I Pages 1 - 243 Exhibits-See Index

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL CONDUCT

Complaint Nos. 2006-9; 2006-30

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IN RE: JUDGE ERNEST B. MURPHY

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BEFORE: Honorable Peter W. Kilborn

APPEARANCES:

Commission on Judicial Conduct
(by Howard Neff, Esq.)
11 Beacon Street, Suite 525,
Boston, MA 02108, for the Commission on
Judicial Conduct.

Esdaile Barrett & Esdaile
(by Michael E. Mone, Esq.)
75 Federal Street, 16th Floor,
Boston, MA 02110,
for Honorable Ernest B. Murphy

ALSO PRESENT:

Gillian E. Pearson, Executive Director, Commission on Judicial Conduct

Honorable Ernest B. Murphy

Held at:

Edward W. Brooke Courthouse 24 New Chardon Street Boston, Massachusetts Monday, October 15, 2007 9:30 a.m.

(Anne H. Bohan, Registered Diplomate Reporter)

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| (By Mr. (By Mr. | Mone) | 149 | 161 | 170 | |
| Patrick | Purcell | | | | |
| (By Mr. (By Mr. | Neff) | 172 | 205 | 233 | 235 |
| (By MI. | Mone / | * * | * | 0.5 | 23 |
| | | <u>E</u> <u>X</u> <u>H</u> <u>I</u> | <u>B</u> <u>I</u> <u>T</u> <u>S</u> | - | |
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PROCEEDINGS

(Court reporter sworn)

MR. MONE: Your Honor, may I see you and

Mr. Neff for just a minute?

JUDGE KILBORN: Yes.

(Discussion off the record)

JUDGE KILBORN: We are on the record. This is a hearing conducted in connection with two complaints before the Commission on Judicial Conduct, 2006-9 and 2006-30, concerning Judge Ernest Murphy. I'm going to, just as background, give a very brief, and I hope nonpartial, summary of where we are today.

Judge Murphy filed a lawsuit against the Boston Herald and won the lawsuit. After the lawsuit he wrote a letter to the publisher of the Boston Herald requesting a meeting. This was on Superior Court letterhead. He followed it up with another letter not on letterhead but in a Superior Court envelope also requesting a meeting.

This led to the filing of a complaint by the Boston Herald against the Judge under the statute dealing with judicial conduct, and it was also a complaint instigated by the Committee on

Judicial Conduct itself, the two numbered complaints which I listed above.

Formal charges against the Judge were filed with the Supreme Judicial Court. He in turn filed a reply which is of record. That's the background of the case. There are many more details, and these will be explained and brought out as we proceed. But I thought for background you might want to know that.

The Commission on Judicial Conduct is represented by Attorney Howard Neff who is here. Judge Murphy is represented by Attorney Michael Mone who is here. The Commission -- well, three things are supposed to come out of this hearing: We're supposed to establish the facts relating to these complaints; I'm supposed to make a recommendation to the Commission as to whether the facts as so developed constitute matters which would call for discipline against the Judge; and if that's the case, I will make recommendations as to what that discipline might be. The burden of establishing the case is on the Commission.

Now, the first item of business I want to have -- I trust Mr. Neff has it -- the parties have

executed a Stipulation of Facts in which the basic facts, which I outlined to you, and some more were established, so they don't have to be brought forward today.

Mr. Neff, do you have the court copy of that?

MR. NEFF: Yes, I do, Your Honor. I have applied a sticker; I haven't marked it as an exhibit. I'd be happy to if you like.

JUDGE KILBORN: Ms. Bohan, you're going to have your choice. Do you want the exhibits numbered or lettered?

THE REPORTER: Numbered, please.

(Document marked as Exhibit 1

in evidence)

16 JUDGE KILBORN: That's Exhibit 1.

Mr. Mone.

MR. NEFF: Your Honor, for our use, would

you like me to leave them on the bench here?

JUDGE KILBORN: Ms. Bohan?

THE REPORTER: That would be fine, on the

22 bench.

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JUDGE KILBORN: Now, Mr. Neff, the floor is

24 yours.

MR. NEFF: Thank you, Your Honor. Good morning.

The first part of the first canon of the Code of Judicial Conduct in Massachusetts states that an independent and honorable judiciary is indispensable to justice in our society. A judge shall participate in establishing, maintaining and enforcing high standards of conduct and shall personally observe those standards, so that the integrity and independence of the judiciary will be preserved.

Your Honor, I stand before you here this morning on behalf of the Massachusetts Commission on Judicial Conduct and will present evidence to you that a Massachusetts judge, Judge Ernest B. Murphy, did not live up to the high standards of conduct required of him and which the citizens of Massachusetts rightly expect from their judges.

In this case, as you began to outline, the Commission will present evidence, and the evidence will show, that in June of 2002, Judge Murphy, in his personal capacity, filed a libel lawsuit against the Boston Herald. The evidence will also show that a little over a year after that lawsuit was filed,

Judge Murphy, through his counsel, sought a settlement meeting with the person who was then, and still is, the publisher and majority owner of the Boston Herald, Patrick Purcell.

The evidence will show that Mr. Purcell agreed to this private one-on-one meeting with Judge Murphy, but that that meeting took place with the full knowledge of the attorneys for each side. In fact, the evidence will show that the attorneys for each side arranged the time, date and location of that meeting.

The evidence will show that that first meeting took place on October 10th of 2004 at Patrick Purcell's office at the Boston Herald.

However, the evidence will show that rather than being a genuine effort at compromise, this meeting on October 10th was really just about an opportunity for Judge Murphy to attempt to persuade Mr. Purcell that the Boston Herald could not possibly prevail in its defense against a libel suit he had brought against it and that they should therefore end their defense of the case.

The evidence will show that that first meeting lasted for about an hour and that each side

departed amiably at the end of that meeting. But the evidence will also show very, very clearly, I suggest, that there was absolutely no agreement between Mr. Purcell and Judge Murphy to have ongoing direct contacts about the case without the knowledge of their attorneys, absolutely not.

Consistent with that fact, the evidence will show that when Judge Murphy later sought the second one-on-one private meeting with Patrick Purcell, he didn't do so by contacting Patrick Purcell directly, but he asked for that second meeting through the attorneys for each side.

The evidence will show that Patrick Purcell agreed to that second meeting with Judge Murphy one-on-one privately, but that that second meeting also took place with the full knowledge of the attorneys for each side, the time, date, location of that second meeting arranged by the attorneys for each side.

The evidence will show that that second meeting took place on April 30 of 2004 at Patrick Purcell's office at the *Boston Herald*. However, the evidence will also show that much like the first meeting, rather than being a conversation about

settlement and compromise, this second meeting was really just another opportunity for Judge Murphy to impress upon Patrick Purcell all the reasons why the Boston Herald could not possibly prevail in the lawsuit he had brought against it, and therefore they should end their defense of the case.

The evidence will show that that second meeting lasted for about an hour, that both sides parted ways amiably at the end of that meeting. But the evidence will also show that there was absolutely no agreement between Judge Murphy and Mr. Purcell to have ongoing direct contacts about the case without the knowledge of their attorneys, absolutely not.

Consistent with that fact, the evidence will show that for the ensuing eight to nine months between that April 30, 2004 meeting and the beginning of the trial of the libel lawsuit in January of 2005, there was no direct contact of any kind between Judge Murphy and Patrick Purcell.

Now, the evidence will show that in January and then in February of 2005, the libel lawsuit Judge Murphy brought against the <u>Boston Herald</u> did go to trial, and on February 18th of 2005, the jury

returned a verdict in Judge Murphy's favor, and the jury awarded him \$2.09 million.

The evidence will show that when the jury returned that verdict, shortly afterward, if not immediately after the jury returned that verdict, Judge Murphy sought, again not by contacting Patrick Purcell directly but through the attorneys for each side, Judge Murphy sought a four-way meeting. And at that meeting would be Judge Murphy, his attorney, Howard Cooper, Patrick Purcell from the Boston Herald, and Patrick Purcell's attorney, M. Robert Dushman, from the law firm of Brown Rudnick.

When Judge Murphy asked for that settlement meeting right after the verdict, he was told that the other side was not interested in a settlement meeting to discuss ending the case. The evidence will show that after being told that the other side was not interested in the four-way meeting he had proposed, he took it upon himself to write a letter to Patrick Purcell directly anyway, and the letter that he wrote was on February 20th of 2005.

And the evidence will show that when Judge
Murphy wrote this letter, he used an official
Superior Court stationery envelope to do it, he

wrote that letter on a piece of official Superior

Court stationery, and in that letter Judge Murphy

proposed precisely the meeting he had been told the

other side was not interested in.

In that letter he proposed a meeting to Patrick Purcell, but he imposed upon that meeting some interesting, and I suggest to you improper, requirements for it. In that letter he suggested a meeting, but there would be a price. The price of that meeting was that Patrick Purcell could only bring one person.

Judge Murphy then went on to say, he would bring the lawyer who represented him during the libel case, but that under no circumstances could Patrick Purcell bring the lawyer from Brown Rudnick who had represented him during the libel suit. In fact, part of the price of that meeting was that Patrick Purcell couldn't tell his attorney about the meeting, couldn't even show that attorney the letter that Judge Murphy had written to Patrick Purcell.

Again, as yet another price of this meeting, Judge Murphy indicated to Patrick Purcell that he should bring a cashier's check payable to Judge Murphy in the sum of \$3.26 million. This is a

sum which even with interest exceeded the jury's verdict by half a million dollars, a jury verdict issued just two days before Judge Murphy wrote this letter.

Finally, Judge Murphy concluded this

February 20th letter with a P.S. And that P.S.

concluded somewhat ominously with a warning to

Patrick Purcell, and in that P.S. he wrote to

Patrick Purcell: "It would be a mistake, Pat, to

show this letter to anyone other than the gentleman

whose authorized signature will be affixed to the

check in question," which the evidence will show

would have been the insurer for the <u>Boston Herald</u>.

Judge Murphy then goes on to conclude, "In fact, a

<u>BIG</u>" -- in capitals, underlined -- "mistake. Please

do not make that mistake."

Now, the evidence will show that when Patrick Purcell received this first letter, his response was nothing. He didn't respond to this letter; he didn't write back to Judge Murphy. He essentially did absolutely nothing with this letter.

The evidence will show that almost a month after Judge Murphy wrote this first letter, and after having received no response from Patrick

1 Purcell to this letter, Judge Murphy took it upon 2 himself to write yet another letter to Patrick 3 Purcell directly. And in this letter, which he enclosed in an official Superior Court stationery envelope, Judge Murphy expressed to Patrick Purcell, in a letter dated March 18th of 2005, his advice to 6 Patrick Purcell about the Herald's chances of 7 appeal. And Judge Murphy wrote: 8 9 "I'm going to, once again, principal to 10 principal, as 'settlement negotiations' -- off the 11 record -- just between you and me -- tell you 12 something which may help you in your decision-making. Something for nothing. 13 14 "And that is....you have a ZERO" -capitals, underlined -- "chance of reversing my jury 15 16 verdict on appeal. 17 "Anyone who is counseling you to the 18 contrary...is WRONG." Capital letters. "Not

contrary...is WRONG." Capital letters. "Not 5%....ZERO." Capital letters, underlined.

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Now, one of the things you will notice in both of these letters is that Judge Murphy attempts to cast these letters as settlement negotiations.

Let me respectfully suggest to you that the evidence in this case will clearly establish that these

letters don't even come close to being settlement negotiations.

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Let me also suggest to you that even to the extent that you find that this letters might constitute settlement negotiations, Judge Murphy cannot make improper statements, write improper letters, and make improper use of Superior Court stationery, then hide under the cloak of settlement negotiations and escape responsibility for his misconduct.

One of the things you'll also hear about in the evidence in this case is that both excerpts and whole copies of these letters were published in both the print and Web editions of the Boston Herald, a major Massachusetts newspaper, on December 21st of 2005. Now, while the fact that these letters were published in a major Massachusetts newspaper may have contributed to and may have aggravated Judge Murphy's violations of the canons with which he's been charged, let me suggest to you that Judge Murphy committed misconduct the moment he licked the stamps on those envelopes and put them in the mail. The fact that these letters made it into the Boston Herald only means that more people know about the

misconduct Judge Murphy committed.

You are asked in this case to evaluate the evidence from the standpoint of a reasonable, objective person, a single person. And it is from the perspective of a reasonable, objective person that you are asked to consider, did Judge Murphy, by sending these letters to the adverse party in a civil lawsuit in which Judge Murphy was personally involved, particularly while he's a sitting Superior Court judge, particularly in light of the things he had to say in those letters, and particularly since he chose to use official Superior Court stationery to send them, did that conduct violate the canons of conduct with which he's been charged?

You are asked to consider from the standpoint of that objective, single, reasonable person:

Did Judge Murphy fail to maintain an observed high standard of conduct when he sent those letters?

Did Judge Murphy, in violation of Canon 2, fail to avoid impropriety and the appearance of impropriety in violation of Canon 2?

Did Judge Murphy, in violation of Canon 2A,

from the perspective of a reasonable, objective

person, fail to act in a manner that promotes public

confidence in the integrity and impartiality of the

judiciary?

Did Judge Murphy, in violation of Canon 2B, lend the prestige of judicial office to advance his own private interests when he sent those letters?

Did, from the perspective of an objective, single, reasonable person, Judge Murphy violate

Canon 4A(1) by failing to conduct his extrajudicial activities so that they do not cast doubt on his capacity to act impartially as a judge?

Finally, you are asked in this case to evaluate, again from the standpoint of a single, objective, reasonable person, did Judge Murphy violate Canon 4D(1) by failing to refrain from financial and business dealings that tend to reflect adversely on his impartiality, interfere with his judicial position, or that may be reasonably perceived to exploit his judicial position?

Your Honor, the evidence that you will hear in this case, I will suggest to you from that evidence you will conclude that any reasonable, objective person, looking at the evidence in this

case, would conclude that Judge Murphy committed the misconduct with which he's been charged. Thank you.

JUDGE KILBORN: Mr. Mone, do you have an opening statement?

MR. MONE: Yes, but I'd just like to look at these blowups for a moment.

(A pause)

MR. MONE: Your Honor, one must understand the letters in context. Because text without context is simply pretext. You must understand the context and the time and where Judge Murphy was at the time --

JUDGE KILBORN: Just a second. Can you hear?

MR. MONE: You must understand the time and the place that Judge Murphy was when he wrote these letters. And to understand that, we have to go back to the original story by the <u>Boston Herald</u>. We are fortunate that we're in a courtroom now. We are not on the front pages of a tabloid. We are not under the nonsense of talk radio. We are in a court of law. And the law looks at the facts in the case, and the facts are simply these: That the <u>Boston Herald</u> libeled Judge Murphy.

Now, libel is, of course, a way of describing a lie. A lie that is printed. And the Boston Herald not only lied, they lied repeatedly, they lied maliciously, and they lied with reckless disregard to the facts. And they put in the newspaper outrageous and untrue statements with regard to Judge Murphy. And when asked to retract those statements, they not only didn't retract them, they continued to make them. Their reporter went on the O'Reilly show and lied about the sources he had for those stories.

And what was the result of that on Judge Murphy and his family? You have, and you can take judicial notice of, the opinion by the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court in this case. The result of those lies was that Judge Murphy and his family underwent enormous not only physical but mental strain. A reporter for the Boston Herald in his blog repeated letters and gave Judge Murphy's address and the letters were about people going to rape Judge Murphy's daughters. That is the context that you have to place this case in. Somebody, a judge, a public official, who was repeatedly lied about by this tabloid paper.

What did he do? He didn't go down with a gun. He didn't threaten Pat Purcell's family. He didn't threaten the reporter's family. What he did was what every citizen in this state has a right to do, and that is, he went to court. And the result of him going to court and what happened in that trial has resulted in an unending vendetta by the Boston Herald. They follow Judge Murphy, they follow him and his family, they take photographs of him, all because Judge Murphy had the temerity to sue them and not only sue them but sue them successfully.

As a public official, Judge Murphy had to show that that article and those statements about him, about the very core of his being as a judge, that is, his impartiality, that is, his judicial temperament, that is, his treatment of people who appear before him, they attacked the very core of who he is. And they attacked him repeatedly with lies. And they continue to tell those lies today. And nothing in Mr. Neff's opening addressed those lies and addressed the context in which these letters were made.

Now, Judge Murphy on two occasions met with

Pat Purcell before the trial. He met with him first
at a time when all they were looking for was a
retraction. He met with him. They talked for an
hour. Judge Murphy will tell you that the first
thing he did when he walked in to Pat Purcell's
office is he said, "Pat," he reached out and shook
his hand and he said, "everything we say is
confidential. Is that our agreement?" And Pat
Purcell said "Yes."

They had a conversation in which Judge

Murphy said -- and by the way, if you have

settlement discussions in a case, just because the

other side doesn't respond doesn't mean they're not

settlement discussions. In order to have a

settlement discussion, you have to sit down and say,

"This is what I want."

Now, if the other side doesn't want to respond at all, that doesn't mean it's not settlement discussions. But that's what Judge Murphy was trying to do, he was trying to settle the case. And he told Pat Purcell that he didn't believe that the Herald had a chance of winning the case, that they would prevail, that their evidence was so strong that they had been libeled and lied

about by a rogue reporter.

Pat Purcell listened to that conversation, and at the end of the conversation he and Judge Murphy shook hands and they went away. There was no offer by the Boston Herald, as there never was an offer by the Boston Herald. Never, right up to the time they had to write the check for \$3.4 million, did they offer to settle the case.

But there was in the interim between those two meetings something that happened in court. And what happened in court? Most public official libel cases are won on motions for summary judgment by the defendant. Judge Johnson, the trial court judge in the Herald case, denied the motion for summary judgment.

And after the denial of the motion for summary judgment, Judge Murphy sought another meeting with Pat Purcell, because he believed that the only way that he could settle the case was to talk person-to-person, to communicate directly with Pat Purcell, because otherwise everything he said was simply being filtered through the attorneys.

And the attorneys had a vested interest in showing that they were right when they not only were wrong,

they proved to be wrong over and over again.

So he sought another meeting with Mr. Purcell. And he sat down with Mr. Purcell and said to him, in essence, "Look, we've won the motion for summary judgment. That means we're going to try a jury case on the Herald's lies. You're going to be shown to have lied, and we're going to win. But I don't want to put my family through that. I want to avoid that if I can. My family has gone through enough. I've been through enough. So what I'm asking you is, Can't we sit down as honorable gentlemen and settle this case?" The answer to that was "No."

Now, I don't say that the Herald couldn't say no. Of course they could say no. But the fact was that Judge Murphy was trying to settle this case and settle it without the agony of a public trial and without all the things that his family was going through including his young daughters.

So they went to trial. Everything Judge
Murphy said about whether or not they could win the
case proved to be true. The *Herald* not only lost,
they lost a lot of money. The jury returned a

verdict of over \$2 million.

Judge Murphy at that point was in this position: He believed that the verdict would be sustained, but that he would go through another years' long process of appeals and have to go through and relive this case and relive what happened to him and what happened to his family.

So what did he do? He sought to settle the case. And he sought to settle the case by contacting a man he believed to be honorable, Pat Purcell. He believed he had agreed with Pat Purcell that the channels of communication between them would be kept open.

So he wrote to Mr. Purcell, and you have the letters before you, and what he said in those letters all turned out to be true. He told Mr. Purcell that "You're not going to prevail on appeal. You're going to lose the case. And you're going to lose it, and you're going to pay -- there's going to be a much higher judgment."

The fact of the matter is, if Pat Purcell had paid \$3.26 million in February of '05, if he had paid it, the *Boston Herald* would have saved almost \$2 million -- I'm sorry -- \$200,000, because

ultimately they had to write a much larger check than the 3.2 to Judge Murphy, the \$3.4 million.

Because, in Massachusetts, a verdict is simply a statement as to what the jury finds. We know you add prejudgment and postjudgment interest to that verdict. And if you appeal a case in Massachusetts, it's likely to take over two years to have that case heard by the Supreme Court or by the Appeals Court.

Indeed, it wasn't until May of 2007, two years after these letters, that the verdict was finally sustained. And what did the Herald pay?

They paid almost \$200,000 more than what Judge Murphy asked for in those letters. And in the meantime, they probably conservatively spent another million-plus dollars in legal fees. If Pat Purcell had brought the check to a meeting and sat down and talked with Judge Murphy and understood how strong that case was, that case should have been settled, but it wasn't.

Again, the Herald had the right to do that, but to suggest that Judge Murphy was asking for an extraordinary amount is simply not true. He was asking for less than he ultimately received.

Now, most importantly, he made a mistake, and we acknowledge that he made a mistake, and he has apologized for that mistake. He should not have used in the first letter Superior Court stationery, he should not have done that.

But Judge Murphy will tell you when he went on the bench he was given stationery, and he was given notepaper, and he was told, "You can use this stationery and you can use the notepaper if you want to write notes." So he had this paper. And when he sat down to write these letters, in the immediate aftermath of that trial, in the position he was then in, he just didn't think. It was wrong, and we acknowledge it was wrong, to use Superior Court stationery.

But, please, that was not the first information Pat Purcell had that Judge Murphy was a judge. Most of the cases on the use of judicial stationery involve situations where a judge uses the judicial stationery to inform the other side of a dispute. Whether it's a plumber, or whether it's trying to raise money, or whether it's writing recommendation letters for somebody, they use that letter to confer status on themselves as a Superior

Court judge or a judge.

pat Purcell knew that Judge Murphy was a judge. He had been in litigation with him at that point over the lies that they told for over three years. So he knew who Judge Murphy was, and he certainly couldn't have been surprised if he found out in these letters that, Gee, this guy is a Superior Court judge. That's nonsense. Now, we admit he shouldn't have used the letterhead, but that letterhead didn't add anything to what was said.

Another thing. What never gets quoted in these letters is the end of the letter, the last three paragraphs of the letter. Mr. Neff didn't mention that in his opening, nor did the Commission put it in their specifications. But what does it say? It says, At the end of this conversation, if you are unwilling to settle the case, I will give you back the check. That is hardly extortion. That is hardly intimidating someone from making an appeal. What it is is an attempt to talk to the other side.

And why did Judge Murphy feel it was important that Brown Rudnick not be involved? One,

because he wanted to talk in this letter and in this meeting directly with Mr. Purcell. But more importantly, he wanted to not be in a position to have Brown Rudnick, who had apparently given repeated bad advice to the Boston Herald, that they were going to prevail on summary judgment, that they were going to win the jury trial, that Judge Murphy didn't have damages -- they had to justify their conduct -- Judge Murphy felt that if he could talk directly, principal to principal, with Mr. Purcell, he could eliminate the pride of authorship of this disaster that Brown Rudnick had.

So what he attempted to do was to say to Mr. Purcell, Pat, we've had these conversations. I want to continue this conversation. And he starts off by saying, I trust that we will continue to treat these letters in the same confidential way that we have treated our prior conversations.

Mr. Purcell didn't do anything with the letter. Mr. Purcell, weeks after Judge Murphy wrote the first letter, the Boston Herald filed their judgment JNOV in the underlying case. There is not a word in those papers for judgment JNOV about these letters, about any attempt by Judge Murphy to

prevent the Herald from appealing, that is not there.

Nor did Mr. Purcell write back to Judge
Murphy and say, Stop this, I don't want to have any
more communication with you. I don't want to treat
anything between us as confidential anymore. He
didn't write that letter either.

They waited ten months, ten months before putting these letters out, when they changed counsel and they had a Washington counsel who held a press conference, I think with these blowups, held a press conference, and put in and filed an extraordinary motion under Rule 60 to set aside the verdict as a result of these letters, claiming that he was intimidating the Boston Herald.

That motion was denied by the judge from the bench, Judge Johnson from the bench. And moreover, that denial, the Supreme Court did not even discuss this point beyond saying that it was totally irrelevant to the verdict.

So that is the context in which you must understand these letters. You must understand them in the context of a man who had struggled to get out from under a lie for over four years, a lie told by

this tabloid with malice, told with actual disregard of the facts.

And he believed at that point that Pat
Purcell was an honorable man, and that if he could
talk with Pat Purcell, Pat Purcell would understand
it and would agree to a settlement. That didn't
happen. The verdict was sustained by the Supreme
Court last June, and the Herald continues its
vendetta.

They are the complainant, in essence, in this case. There are two complaints: one, the complaint that was filed by the Boston Herald; the other is the one the Commission started on its own. But the other complaint, they are so biased against Judge Murphy that they cannot let this go. They cannot let it go. Judge Murphy can't go out of his house without having Herald spies follow him.

That's the context in which you ought to understand this case.

And we say that Judge Murphy in this private, confidential communication, that was only made public when the *Boston Herald* thought it was to their advantage to make it public, that that is not a violation of the rules of evidence, that is not a

violation of the canons of law, and that Judge

Murphy is what he has always been, an honorable,

wonderful judge of the Superior Court, who left a

substantial income to go to work in public service,

and his public service has been rewarded by a

newspaper, a tabloid, that cannot let him off, will

not let this case, in which they were wrong

repeatedly, they won't let it go. And they will

continue to write these stories.

And all I can hope is that in this court of law, when you listen to these facts and you listen to the context of these letters, you will understand that what Judge Murphy did not only was not improper but is totally understandable given the damage that was done to he and his family by this alleged newspaper.

JUDGE KILBORN: Thank you, Mr. Mone.

Mr. Neff, we're ready for the first

19 witness.

MR. NEFF: Yes, Your Honor. The Commission calls Judge Ernest Murphy.

JUDGE KILBORN: Good morning.

MR. NEFF: Thank you, Your Honor.

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| 1 | ERNEST B. MURPHY, Sworn |
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| 2 | DIRECT EXAMINATION |
| 3 | BY MR. NEFF: |
| 4 | Q. Good morning. |
| 5 | A. Good morning, Mr. Neff. |
| 6 | Q. Could you please state your name for the |
| 7 | record. |
| 8 | A. Ernest B. Murphy. |
| 9 | Q. And you are presently employed as a judge |
| 10 | in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in the Superior |
| 11 | Court? |
| 12 | A. Yes, I am. |
| 13 | Q. How long have you been a judge? |
| 14 | A. Approximately seven years. |
| 15 | Q. What year were you appointed as a judge? |
| 16 | A. 2000. |
| 17 | Q. You have served as a Superior Court judge |
| 18 | continuously since you were appointed in 2000? |
| 19 | A. I have. |
| 20 | Q. Are you presently sitting as a judge? |
| 21 | A. Not presently. |
| 22 | Q. Do you plan to return to the bench as an |
| 23 | active judge? |

A. I'm not sure one way or the other about

that. It's certainly a possibility.

- Q. Now, by way of background, in February of 2002, the *Boston Herald* did print an article which attributed statements to you in relation to a rape victim in a case that was before you; isn't that so?
 - A. That is correct, sir.
- Q. As a result of that article, in June of 2002 you filed a libel lawsuit against the Boston Herald and several of its reporters for statements and things that were printed in those articles; isn't that true?
- A. Technically not true. It was not only that article; it was a number of successive articles repeating and alleging different things and reiterating the first lie that was published, even after my counsel had told the *Boston Herald* to cease and desist.
- Q. So when you filed the libel lawsuit in June of 2002, it addressed several articles in the Boston Herald?
 - A. That is correct.
- Q. As well as several columns that had been written in the *Boston Herald* in response to what was said?

- 1 A. That is correct, Mr. Neff.
- Q. Now, when you filed that lawsuit, you personally hired the attorney who filed that lawsuit; isn't that true?
 - A. That is true.

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- Q. And it was you who decided that the attorney you hired would file that libel lawsuit against the *Boston Herald* and several of its reporters?
- 10 A. Ultimately it was my decision to file or 11 not file, yes.
 - Q. That case went to trial in Suffolk Superior Court in January and February of 2005?
- 14 A. Yes, sir.
 - Q. Although that was essentially transferred to Chief Justice Johnson for him to oversee that trial?
 - A. Well, it was still in the Superior Court, because that was the only jurisdiction that obtained, but Mr. Justice -- Chief Justice Johnson was appointed a Superior Court judge for the purposes of trying that case.
 - Q. On February 18th of 2005, the jury in that case returned a verdict in your favor for \$2.09

- 1 | million; isn't that true?
- A. It was either the 18th or the 19th, but substantively, yes, that's true.
- Q. It was later in October of 2005 that Judge
 Johnson reduced that judgment to \$2.05 million;
 isn't that true?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Now, before that case, the libel lawsuit
 against the Boston --
- 10 A. He reduced the verdict.
- Q. He reduced the amount of the monetary reward to you?
- 13 A. No, the verdict. Because there was
 14 interest that had accrued --
- 15 Q. Okay.

- 16 A. -- both pre verdict and post verdict that
 17 was substantial.
 - Q. It was reduced by about \$40,000?
- 19 A. I believe it was 60.
- Q. Before the lawsuit we were just talking
 about went to trial, you personally did take steps
 to sort of seek out a settlement meeting with
 someone from the Boston Herald, didn't you?
- 24 \blacksquare A. No. Before the matter went to trial,

1 everything was handled through counsel.

- Q. Well, did you ask for a meeting with the Boston Herald?
 - A. Well, I asked through my attorneys that they attempt to obtain a retraction for the obviously false statements made in the paper, but I did not personally contact either the attorneys or Mr. Purcell at that time. We did ask for a retraction.
- Q. Did you have a meeting with Patrick Purcell in about October of 2003 about your case?
- A. I had a meeting. I had two meetings with

 Mr. Purcell. October 2003 would sound about right.
 - Q. Whoever you spoke to about that meeting proposal, it was sort of you who initiated the idea:

 Hey, why don't I have a sit-down with Patrick

 Purcell about this case?
 - A. Absolutely true, Mr. Neff.
- Q. You did that through your attorney?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. That attorney was Howard Cooper from Todd & Weld?
- A. Howard Cooper, David Rich. Owen Todd as well at that time was counsel to me and interfacing

1 | with the Boston Herald and its counsel.

- Q. The Boston Herald counsel, the sort of counterpart counsel, was M. Robert Dushman from the law firm of Brown Rudnick; is that true?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. It was the attorneys who set up the meeting itself, where it happen, when it would happen, et cetera?
- A. As I remember it, I just said, "I'd like to meet with Pat Purcell. I'd be happy to go down to the Herald. Can you get us a date to do that, a time agreeable to both of us?" And that was done, and I showed up, and he was there.
- Q. That was arranged, then, by your attorney and presumably the other side's attorney?
- A. Yes. I had no communication with Mr. Purcell until I actually met him.
- MR. NEFF: If I can approach, Your Honor.

 JUDGE KILBORN: Yes.
- Q. Judge, I'm just going to show you a
- 21 document. Do you recognize that document?
- A. (Witness reviews document) I have seen that document before, yes.
 - Q. That was attached to an affidavit you

1 actually filed related to the libel lawsuit?

- A. Yes.
- Q. What's depicted -- well, depicted in that

 piece of paper is an e-mail message between your and

 the Boston Herald's attorneys discussing the meeting

 that took place in September or October of 2003; is

 that true?
 - A. That's a fair characterization.
- 9 Q. Thank you.
- MR. NEFF: I move to introduce this into evidence, Your Honor.
- 12 JUDGE KILBORN: Mr. Mone?
- MR. MONE: No objection.
- MR. NEFF: I'm going to mark it with your
- 15 permission, Your Honor, as Exhibit 2.
- MR. MONE: Could the court reporter mark
- 17 lit.

- JUDGE KILBORN: I'm sorry?
- MR. MONE: Can we have the court reporter
- 20 do the marking? That's the usual practice.
- MR. NEFF: That's fine with me.
- 22 (Document marked as Exhibit 2
- in evidence)
- 24 MR. NEFF: I'll leave them all on the bench

after you've seen them.

- Q. Judge, you did have a meeting with Patrick Purcell in September or October of 2003?
 - A. Yes, I did.
- Q. It is true that at that meeting, you were trying to impress upon Mr. Purcell that the Boston Herald really didn't stand a chance in winning the libel lawsuit that you brought against it; isn't that true?
- A. I think that's -- I can't agree with it as phrased, Mr. Neff. I was suggesting to Mr. Purcell that his perception of what the evidence was in the case was false and that he ought to examine it. And I believe at that time even I suggested he ought to obtain an independent counsel to take a look and discuss it with my counsel and me, to ascertain whether or not I was perhaps on a more salient vector than was his retained counsel. So that's what I was trying to do.
- Q. When you approached that meeting, you wanted the *Boston Herald* to essentially end its defense of the suit you had brought, though, didn't you?
 - A. Oh, absolutely. I wanted to settle the

1 case.

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- Q. That's what you wanted to accomplish with that meeting, is to convince Patrick Purcell that the case should end; isn't that true?
- A. As I stated, that's a little fine-tuned. I didn't want to convince Pat Purcell of anything, other than he ought to obtain an independent counsel to give him advice, after colloquy with me and my counsel about whether or not he was getting the proper advice from his corporate counsel. Because I didn't think he was, and I thought he was going to make a great big mistake.
- Q. In any event, you agreed that the meeting between you and Mr. Purcell in October of 2003 lasted about an hour?
 - A. I would say 45 minutes to an hour.
- Q. And that meeting did take place at Patrick Purcell's office at the Boston Herald?
- A. It did.
- Q. You and he did part ways amiably, friendly, at the end of that meeting?
 - A. Absolutely.
- Q. Is it your testimony that at the end of that meeting, that's when you and Mr. Purcell,

again, shook hands amiably and agreed to keep open the lines of communication directly between us, as principals in the case without lawyers, and strictly as a part of confidential settlement discussions?

It was at the end of the meeting you made that agreement?

A. I can't currently remember that, but I thought that it was before we had said anything that he shook my hand, and I shook his hand, and I said, "Everything is between us, right, Pat?" And he said, "Absolutely." I don't think I would have gone through a whole meeting with him and discussed what I discussed without clearing up the confidentiality issue at the beginning. But my memory could be in error.

But certainly before I left I had that agreement with Mr. Purcell, by a handshake, in the words that I stated, "Everything between us is between us, right, Pat?" "Absolutely" was the response.

Q. Your feeling was that was clear, that you were going to have direct contact with Patrick Purcell, basically whenever you wanted, in an effort to sort of work out the case?

A. And vice versa, principals can talk to principals. I was a principal; he was a principal.

- Q. Now, let me ask you, so to that end, Mr.

 Purcell, then, must have given you his personal

 direct phone number or cellphone number so that you

 could have that kind of dialogue?
- A. No. I didn't give him mine either. I knew where he was.
 - Q. Then did Patrick Purcell, to sort of further this agreement that you say you two entered into, give you an e-mail address of any kind so you could have direct contact with that kind of communication?
 - A. No. I didn't ask him for one and he didn't give me one.
 - Q. You did have a second meeting with Mr.

 Purcell before your lawsuit went to trial in January

 of 2005, didn't you?
 - A. I did.

- Q. That was a meeting you wanted to have happen?
 - A. Oh, absolutely.
- Q. You asked for it. It may have gone through your attorneys, but you sort of got the ball

1 rolling?

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- A. Oh, I was the impetus for the meeting.
- Q. Would you agree that meeting took place around about April of 2004?
 - A. I can't remember. I know it was subsequent to the issuance of the summary judgment memorandum by Judge Johnson.
 - Q. Are you clear about that, or could it have been --
- 10 A. No.
- 11 Q. It was after the argument on the summary 12 judgment motion?
 - A. It could have been after the argument on the summary judgment.
 - Q. That meeting, again, also took place with the knowledge of your attorneys, Howard Cooper and M. Robert Dushman from Brown and Rudnick; isn't that true?
 - A. I can't speak for Mr. Dushman, but I'm confident he knew about it. I am sure my counsel was aware I was going to see Mr. Purcell.
 - Q. It was sort of the lawyers who, probably in a way to make it convenient to you, arranged the time, date and location of that meeting and sort of

told you when it would happen?

A. Yes.

- Q. That second meeting, again, took place around about, let's say, the spring of 2004, maybe April of 2004?
- A. I can't remember exactly, but that's roughly the time frame, Mr. Neff.
- Q. But that meeting took place at Patrick Purcell's office at the Boston Herald?
 - A. Indeed, yes.
- Q. It is true this meeting was another conversation by you where you were trying to tell Mr. Purcell all the reasons why you felt the Boston Herald could not win the libel suit; isn't that true?
- A. I can't remember exactly what we discussed, Mr. Neff, but I'm sure that was part of it. Mostly my attempt in the meetings with Mr. Purcell was to convince him to obtain independent counsel and to mediate the case and to keep it off the train track that it was rolling toward disaster on. And that's what I tried to do consistently throughout my communications with Mr. Purcell.
 - Q. Among other things during the second

meeting with Mr. Purcell, you told him that the lawsuit would take down the *Herald*, didn't you?

- A. I did not say that.
- Q. You did not say that?
- A. No.

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- Q. In any event -- well, you would agree this meeting lasted about an hour?
- A. 45 minutes to an hour. It was a lengthy meeting.
- Q. You parted ways with Mr. Purcell pretty much amiably again?
 - A. Amiably. Strained but amiably.
 - Q. Again, would it be your testimony that at the end of the second meeting, after shaking hands, you agreed to keep in touch with Mr. Purcell directly whenever either of you wished as part of your personal and private settlement communications?
 - A. I'm not sure we actually said that. That was implicit in our agreement of confidentiality.
 - Q. Well, I already asked you about an affidavit you filed in relation to your lawsuit against the Boston Herald.
 - A. Yeah.
- Q. Do you remember doing that?

1 A. I do remember it.

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- Q. Would looking at what you put in your affidavit possibly refresh your memory?
 - A. It may very well.

MR. NEFF: If I could approach, Your Honor.

6 JUDGE KILBORN: You both can approach

witnesses without asking.

MR. NEFF: Okay.

MR. MONE: Thank you.

- 10 Q. Judge, I've highlighted a certain portion,
 11 but feel free to read as much of it as you want.
- 12 A. Thank you very much. (Witness reviews document)
 - MR. MONE: Could I ask the witness have a chance to review the whole document before he's asked about it. Thank you.
 - A. (Witness reviews document) All right, Mr. Neff.
 - Q. Thank you, Judge.

Now, does reading the affidavit you filed refresh your memory that at the end of that second meeting, you and Mr. Purcell agreed to keep in touch directly whenever either of you wished?

A. No, it doesn't. It could well have

1 happened.

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- Q. But you would agree that you said that in an affidavit?
- A. I will agree.
 - Q. That was an affidavit you filed under oath with the Court?
 - A. Yes. How long ago, sir?
 - Q. Well, since I don't want to testify, I'll approach you again and ask you if looking at this refreshes your memory as to when you signed it.
- 11 A. Yes. January 6, 2006.
 - Q. Now, you gave a statement to the State

 Ethics Commission in relation to your contacts with

 Mr. Purcell -- about your contacts with Mr. Purcell

 in relation to your libel lawsuit, didn't you?
 - A. Yes, I did.
- Q. That was testimony that you gave under oath?
- 19 A. Well, I'm a little confused. If I might 20 explain, Mr. Neff.
- Q. Well, right now my question to you, Judge, is, if you remember, didn't you give that testimony to the State Ethics Commission under oath?
- 24 A. Well, you see, there's two documents, sir.

1 I wrote the State Ethics Commission a letter, and
2 then they took my deposition. And which document is
3 it to which you refer?

- Q. You appeared -- well, you had a meeting with the State Ethics Commission at Attorney Mone's office on July 10th of 2006, didn't you?
- A. I'm going to pick nits with you. It was not with the Ethics Commission; it was with two attorneys representing the Ethics Commission who took my deposition.
- Q. That meeting did take place on July 10th of 2006?
 - A. I'll take your word for it.
 - Q. That meeting took place at your attorney's, Attorney Michael Mone, office, didn't it?
 - A. Yes, it did.

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- Q. The deposition that you gave to attorneys who were there on behalf of the State Ethics

 Commission, that was a deposition where you testified under oath; is that correct?
 - A. That is correct.
- Q. When the lawyer -- the lawyers for the State Ethics Commission asked you about your meetings with Mr. Purcell, you told them, "But...at

1 | the very beginning I let it be known that I wanted

- 2 to talk personally with Mr. Purcell, and would Mr.
- 3 Cooper and Mr. Dushman kindly facilitate that. "You
- 4 told them that that was how the meeting took place?
- A. If that's what the transcript says, I'd go
- 6 with the transcript.
 - Q. Do you recollect saying that, sir?
- 8 A. No.
 - Q. But that statement would be true --
- 10 A. Yes, sir.
- 11 Q. -- as far as you remember today?
- 12 So you were asking for these meetings,
- 13 again, because you felt you had a strong case and
- 14 wanted to communicate that to Mr. Purcell, didn't
- 15 you?

- 16 A. Yes. It was a case worth settling.
- 17 Q. So one of the other things you told the
- 18 State Ethics Commission on July 10th was that at the
- 19 | point --
- 20 MR. MONE: Excuse me. Could I have the
- 21 page you read from.
- MR. NEFF: Page 30.
- 23 Q. At the point "...when we brought suit, my
- 24 state of mind was that I was extremely confident

that I was going to win this suit because I was
libeled falsely, recklessly, maliciously over and
over and over again.

"And so when we filed suit I knew that as we say in the Irish patois" --

A. Patois.

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- Q. -- "them lads was in serious trouble."

 JUDGE KILBORN: Mr. Neff, I missed that

 word.
- 10 THE WITNESS: Patois.
- 11 MR. NEFF: Patois.
- 12 JUDGE KILBORN: Oh, patois.
- 13 THE WITNESS: Yes.
- 14 JUDGE KILBORN: Okay.
 - Q. "And it was in that context, with that type of mind-set, I didn't want to do this, but if I had to do this, I was going to win, that I first wanted to talk to Mr. Purcell."
- 19 Do you remember saying that?
- 20 A. Yes. "Them lads was in serious trouble,"
 21 Mr. Neff.
- MR. MONE: Your Honor, I would request -
 he's reading from one answer and he's reading from

 the middle of an answer, not reading the whole

answer, and I would request, as a matter of completeness, that they offer the entire answer.

JUDGE KILBORN: Where are we going with this, Mr. Neff?

MR. NEFF: I'm just establishing statements that I would suggest are helpful to the Commission's case, that's all.

JUDGE KILBORN: Well, Attorney Mone is going to have a chance to put the whole thing in context with a larger answer. So why don't you do so right now and save him the trouble.

MR. NEFF: Part of what I'm doing -- and, of course, this is a matter of perspective -- is Judge Murphy -- well, there are questions in this transcript and then there are answers, and the answers cover a variety of different subject matters that are not necessarily directly relevant to where I am in my questioning, meaning Judge Murphy, in certain circumstances, not a criticism, answered several questions at once. So if I give the whole context, I'm really getting into information that goes well beyond the scope of sort of the line of questioning I'm in the middle of.

MR. MONE: Judge, this is the problem I

1 talked about in my opening. This is text with no

2 context. The next sentence where he stopped reading

3 | talks about Judge Murphy's mind-set, quote: "I

4 didn't want to do this. This was killing my family.

I wanted to put it out. It was killing me. It was

horrible for everybody." That's the context.

JUDGE KILBORN: Read that on cross, Mr.

8 Mone.

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9 MR. NEFF: Thank you, Your Honor.

BY MR. NEFF:

- Q. I don't remember if I got a chance to ask that, but you would agree you made that statement to the State Ethics Commission?
 - A. If it's in there, I agree I made it, yes.
- Q. Now, your efforts to persuade the Herald that they could not win a libel lawsuit you were bringing against them did not succeed in the sense that this case ultimately did go to trial, didn't it?
 - A. The case went to trial, Mr. Neff.
 - Q. And the jury returned a verdict for you?
 - A. After 19 days of testimony, they did.
- Q. And on, let's say, February or -- February 18th or February 19th of 2002, the jury returned a

verdict in the amount of \$2.09 million for you; is that true?

A. That's correct, sir.

- Q. It was at that point, once you got that verdict, your feeling was you really wanted this case resolved, ended, done, put it behind you, did you?
- A. I did from the pivot, as the saying goes.

 All the way from the time I saw the newspapers until
 the trial was over, I was constantly seeking to
 settle the case. I was desperate to settle the
 case.
- Q. You therefore did not want the Boston

 Herald to end up pursuing an appeal of the case,

 which, as your counsel said, can sometimes last a

 couple of years beyond the verdict?
- A. Mr. Neff, I was making a thousand dollars a day in interest. I didn't want that money, I wanted the case over. So, of course, I did not want the Boston Herald to do something which, in my judgment, was going to be ultimately unavailing and just prolong matters and just make me \$1,000 a day richer. I didn't want the appeal to take place because I wanted the case to be over, sir.

Q. So after that jury verdict, to that end,
you did seek a meeting with the other side to have a
four-way sit-down to talk about ending and settling
the case, didn't you?

A. I can't remember what the timing was. That was -- if I may just elaborate, and I'm on the point --

- Q. The question to you, sir --
- A. I'm on the point, Mr. Neff. I can't remember. It was constantly the ethos between me and my attorneys that we were trying to get the Herald to sit down at a table and smell the coffee in this case, and we constantly were doing that. So I'm sure at any given day, that would have been true, my attorneys and I were trying to get the Herald to mediate, sit down, do whatever.
- Q. Well, let me ask you, then, this way.

 Well, let me ask you this first: Do you recall asking for sort of a four-way meeting at some point --
 - A. Oh, yes.
- Q. -- after the verdict? And at that meeting you would have been present; is that true?
- 24 A. Yes.

Q. And your attorney, probably Howard Cooper, maybe Owen Todd, would have been present?

- A. Howard Cooper would have been present.
- Q. And you wanted Patrick Purcell to be present?
 - A. Absolutely.

- Q. And you would have wanted or part of the four would have been M. Robert Dushman, the *Herald's* attorney from Brown Rudnick?
- A. If that's what it took, fine. But once again, I would have pressed at all times for an independent counsel, an Ed Barshak, a Bob Muldoon, a Paul Sugarman, somebody outside with impeccable credentials who could evaluate the situation neutrally and make an informed impression and talk to Mr. Purcell about what he had determined. That's what I wanted.
- Q. M. Robert Dushman from Brown Rudnick was the attorney who represented the *Boston Herald* and Patrick Purcell during the libel suit that had just ended, though?
- A. There were three attorneys, but he was the principal attorney.
- Q. Now, on the subject of what you did after

the verdict, do you recall the State Ethics

Commission asking you about what events transpired

A. No, not offhand.

after the jury verdict?

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Q. Let me ask you, do you recall telling the State Ethics Commission --

7 MR. MONE: Your Honor, let's make it clear, 8 he keeps referring to the State Ethics Commission.

9 This was a complaint that was dismissed by the State 10 Ethics Commission.

JUDGE KILBORN: You can bring that up.

MR. NEFF: Well, after they deferred to the Commission, it was dismissed.

JUDGE KILBORN: Mr. Mone, I'm sure whatever the facts are, you'll bring them up.

- Q. Do you recall telling the lawyer for the State Ethics Commission, "After we had won the case at trial and I had won a verdict against the *Herald* and Mr. Wedge, which, with interest, was approximately 2.8" --
- MR. MONE: Could you give me the page?

 MR. NEFF: I did, actually. I'll give it
- 23 to you again.

MR. MONE: I'm getting old.

- 1 MR. NEFF: 32.
- 2 MR. MONE: What was it? 32?
- 3 Q. I'll start again.
- Did you tell the lawyer for the State

 Ethics Commission:
- That after we had won the case at trial and I had won a verdict against the Herald and Mr.
- 8 Wedge, which with interest was approximately 2.8 at
- 9 that time, I begged my counsel, and without going
- 10 into the confidentiality, to try to see if somehow
- 11 through Mr. Dushman I could get a chance to sit down
- 12 | with the four of them and have a four-way conference
- 13 and try to see what we could do about this, and the
- 14 answer was that they were not interested in any
- 15 four-way conference.
- "And it was subsequent to that I said,
- 17 | Well, I'm still a principal in this case and I still
- 18 can communicate with Mr. Purcell."
- 19 A. Yes.
- 20 Q. You made that statement to the lawyer --
- 21 A. Yes.
- Q. -- from the State Ethics Commission, as far
- 23 as you know?
- 24 A. I made that statement as part of the

1 deposition.

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- Q. So it is true that you asked for a four-way meeting after the verdict, isn't it?
 - A. We wanted a four-way meeting. We asked for a four-way meeting, which was finally granted to us on December 22nd, the day they blew me up with printing these excerpts from the letters, three days before Christmas, in 2006.
 - O. Let's stick with --
- A. That same day, Mr. Neff, counsel from Mr.

 Purcell wrote my counsel and agreed to a four-way

 mediation.
- Q. What I actually asked you about, sir, was after the verdict --
 - A. Yeah.
- Q. -- immediately after the verdict --
- 17 A. Yeah.
- 18 Q. -- you asked for a four-way meeting.
- 19 A. Correct.
- Q. That meeting, again, would have included
 Mr. Dushman, according to your statement to the
 lawyer for the State Ethics Commission; isn't that
 true?
- 24 A. I would go to any source as long as Mr.

1 Purcell could sit down and have us put our case in

- 2 | front of him. I didn't want Brown Rudnick there,
- 3 because I didn't trust Brown Rudnick's advice. They
- 4 had a lot to justify in terms of a lot of loss. I
- 5 wanted a Paul Sugarman there, an Ed Barshak there,
- 6 somebody whose credentials were impeccable that I
- 7 certainly didn't have any influence over.
- 8 Q. What you told the lawyer for the State
- 9 Ethics Commission was: "...I begged my counsel...to
- 10 | try to see if somehow through Mr. Dushman I could
- 11 | get a chance to sit down with the four of them";
- 12 | isn't that true?
- 13 A. I did that, sir. Yes, I did.
- 14 Q. And that meeting would have included Mr.
- 15 Dushman right after the verdict?
- 16 A. As I say, I take what I can get.
- 17 Q. And it was subsequent to being told that
- 18 the other side was not interested in the four-way
- 19 settlement talk that you said to yourself, "Well,
- 20 I'm still a principal...and I can still communicate
- 21 | with Mr. Purcell"?
- 22 A. Yes.
- 23 | 0. Isn't that true?
- 24 A. Correct.

Q. Now, one thing I wanted to ask, the 2.8
that you mentioned to the lawyer for the State

Ethics Commission when you made the statement, you

were referring to \$2.8 million that you were owed by

- 5 the Boston Herald --
- 6 A. Yes.
 - Q. -- after the verdict?
- 8 A. Roughly, yes.
- 9 Q. At that point in time?
- 10 A. Yes, at that point in time.
- 11 Q. That was the 2.09 plus interest?
- A. Correct. As I stated, interest was accumulating at roughly \$1,000 a day.
 - Q. So now after you were told that the other side was not interested in discussing settling the case with you, you wrote a letter to Patrick Purcell directly, didn't you?
- 18 A. I did.

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- Q. And that was a letter that you sent to
 him at the main address of the Boston Herald, isn't
 it?
 - A. I believe so, yes.
- Q. I'm going to approach, Judge.
- 24 A. Certainly.

Q. I'm going to direct your attention to what is marked as Appendix A to Exhibit 1 in this case.

JUDGE KILBORN: Mr. Neff, we took some time to write out and go over the Stipulation of Facts. What is in the Stipulation of Facts need not be reintroduced. If the question is going to be, Did you write the letter, he has signed a stipulation saying, Yes, I wrote the letter. So the stipulation was in part designed to keep this hearing shorter rather than longer. So I'm anticipating where you're going and wondering what -- we're not going to go through this whole stipulation.

MR. NEFF: I don't disagree with that, Your Honor. As you may have noticed, I have enlarged versions of some of these appendices attached to that exhibit, and I'm going to ask Judge Murphy to testify that they fairly and accurately reflect the exhibit --

JUDGE KILBORN: You want to introduce them in evidence, and I'm not going to allow them.

MR. NEFF: I don't want them introduced into evidence, Your Honor. I want them marked for identification.

JUDGE KILBORN: Well, why?

MR. NEFF: Not as exhibits that are going to be introduced into evidence but as items I will use to sort of assist in making things go more quickly, to be honest. So I can stand there with something and show, both you and Attorney Mone and

MR. MONE: Please --

Judge Murphy, what I'm talking about.

MR. NEFF: This is my whole case. You have to let me do this.

MR. MONE: Wait a second.

11 JUDGE KILBORN: Attorney Mone, please.

12 Attorney Mone.

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MR. MONE: I have no problem. They're copies of the letters.

JUDGE KILBORN: Attorney Mone, please.

MR. NEFF: If we can stipulate that what I'm about to show is essentially fair and accurate copies --

JUDGE KILBORN: It certainly looks like it, and I'm sure Attorney Mone will let us know if it isn't.

MR. MONE: Had I been asked, I would have agreed.

MR. NEFF: I would ask at this point --

well, I'll inform the Court as I mark them for identification, then.

JUDGE KILBORN: This will sound peculiar to you, but I don't want them marked as identification, because if they're marked for identification, that means I'm going to have to lug them around on the subway or something, and I don't want to do it. So you just refer to them on the stand and on the board there. And if you want, we can refer to the exhibits, but let's keep those big boards out.

THE WITNESS: I'm happy to stipulate that every one of those boards is authentic, Judge.

MR. NEFF: Thank you, Judge.

BY MR. NEFF:

- Q. Now, in your February 20th of 2005 letter to Patrick Purcell, you wrote that this letter to you was "settlement discussions," didn't you?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And you then continued to write, "As you no doubt <u>clearly</u> recollect, ole Mike Ditka here warned you against playing 'the team from Chicago' in this particular Super Bowl." You wrote that too?
 - A. I did, yes.
 - Q. When you make that reference, you're

referring to your private meetings with Patrick
Purcell before the case went to trial, aren't you?

- A. Yes, I am.
- Q. Because at that meeting you were in the guise of essentially, or by analogy as Mike Ditka, warning him, Mr. Purcell, that he wasn't going to win this particular game?
- A. No, that's not true.
- Q. Well, this is a reference to your meetings with Mr. Purcell?
- 11 A. It is.

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- Q. The next thing you write in that letter is:

 "The reason I write now is that I think you a smart

 and honorable guy. And since every single thing I

 told you about what was going to happen in this case
 thus far has happened, maybe, just maybe, I have

 some credibility with you at this point." You wrote
 that too?
- A. I did.
- Q. Again, that was a reference to your prior meetings with Mr. Purcell, wasn't it?
- A. Yes. At that time I thought Mr. Purcell was an honorable man.
- 24 Q. Well, my question to you, actually, though,

1 sir, is: That statement is a reference to your
2 meetings with Patrick Purcell, wasn't it?

- A. Well, not the first sentence.
- Q. No, the second sentence I just read to you.

 "The reason I write now is that I think you a smart
 and honorable guy. And since every single thing I
 told you about what's going to happen in this case
 thus far has happened, maybe, just maybe, I have
 some credibility with you at this point."
- 10 A. No, that doesn't refer to my prior meetings
 11 with Mr. Purcell.
 - MR. MONE: Your Honor, my client is in a position of having to peer at this point. Can we put the letters before him so that, as he's quoting, he doesn't have to peer at the board?

MR. NEFF: I'm happy to sort of try again.

JUDGE KILBORN: Why don't you use the stipulation.

THE WITNESS: All set. Thank you.

- Q. So now, I'll just state -- I'm sorry.
- A. Um-hum.

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- Q. Now, I'll just refer to Paragraph 4 of that letter. That paragraph is a reference to
- 24 discussions you had with Mr. Purcell at your private

1 meetings before your case against the Boston Herald
2 went to trial, isn't it?

- A. The portion that says "every single thing I told you about" obviously references prior meetings with Mr. Purcell.
- Q. So, again, those meetings, you were really trying to persuade Mr. Purcell that the *Herald* just didn't stand a chance?
- A. I was trying to persuade Mr. Purcell to bring somebody into the case who could independently advise him decidedly to that effect, Mr. Neff.
- Q. But you're also telling him what things would happen during the case if it went to trial, didn't you?
 - A. Where is that, sir?
- 16 Q. "And since every single thing I told you about" --
 - A. Where is that?
- 19 Q. -- "what was going to happen in this case 20 thus far has happened" --
- 21 A. Right.

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- Q. -- "maybe I have some credibility with you at this point."
- A. Yeah.

Q. So you at those meetings were telling him,
This and that and this and that were going to
happen --

A. Correct.

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- Q. -- didn't you?
- A. And this and that and this and that happened.
 - Q. And you were telling him, the Boston

 Herald, You're going to lose this libel suit, you

 don't stand a chance, weren't you?
 - A. I don't know if I'd phrase it so far as don't stand a chance at that point, but they were going to lose the libel suit and I knew it. And I was just trying to get Mr. Purcell to wake up and smell the coffee, so that he could know it too and put it out of its misery. That's what happened, Mr. Neff.
 - Q. Well, the State Ethics --
- A. I said in one of those letters --
- 20 Q. There's not a question before you.
 - A. Certainly.
- Q. So the State Ethics Commission asked you
 about your intent when you sent Patrick Purcell this
 letter on February 20th of 2005, didn't they?

- 1 A. I can't remember, sir.
- \mathbb{Q} 0. Well --
- A. I'm sure they did.
- Q. Do you recall being asked by them, "...can you just explain to me what was in your mind at the time that you wrote that letter; what was your state of mind?"
 - A. No.

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- Q. Well, do you remember generally speaking about -- do you think that having a copy of this transcript in front of you might help refresh your memory as to some of these statements?
 - A. I'm sure it would.
- JUDGE KILBORN: Mr. Neff, unless the Judge says something to the Ethics Commission which contradicts something he's just testified to, why are we getting into that?
- 18 MR. NEFF: Because this is me calling him.
- 19 Pursuant to Rule 43(b) I'm allowed to --
- JUDGE KILBORN: You're not apparently
 contesting anything he's saying. It isn't a prior
 inconsistent statement. Every time you've done
 this, it's been perfectly consistent.
- 24 MR. NEFF: Well, he can therefore affirm

1 his prior statements.

JUDGE KILBORN: Well, just ask him direct questions.

MR. NEFF: All right.

BY MR. NEFF:

Q. Did you tell the State Ethics Commission:

"My attempts to resolve the matter through the conventional methodology of sitting down with a guy, who just lost \$2.8 million, with his lawyer to see if we could do something about getting rid of the case because quite frankly it was a lot of money, and I'll use it if I can get it, but it wasn't my primary objective to win money from Mr. Purcell. I had a lot of issues involving me and my family that were much more important to me.

"So I was unable to get that meeting, and I had previously tried everything I knew through my counsel and also with Mr. Purcell to beg, borrow, and steal for somebody to assess this case in a different way than it had been assessed because I knew from day one and I knew obviously after the verdict that the way I had assessed it was correct, and I just wanted somebody not affiliated with Brown Rudnick, somebody like a Mr. Mone or a Judge

Daher or somebody who's, you know, has eminence
gris" -- gris?

- A. "Gris" means a gray-headed guy with some brains.
- Q. You go on to say, "...oh, excuse me, has gray hair and some experience and some pedigree in the business to just have Mr. Purcell say, what do you think of it."

Do you recall saying that?

- A. That's entirely consistent with my position on the matter. I'm sure I did say that, Mr. Neff.
- Q. Now, when you spoke to the lawyer for the State Ethics Commission, you made reference -- now this was the second time -- to Patrick Purcell having just lost \$2.8 million when you sent your February 20th letter?
 - A. He had.

- Q. The \$2.8 million you reference, you would agree that was the verdict plus about \$640,000 in interest at that point?
 - A. Prejudgment interest.
- Q. So at about the time when you sent Patrick

 Purcell this letter, the amount --
- A. Wait a minute. When I sent Patrick Purcell

what letter? We're talking about the State Ethics
Commission.

- Q. When you sent Patrick Purcell the February 20th, 2005 letter.
 - A. Okay.

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- Q. The value of the verdict, if the *Herald* sort of just chose to pay you, would have been \$2.09 million, plus about \$640,000 in interest; isn't that true?
 - A. I figured 2.8 at that point.
- 11 Q. So about \$2.8 million, if they had chosen 12 to walk away?
 - A. Correct. That's what they owed me.
 - Q. Now, however, isn't it true when you proposed -- excuse me. When you wrote this letter to Patrick Purcell on February 20th of 2005 and proposed a meeting, you wrote -- and I'm going to start on three, four, five, Paragraph 6, so you can follow along:
 - "I'd like to meet you at the Union Club on Monday, March 7. (No magic to the date.) (But it needs to be early in that week.)
- "Here's what will be the price of that
 meeting. You will have one person with you at the

meeting. I suggest, but do not insist, that such a person be a highly honorable and sophisticated lawyer from your insurer.

"Under \underline{NO} circumstances should you involve Brown Rudnick in this meeting. Or notify that firm that such a meeting is to take place.

"I will have my attorney (either Owen Todd or Howard Cooper) at the meeting. The meeting will be AB-SO-LUTE-LY confidential and 'off the record,' between four honorable men.

"You will bring to that meeting a cashier's check, payable to me, in the sum of \$3,260,000. No check, no meeting.

"You will give me that check and I shall put it in my pocket."

You went on to say:

"I will say to you, if, at the end of this meeting, you can stand before the God of your understanding, and as a man of honor, ask for the return of that check, I'll flip it back to you.

"And then, I shall explain to you why it is in your distinct business interest to rise from the table, shake my hand, and let me walk away with that check.

"Because it is, Mr. Purcell, in your distinct business interests to do so, in my considered opinion; and I have not the slightest apprehension of failure of my ability to make you (and your insurer) concur in that assessment."

6 That's what you proposed to Patrick

7 Purcell?

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- A. That's what I wrote, sir.
- 9 Q. So you wanted with Patrick Purcell an off-the-record meeting.
- 11 A. Yes.
 - Q. According to this letter.
- 13 A. Yes.
- Q. According to this letter --
- 15 A. No, no. I wanted an off-the-record 16 meeting, not according to the letter.
- Q. In this letter you wrote that the price of the meeting was that Patrick Purcell could only bring one person to that meeting?
 - A. That's right.
 - Q. You told Patrick Purcell under no circumstances could he bring his lawyer from Brown Rudnick.
- 24 A. Yes.

Q. And you understood that person was M. Robert Dushman, didn't you?

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- A. No, no. It could have been Ms. Ritvo or Mr. Hermes, H-e-r-m-e-s, but probably Mr. Dushman.
- Q. Because, as you said, he was essentially -Mr. Dushman was the principal attorney who had
 handled Boston Herald's libel suit?
 - A. I would think so. I think his firm would have identified him as the lead attorney on the case.
- Q. You also told him that you would in fact yourself be bringing the attorney who had represented you during the libel lawsuit?
 - A. I didn't want anybody there without counsel, Mr. Neff.
 - Q. The Boston Herald's counsel, though, was a lawyer from Brown Rudnick, wasn't it?
 - A. Not the one I wanted him to bring.
- Q. Right. But you wanted the lawyer who worked for the insurer for the Boston Herald to come, didn't you?
- A. The insurance attorney would have been fine. Anybody who could look at --
 - Q. The insurance attorney was not the attorney

1 for the Boston Herald, was it? That was --

- A. That's arguable, Mr. Neff, to be honest with you.
 - Q. Come on, you're a judge. The attorney for the insurer does not necessarily represent the interests of the *Boston Herald* or Patrick Purcell in a case like this.

MR. MONE: I object to that.

O. Does he?

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MR. MONE: I object to that.

JUDGE KILBORN: Your objection?

MR. MONE: My objection is it's a

misstatement, number one. An insurance company
is --

MR. NEFF: Your Honor, if I can stop him.

16 If Judge Murphy disagrees with me, that's fine.

JUDGE KILBORN: Mr. Neff, Mr. Neff. Mr.

Mone has the floor. Go ahead, Mr. Mone.

MR. MONE: It's a misstatement. When an attorney for an insurer represents a client, they have an absolute duty of loyalty to that client,

22 even if they may be being paid by an insurance

23 company. So to say that the insurance company

24 lawyer doesn't have a duty of loyalty or isn't

1 representing the Herald, that's simply not true.

2 That defies 15 -- 500 years of practice, however

long there's been insurance.

JUDGE KILBORN: What are you getting at,

Mr. Neff? 5

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MR. NEFF: Well, one of the proposals is that the lawyer who had represented the Boston

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Herald and Patrick Purcell during the entire libel 8

suit was forbidden from attending the settlement 9

10 meeting by Judge Murphy's letter.

11 JUDGE KILBORN: Well, Judge Murphy says,

12 nobody from Brown Rudnick. That is all he said.

13 Nothing about who represented whom in terms of the

insurer. But he didn't want anybody from Brown

15 Rudnick.

> MR. NEFF: That's all I'm trying to get at.

THE WITNESS: Well, I concede that.

JUDGE KILBORN: He said that.

19 MR. NEFF: Then I asked him, therefore, if

20 you'll permit me to make my case, that request is a

21 request for Pat Purcell to essentially not bring the

22 attorney who has represented him during the entire

libel lawsuit to date. 23

24 THE WITNESS: I'll concede that, Mr. Neff.

1 | That's precisely what I wanted.

BY MR. NEFF:

- Q. One of the things that you told him as part of this letter is that he had to bring a cashier's check payable to you in the amount of \$3.26 million?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. "No check, no meeting"?
- A. That's correct. That's what I told him.
- Q. And you would agree that that request for \$3.26 million was, even with interest on the verdict, about half a million dollars more than the Herald would have owed you if they had walked away and not appealed the case that day? And I mean that day, February 20th.
- A. Yes. They would have saved half a million dollars had they paid me the amount they owed me.
- Q. You added a P.S. to that letter, didn't you?
 - A. I did, sir.
- Q. And in the P.S. to that letter, you told

 Mr. Purcell, "It would be" -- I'm at the very end -
 "It would be a mistake, Pat, to show this letter to

 anyone other than the gentleman whose authorized

signature will be affixed to the check in question."

You wrote that, didn't you?

A. Yes.

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- Q. You understood that the person who would be signing that check was the insurer who had indemnified or would have indemnified the *Boston*Herald from this judgment; isn't that true?
- A. I don't want to mince words, but we had been dealing with a Gerald Schaefer, who was an attorney at Mutual of Bermuda. He was the president, chief operating officer and on the board of directors. And he was in Washington, and my attorney was in relatively constant contact with him. So I was assuming that Gerald Schaefer would be the gentleman who would be coming from the insurer. And he is an attorney.
- Q. But the check you contemplated was a check essentially drafted by the insurer for the *Boston*Herald?
- A. I don't know who was going to write it.

 And it wasn't real to begin with.
- Q. Just so we clarify, Mutual of Bermuda, that's the insurance company --
 - A. That was the insurer.

- 1 Q. -- for the Boston Herald?
- A. Yes.

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- Q. So they did have an insurer who you were dealing with, who your attorney was dealing with --
 - A. Constantly.
 - 0. -- in relation to this libel suit?
- A. Constantly.
 - Q. That was an insurer who was going to indemnify the *Boston Herald* for any judgment they had to pay in the suit you had brought against them; isn't that true?
 - A. No, that's not true. Because that's why
 Mr. Cooper was constantly in touch with them,
 because they would never agree that they owed money
 on this case, until finally Judge Johnson made them
 issue a guarantee that they would pay. So they
 didn't accept any responsibility of payment at that
 time, Mr. Neff.
 - Q. All right. Let me ask you this: You ultimately were paid a judgment as a result of this libel lawsuit --
 - A. That is correct.
- Q. -- that you brought. And that amount was \$3.4 million; isn't that true?

1 A. 3.415.

- Q. Would you agree that that ultimate payment represented the \$2.01 million that you were owed from the verdict after the hearing before Judge Johnson, plus interest?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. So in the end, in May or June of 2007, about two years -- a little over two years after you wrote this letter, the *Herald* ended up having to pay you about \$140,000 more than you wanted two years prior on February 20th or that you proposed two years prior on February 20th of 2005?
- A. Yeah. I'll accept it as that. The amount they put in the letter, they paid me \$160,000 more, when all was said and done, yes.
- JUDGE KILBORN: Mr. Neff, perhaps this will come out, but maybe this is a good time to focus a little bit on these numbers.
- The reduction in the verdict, that was in October. So what we start out with was a jury verdict of \$2,090,000, correct?
- 22 MR. NEFF: That's right, Your Honor.
- JUDGE KILBORN: And you and the Judge talked about an amount, an approximate amount, which

was on the table when the letters were written, am I
correct?

THE WITNESS: No.

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MR. NEFF: What I would characterize as

essentially the present value of the verdict, which

would have been --

JUDGE KILBORN: The Judge did testify

about an amount which he thought was proper at the

time --

MR. NEFF: Right. \$2.8 million he testified.

JUDGE KILBORN: When the letter was written.

MR. NEFF: At the time the letter was written, I don't want to characterize it, but I believe the testimony was that the *Herald* owed him \$2.8 million at that point.

JUDGE KILBORN: Hold on. So we started at \$2,090,000. Then we come up to \$2.8 million. At what time?

MR. NEFF: As of the time that letter was written, February 20th, 2005.

JUDGE KILBORN: Is that your testimony?

THE WITNESS: If I may, Your Honor, the

1 \$2,090,000 was reduced by \$80,000 by Judge Johnson 2 to become 2.010. So 210.

JUDGE KILBORN: But not until October.

MR. NEFF: Right. Not until October.

THE WITNESS: Shortly after the motions for JNOV and the new trial were decided, incident to that. So we start off with a gross amount owing to me of approximately 2.8 at the time I wrote this letter on February 19th, '05.

JUDGE KILBORN: Okay. Did you testify, given that number, how you got to \$3,260,000, which is the amount --

THE WITNESS: No one has asked me that. I have not so testified.

MR. NEFF: I'm getting there, Your Honor.

BY MR. NEFF:

- Q. One of the things I did want to ask you about first, though, Judge, if I can --
 - A. Sure.

Q. -- when you sent this letter on February

20th, 2005 to Patrick Purcell, you didn't expect

that by telling him that under no circumstances

could he involve the lawyers from Brown Rudnick that

he would sort of calmly reflect on his decision

about meeting with you and settling the case, did
you?

- A. I have to answer that as a collectivity, I can't pick it apart. I can tell you what my mindset was and what I did and why, but it all kind of interweaves into a plan that I had.
- Q. One of the statements you made to the SEC, to the lawyer for the State Ethics Commission, was about what you were thinking when you wrote that letter, wasn't it?
 - A. Yes, sir.

- Q. You told that lawyer, "I was" --
- MR. MONE: Can I have a page?
- MR. NEFF: I'm on Page 36.
 - Q. You said: "I was taking my gloves off because I wanted to settle this case, and I thought this was the only thing I had left, is to roll up my sleeves with this guy and let him have it, that might possibly precipitate a change in his position that he wasn't going to listen to anybody else other than the people that had led him into a \$2.8 million libel verdict.
 - "And so in that frame of reference, I wrote him what I wrote him, and I agree that it was

1 strong. I agree that it was tough."

Did you make that statement?

- A. Did I say that to that gentleman?
- Q. Did you say that to the lawyer for the State Ethics --
 - MR. MONE: Please.

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- MR. NEFF: I can finish.
 - MR. MONE: Will you finish the paragraph.
- 9 MR. NEFF: You'll see why I stopped.
- Q. "I agree that it can't -- I mean, I state
 that it can't be read out of the context of my
 previous associations with Mr. Purcell, and, for
 example, an exhibit" -- at which point you were
 interrupted.
 - Did you make that statement to the lawyer for the State Ethics Commission?
- 17 A. I certainly did.
 - Q. So when you wrote this letter --
- 19 A. The gloves were off, yes.
- Q. -- the gloves were off, you were going to
 get tough. You were trying to do whatever you could
 to convince Patrick Purcell not to pursue that
 appeal?
- A. Absolutely. I didn't want his money.

Q. Did you not infer from Mr. Purcell's

2 | failure to respond to your February 20th, 2005

3 letter that the open lines of communication you say

4 were in place prior to the trial were no longer in

5 effect?

- A. I did not so infer, Mr. Neff.
- Q. Well, now I'm going to get to the second letter.
- In your second letter, which was March 18th
 of 2005, you did start out by reminding Mr. Purcell
- 11 that you were communicating to him as part of
- 12 "settlement negotiations"; isn't that true?
- 13 A. No, I did not, Mr. Neff. I started out the
- 14 letter by saying to him I was sorry of what the
- 15 Globe was reporting, and I took no pleasure in it.
- 16 | That's how I started off the letter.
- 17 Q. And you were referring to an article that
- 18 | had been in The Boston Globe on that same day, March
- 19 18th of 2005?
- 20 A. Yes, I was.
- 21 Q. If I can approach you, Judge.
- 22 A. Yes.
- 23 Q. I ask you if you recognize this.
- A. One second, sir. (Witness reviews

document) Yes, this is the article. I'm not going
to go through it, but this is the article.

- Q. That's the article or a copy of the article that prompted you to send the March 18th, 2005 letter?
- A. Yes, along with associated articles which had been published contemporaneously all suggesting that the *Herald*'s finances were not on very firm footing.
- MR. NEFF: I would move to introduce this into evidence, Your Honor.
- MR. MONE: No problem.
- JUDGE KILBORN: Exhibit 3.
- 14 | (Document marked as Exhibit 3
- in evidence)

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- Q. So then, Judge, will you agree that essentially the second thing then you've told Mr.
- 18 Purcell in that March 18th letter is: "I'm going
- 19 to, once again, principal to principal, as
- 20 | 'settlement negotiations' essentially. You wrote
- 21 | that? You characterized this letter as a
- 22 | "settlement negotiation" letter?
- A. I can't read it that far away. That's all
- 24 | right, Mr. Neff. I have it right here.

MR. NEFF: Do you still have the -
THE WITNESS: I've got it, Your Honor, if

you'll just give me a second.

A. (Witness reviews document) Yeah, I wrote that.

- Q. "I'm going to, once again, principal to principal, as 'settlement negotiations' -- off the record -- just between you and me -- tell you something which may help you in your decision-making. Something for nothing."
- "And that is....you have a ZERO" -- capitals, underlined -- "chance of reversing my jury verdict on appeal.

"Anyone who is counseling you to the contrary...is WRONG. Not 5 Percent....ZERO."

You told Patrick Purcell that?

- A. The truth is a defense to everything I know.
- Q. So in this letter you were pretty strongly expressing your legal opinion about the *Boston*Herald's chances of prevailing?
- A. I was pretty strongly expressing that opinion, yes, sir.
 - Q. Of course, the appeal was still pending

before the appellate courts at this point, wasn't

it?

- A. It probably was.
- Q. It was actually, as we've already said, almost really a little more than two years later that the SJC finally rendered a decision on that appeal?
 - A. Yeah. Five-zip.
 - Q. But it was over two years later --
- 10 A. So what?

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- Q. -- that the decision -- well, my question to you, sir, is: It was over two years later that the appeal was actually resolved after you wrote that letter?
 - A. The timing would be a matter of looking at a calendar. I'll accept your representation.
 - Q. Now, in this letter, which you described as "settlement negotiations" in the beginning, you continued by writing: "AND....I will NEVER, that is as in NEVER, shave a dime from what you owe me."

You wrote that too?

- A. I sure did.
- Q. So would you define that kind of statement as a "settlement negotiation"?

A. Well, yes, sir, I certainly would. Would you like to know why?

- Q. My question is, do you define that as a "settlement negotiation"?
 - A. Absolutely.

- Q. So telling the other side, "I will NEVER, that is as in NEVER, shave a dime from what you owe me," you regard as an effort towards settling the case?
- A. It's a position incident to a settlement.

 People take positions all the time they don't end up agreeing to. That was my position with respect to settlement at that point. I had won the case. Why should I take a dime less than he owed me? And why should he spend another \$500,000 losing another \$500,000 to me and paying his lawyers another million bucks?
- Q. So this latest letter on March 18, 2005 was really just your latest effort to persuade Patrick Purcell and the *Boston Herald* that you were right, they were wrong, they were going to lose at every turn and should therefore just pay you; isn't that true?
 - A. I can't say that, because I wasn't asking

for what the letters say I was asking for. The letters were strategic; that's what you need to understand, Mr. Neff. And my strategy was -- no, sir, I need to finish the answer to this question -- my strategy was to get Mr. Purcell to wake up and smell the coffee.

I knew, all my lawyers knew, everybody knew, that if you knew the law in this case, after that jury verdict came down, he was sunk. He was never going to get it flipped by the SJC, and I told him so. And they didn't flip it. They went five-zip in my way, and that's the defense that I offered. Truth is a defense to just about everything.

I knew it was going to happen to him. I didn't want it to happen to him. I was trying to get my family out of this thing, and that's why I wrote the letters to him, to blow him up, to see if he could maybe see something different. Pick a lawyer like Ed Barshak, have us sit down, and maybe, just maybe, he could be led to understand that he was in some trouble here. They never offered me a nickel to settle this case after the appeal was over. Even then.

- 1 Q. There's no question before you.
- A. I know. I'm sorry.

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- Q. Can I ask you, the February 20th and March

 18th letters, what address did you send those

 letters to?
 - A. I sent them to Mr. Purcell at the Herald.

 I didn't have any particularized information, I just believe I used the general address of the Herald and marked them "PERSONAL CONFIDENTIAL."
 - Q. How did you get that address?
 - A. I may have called the *Herald* and asked them what their address was.
 - Q. You didn't get that information from Patrick Purcell, then, I take it?
 - A. No, no, I did not.
 - Q. So as part of facilitating your open lines of direct communication whenever you wanted, Patrick Purcell didn't even give you the main address of the Boston Herald at which to contact him?
 - A. No, Mr. Purcell didn't give me the main address at the Boston Herald at which to contact him.
- Q. Now, you would agree your February 20th letter to Patrick Purcell -- getting back to this

1 one again --

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- A. Certainly, sir.
- Q. -- that was on official Superior Court stationery, wouldn't you agree?
 - A. I do agree to that, sir.
 - Q. One of the things that makes it -- one of the things that demonstrates that it is official Superior Court stationery is this little heading right here which says "Commonwealth of Massachusetts, The Superior Court"; is that true?
- 11 A. I would think that would be appropriately 12 answered yes.
 - Q. One of the things the Trial Court does with its stationery is it actually put your name and title as an Associate Justice on this piece of stationery?
 - A. That is correct.
 - Q. And they would essentially cater stationery to any particular judge who received it, meaning if a different judge owned the stationery, that judge would be where your name is?
- A. Oh, yes. They were individualized, Mr. Neff, yes.
- 24 \parallel Q. And you did admit when you spoke to the

State Ethics Commission that using official Superior
Court stationery to send this letter was
inappropriate, didn't you?

A. Yes, I did.

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Q. You told the State Ethics Commission:

"...I want you to understand because I've already conceded this publicly. To the extent that I used judicial stationery to write to Mr. Purcell on my personal stationery, I concede that was inappropriate."

MR. MONE: Can I just object. That's what he just said. He just answered that question "yes."

JUDGE KILBORN: Mr. Mone, is that an objection?

MR. MONE: Yes, that is an objection.

JUDGE KILBORN: I'll sustain it.

MR. MONE: Thank you.

- Q. In any event, you concede, using the stationery for this letter was inappropriate?
 - A. Yes, I do.
- Q. One of the things that happened after these letters became publicly known is you wrote an apology letter, which you addressed to The Boston Globe, in which you said that you knew or understood

1 | that this was inappropriate?

A. Immediately upon my finding out that the statute had been changed so that you could no longer use your personal notepaper to write personal notes, that was after I had sent the letters, one of my associate justices told me that you couldn't do it anymore. And I looked up the statute and I agreed. I immediately wrote to The Boston Globe and apologized for using the personal stationery and regretted that I had done so. I made a public apology, the next day I believe it was.

MR. MONE: I am going to object to this article.

JUDGE KILBORN: I have no idea what's in front of anyone.

- Q. Can I approach you, Judge, with a document and ask you if you recognize this.
- A. Certainly. (Witness reviews document)
 Yes, I'm familiar with the letter, Mr. Neff.
- Q. That's a copy of The <u>Boston Globe</u> article which talked about and included portions of the apology letter you had written to The <u>Boston Globe</u>?
 - A. Yes, inter alia.

MR. NEFF: I move to introduce this into

1 evidence.

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MR. MONE: I object. 2

JUDGE KILBORN: Your objection?

MR. MONE: My objection is that's the first two sentences of the letter -- of the article. rest of the article goes on to describe the Boston Herald -- why don't you look at it.

JUDGE KILBORN: I'll look at that.

MR. MONE: Your Honor, I would ask you to just look and just see. He was referencing the first two paragraphs. Everything else is about the case itself and about the position of the Boston Herald's attorney.

(Document exhibited to Judge Kilborn)

JUDGE KILBORN: Well, Mr. Neff, given the concessions made by Mr. Mone in his opening statement and the Judge several times just now, why are we doing this? Why do you want this in here?

MR. NEFF: It confirms the testimony, and it's a statement against interest. I'm not asking you to accept it for the truth of the matter asserted, it's just an article that was generated in The Boston Globe --

24 JUDGE KILBORN: I'm not allowing it in.

1 You can mark it for identification if you want. (Document marked as Exhibit 1 2 for identification) 3 MR. MONE: Can we take a recess at some point? 5 JUDGE KILBORN: I was going to ask you, how 6 7 much more do you have? MR. NEFF: I have half an hour. 8 9 JUDGE KILBORN: In that event, we'll take a 10 ten-minute break. 11 (Recess from 11:19 to 11:33 a.m.) 12 MR. NEFF: All set, Your Honor. 13 THE WITNESS: I recognize, sir, I'm still 14 under oath. 15 MR. NEFF: Thank you. 16 BY MR. NEFF: 17 One of the last things you mentioned before Ο. 18 we took our break was a change in the statute 19 governing use of stationery. 20 Yes, by judges. Α. Do you recall testifying about that? 21 Q. 22 Α. I do. 23 Q. What statute are you referring to?

I have no idea.

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Α.

Q. So you became aware of the change in statute that you had violated, but you still have no idea what statute you're talking about?

- A. I did at the time.
- Q. Isn't it in fact a canon of the Code of Judicial Conduct that governs use or nonuse of judicial stationery?
- A. Well, I thought it was a statute. I received information from another associate justice that things had changed, can't use our notepaper anymore, and I had inadvertently not known of the change.
- Q. It's certainly true now you're aware of Canon 2B of the Code of Judicial Conduct which would prohibit a judge from using his or her personal stationery or, excuse me, judicial stationery, for personal business, are you not?
 - A. I am, sir.
- Q. That's a canon that's always been there since the code was initially drafted; isn't that true?
 - A. It may well be, sir.
- Q. You're aware of that canon now?
- 24 A. I am.

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Q. But you're not aware of the statute that you found out had somehow changed?

- A. I was told it was a statute.
- Q. One thing -- I'm going to ask you this:
 Before you sent these letters on February 20th of

6 2005 and then on March 18th of 2005 to Patrick

7 Purcell, you had been communicated to by the

8 Executive Director of the Commission on Judicial

9 Conduct about proper use of judicial stationery,

10 | hadn't you?

- 11 A. I'm not sure I had received any such
 12 communication before I wrote the letters.
- MR. MONE: I object.
- 14 JUDGE KILBORN: Again, I don't know what is
- 15 | being -- is something being offered? Do you wish to
- 16 offer this, Mr. Neff?
- 17 MR. NEFF: Ultimately I will lay a
- 18 foundation.
- 19 JUDGE KILBORN: You will.
- 20 MR. NEFF: I will, yes.
- 21 (Document exhibited to Judge Kilborn)
- JUDGE KILBORN: This date-wise is
- 23 shortly... This is 2002. The suit commenced in...
- 24 Do you wish to introduce that?

1 MR. NEFF: Yes.

MR. MONE: I object.

JUDGE KILBORN: What's the objection?

MR. MONE: A number of things.

JUDGE KILBORN: I'm sorry, you have got to

6 speak up.

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(Bench conference off the record)

Q. May I approach you, Judge?

- A. Absolutely. Any time.
- 10 Q. Thank you, Judge. I ask you to look at,
- 11 but not read aloud, that letter, if you would.
- 12 A. (Witness reviews document)
- 13 Q. Do you remember receiving that letter?
- 14 A. No, but I'm sure I did.
- Q. Would you agree that letter was addressed
- 16 to you?
- 17 A. Yes.
- Q. And that letter is dated August 21st of
- 19 2002?

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- 20 A. Correct.
- Q. In that letter the Executive Director of
- 23 advised you to consider the appropriateness of using

the Commission on Judicial Conduct, Gillian Pearson,

24 judicial stationery for certain purposes, didn't

1 she?

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- 2 A. Yes, that's true.
 - Q. So you had been advised about thinking about when and how and whether it's appropriate to use judicial stationery three years before you sent these letters, approximately three years before you sent these letters to Patrick Purcell, weren't you?
 - A. Well, it was a different context, Mr. Neff.
 - Q. Right. But at least on your radar screen was thinking about being wary of circumstances where it is and is not appropriate to use the judicial letterhead; isn't that true?
 - A. That's difficult for me to answer yes or no, Mr. Neff.
 - Q. Did you take this letter seriously, sir?
- A. I always take everything Ms. Pearson writes seriously.
 - MR. MONE: And he replied to her. He hasn't shown him the reply. And I object. I object to this. This simply isn't fair.
 - JUDGE KILBORN: I think we've gone far enough on this, Mr. Neff.
- MR. NEFF: Yes, Your Honor.

- Q. Incidentally, who is the justice who told you that there had been a change in the statute?
 - A. My memory, and I may be wrong about that, is it was Mr. Justice Muse.
 - Q. Now, you would agree that you spoke to the SEC after August --
 - A. Commission.

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- MR. MONE: It's not the SEC, please.
- 9 That's Washington. It's in Boston.
- 10 MR. NEFF: I'm doing my best.
- Q. Would you agree you spoke to a lawyer from the Massachusetts State Ethics Commission after August of 2002?
 - A. I don't know when it was. Whenever they took my deposition, I had an opportunity to speak to two lawyers from the Ethics Commission.
- Q. I'm not going to ask you for the exact date

 of that deposition, but it was after 2002, wasn't

 it?
 - A. Whatever the date of the deposition is is the date I talked to the two people from the State Ethics Commission.
- Q. Would you agree, then, that that date was July 10th of 2006?

A. If that's what it says, I would certainly agree with it.

- Q. Did you tell them:
- "I was aware of the cannon (sic) regarding stationery, and I believe there's a statute as well" --
- 7 MR. MONE: Excuse me. You just misread. 8 You just read "I'm aware" --
- 9 MR. NEFF: I'm sorry. Could you address
 10 your objections to the Judge, please.
- 11 JUDGE KILBORN: Hold on.
- MR. MONE: He misstated. He just read "I was aware." That's not what it says. It says "I was unaware."
- MR. NEFF: I'm sorry, I'll start again.
- MR. MONE: Please read it accurately.
 - Q. "I was unaware of the cannon (sic) quite frankly, and I believe there's a statute as well, I think -- I've never looked at it -- which makes it inappropriate for any state employee to use resources. And that I presume is because we should buy our own paper clips and not take the governments (sic)."
 - Did you say that?

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1 A. I believe I did.

- Q. You told the lawyer for the Massachusetts State Ethics Commission in 2006 that you were unaware of the canon Ms. Pearson had directed your attention to in 2002; isn't that true?
 - A. I guess I did, yes, sir.
- Q. One last thing I wanted to ask you about, Judge. I'm on Page 49.

The lawyer for the State Ethics Commission asked you a specific question about how you had calculated the \$3.26 million you had put in your February 20th letter to Patrick Purcell. Do you recall being asked about that?

- A. No, I don't, but I'm sure I was.
- Q. You told the State Ethics Commission -- excuse me -- the lawyer for the State Ethics

 Commission in Massachusetts:
- "Yeah. I can tell you basically how it was calculated.

"First of all, if you don't mind, I will tell you that. I'll tell you why it's in there because I wanted him to get hit in the face with \$3.26 million because he's going to say wait a second, the verdict was only 2.8. What the hell is

going on with 3.2?

"And if you look at it in terms of, like, the attempt to intimidation, just read on a little bit. And the letter says, Look, if after I've talked to you, if you don't agree with me, I'll flip you back the check. I didn't attempt to, yeah, you don't agree with me, but it's going to take you 3.2.

"I wanted him to understand that the price of poker was rapidly, dramatically increasing all with a designed intent to get him to think out of the box. What was I going to do to make this guy think out of the box? So I'll put in 3.26."

Did you say that?

- A. I believe I did.
- Q. Did you go on to explain:

"That's why I used the 3.2, to shake him up. To have this say, well, this guy's crazy, you know, what's he talking, 3.2 million. I only owe him 2.8, but let me call my personal counsel. Let me just say what is this guy trying to do."

Did you say something to that effect?

- A. I said exactly that, I have no doubt.
- Q. So when you put the \$3.2 million into that February 20th letter, you were trying to shake Mr.

Purcell up, weren't you?

- A. Absolutely.
- Q. And essentially scare him and make him think the price of poker is dramatically increasing, weren't you?
 - A. No. Because you see, Mr. Neff, if I had done that with an intention to keep Mr. Purcell from pursuing an appeal, and I had added another \$500,000 to the amount that he owed me, I would be saying to Mr. Purcell, Mr. Purcell, don't appeal, but pay me another \$500,000. Something is wrong with that picture.

What I did, Mr. Neff, was I wrote Mr.

Purcell, and I calculated in my own mind that I had a \$2.8 million judgment, which was accelerating at the rate of \$1,000 a day. If Mr. Purcell took an appeal, which I believed, and was proven to be correct in that belief, would be unavailing to him, he would owe me at least another \$500,000. And thus, had I had an opportunity to talk to Mr.

Purcell, I would have explained to him how I got where I got and begged him not to pay me an extra \$500,000. That was the methodology. That was the strategy behind using that figure.

Q. In your February 20th, 2005 letter to
Patrick Purcell, you told him that the price of a
meeting with you was that he must bring a check for
\$3.26 million to that meeting, didn't you?

- A. Yes, I did.
- Q. And you wrote "no check, no meeting," didn't you?
 - A. Correct.

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- Q. You didn't put anything in that letter about: Or if you want, bring the amount you actually owe me on February 20th, 2005, did you?
 - A. No, I didn't.
- Q. You were saying: If you want to meet with me to talk about resolving the case, you have to bring a check payable to me in that amount, otherwise no meeting at all?
- A. That's what the letter said, but you're missing Factor X.
- Q. What I asked you, sir, is, that's what you put in the letter: 3.26 million, "no check, no meeting," right?
 - A. Absolutely. That's what's in the letter.
 - Q. I wanted to ask you one last thing, Judge.
- A. Sure.

Q. The envelopes you used to send these letters to Patrick Purcell, where did you get these envelopes from?

- A. I probably took them out of the desk in one of the lobbies that I was sitting in. I can't remember where I was when I wrote these letters, where I was sitting. But every desk in every lobby in every Superior Court in the Commonwealth has drawers that open up that have old stationery and old envelopes.
- Q. So this was stationery owned by the Superior Court, these envelopes?
- A. I'm not sure. One of them is owned I think by Walter Timilty as Clerk of the Norfolk Superior Court.
- Q. Well, you'd agree that at least one of these was a letter with a return address "Commonwealth of Massachusetts Superior Court"?
- A. I can see that, and I believe it would be, yes.
- Q. The other envelope that you chose to use
 was court stationery, but it was the court
 stationery of the Clerk of Courts in Norfolk County,
 Walter Timilty; is that true?

- 1 A. I guess so, yeah.
- Q. So you would agree, then, that this is stationery that belonged to some level of the court system?
- lack A. Or the state, either way.
- Q. It's the stationery generated by the state
 for that court system?
- 8 A. Correct.
- Q. The stationery, the other stationery you used to write these letters with your name on it, and so forth, that was stationery that was given to you by the Trial Court; is that true?
- 13 A. Correct.
- 14 Q. You didn't buy that?
- 15 A. No, sir.
- 16 Q. They provided it to you?
- 17 A. They did.

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- Q. They provided it to you actually at the same time as business cards and envelopes?
 - A. Precisely the same time.
- 21 MR. NEFF: If I could have one moment.
- 22 (A pause)
- 23 MR. NEFF: Thank you, Judge. I have
- 24 | nothing further.

THE WITNESS: Thank you, Mr. Neff.

JUDGE KILBORN: Cross, Mr. Mone.

CROSS EXAMINATION

4 BY MR. MONE:

- Q. Your Honor, I'd like to go back to the original story in the *Boston Herald*. When was that published?
 - A. I believe it was February 13th, 2002.
- Q. What did that article accuse you of having done?

MR. NEFF: Objection.

JUDGE KILBORN: And the objection is?

MR. NEFF: As irrelevant to the issue before you today.

JUDGE KILBORN: Well, I think he's leading to an impact on the Judge, and I'll allow it.

- Q. Could you just tell us what that story accused you of having done.
- A. Well, the front-page headline was "Murphy's Law." And on the front page of that newspaper on that day there were six factual statements made about me. All six were false, and in my view, defamatory. And in my view, motivated by reckless disregard for the truth and/or actual malice.

Q. What were the actual statements? What were the actual statements?

- A. The one that is obviously most destructive that strikes out --
- 5 MR. NEFF: Objection to the 6 characterization.

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7 JUDGE KILBORN: Overruled.

A. -- was an allegation that I had said of a 15-year-old female rape victim, to "Tell her to get over it." When in fact what I had said was, "How can we help this young woman get over this?"

There were also statements in that article to the effect that I had bailed out rapists, and they weren't true because they were only accused of rape, and on and on and on. But the big story was, "Tell her to get over it," and that's what captured the public imagination and demonized me.

- Q. How long had you been a Superior Court judge at that point?
 - A. Roughly two years.
- Q. Were you proud of being a Superior Court judge?
 - A. Very much so, sir.
 - Q. What effect did that have on you, to have

those misstatements, those lies published about you

the Herald?

A. Well, I guess -- at the time I remember reacting that this was absolutely bizarre, was my instant take on it. There was no truth to this whatsoever.

And then shortly thereafter, after I started getting the thousands of letters that I got from every place, from Temecula, California, to London, England, calling me a monster and accusing me of high crimes and misdemeanors, and the death threats on my life, I began to think that maybe it was a little more serious than that.

And I realized that I had been demonized in the public eye by this paper, and I had been libeled. And I didn't say, "Tell her to get over it." I said, "How can we help her to get over it?" And look at the trouble I was in.

And I knew at that point that that statement was a statement of fact in quotes, and that that had certain legal ramifications, which I knew because I was a lawyer and a judge, and I knew that there was no source for that statement, because I never made that statement. And so I said to

myself, "I need a retraction of this statement. I
need it right away."

The wrinkle was that I have an annual vacation with my wife and my children in St.

Maarten, and we were supposed to get on the plane on Friday, I guess it was. And the first paper was Wednesday, that was the "Murphy's Law" article, I believe, or if it was Tuesday or Wednesday, and I

So I called up Owen Todd, the former justice of the court, a friend of mine, and a preeminent lawyer in the Commonwealth, and I said, "Owen, I didn't do any of this. This is crazy. And I want you to stand in for me, at least until I can get back from St. Maarten." And Owen said, "I will."

MR. NEFF: Objection.

had limited time to do anything.

A. And he did.

MR. NEFF: I object to testimony regarding statements made by others.

JUDGE KILBORN: I'll sustain that.

THE WITNESS: Okay.

A. Owen did in fact represent me while I was gone, further informed the Boston Herald that this

was outrageous, it never happened, they should stop
printing these, which they didn't.

And when I got home, immediately after I got home, what happened was that Howie Carr --

- Q. He writes for the Herald?
- A. Yes, he does.

-- in a column, libeled me, and was found to have libeled me by the jury. Even though he was not a party defendant, the jury found him to have libeled me in this. He set out an article which was, "Perhaps Judge Murphy's daughters ought to feel the way the victim feels," to which the chowderheads that read Howie Carr's column decided to write back in and suggest that maybe my daughters ought to be raped.

- Q. Were those letters published in a blog the Herald had?
- A. On the Internet, the Howie Carr Internet forum.
 - Q. Let me just stop you.
 - A. May I say one more thing?
- Q. No. You have to wait until I ask a question.
- \blacksquare A. All right. It's tough for a judge to do

1 that.

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- Q. I understand. If lawyers are bad witnesses, judges are awful.
- Judge, tell me the effect it had on your family.
 - A. Well, I was just getting to the fact that as a result of that article, people wrote in on that Internet saying, "Let's go rape Judge Murphy's daughters" and identifying the location of my house.
 - Q. Judge, from the time that you got into the lawsuit with the *Boston Herald*, what was your objective in terms of seeing if it could be settled?
 - A. All I wanted was a retraction, Mr. Mone. I just wanted them to realize that this was not true.

 And I have to go a little -- if I may, Your Honor, I have to go a little bit below that to develop the context.
 - Once we were refused, I mean collectively, $\\ \text{my attorneys and me} \ --$
 - MR. NEFF: I'm going to object at this point and ask that the witness answer in response to questions.
- 23 JUDGE KILBORN: Overruled. Go ahead.
- $24 \parallel A$. Once we were in a position where we had

tried to interface with a retraction, we did our due diligence. And what we did was, we went out and we took affidavits from the universe of people who could be a percipient source of that quote by David

Wedge.

So unlike the Ayash case, which was the doctor at Brigham and Women's, we had an limited universe. We knew that the only people who could have said that had to be in one or two lobby conferences. So we got affidavits from every single body there except for one person we knew was what they called C3 in a trial. So we knew who it was that was going to talk, and we knew that I never said anything to him, and we knew that that wasn't going to work.

And we knew that there were no three sources, as the Herald alleged and would not divulge. There couldn't have been three sources; there could at most have been one source. So we knew what the Herald was doing in reality, which was hiding behind sources that didn't exist, and that that was going to come out.

So when I went to Mr. Purcell, I went -- Q. When was that first -- you testified a

1 | little bit -- can I go back for a second?

- A. Absolutely. Whatever you want, Mr. Mone.
- Q. What I asked you was, what was the effect on your family about what happened?
- A. Well, let me just give you two effects. My 14-year-old daughter started wetting the bed at 14 years old.
 - Q. Did she require therapy?

- A. She's still in therapy. She was the Massachusetts state champion equitation rider in 14 and under before these threats were made, and after they were made she never rode another horse competitively.
- Q. Was it because of the effect on you and your family that you wanted to talk with Mr. Purcell and see if he could end this?
- A. It was always -- thank you. It was always my -- from day one I wanted to kill this beast at the lowest common denominator. I didn't do what they said I did, I could prove I didn't do what they said. It was killing me and my family. And I did whatever the hell I had to do to try to stop it, because my family was dying.
 - Q. You set up a meeting with Mr. Purcell; is

that correct?

- A. That's correct.
- Q. Why did you want to talk with him directly?
- A. Because he was the man who had the power to make the decisions.
 - Q. Did you believe that by talking, as you referred earlier this morning, principal to principal that he would understand what you and your family were going through and what the *Herald* had done to you?
 - A. Yes. I believed that that information to him would make a difference in the way he assessed what ought to be done by his newspaper thereafter, yes.
 - Q. Did you understand in the meeting with Mr. Purcell that everything was to be absolutely confidential?
 - A. That was indeed my understanding.
- Q. And there were e-mails that set that up, weren't there, that it would be confidential?
 - A. Yes, there were.
 - Q. When you met with Mr. Purcell, would you just tell us about the meeting. What was the meeting like? Let me put it this way: Was there a

frank exchange of views?

- A. Oh, yes.
- Q. Fine. You gave him your view, as you've expressed here today, and at other times, correct?
 - A. Correct.
 - Q. And he listened to you?
- A. He did.

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- Q. And what did he say? By the way, let me make this clear: You have always honored this confidentiality, haven't you?
- 11 A. I have, sir.
 - Q. And it's only when these charges were made, and really in this courtroom today, you're going to testify as to what he said?
 - A. I had a gentleman's agreement with Mr.

 Purcell. The first thing I did when I walked in to his office was shake his hand and introduce myself to him. And I held his hand, and I said to him,

 "All this is between you and me, Pat, right?" And he said, "Absolutely, Judge."
 - Well, that's the best I can do. So I proceeded on that assumption, and I have never divulged anything that Mr. Purcell and I discussed in either of the meetings that we had.

Q. Tell me, then, what was discussed. If not the precise language, what was discussed at the meeting?

A. Well, I told Mr. Purcell that: "This never happened. Let's start out, Mr. Purcell. I didn't do this. Therefore, you can't prove I did this, because I didn't do it. Number one, I have a ton of people who were there who will say, He didn't do it.

You claim to have sources. You don't have those sources. You have to go back. You have to retake your steps and ascertain, who says they have what sources that heard me say this?" Because we knew they didn't have sources. They couldn't have sources. It was mathematically impossible for them to have sources.

And I didn't blow our strategy, our deliberation strategy, but I did tell him, "Listen, you have got to go back and you have to find out what these sources are and make sure that they are sources that are countenanced under the law to give this kind of material to a reporter so that he can publish it without violating somebody's rights and without libeling him." I wanted him to check on the story, because the story couldn't hold up, it

couldn't hold up.

And he said essentially, "We're confident in our sources." And I said, "Well, okay. All right." That was the substance of that particular part of the exchange. I said, "I can't make you do anything, but, you know, this isn't true, and you're not going to be able to prove it is. And I don't want to take it any further, I just want a retraction. My wife and my family are half dead over this already from being threatened with rape and everything else, I just want out of here."

He said, "Well, I've got to do what my lawyers tell me to do." And I said, "Well, I can't stop you from doing that, but I might ask you to check with an independent lawyer and have him consult with my attorney."

And so from the get-go I was trying to turn him off of relying on the corporate lawyers who were representing him, because they were giving him, quite frankly, lousy advice and I knew it.

- Q. Now, you had another meeting; is that correct?
 - A. I did.
- Q. And that was at or about the time of the

summary judgment either argument or decision; is that correct?

A. In my recollection, it was after the decision. But it could be after it was argued, because you hate to sound too, you know, prescient about things. But if you know the law, you know, a summary judgment decision --

MR. NEFF: Objection. This is not responsive to the question.

JUDGE KILBORN: What?

MR. NEFF: The question was just when.

- Q. Okay. Why did you talk to him again at the summary judgment stage?
- A. Because summary judgment is a big deal in a libel case, a public figure libel case. 80 percent of the public figure libel cases that are brought go for the defendant on some kind of First Amendment basis at the summary judgment stage. And when they don't go for the defendant at the summary judgment stage, in my opinion, that's a wake-up call, or ought to be a wake-up call, that maybe, just maybe, you could be in a little trouble here, because the court said, "No, this case goes to trial."

So that's what I wanted to tell him. I

1 wanted to say, "Pat, summary judgment. We won.

That's a problem. For goodness sake, start thinking about this from another perspective."

- Q. I take it there had been discovery done on the case by then?
 - A. Absolutely.
 - Q. Did you know by this time that as stated in the Supreme Court opinion that the reporter who alleged to have talked to these sources had destroyed his notes after he was informed of your contention that the case wasn't true?
 - A. Absolutely. We knew everything. We caught him in 20 or 30 lies at his deposition.
 - Q. So you went to Mr. Purcell again; is that correct?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And I know this is emotional --
- 18 A. I'm trying.
- 19 Q. Okay. Do a little better.
 - Just tell us, as calmly as you can, what happened at the next meeting? You believed this was in furtherance of the confidential settlement discussions; is that correct?
- 24 A. Well, I would only tell you, we discussed

mediating the case, and I would consider that to be in furtherance of settlement discussions, yes.

- Q. And did the *Herald* agree to mediate the case?
- A. No. He said he would have to check it out with his attorneys. And I believe that shortly thereafter, Mr. Dushman wrote to Mr. Cooper by e-mail and said, "We're not interested in mediating."

But I said to him, I can remember saying to him, "Pat, you really ought to mediate this. We don't want to go to trial. You don't want to go to trial, I don't want to go to trial."

- Q. You thought you were going to win the case. Why didn't you want to go to trial?
- A. Because I didn't want any more impact on my family. I had two kids in psychotherapy, a wife who was grinding her teeth all night long, and I was in trouble trying to hold that family together. I can't take you through the kitchen door, but just appreciate what it was like. I had kids run into my room at 2:30 in the morning telling me there was somebody outside that they thought was going to jump through the window and rape them.

- Q. Did you have a police car assigned?
- 2 A. I did. I had a state police assigned car.
- 3 I had local assigned cars. They were looking at
- 4 them every day when they were walking in the
- 5 driveway, an uncomfortable feeling, I'm sure.
- 6 Q. So you had another discussion
- 7 | face-to-face --
- A. Yes.
- Q. -- is that correct? Pat/Ernie; that's the
- 10 way you talked, isn't it?
- 11 A. That's correct.
- Q. So you had another face-to-face discussion
- 13 | with the publisher?
- A. He may have called me "Judge," but I called
- 15 him "Pat." We got on a colloquial basis right away.
- Q. Now, after these meetings, you then go to
- 17 trial, correct?
- 18 A. After these meetings.
- 19 Q. After the second meeting, there's no
- 20 settlement, they don't make an offer?
- 21 A. They won't mediate.
- 22 Q. They won't mediate. They just won't do
- 23 | anything. They're going to go to trial, take their
- 24 chances with the jury, right?

- 1 A. That's what happened.
- Q. The jury proved -- or the jury did what you said they did, didn't they?
 - A. They certainly did.
- Q. What you told Mr. Purcell, that he was going to lose.
- 7 A. He lost.

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- Q. And he lost at that point somewhere on the order of 2.1 reduced to -- let's call it 2 million.

 He lost around \$2 million, correct?
- 11 A. Yes, sir. That is correct.
- Q. You still wanted to settle the case, didn't you?
- 14 A. Absolutely.
- Q. Just why? You had won. Why did you want to settle the case at that point?
- A. Because I didn't want any more of his
 money, I wanted him to stop traumatizing my family.
 Because every time they libeled me -- and they
 libeled me after summary judgment in this case.
- 21 They libeled me in October of 2005. Libeled me.
- 22 And was found to have libeled me. They wouldn't stop.
- 24 And every time obviously that they would do

something like this to me, it would get on the talk
show circuit with the usual suspects, trying to have
me convicted for criminal extortion over these
letters, when in fact there's no civil extortion, so
maybe we can just call it "extortion." But it gives
you the type of understanding they had of the
situation. But they're all over it.

My daughter thought I was going to jail.

She cried inconsolably in her room. She wouldn't even stay -- after they published the headline "Willful Misconduct," as if I had already been proven to have willful misconduct, my daughter thought I was going to jail. And she went away for the weekend with her grandmother out of the Commonwealth so that she wouldn't have to see my picture on the television screen. That's how traumatized my daughters were by this.

Q. Now, you're already testified to Mr. Neff about these letters and why you wrote these letters, but is it fair to say that what you were trying to do was to get Mr. Purcell to take a fresh look at the case, and you were concerned if that work was filtered through the lawyers, they would give him bad advice. Is that your reasons?

A. Precisely, Mr. Mone. It was a strategical move on my part in the context of the litigation.

- Q. Now, after you sent the first letter to Mr. Purcell on February 20th of 2005, did Mr. Purcell call you and say, "Judge, no more letters. No more confidential communications. I don't want to communicate"? Did he ever say that?
- A. He never said anything. He never called me back about anything.
- Q. Did you ever hear through his lawyers to your lawyers that they didn't want you to be communicating with him?
- A. I'm unaware that my lawyer had any information.
 - O. And in fact --

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- A. I certainly didn't hear anything.
- Q. After these letters were filed, the Herald filed postjudgment motions, their initial postjudgment motions to set aside the verdict; is that correct?
 - A. That is correct. They filed a JNOV and a motion for new trial.
- Q. And that was after you wrote these letters that have been characterized by the Commission as

1 | somehow intimidating; isn't that correct?

- A. Months afterwards.
- Q. Did they put anything in those papers? You read those papers.
 - A. They filed approximately 100 pages of memoranda supporting the motions.
 - Q. Is there a word in there about Mr. Purcell's concern about being intimidated over that meeting?
- 10 A. Not a word.

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- 11 MR. NEFF: Objection. Objection.
- 12 JUDGE KILBORN: What's the objection?
- MR. NEFF: Both hearsay and it's not relevant to this hearing.
- 15 MR. MONE: It is absolutely relevant.
- MR. NEFF: Your Honor, as I've already said at the outset, what matters is not Mr. Purcell's --
- 18 subjectively what his reaction would be to these
- 19 letters. What's relevant for you --
- JUDGE KILBORN: It's certainly relevant,
- 21 but I want to talk about hearsay. What is this now
- 22 | you're talking about?
- 23 MR. MONE: What I'm asking him -- I have
- 24 the papers here, I can offer them. What I'm asking

him is that after this alleged letter -- after this
alleged letter intimidating Mr. Purcell was sent by

3 Judge Murphy, they filed motions in the case, and

4 they did not mention at all these letters. There is

5 | not a word in those motions about these letters.

JUDGE KILBORN: Well, as far as I'm concerned, they're not offered for the truth, so they're in.

0. Is that correct?

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A. They did -- not a word. Months after the letters were written, they filed everything they could possibly think of, Brown Rudnick, in an attempt to get a new trial or a JNOV, and this intimidation aspect of things wasn't raised by a single semicolon.

JUDGE KILBORN: Okay.

- Q. Now, let's go forward to December of 2005.

 Now, this is approximately ten months after you

 wrote the first letter; is that correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And the publisher of this tabloid has had these letters for all that length of time; is that correct?
- A. I presume he had.

- Q. And there was a period of time just before Christmas of 2005 when there was an attempt to set up a meeting again between the sides to discuss settlement; is that correct?
- A. We were once again requesting a four-way meeting, a conventional four-way meeting: Mr.

 Purcell, his lawyer, Mr. Dushman, Mr. Cooper and me.
 - Q. And in fact, to your knowledge, there was an e-mail from Mr. Dushman attempting to set up such a meeting; is that correct?
 - A. Correct.
 - Q. Or schedule such a meeting?
- 13 A. Correct.
 - Q. Now, on the same day, for the first time new counsel for the *Herald* appears; is that correct?
- 16 A. Yes.

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- Q. And it was at that time, for the first time that the *Herald* ever raised, ten months after you wrote the letter, it was at that time they raised for the first time this allegation that you were attempting to intimidate; is that correct?
 - A. That is correct, sir.
- Q. They had the letters for ten months at that point?

- 1 A. Correct.
- Q. And they filed I think a motion under Rule
- 3 60, wasn't it, to set aside the judgment?
- A. Correct. 60(b)(6).
- Q. Attorney Neff was referring you this morning to an affidavit that you made; is that correct?
- 8 A. I believe he did.
- Q. And that affidavit was made in connection,
 was it not, with your response to the motion by new
 counsel to set aside the verdict; isn't that
- 12 | correct?
- 13 A. On the basis of the letters.
- Q. On the basis of the letters.
- 15 A. Right.
- Q. And it was at that time that -- that was
 the first time you knew that Mr. Purcell had
 violated what you believed to be the confidential
 man-to-man agreement that you had between the two of
 you?
- 21 A. You mean when I read it in the paper?
- Q. Right.
- A. Correct.
- 24 \blacksquare Q. And up to that point, after these two

1 letters, nobody ever said to you, from either Mr.

2 | Purcell or from the lawyers, that these letters were

inappropriate and they weren't in furtherance of

4 discussions?

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MR. NEFF: Objection.

JUDGE KILBORN: Sorry?

7 MR. NEFF: He's testifying as to the

8 statements of others. It's hearsay.

9 MR. MONE: He's testifying as to what he

10 knew. I'm asking what he knew.

11 MR. NEFF: I'm sorry, I'm directing my

12 | statements to the Judge.

13 JUDGE KILBORN: We can hear what

14 communications the Judge received from whom.

15 Q. Did you ever receive any communication

16 from Mr. Purcell? Prior to the time that the

17 | tabloid ran these on the front page, did you ever

18 receive any communication that he was not going to

19 ∥ honor what you believed to be the agreement of

20 | confidentiality?

21 A. I never received any communication from Mr.

22 Purcell after my last meeting with him.

23 Q. Now, I think you've already testified that

24 ∥ in fact this letter in which you asked for the \$3.2

million, the letter ends, does it not, by saying
essentially, That's the price of the meeting. In
other words, that's the price to get a meeting;
isn't that right?

- 5 A. Yes. That was the ploy I used to wake 6 up --
 - Q. It was strategic?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. It may have been the wrong strategy, but you had a strategic reason to do it; isn't that correct?
- 12 A. As I have said --
 - O. No.
- 14 A. Yes.
 - Q. All right. The strategy, the strategy was, as you've told Mr. Neff, the strategy was to get him to take a second look at the advice he was getting that everything was fine and it was going to be sustained; is that correct?
 - A. That's absolutely true.
 - Q. And in fact, in fact, everything that you said in all these letters, everything you said in your meetings with Mr. Purcell to him, where you told him what was going to happen, you were right

- 100 percent of the time, weren't you?
- A. I was.

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- Q. And so 100 percent of the time you had told him that you had a strong case, that they had no defense, that they were going to lose, they were going to lose the Motion for Summary Judgment, they were going to lose at trial. All of that was true; they lost all the way, didn't they?
 - A. The record speaks for itself, Mr. Mone.
- Q. It went to the Supreme Court, the Supreme Judicial Court, correct?
- A. Correct, sir.
- Q. The Herald was represented by eminent First Amendment counsel from Washington at that hearing; is that correct? You were there.
 - A. I would say by reputation he was eminent.
 - Q. And in fact, you won five-to-nothing?
 - A. You can look at the scoreboard, Mr. Mone.
- Q. Just as you told Mr. Purcell when you were trying to settle the case two years earlier that you were going to win, right?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. Now, the *Herald* continues to publish stories about you, correct?

1 A. I'm not sure about this morning's edition,

2 but last week, the week before, the week before

- 3 | that, yeah.
- Q. They follow you around, don't they?
- 5 MR. NEFF: Objection.
- 6 A. I think --
- 7 MR. NEFF: Relevance.
- 8 MR. MONE: It goes to the bias of the
- 9 complainant.
- 10 JUDGE KILBORN: I'm allowing the question.
- 11 Q. The Herald continues to follow you around;
- 12 | is that correct?
- 13 A. That is correct.
- 14 Q. They take photographs of you?
- 15 A. Evidently.
- Q. Well, you've been on the front page of the
- 17 | Boston Herald?
- 18 A. They look like me.
- 19 Q. Okay. They followed your wife?
- 20 A. Absolutely. And put my wife in the
- 21 newspaper --
- 22 Q. And so --
- 23 A. -- for the felony of the company --
- MR. NEFF: Objection.

- 1 A. -- of her husband. Go ahead.
 - Q. So from the time this happened, when they published those first lies, they have never, ever, ever expressed to you any sorrow for what they've done to you and your family?
 - A. Absolutely not. They libeled me two weeks ago.
 - Q. They paid you the money, but they've never said they're sorry?
- 10 A. No. They've done worse, they've libeled me
 11 as late as two weeks ago.

MR. MONE: Thank you. That's all I have.

JUDGE KILBORN: Redirect?

MR. NEFF: Just a few things, Judge.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. NEFF:

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- O. Good afternoon again, Judge.
- A. Good afternoon, Mr. Neff.
 - Q. A few minutes ago your attorney, Mr. Mone, asked you about conversations your attorneys had with the Boston Herald attorneys about settlement around about the same time your letters to Patrick Purcell, these letters, were placed into or published in the Boston Herald. Do you recall that

- 1 line of questioning?
- 2 A. Well, I do. And also I'm just trying to be
- 3 -- I also recall the testimony about seeking
- 4 mediation, which was agreed to the day that the
- 5 | Herald, three days before Christmas, blew me up with
- 6 the excerpts from the letters.
- 7 lacksquare Q. Well --
- 8 A. I don't know which one you're referring to,
- 9 Mr. Neff.
- 10 Q. I'm going to approach you.
- 11 A. Any time, Mr. Neff.
- 12 Q. I show you a document and ask you if you
- 13 recognize that.
- 14 A. (Witness reviews document) I have no
- 15 present recollection of ever having seen that
- 16 e-mail, but I may well have. And what it says I
- 17 think is -- I'll concede that it's true.
- Q. Do you recall -- let me see if I can maybe
- 19 help you -- do you recall that that e-mail was
- 20 attached to an affidavit you filed with the Court in
- 21 relation to your libel lawsuit?
- 22 A. I do not recall that. It may well have
- 23 been.
- 24 Q. That does appear to be an e-mail between

1 your attorney, Howard Cooper, and the Boston
2 Herald's attorney, M. Robert Dushman?

- A. I think there are two e-mails there. The one on the top appears to be a response to the one on the bottom, which is from Mr. Cooper.
- Q. Let's start with the e-mail message sort of on the bottom of that piece of paper. Do you know what is being talked about there?
 - A. I believe I do, yes.

- Q. What is being talked about there?
 - A. Well, first of all, we had no objection to Attorney Sanford come into the case, and we wanted to convey that to Mr. Dushman, who had requested that information.
 - Q. The next paragraph, what does that talk about?
 - A. That's my counsel indicating to Mr.

 Dushman that we would want to meet with Mr. Purcell and discuss about the appeal. Mr. Sanford, of course, would be welcome to participate, and we would like it if he could be there. Because he was another country to be heard from, he was a new kid on the block, and that's exactly what we were looking for.

Q. So Mr. Cooper had e-mailed Mr. Dushman that message, which concluded, "Please let me know if and when this meeting can take place"?

- A. It looks like it's in conclusion, yes.
- Q. It appears he sent that e-mail message to Mr. Dushman on December 12, 2005?
- 7 A. It doesn't say when he sent it. Maybe it 8 does. Yes, indeed, sir, it does.
 - Q. Mr. Dushman appears to have replied on December 20th of 2005?
- 11 A. Correct.

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- Q. His response is, "We have no" -- well, the third sentence of his response is, "We have no objection to meeting but only if it's likely to lead somewhere"?
 - A. That's what it says, yes.
- MR. NEFF: I'm going to move to introduce this into evidence, Your Honor.
- 19 JUDGE KILBORN: Mr. Mone?
- MR. MONE: I have no objection.
- 21 (Document marked as Exhibit 4
- 22 in evidence)
- Q. Judge, I wanted to ask you, you mentioned you were libeled by the *Boston Herald* just two weeks

- 1 ago?
- A. Yes, I was.
- Q. How is it that you were libeled by the Boston Herald?
- A. The Boston Herald published an article that
 I had skipped a North Carolina speeding ticket and
 that I was in default in the state of North
 Carolina. A, I had not skipped a speeding ticket.
 I had retained counsel in December to represent my
 interests in the matter.
- 11 Q. Is --

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- 12 A. I'm not through, Mr. Neff, with all due
 13 respect. You asked me how, and I'd like to tell you
 14 how.
 - Q. By all means, go ahead.
- 16 A. Thank you.
 - At the time the Boston Herald published that fact, it was false. It was obviously defamatory, and it required, especially in the context of what the Boston Herald has relentlessly done to me over the past six years, that somebody do due diligence to investigate the truth or falsity of that article.
- Therefore, the appearances of my attorneys

were on the docket of that case from, as I
understand it, last December. My attorneys have not
been contacted by any representative of the Boston
Herald at any time.

It is my view that a publication of a false and defamatory statement, it's my view of the law, I might state, requires a reporter to interview all known sources who may be able to contribute to the veracity or the falsity of that article.

My attorneys were on the docket; they never got called. In the context of what's happened to me by the Boston Herald, I think that's malicious and at least a total disregard, a reckless disregard for the truth. So that's the basis on which I conclude I was libeled by the Boston Herald two weeks ago.

- Q. Isn't it true in that Boston Herald article, which you clearly are familiar with, they indicate the fact of your default was confirmed by four court officials in North Carolina?
 - A. I don't care.

- Q. Well, I'm asking you, isn't it true that in that same article --
 - A. That's what they said.

Q. And isn't it true that before the *Boston*Herald published the article you're referring to,

they attempted to contact your attorney, Mr. Mone,

to confirm whether or not that was true and he did

not provide a response?

MR. MONE: Excuse me. Mr. Mone was in Italy when the reporter called. So this is crazy.

MR. NEFF: I really would like it if the witness could answer.

MR. MONE: You knew I was in Italy then.

JUDGE KILBORN: Mr. Mone --

MR. NEFF: I have no idea what efforts they took to contact you.

JUDGE KILBORN: -- address the bench, not counsel.

What's your question again.

- Q. Isn't it true that the Boston Herald, at least in the article, indicated that they had attempted to contact your attorney, Mr. Mone, and his firm several times before they published that article and did not receive any return phone calls?
- A. That's what they said. They also said they had three sources in the first go-round.
 - Q. And subsequent to that article being

1 published, isn't it true that they contacted Mr.

- 2 Mone and did speak to him, and he refused to speak
- 3 to them about what had happened --

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- A. I know how he was quoted in the newspaper; that's all I know.
 - Q. And that's what the article says, isn't it?
 - A. Well, the article says Mr. Mone said, "I refuse to comment on anything written by the Boston Herald."
 - Q. Isn't it also true that what you're referring to as the speeding appearance in North Carolina was actually a criminal charge of reckless driving in North Carolina, in addition to the speeding charge?
 - A. There were two charges. There was a speeding charge and a reckless driving charge.
- Q. Which is a criminal charge in North Carolina.
- A. Criminal offense. Traffic offense but criminal indeed.
 - Q. Since that time you have in fact pled guilty --
- MR. MONE: Wait a second. Wait a minute.

 24 I object. It has nothing to do with this case. He

1 asked him what the libel was. The libel was that he

- 2 was in default. He never denied the other thing.
- 3 So this goes way beyond this, and I've had no notice
- 4 they were going to ask these questions.
- 5 JUDGE KILBORN: Why are we getting into
- 6 this North Carolina case?
- 7 MR. NEFF: Because it was brought up by
- 8 Judge Murphy's attorney on his cross-examination.
- 9 MR. MONE: No, it was not brought up.
- 10 MR. NEFF: They libeled him two weeks ago
- 11 was.
- MR. MONE: It was not brought up by Judge
- 13 | Murphy's attorney. I made no reference to North
- 14 Carolina. I made no reference to the speeding
- 15 ticket. I made no reference to the fact that they
- 16 published what was demonstrably untrue, that he was
- 17 | in default. I made no reference to any of those
- 18 things. To now put before -- this is sort of he's a
- 19 bad guy, we're going to prove he's a speeder.
- 20 Please. They never alleged that; they didn't say
- 21 anything about that. This simply is unfair.
- 22 MR. NEFF: The final question is going to
- 23 be --
- 24 ▮ MR. MONE: Wait. Can I get a ruling on the

question that's on the table?

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MR. NEFF: To give you a sense of where I'm going, which is not to prove Judge Murphy is a bad guy, because I don't think he's a bad guy. What I'm trying to establish is that after the guilty plea, he agreed to pay a fine, which he didn't pay and was actually in default.

THE WITNESS: Didn't pay?

MR. MONE: We have a receipt of money.

THE WITNESS: I'm sorry --

MR. NEFF: I'm asking the question --

MR. MONE: We have a receipt.

THE WITNESS: I'm sorry, sir. I paid it and I have receipts for the payment.

- Q. Isn't it true the Boston Herald published an article where they indicated you hadn't paid --
- A. Well, that's more libel, Mr. Neff. What can I tell you?
 - Q. I just asked the question, Judge --
- A. I'm sick of the Boston Herald libeling me, Mr. Neff. That's what I'm trying to tell you. It never ends. It's front-page news that my wife goes to the bathroom at the Saratoga racetrack.

24 | Please.

1 Ο. I asked the question, Judge. You're 2 perfectly welcome to say that these things are not true. JUDGE KILBORN: We're way off the track. MR. MONE: I thought I had an objection 5 pending. 6 JUDGE KILBORN: I'm not clear; is there 7 still a question that you feel is unanswered? 8 9 MR. NEFF: Along that line, I don't have 10 any other questions. 11 JUDGE KILBORN: Fine. 12 MR. NEFF: I don't have any further 13 questions, Your Honor. 14 JUDGE KILBORN: Recross, Mr. Mone? RECROSS EXAMINATION 15 16 BY MR. MONE: Is there some concern in your mind as to 17 Ο. 18 whether or not the Boston Herald, this tabloid, 19 would ever be fair to you in anything they write? 20 Do you have that concern? MR. NEFF: I'm sorry, I can't hear Attorney 21 22 Mone when he walks up like that. 23 Ο. Is there some concern in your mind that the

Boston Herald will never treat you fairly no matter

1 what the actual facts are? MR. NEFF: Objection. 2 3 O. Is there a concern of yours? JUDGE KILBORN: Overruled. Go ahead. No, there's no such concern, Mr. Mone. 5 know that the Boston Herald will never leave me 6 7 alone. Is that the reason you were reluctant to 8 Ο. talk to someone who identifies themselves as a 9 10 reporter for that tabloid? 11 I wouldn't dignify that newspaper at this 12 point with a comment to one of its reporters, sir. 13 MR. MONE: Thank you. JUDGE KILBORN: Reredirect? 14 15 MR. NEFF: Nothing further, Your Honor. 16 JUDGE KILBORN: Mr. Mone, are you all 17 through? 18 MR. MONE: I'm done. 19 JUDGE KILBORN: Thank you, Judge. 20 THE WITNESS: Thank you, Mr. Kilborn. 21 MR. MONE: Your Honor, I have Attorney 22 Cooper here. He's in court all day tomorrow. 23 would like to use him at some point today. He's not

going to be long. Can I put him on out of order?

1 JUDGE KILBORN: Well, do you have any 2 problem with that? 3 MR. NEFF: I don't. Actually, can we 4 approach and discuss some planning things that would help me at least? 5 6 JUDGE KILBORN: Sure. We're off the 7 record. (Discussion off the record) 8 JUDGE KILBORN: Back on the record. 9 10 is your witness, Mr. Mone. 11 MR. MONE: Yes. 12 HOWARD COOPER, Sworn 13 DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. MONE:

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- Q. Can you give me your name and your professional address.
- A. Certainly. Howard Cooper, I'm a partner at Todd & Weld in Boston located at 28 State Street.
 - Q. You're a member of the bar of the Commonwealth?
- 21 A. I am.
- Q. Did you represent Judge Murphy in the libel trial against the Boston Herald?
- 24 A. Yes.

Q. Did there come a time early on in the case when efforts were made to contact the *Herald* about settlement?

A. Yes.

- Q. Would you tell his Honor, starting at the very beginning, what those discussions were and what was initially the effort to settle the case.
 - A. I may be off a month or so, Your Honor.

MR. NEFF: I'm going to object to this manner of questioning, Your Honor, where this is direct examination. Attorney Mone is essentially inviting a long narrative explanation.

JUDGE KILBORN: Overruled.

A. Your Honor, I have a little bit of a cold, so I'll try and keep my voice up.

In March and early April of 2002, I was actually in Bogota, Colombia, adopting a little girl, and I didn't get involved until after I came back.

When I came back and after I had spoken with Judge Murphy and my partner Owen Todd, a series of efforts were made to collect statements from people who we believed had been in lobby conferences that might be in issue. At some point I

1 initiated communications with Bob Dushman at Brown 2 Rudnick.

- Q. Was this before a suit had been filed?
- A. It was within days of before or even maybe the day of or the day after. I know I met with Bob at his office, and I gave him a copy of the lawsuit. And candidly, what I don't remember is whether it was to give it to him to tell him it was going to be filed or had just been filed.
- Q. Did you attempt to get from the Boston

 Herald at that time either a retraction or begin to talk about settlement?
- A. I did. The point of my meeting with Bob
 Dushman at Judge Murphy's instruction was twofold:
 Number one, to tell him about the evidence that we
 had collected, which I was very up front in
 disclosing to him. And number two, to me the more
 important thing, was to tell him what this was doing
 to Judge Murphy's family and to let him know that
 Judge Murphy needed to get this resolved, because I
 very much remember the situation with his daughters
 in particular.
- Q. I take it that those discussions did not result in any settlement of the case?

1 Α. Well, Bob was a very nice man, and I don't 2 want to say that he put me off, but he would usually make it very clear to me that he felt that the case was a public figure defamation case. I remember him telling me the statistics. And I think, in a very nice way, he was telling me about his level of 6 7 experience compared at the time to my lack of experience in the area, and the message was, 8 9 basically, that they didn't regard the case 10 seriously at all.

- Q. Did there come a time when Judge Murphy expressed a desire to see if he could set up a meeting with Mr. Purcell and they could talk principal to principal?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And how did you arrange those meetings?
- A. Well, I called Bob Dushman, and I told him that there was a desire on Judge Murphy's part to talk directly to Pat Purcell. I think by that time I had taken Mr. Purcell's deposition and the conversation had been cordial. So, in my judgment, I thought that maybe it was a good idea to let the lawyers stay out of it.

And I asked Bob if he would have any

1 objection to the two of them meeting, it's not an 2 uncommon thing, and I simply wanted to assure that we had an understanding between the lawyers that these were confidential settlement discussions. So at some point, after a couple of communications, I know that I -- either he sent to me or I sent to him 6 7 an e-mail in which we confirmed that they would meet directly and that it would all be off the 8 9 record.

- Q. And they met twice; we've heard testimony about that, correct?
- 12 A. Yes.

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- Q. And the results, as we know, were that the case did not get settled; is that right?
- A. In connection with the second meeting, I had understood that I was to be charged to go find a mediator. And I actually had some communications with Bob about some names, and I wish I could remember all of them.
 - Q. This is Mr. Dushman?
- A. Yes. I'm sorry.
- After Judge Murphy's second meeting with

 Pat Purcell, my understanding was that I was to try

 to find a mediator, a high-caliber, very experienced

lawyer in Boston, someone with trial experience I
remember thinking was important. And I gave Bob a
set of names, and I remember it included Paul
Sugarman, and I can't remember who else. And
actually may even have asked him for names, but I

6 can't remember what he gave me.

Bob, Mr. Dushman, then called me back and said, "I just want to make it clear that the Herald doesn't intend to do anything at this mediation."

And I said, "Well, why are we having it?" And he said "Well" --

MR. NEFF: Objection. It's the statement of another.

MR. MONE: We've heard -- this whole case is about the context of these letters, and this goes to what Judge Murphy knew the context was of these letters.

JUDGE KILBORN: What's the objection?

MR. NEFF: Well, I'm going to object to an

answer to this question and to the answer to the last question, at least as it goes to the truth of the matter asserted, meaning Mr. Cooper's testimony that Mr. Dushman said, This is what the Herald said -- what the Herald's approach was to this meeting is

true.

If it goes to state of mind somehow, I have no objection to that, or a nonhearsay purpose. But I object and ask that from this record anything be stricken that amounts to Mr. Cooper testifying about Mr. Dushman's statements for the truth of the matter of what they assert.

JUDGE KILBORN: But I don't think they are for the truth, so I'm allowing it.

MR. MONE: Let me ask what he wrote.

JUDGE KILBORN: I'm allowing it.

MR. MONE: Okay.

A. Well, the long and short of it was that I had sensed some optimism after the second meeting, at least on the part of my client. I was asked to set up a mediation, and then, to my surprise, the word came back from the Herald that they really weren't interested in doing anything. And by "anything" I mean, first and foremost, even discussing the possibility of issuing any type of retraction, correction or apology. The message, very politely, from Bob Dushman was simply, "They're doing nothing." So I determined that it would be a waste to continue to try to float names or find

1 somebody.

- Q. Did Judge Murphy continue to want to end the case?
 - A. From the moment I met Judge Murphy.

MR. NEFF: Objection.

JUDGE KILBORN: The objection is?

MR. NEFF: Testifying to the intent of another person or the feelings of another person.

 $\mbox{\tt JUDGE\ KILBORN:\ Well,\ I'm\ going\ to\ allow}$ the question.

A. Let me just say that it isn't every day -MR. NEFF: Objection. It is nonresponsive
to the question.

JUDGE KILBORN: Overruled.

A. When you're asked by a sitting Superior

Court judge, who you know only on a limited

professional basis -- because I didn't know Judge

Murphy personally before then -- I paid very careful

attention to everything that he told me, the

instructions that he gave me. He was very involved

in this case. He was very involved, both not just

as a judge and a litigant but as a father, and

particularly as a father. I listened very

carefully, and at every turn in this case, my

instructions, in terms of the communications to
opposing counsel, were to try to resolve the case.

The constant message from me to Bob Dushman was that Judge Murphy doesn't want to put his family through this, because they're suffering. And he also said repeatedly he doesn't want to put the court through this, and it won't be good for anybody. So, yes.

- Q. Now, you tried the case in January and February of 2005; is that correct?
- A. Yes.

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- Q. And the jury found that the *Herald* had repeatedly lied about Judge Murphy; is that correct?
 - A. In over 20 statements.
- Q. Not only did they find they had lied, they found that they had lied maliciously, correct?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. With reckless disregard of the truth?
- 19 A. Knowing or reckless.
 - Q. Knowing or reckless disregard for the truth.
 - And after that verdict came down, Judge

 Murphy still wanted to settle the case, didn't he?
- 24 A. While the jury was deliberating, I joked

with Bob Dushman -- they were out for five days -
"Maybe we can settle the case now." Yes, Judge

Murphy wanted to resolve the case.

- Q. Now, after the case trial was over, Judge Murphy wrote these letters; is that correct?
- A. Well, I learned later, yes, he had written these letters.
- Q. He was communicating not through you but what he believed to be principal to principal?
- A. As I regarded it, Judge Murphy was continuing the conversation that Bob Dushman and I had understood him and Pat Purcell had begun and had had two meetings to pursue.
- Q. Now, after February -- I'm sorry. After the first letter, which is dated February the 20th, I believe, of 2005, did anyone from the Boston Herald call you up, either the Herald or from Brown Rudnick, and say, "Please, these conversations are over, Judge Murphy should not communicate directly with Pat Purcell"? Did anyone tell you that?
 - A. No.

Q. Did you have occasion after the verdict and before the *Herald* published these letters and just before Christmas of 2005, did you have occasion to

1 be with Mr. Purcell and Mr. Dushman?

- A. Yes.
- Q. Where?

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- 4 A. At Anthony's Pier IV.
- Q. What was that occasion?
 - A. I was asked, along with a lawyer named Jon Albano, to address -- I believe the correct name is either the Massachusetts Newspaper Association or the Massachusetts Publishers Association, something like that.
- Q. Jon Albano is a lawyer at Bingham

 McCutchen; he's a lawyer for The Boston Globe,

 correct?
- 14 A. Yes.
- 15 O. So Mr. Purcell was there; is that correct?
- 16 A. Yes.
- 17 Q. Did you talk with him?
- 18 A. I did.
- 19 Q. What was the tenor of the conversation?
- 20 A. I noticed while I was making my
- 21 presentation, Mr. Purcell, I believe Ken Chandler,
- 22 Ms. Ritvo, maybe Mr. Hermes -- I can't remember if
- 23 he was there, but Bob Dushman was there -- were
- 24 sitting in the front row. When I was done I walked

- 1 over; we exchanged pleasantries.
- 2 A little bit later, as I was going to sit
- 3 down to have something to eat, I found myself
- 4 directly with Mr. Purcell, and we shook hands. And
- 5 I recall he said to me, "You know, the invitation
- 6 for you to come talk was a little bit
- 7 controversial, but I think the people should hear
- 8 what a plaintiff's lawyer has to say, " something
- 9 like that.
- 10 Q. When was this in time, the best you can
- 11 recall?
- 12 A. My memory is that it was the spring of
- 13 \mid 2005, maybe the summer.
- 14 Q. When you were with Mr. Purcell on that
- 15 | occasion, did he say anything to you about the fact
- 16 that Judge Murphy was continuing -- that Judge
- 17 Murphy shouldn't continue these private letters that
- 18 he was writing?
- 19 A. No.
- 20 Q. Did he raise the letters at all with you?
- 21 A. No.
- 22 Q. Did he say he was intimidated by the
- 23 letters?
- 24 A. No.

1 Ο. Did he say someone was trying to force him 2 not to appeal the case?

- Α. No.
- Q. Did he say anything like that?
- 5 Α. No.
- That's all I have. MR. MONE: 6
- JUDGE KILBORN: Cross?
- MR. NEFF: Just a couple of things. 8
- CROSS EXAMINATION 9
- 10 BY MR. NEFF:
- Good afternoon, Mr. Cooper. 11 Ο.
- 12 Good afternoon. Α.
- 13 Now, you testified that you had Ο.
- conversations with Mr. Dushman about the meetings
- that would take place between Mr. Purcell and Judge 15
- 16 Murphy directly, and that those would be
- 17 confidential settlement negotiations?
- 18 Α. Yes.

- 19 Ο. That was a conversation you had with
- 20 Attorney Dushman, right?
- 21 Α. Yes.
- You don't know whether he communicated some 22 Q.
- 23 or all or any of that to Mr. Purcell, do you?
- 24 Α. Well, in 20-plus years of litigation

1 practice, I will say --

- Q. My question is --
- A. -- I believe I do know. Because if Bob

 Dushman told me I had his agreement that these were

 privileged settlement communications, I could trust

 his word. The man was a complete professional and a

 gentleman, and I believed him.
- Q. Your conclusion that Mr. Dushman would have communicated those things was not based, then, on any actual knowledge that he had but on Mr.

 Dushman's reputation --
- A. Respectfully, Mr. Neff, that's not accurate, because he actually provided me, as I recollect, a date, a time and a place for the meeting. So from that I took that he had spoken to Mr. Purcell. And if Mr. Dushman said to me that we had an agreement and his client understood it as such, it would be inconceivable for me to believe that he felt otherwise. He was a very genuine, decent and excellent lawyer.
- Q. But you have no actual knowledge from observing or hearing this conversation that Mr. Dushman communicated these things to Mr. Purcell?
 - A. I would not have been present for Mr.

Purcell's privileged communications with his client.

- Q. So the answer to that question, then, is no, you do not have any actual knowledge that those things were said to Mr. Purcell?
- A. Again, I don't want to quibble over words, but I know what Bob Dushman told me, so I really believe --
- Q. You don't have any percipient knowledge that those things were said to Mr. Dushman?
- 11 A. That's fair. I was not percipient to that conversation.
 - JUDGE KILBORN: Mr. Neff, I know when I read this record, I'll have a little trouble knowing what date we're talking about in this series of questions.
 - MR. NEFF: Well, I'm speaking -- this line of questioning is about the meetings that were contemplated --
 - MR. MONE: This would be the fall -- the first meeting was in the fall of 2003. The second meeting was I believe in --
- JUDGE KILBORN: This is meetings that in fact took place?

1 MR. MONE: Right.

JUDGE KILBORN: Okay. That's all I want to know.

BY MR. NEFF:

- Q. Now, one thing you did say that you were aware of are the letters that Judge Murphy wrote to Patrick Purcell on February 20th and then again on March 18th of 2005?
- A. I was made aware of those letters, as I was sitting at my desk, on I believe December 20th or 21st of 2005, when I got a telephone call from an Associated Press reporter who told me that he had just attended a news conference held by Bruce Sanford at Herald Square disclosing these letters.

 And I asked, "What letters?"
- Q. So you didn't learn about these letters until long after they had been sent?
- A. That's true. Although I should add, it doesn't surprise me in the least that there were continued communications, because as it was left after the second meeting between Bob Dushman and I, they could continue to talk to each other.
- Q. As of February 20th of 2005, did you represent Judge Murphy in the libel suit he had

1 | brought against the Boston Herald?

- A. Yes.
- Q. And did you continue to represent Judge Murphy as of March 18th of 2005 in his lawsuit against the Boston Herald?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. And he, Judge Murphy, told you nothing about these letters he was sending to Patrick Purcell about the very case you were representing him in?
 - A. First off, you're asking me --
- Q. The question here is, sir --
 - A. You're asking me about attorney-client communications.
 - Q. I'd really like you to just answer the question, which is, Judge Murphy told you nothing about the letters he had sent to Patrick Purcell about the case you had represented him in?
- MR. MONE: I object. It's attorney-client privileged.
- JUDGE KILBORN: Sustained.
- Q. Well, you've already said, haven't you,
 that you didn't know anything about these letters
 until they were essentially being published in the

1 newspaper?

- A. I didn't see the letters until they were published in the newspaper.
 - Q. That was about ten months after they were dated as written?
 - A. It was ten months after I had been repeatedly with Bob Dushman, who said nothing about them. I had been with Pat Purcell who had said nothing.
 - Q. I don't remember asking you about other people who said something about them. I'm asking you, you didn't hear anything about these letters from Judge Murphy, did you?

MR. MONE: Objection.

- A. I can't answer that. That's privileged.

 JUDGE KILBORN: Sustained.
- Q. Now, you wrote a letter five days after Judge Murphy's March 18, 2005 letter to the insurer of the *Boston Herald*, didn't you?
 - A. I did.
- Q. That letter addressed the case you were bringing against the *Boston Herald*, or had brought against the *Boston Herald*, alleging libel by them against Judge Murphy?

A. Well, I don't know what you're looking at, and I haven't looked at the correspondence in some time, but I had numerous communications with the Herald's insurer about their bad-faith tactics, yes.

(A pause)

MR. MONE: I object.

JUDGE KILBORN: Nothing has been offered so far.

MR. MONE: I understand that, but my understanding was, I had a clear understanding with the Commission that they were not going to rely on anything done by Judge Murphy's lawyers as evidence of Judge Murphy's breach of the canons. And I'm concerned that this letter could be used -- it's a demand letter to an insurance company, and I don't think it has any role in this litigation, and I don't think he should even be asked about it.

JUDGE KILBORN: I've not been told that anybody wishes to introduce it into evidence, nor have I been shown anything, so I can't respond to it.

Q. If I can approach you. I'm going to show you a letter dated March 23rd, 2005 and ask you if you recognize that document.

A. (Witness reviews document) I wrote this letter.

- Q. So that is a letter you wrote? Yes?
- A. Yes.

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- Q. And that letter is dated March 23rd of 2005; isn't that true?
- A. Yes.
- Q. That's a letter you wrote to the attorney for the insurer for the Boston Herald?
- 10 A. He's more than the attorney.
- 11 Q. Who else is he?
- A. I believe he also -- and my memory may be
 off -- he has an officer's title with Bermuda

 Mutual, and I believe he's on their board, but he
 is effectively their representative in Washington,

 D.C.
 - Q. In that letter you express your view that they should give special weight to Judge Murphy's opinion because he's a Superior Court judge -
 MR. MONE: Objection.
- 21 Q. -- don't you?
- MR. MONE: Objection.
- JUDGE KILBORN: Hold on just a second. I'd like to see the letter, please.

1 (Document exhibited to Judge Kilborn) JUDGE KILBORN: What's the point of all 2 3 this, Mr. Neff? MR. NEFF: It just goes to the witness' bias and his opinion of what the letters from Judge 5 Murphy mean. 6 JUDGE KILBORN: This witness? MR. NEFF: Yes. 8 9 MR. MONE: I object. 10 MR. NEFF: Also, while I would certainly 11 not hold Judge Murphy responsible for Mr. Cooper's 12 writings, it does corroborate my presentation that 13 these letters were an effort to persuade the Herald to drop its appeal. 14 15 JUDGE KILBORN: Well, I think this goes too 16 far afield, so I'm not going to allow it. 17 MR. NEFF: I ask that it be marked for 18 identification, please. 19 JUDGE KILBORN: Sure. (Document marked as Exhibit 2 20 for identification) 21 22 MR. NEFF: I don't have any further 23 questions, Judge.

JUDGE KILBORN: Any redirect?

- Q. You're a trial lawyer?
- A. Yes.

- 7 Q. Been a trial lawyer for how long?
- 8 A. 23 years.
- 9 Q. You knew Bob Dushman well, right?
- 10 A. Through this case, yes.
- 11 JUDGE KILBORN: Counsel, it may become
- 12 relevant, I don't know. Mr. Dushman is deceased,
- 13 right?
- MR. NEFF: He is, Your Honor.
- MR. MONE: He is. I'm sorry.
- Q. You knew the late Bob Dushman?
- 17 A. Yes.
- Q. When Bob Dushman told you something, was it
- 19 your opinion that you could bank on it?
- 20 A. Yes.
- Q. His word was as good as gold, wasn't it?
- 22 A. Yes.
- MR. MONE: Thanks.
- MR. NEFF: Nothing further, Your Honor.

| 1 | | JUDGE KILBORN: Thank you. |
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| 2 | | THE WITNESS: Thank you, Your Honor. |
| 3 | | JUDGE KILBORN: We'll break for an hour for |
| 4 | lunch. | |
| 5 | | (Luncheon recess from 1:01 to 2:06 p.m.) |
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1 AFTERNOON SESSION MR. NEFF: The Commission now calls Patrick 2 Purcell to the stand. 3 Thank you, Your Honor. PATRICK PURCELL, Sworn 5 DIRECT EXAMINATION 6 BY MR. NEFF: Good afternoon. 8 Q. Good afternoon. 9 Α. 10 Q. Could you please tell us your name. 11 Patrick Purcell. Α. 12 What city or town do you live in? Q. 13 Α. Weston, Massachusetts. 14 Q. What do you do for work? 15 I'm publisher of the Boston Herald. Α. 16 Q. How long have you been the publisher of the 17 Boston Herald? Since 1984. 18 Α. 19 Can you just briefly describe for us what Ο. 20 are your job responsibilities or what are your 21 responsibilities as the publisher of the Boston 22 Herald. 23 Α. I oversee all of the operations of the

Boston Herald. My background is essentially based

on the business side of the newspaper business, I

- 2 came up through the advertising sales department.
- 3 And in 1984, after having worked at the New York
- 4 Daily News for about 11 years -- and then I'd joined
- 5 the News Corp. in 1980, I worked with The Village
- 6 | Voice, the New York Post -- and in 1984 I was asked
- 7 to become publisher of the Boston Herald by Rupert
- 8 Murdock and News Corp.
- 9 Q. In your role as the publisher of the
- 10 Boston Herald, do you have any active role in the
- 11 actual content of the newspaper when it's
- 12 published?
- 13 A. I set policy and the editorial direction
- 14 | for the paper, and in that capacity I make sure that
- 15 the paper does what we believe it should be doing.
- 16 And then I allow the editors and reporters to
- 17 | execute that policy.
- Q. But in terms of the day-to-day
- 19 decision-making about what will and won't be
- 20 published at a particular time, on a particular page
- 21 or whatever, are you involved in that?
- 22 A. That's the primary responsibility of the
- 23 editor.

1 | filed against the Boston Herald; is that true?

- A. Yes.
- Q. Who filed that libel lawsuit against the Boston Herald?
 - A. Judge Ernest Murphy.
 - Q. Did you meet Judge Ernest Murphy after that libel lawsuit was filed against the Boston Herald?
- 9 A. Yes.

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- Q. Do you see the person you know to be Ernest Murphy in the courtroom here with us today?
- 12 A. Yes.
- Q. Could you point that person out, describe what he is wearing.
- 15 A. Sitting there (indicating).
- MR. NEFF: Can the record reflect the witness identified --
- MR. MONE: I'm sorry. What was the necessity of that? I object.
- 20 MR. NEFF: So there is a clear record --
- MR. MONE: That's like a criminal case. I

 object to that. There's no dispute that that's

 Judge Murphy.
- MR. NEFF: He can say that.

JUDGE KILBORN: I think we all know who
Judge Murphy is. So let's go ahead.

- Q. The libel lawsuit that Judge Murphy brought against the *Boston Herald*, that went to trial in January and February of 2005; is that true?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Before that case went to trial, did you meet Judge Murphy?
- A. Yes.

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- Q. When was the first time, as far as you remember, that you met Judge Murphy?
 - A. I believe it was October of 2003.
 - Q. How was it that that meeting came about?
- A. There was a meeting arranged through counsel.
- Q. When you say "arranged through counsel,"
 were you and the *Boston Herald* represented by an
 attorney in the libel suit --
- 19 A. Yes.
 - Q. -- at that time? Okay. Who was the attorney?
 - A. Bob Dushman from Brown Rudnick.
- Q. Do you know who Judge Murphy's attorney was at that point?

1 A. Howard Cooper.

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- Q. The counsel discussed a meeting or began discussions about a meeting between you and Judge Murphy prior to time you actually had a meeting in October of 2003?
- MR. MONE: Your Honor, this is his witness.

 Could he ask direct questions of his witness. He's leading the witness.
- JUDGE KILBORN: Everybody has his own
 style, Mr. Mone.
- MR. MONE: That's true, but I thought leading was against the rules.
- JUDGE KILBORN: Well, I'm not going to cramp Mr. Neff's style. So you go right ahead.
 - MR. NEFF: Thank you, Judge.
- Q. So those conversations took place just prior to that first meeting in October of 2003?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. How was exactly that orchestrated? Strike that. Who first proposed, as far as you know, the idea of you having a direct meeting with Judge Murphy about the case?
- A. I'm not sure my recollection is clear on that. I think Bob said that he had arranged this

meeting and that we should meet, that I should meet
with Judge Murphy, which I agreed to.

- Q. How long before that October 2003 meeting did Mr. Dushman first mention to you the possibility of this meeting happening?
 - A. I don't recall.
 - Q. Are we talking weeks, months, days?
- A. Probably weeks.

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- Q. Did he tell you anything about what the meeting would be? Did Mr. Dushman, excuse me, tell you anything about what the meeting would be like or about?
- A. No. Just that Judge Murphy wanted to meet with me to talk about the stories. He wanted to talk to me about it.
- Q. What did you understand the -- well, who set up the location of the meeting?
- A. I forget the details; all I know is that we met at my office.
- Q. In October of 2003?
- 21 A. Yes.
- Q. When you met with Judge Murphy, had you
 been provided with any instructions from Mr. Dushman
 about what would happen during that meeting or how

1 | that meeting would proceed?

A. No.

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- Q. What was the status of Judge Murphy's lawsuit against the *Boston Herald* as of the time of that meeting in October 2003, if you remember?
 - A. That was prior to the case being heard.
 - Q. When you met with Judge Murphy, if you know, did Mr. Dushman know that that meeting was happening?
- 10 A. Bob knew. He was instrumental in setting 11 it up.
- 12 MR. MONE: I can't hear him at all.
- 13 JUDGE KILBORN: I can't either.
- MR. MONE: Could you speak up?
- 15 THE WITNESS: Sure.
 - A. Bob set it up, so he knew it was taking place.
- Q. When you met with Judge Murphy in your office in October of 2003, was that the first time you had met Judge Murphy at all, or had you met him in other settings?
 - A. No, that was the first time.
- Q. How long did this meeting in October of 24 2003 between you and Judge Murphy last?

A. My recollection is that it was about half an hour.

- Q. How would you describe the tenor of that meeting?
- A. We were cordial. At various times, as Judge Murphy was describing the impact that the story had on him, he was emotional. He was quite emphatic in trying to demonstrate how upset he was about this whole incident, and so he was visibly disturbed about it.

I was -- this having been the first time that I actually met with Judge Murphy, I wasn't quite sure what to expect. He was visibly upset, emotional, and I at one point feared he might overreact and do something that might be physically harmful. But that was not -- that didn't happen. But I distinctly remember thinking that it could happen.

But we ended on a cordial note and --

- Q. When you say Judge Murphy was emphatic during this meeting, what kind of things did he say that cause you to describe him that way?
- A. Well, he was describing -- the emotional part was in his description of what effect it was

having on him, on his family. He emphasized the
Howie Carr article and how disturbing that was, and
he was visibly and emotionally upset by what was
going on. And so that was, I think, a key part of
my recollection, one of the things I remember most

distinctly about the meeting.

And the idea that he wanted to settle this somehow came up. And there was no discussion of any kind of dollar figure or there wasn't going to be -- I have no recollection of him talking about a specific amount of money to settle, but he said, "We should settle this," so that, A, he doesn't have to go through this again, and I don't have to continue to pay lawyer's fees because I'm not going to win this case.

- Q. Did Judge Murphy indicate to you what it would take to settle the case?
 - A. No.
- Q. When you parted ways on that day, was there any mention between you and Judge Murphy of having ongoing contact directly between the two of you?
- A. No. I simply said I was going to -- I would talk to counsel about the meeting, but there

was no agreement on anything further.

- Q. Did you hear -- was there any conversation during that meeting about the fact that your talk with Judge Murphy that day would constitute a confidential settlement talk?
- A. In my mind, no. My understanding of that meeting was we were to sit down and see if there was some way that we could resolve this. He was a judge, and this was highly unusual for me, to be sitting and talking about a case with a judge. This was unusual. But in the back of my mind, all I thought I was going to be doing is talking to my attorneys about the meeting and we would see where we would go from there.
- Q. But there was no conversation that you and he would continue to talk directly without involving your attorneys during that meeting?
 - A. No, not that I recall.
- Q. Incidentally, you were aware that Judge Murphy was a judge when you met with him?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Do you have a law degree, or are you a lawyer, anything like that?
- 24 A. No.

Q. Did you have any contact -- strike that.

At some point in time you learned that Judge Murphy wanted a second meeting with you about the case?

A. Correct.

Q. Before you first heard that Judge Murphy wanted the second meeting, but after that first meeting ended -- strike that.

After the first meeting ended, was there any contact between you and Judge Murphy before the second meeting between you and Judge Murphy took place?

- A. No.
- Q. How did you first learn that Judge Murphy wanted a second meeting with you?
- A. I believe, once again, that was through Bob Dushman.
- Q. Was there any explanation of the nature of the meeting or what the parameters would be?
- A. Just he wanted to talk to me again about the case.
- Q. Your understanding was this was going to be maybe talking about compromise, settlement, that sort of thing?
- \parallel A. I don't remember the specifics of that. My

distinct memory is the second meeting.

- Q. Where did that second meeting take place?
- A. In my office.

- Q. When did that take place?
- A. I think that was April of '04.
- Q. If you remember, what was the status of the lawsuit Judge Murphy had brought against the *Herald* as of that meeting in April of 2004?
 - A. It was still before the actual trial.
- Q. Was there any sort of summary judgment motion being heard or acted upon around that time of the meeting, if you remember?
- A. It might have been right after we lost the summary judgment.
- Q. How would you describe the tenor of this second meeting in April of 2004 with Judge Murphy?
- A. This one I thought he was a little bit more aggressive about settlement discussions. He said this would be -- if it went much further, that once it goes to trial, it would be hard for me to get a settlement, that I was not going to be able to win this case, and that it was in both of our interests to make a deal now to end this. He wanted it to be over.

And it was at this meeting that he first clarified what he said about the case. It was at this moment he said that what he really said in those chambers was that "We have to help this young lady get over it." There was never any mention of that in the first meeting.

- Q. When you say Judge Murphy was even more forceful during this meeting, what kinds of things did he say?
- A. Just that if it went to trial, there wouldn't be a settlement, and I would waste a lot of money on legal fees, and we would not win.
- Q. Was there any conversation at any point during this second meeting among you and Judge Murphy that the meeting itself would constitute a confidential settlement negotiation or communication?
 - A. That's not my understanding.
- Q. And there was no such agreement, as far as you recall, for the first meeting either, was there?
 - A. No.

Q. Was there any agreement at the end of the second meeting that you and Judge Murphy would

continue to have ongoing direct contact about the case without attorneys being involved?

- A. No. All I said at the end was that I would convey what we talked about to my attorneys, and we would decide what our next course of action was going to be.
- Q. Between that meeting in April of 2004 and the beginning of the trial of the lawsuit Judge Murphy brought in January of 2005, did you have any kind of direct contact with Judge Murphy at all?
 - A. No.

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- Q. The lawsuit Judge Murphy brought against the *Boston Herald* did go to trial in January and February of 2005; is that true?
- A. Yes.
- Q. And on February -- well, at some point in February of 2005, the jury returned a verdict in Judge Murphy's favor?
- A. Yes.
- 20 Q. For \$2.09 million; is that true?
- 21 A. Yes.
 - Q. You were aware of all those events as they were taking place?
- 24 A. Yes.

Q. After that verdict was rendered by the jury, did you receive information that Judge Murphy wanted sort of a four-way sit-down with you and your attorney at that point to talk about settlement of the case?

A. No.

- Q. Did you receive any correspondence from Judge Murphy after the jury returned that verdict?
 - A. Yes. I received a letter in the mail.
- Q. Was that the first kind of contact of any kind that you had gotten from Judge Murphy or his side of the case --
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. -- after the verdict? Okay.

I'm going to approach you, Mr. Purcell, with a document that's been marked Exhibit 1 and ask you to look at Appendices A and B to Exhibit 1 and ask you if you recognize those documents.

- A. (Witness reviews document) Yes.
- Q. What do you recognize those documents to be?
- A. The letters that I received from Judge Murphy.
 - Q. That's the letter you received from Judge

1 | Murphy first right after the jury verdict?

- A. Yes.
- Q. Did you read these letters when you received them?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. How was it exactly that they came into your possession?
 - A. My assistant opened them, and then I read them, and I couldn't believe what I was reading. I have no legal background but --
- MR. MONE: This is not in response to any question. I object.
- JUDGE KILBORN: I overrule that objection.

 Go ahead.
- 15 MR. NEFF: Thank you, Your Honor.
 - A. I just couldn't believe I was getting this from a judge; to me, it looked like a ransom note, and that -- it was very strange. And so I called my attorney and said that "I have to show this to you." And I sent it over, and we just decided that we wouldn't do anything with it, but it was very strange.
 - Q. What did you feel was going on when you got this letter in the mail?

1 MR. MONE: I object.

 $\mbox{\tt JUDGE\ KILBORN:}$ I'm sorry, I didn't hear the question.

- Q. What did you feel was going on?

 MR. MONE: I object to "feel."
- 6 JUDGE KILBORN: Overruled. Go ahead.
 - A. That this was, once again, very strange, and that this kind of correspondence, quite honestly, I've never gotten in my life. And I guess it seemed to be a continuation of kind of the idea that I should try to settle somehow. But the idea I shouldn't discuss it with anyone at Brown Rudnick seemed to me to be not something that a judge should be saying.
 - O. Brown Rudnick --
 - MR. MONE: May that go out? That last line, where he makes a judgment -- I ask that it be stricken, his judgment as to what a judge should do. That's not a judgment for him to make. I ask that go out.

JUDGE KILBORN: Well, I'll allow that.

MR. NEFF: Thank you, Your Honor.

Q. What was your relationship to Brown Rudnick as of the time you received this letter from Judge

1 Murphy?

- A. Brown Rudnick has been the *Herald*'s counsel, on both libel and business matters, since 1982.
 - Q. Brown Rudnick had been essentially the firm representing you and the Boston Herald in the libel suit Judge Murphy had brought?
 - A. Right.
 - Q. More specifically, Attorney Dushman had been involved?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. Now, can I ask you -- if I could approach,
 I show you what's been marked Appendix A in Exhibit
 1, just to follow along.

Did you understand what Judge Murphy meant when in his February 20, 2005 letter he wrote: "As you no doubt clearly recollect, ole Mike Ditka here warned you against playing 'the team from Chicago' in this particular Super Bowl"? Do you know what he was referring to, what that reference was in reference to?

A. It sounded like, you know, we are going to be -- Chicago is going to roll over us. And I don't know if it was a reference to the Patriots/Bears

Super Bowl or whatever back in the '80s, but the fact of the matter is, once again, it seemed to me a second note that I characterized as essentially ransom notes.

- Q. Flipping to Page 2 of this letter, what was your reaction to the proposal that you bring a cashier's check payable to Judge Murphy in the amount of \$3.26 million to that meeting?
- A. The -- and I think it's in this letter -the reference "Because it is, Mr. Purcell, in your
 distinct business interests to do so, in my
 considered opinion," once again, seemed to be a bit
 of a threat, more than a bit of a threat. And it
 seemed to me that this was more intimidation. And
 the idea that I would show up and take this check
 without discussing it with counsel and without
 pursuing what legal rights I still had seemed to me
 I wasn't going to agree with.

MR. MONE: Judge, I want to object again to his characterization of these words, the use of such words as "ransom notes," using such words as a "threat." He should not be allowed to testify to that.

JUDGE KILBORN: Well, I'm overruling the

1 objection. So go ahead.

MR. NEFF: Thank you, Your Honor.

- Q. Finally, Mr. Purcell, included with that letter from Judge Murphy dated February 20th was a P.S. Do you remember receiving that?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. What was your reaction when you read the P.S. part of this letter? What was your feeling?
- A. That I had never agreed, and wasn't going to agree, to not discuss this with my attorneys; and that I was going to make sure that the Herald's interests and the Herald's business was protected; and that our position on this story was that we believed it and we believed it to be accurate.
- Q. So from your point of view, there was nothing in your past or in these letters that made them part of any sort of settlement negotiation?
 - A. No.
- Q. Now, you've already sort of alluded to it, but when you got this letter, what action, if any, did you take with that letter?
- A. I spoke to our attorneys about both of them, and we decided that we would not do anything with them. And we were in the midst of a trial, and

that we were not going to do anything, we wanted to see how the trial played out. The trial had already played out. We were evaluating whether or not we

There were some other legal -- there was
another legal step in between the actual filing of
an appeal, I believe, and so that was -- that may
have been in process before we made a decision to
actually appeal. So we just didn't do anything.

- Q. You didn't respond to Judge Murphy's letter, did you?
- A. No.

were going to appeal.

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- Q. You didn't write him back or his attorney back in response to that letter?
- A. No.
 - Q. Other than to your attorney, did you mention that letter even to anyone?
 - A. Obviously I discussed it with my family.
- Q. Now, at some point -- well, did you receive any further correspondence from Judge

 Murphy --
- A. No.
 - Q. -- after that February 20th letter?
- 24 A. No.

1 Ο. Did you receive a letter from Judge Murphy dated March 18th of 2005?

- Yes. That's the second one. Α.
- Ο. So you did receive a second letter from Judge Murphy? 5
 - Α. Yes.

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- Q. Do you recall when you received that?
- Within a couple of days. 8 Α.
 - Of the date March 18th? O.
- 10 Α. Of the letter.
- 11 If I can approach. Q.
- 12 Showing you Appendix D to Exhibit 1 in this Is that the second letter that you received 13 case. from Judge Murphy --
- 15 Α. Yes.
- 16 Q. -- a little after March 18th, 2005?
- 17 (The witness nods) Α.
- 18 If you recall, what kind of envelope did Q. 19 that second letter come in?
- I think one of them came in the court 20 21 stationery, court envelope.
- How did that letter arrive? How did you 22 Ο. 23 end up receiving that letter?
- 24 Α. The same way, my office.

- 1 Q. Your assistant opened it --
 - A. Yes.

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Q. -- and basically left it for you. Okay.

How did you feel when you received this second letter from Judge Murphy?

- A. Once again, there's a distinct appearance of a ransom note. And once again, basically saying, I have no chance and that... I have no chance of winning this case.
- 10 Q. Did you do anything with this letter after 11 you received it?
 - A. The same thing I did with the first one,
 I alerted my counsel. And in the same vein, he just
 said, "Well, let's just wait and see what happens."
 - Q. You didn't write back to Judge Murphy or his attorney or really respond in any way to that letter?
- 18 A. No.
- Q. Did you have any other kinds of further
 direct contact with Judge Murphy after this second
 letter?
 - A. No.
- Q. Now, in December of 2005, both excerpts and full copies of these letters were published in the

Boston Herald; is that true?

A. Yes.

- Q. What was the status of the lawsuit involving the *Boston Herald* and Judge Murphy around that same time, December 2005?
- A. We recently had been notified that a motion was being -- a motion had been filed to freeze the assets of the *Herald*, and that we were prohibited, according to this filing, from entering into any contracts over \$5,000.

So that as backdrop, we decided that something else had to be done. The efforts on Judge Murphy's part to work out a settlement, and then these letters in combination with the movement to freeze our assets, basically made us say, "We cannot go on with this," and so we had to fight back.

MR. MONE: Your Honor, would you just note my objection, because they have already stipulated that nothing Judge Murphy's attorneys did can be used, and their attempt to get security cannot be used against Judge Murphy. I don't mind getting the context of this, but I want to make sure it's not used in some fashion against Judge Murphy.

Those were actions of his lawyers, those

were actions in response to the fact that the insurance company didn't file an unequivocal letter.

And I just want to make sure -- I understand putting this so we can get a context -- that this cannot be

MR. NEFF: I agree. This is attempting to essentially lay out the context and background, which you'll hear ultimately leads to these letters

JUDGE KILBORN: Then there's no disagreement. But could you keep your voice up.

MR. NEFF: Oh, sure. I'm sorry.

BY MR. NEFF:

used against Judge Murphy.

becoming public and published.

Q. So what was going on with the legal case between Judge Murphy and the Boston Herald is that this latest motion for postjudgment security was seen by you and your legal team as an attempt to pressure the Boston Herald into not pursuing an appeal?

MR. MONE: Now I object to that. I really do. I thought we just said that's not what we're going to do. I agreed there was a motion filed, but to load that question, and especially in a leading form, I object to it. It just shouldn't be done.

JUDGE KILBORN: Why don't you rephrase the question.

- Q. Did the letters that Judge Murphy sent to you on February 20th and March 18th of 2005 end up becoming important as part of a court filing -- important to you as part of a court filing in the case between your paper and Judge Murphy?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. What importance did they hold for you and the Boston Herald that caused you to be filing in court in December of 2005?
- A. It created I think a pattern of intimidation --

MR. MONE: I object.

A. -- trying to get us to relinquish our -MR. MONE: I object. We just said the
motions cannot be used in this fashion, and now
we're going to allow him to testify that this
constituted intimidation? Not on Judge Murphy's
part. Those were filed -- those motions were filed
by his lawyers. We have an agreement that nothing
his lawyers did is going to be used against Judge
Murphy. To allow this kind of evidence in --

JUDGE KILBORN: Why are you putting in this

evidence?

MR. NEFF: All that's going to happen here, Judge, is I expect Mr. Purcell is going to explain that his attorneys for the Boston Herald ended up filing a motion in court which sought redress because of what they felt was unfair pressure being applied on them at this point where this postjudgment security motion was filed. That they viewed the letters as part of that, and therefore they were going to be filed with the Court. And that because they were going to be filed with the

JUDGE KILBORN: I think we have on the record that there was a motion for security. Then what's the next -- well, all you have to tell me is what the next motion is, what the next -- I don't need to know what went through the minds of anybody. I can put A in front of B and take the next step.

MR. NEFF: I think it's important, particularly given the way Attorney Mone is casting the Boston Herald in this whole scenario, for you to understand -- and the only reason I'm going to seek this evidence -- is that the letters ended up being in the public arena, because they were filed,

whether the motion succeeded or not, they were filed in good faith on behalf of the *Boston Herald* by its attorneys as part of a motion related to the lawsuit. It essentially is incidental that they

JUDGE KILBORN: Well, I think all of that is almost a matter of record, isn't it?

ultimately became published in the Boston Herald.

MR. NEFF: Well, it's not, respectfully, Judge. And I mean it when I say it, I'm not trying to hold Judge Murphy responsible for writing those letters. I'm trying to establish that the Boston Herald, or the Herald's attorneys, their perception, correctly or incorrectly, was that the letters were relevant to a motion they were filing that suggested to the Court that inappropriate pressure was being applied to get him to drop the appeal.

JUDGE KILBORN: I think that is a question to the witness and I'll allow it.

MR. NEFF: Thank you.

BY MR. NEFF:

Q. Let me just sort of ask simply again, what was the point of using these letters that Judge
Murphy sent on February 20th and March 18th, 2005
with the court at that point from the standpoint of

the lawyers for the Boston Herald?

- A. To demonstrate that this was an effort on the part of Judge Murphy to get us to not pursue our rights, what our legal rights were.
 - Q. If you know, how was it -- strike that.

So as part of that, those letters that

Judge Murphy sent were going to be filed with the

Court and essentially would then therefore be

available to the public?

- A. That's right.
- Q. So now, if you know, how did it happen that the material, the letters Judge Murphy sent to you, which were filed in court, ultimately ended up being published in your newspaper, the Boston Herald?
- A. We knew that this filing -- we anticipated that it would get media attention that would be covered because of the high-profile nature of the case. And in that context, and because it was such a well-publicized case, we arranged for a press conference the night before the articles would actually appear.
- Q. Do you know how essentially your newspaper, the newspaper the *Boston Herald*, obtained copies of the letters that Judge Murphy had sent to you?

A. They were part of the entire package that was submitted to the Court, and that was all turned over to our editors.

- Q. So at the same time you all submitted this motion to the Court, you essentially let the editor of the paper know that you were submitting this?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And they had a copy?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. And this was a document that as of that moment was publicly available?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Did you have any role in deciding -- after that document was handed to the editor, did you have any role at all in what, if anything, the editor did with that document?
- A. The editor makes his decision. Obviously it was a high-profile case and we both understood that this would be in the paper. I do not get involved directly in how it gets treated or where the story will appear, that's up to the editor, based on what other stories he has to deal with that day.
 - Q. But you are aware that on December 21st of

Judge Murphy's letters made it into both the print and Web editions of the Boston Herald?

A. Yes.

- Q. It was the full text of Judge Murphy's letters that ended up in both editions, as far as you know?
- A. I know online the full text appeared. I'm not sure if the full text appeared in the paper.
- Q. Were there essentially copies, like actual copies of Judge Murphy's letters made available through the Web site, if you know, the Boston Herald Web site, if you know?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Do you know how long those letters would have been available to a member of the public who sort of hit the right link on your Web site looking for those letters?
 - A. I don't remember how long we left them up.
- Q. As of December 21st of 2005, approximately, what was the circulation of the *Boston Herald*?
 - A. Probably 240, 230,000 readers.
- Q. If you know, what was the hit count on a daily basis for the Boston Herald's Web site?

- 1 A. The --
- Q. When I say "hit count," I mean how many people visited the Web site?
- 4 MR. MONE: I object. This is wholly irrelevant.
- JUDGE KILBORN: First of all, these are using words that are your generation's and not mine.
- 9 MR. NEFF: First I said "hit count." What
 10 I really mean --
- JUDGE KILBORN: Hit count.

What was that word?

- MR. NEFF: Which is how -- well, it's sort
 of a description of how many people visited a
 particular page on a Web site.
- JUDGE KILBORN: All right. And you object to the question?
- 17 MR. MONE: Yes. Totally irrelevant.
- JUDGE KILBORN: I'll allow it.
- 19 MR. NEFF: Thank you.
- Q. If you know, approximately how many people visited?
- A. It has been approximately the same for the last several years, and right now what we measure is roughly 3 million unique visitors per month.

Q. What was the public response like, as far as you know?

MR. MONE: I object.

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JUDGE KILBORN: Well, where are we going with this, Mr. Neff?

6 MR. NEFF: Just what the public response 7 was.

JUDGE KILBORN: I'm going to allow that objection.

Q. The lawsuit Judge Murphy brought against the *Boston Herald* ultimately was resolved or settled in May/June of 2007; is that true?

MR. MONE: Please, please. I object to the word "settled" as a result of a payment made after the Supreme Court ruled five-to-nothing against them. That could hardly be characterized as a "settlement."

JUDGE KILBORN: I think you want to rephrase the question.

MR. MONE: "Payment" perhaps.

JUDGE KILBORN: It was "concluded" perhaps.

Q. The lawsuit Judge Murphy brought against the Boston Herald was concluded in -- well, was the lawsuit Judge Murphy brought against the Boston

1 Herald at some point concluded?

- A. Yes.
- Q. When was that concluded approximately?
- 4 \blacksquare A. The spring of this year.
- 5 Q. Do you know what the payment to Judge
- 6 Murphy was?

- 7 A. With interest, over \$3 million.
- 8 Q. About \$3.4 million?
- 9 A. Yes.
- 10 Q. About \$140,000 more than he had asked for
- 11 | from you two years prior?
- 12 A. Yes.
- MR. NEFF: Thank you. I don't have any
- 14 | further questions.
- 15 JUDGE KILBORN: Cross.
- 16 CROSS EXAMINATION
- 17 BY MR. MONE:
- Q. You've testified that you are the publisher
- 19 of the Boston Herald; is that correct?
- 20 A. Yes.
- Q. You are also the principal owner; is that
- 22 correct?
- 23 A. Yes.
- Q. So a verdict against the Boston Herald

could have had a potential impact not only on the

Herald but you personally, correct?

- 2 Herald but you personally, correct?
- A. No.
- Q. Well, you had to pay a lot of legal fees, didn't you?
- 6 A. Yes.

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- Q. And you paid millions of dollars in legal fees, didn't you?
- 9 A. I don't know the exact amount.
- Q. Would you agree with me, it was probably in excess of \$2 million?
- 12 A. I don't know that.
- JUDGE KILBORN: Mr. Mone, I'm having trouble hearing you.
- MR. MONE: I'll keep my voice up.
- Q. When Judge Murphy wrote in these letters -- strike that. Let's go back.
 - First of all, as the person who sets the policy for the Boston Herald and who is the principal owner of the Boston Herald, can you tell me how long your reporters will continue to follow Judge Murphy around?
- MR. NEFF: Objection.
- MR. MONE: It goes to bias.

- 1 JUDGE KILBORN: Allowed.
- 2 A. We -- I don't know day-to-day what stories
- 3 our reporters are assigned to, and we assign our
- 4 reporters based on what stories they can produce.
- 5 If there is no story to be produced, they're not
- 6 going to be covering people for issues that are not
- 7 | in the news or have no potential to get in the
- 8 paper.
- 9 Q. Well, this summer did you follow Judge
- 10 | Murphy to Saratoga, New York?
- 11 MR. NEFF: Objection.
- 12 MR. MONE: It goes to bias.
- 13 MR. NEFF: He already testified he didn't
- 14 have any involvement.
- 15 MR. MONE: Wait a minute. He's the
- 16 principal owner.
- 17 JUDGE KILBORN: Hold on here. I overruled
- 18 the objection.
- 19 Q. Did your reporters follow Judge Murphy to
- 20 | Saratoga this summer?
- 21 A. My understanding is that we were given a
- 22 | tip that he was there and --
- Q. So you went there; is that right?
- 24 \blacksquare A. A photographer and a reporter went, yes.

Q. A photographer? A reporter and a

- 2 photographer, correct?
- 3 A. Yes.
- Q. They were there for two days; is that
- 5 correct?
- 6 A. I don't know.
- Q. They photographed Judge Murphy over two days, didn't they?
- 9 A. Yes.
- Q. They ran pictures of he and his wife in the
- 11 *Herald*; is that correct?
- 12 A. Yes.
- Q. You ran a front-page story in the Herald on that day; is that correct?
- 15 A. Yes.
- Q. Do you know what else was happening in the world that day that might have warranted front-page coverage?
- 19 MR. NEFF: Objection.
- JUDGE KILBORN: Well, I'm going to allow
- 21 the objection.
- Q. I take it there were other things happening
- 23 | in the world that day?
- MR. NEFF: Objection.

JUDGE KILBORN: Mr. Mone, I allowed that objection.

- Q. You told us, I think, that you didn't understand that your meetings with Judge Murphy were to be confidential settlement discussions? You didn't understand that?
- A. No.

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- Q. Were you represented by Robert Dushman?
- 9 A. Yes.
- Q. Can I show you the e-mail between Mr.
 Cooper and Mr. Dushman setting up the meeting?
- 12 A. Yes.
- 13 O. Would you read it.
- 14 A. "Bob."
- 15 Q. No, no. Just read it to yourself.
- 16 A. (Witness reviews document)
- Q. So it's clear in this e-mail, isn't it, Mr.

 18 Dushman, that Mr. Cooper said to him that these
- 19 would constitute, in the words of Exhibit 2, "they
- 20 will not be attended by counsel and will constitute
- 21 confidential settlement discussions, correct?
- 22 A. That was never conveyed to me.
- Q. Well, if Mr. Dushman, your attorney -- he was an honorable man, wasn't he?

1 MR. NEFF: Objection.

JUDGE KILBORN: We've heard a lot about his reputation, so I'm allowing the question.

- O. He was an honorable man, wasn't he?
- A. He worked for us for a long time, yes.
- Q. And if he gave his word about something, you would expect that he would follow through on it?

 MR. NEFF: Objection.
 - Q. Isn't that correct?

 JUDGE KILBORN: Overruled.
- A. My understanding of that meeting did not include any agreement --
- Q. That's not what I asked you. That's not what I asked you. I asked you whether or not you expected if Mr. Dushman gave his word, representing the Herald, that they would follow -- the Herald would follow through on it. That was my question.
 - A. It was never conveyed to me.
- Q. I didn't ask you that. I asked you whether or not on behalf of the Herald your attorney gave assurances that these discussions would be treated as confidential settlement discussions, that one could expect the Herald to stand behind that? Your attorney.

- 1 A. Yes.
- Q. Incidentally, you were represented by Brown Rudnick in this matter; is that correct?
- A. Yes.
- 5 Q. You were represented in addition to Mr.
- 6 Hermes -- I mean, in addition to Mr. Dushman by Ms.
- 7 | Ritvo and Mr. Hermes; is that correct?
- 8 A. Yes.
- 9 Q. They're in the courtroom now, aren't they?
- 10 A. Yes.
- 11 Q. During the break are you aware of the fact 12 that Mr. Hermes has been consulting with Mr. Neff?
- 13 A. No --
- 14 MR. NEFF: Objection.
- JUDGE KILBORN: What's the point of this
- 16 question?
- MR. MONE: The point of it is that I think
- 18 | it shows what's going on here, that this is the
- 19 Herald's crusade and that their lawyers are working
- 20 with the lawyers from the Commission.
- 21 MR. NEFF: I told Mr. Hermes that Ii needed
- 22 Mr. Purcell at two o'clock. That's the only role he
- 23 has in my communications.
- 24 JUDGE KILBORN: I'm going to sustain the

- 1 | objection. We could go on forever on that.
- Q. Who is paying for the lawyers from Brown
- 3 Rudnick to be here?
- 4 A. The Boston Herald.
- Q. So they're here to advance the interests of the Boston Herald?
- 7 A. Yes.
- Q. And you -- the *Boston Herald* is in fact the complainant in this case, aren't they?
- 10 A. Yes.
- Q. So that the *Boston Herald* elected to file this complaint with the Commission; is that correct?
- 13 | Isn't that correct?
- 14 A. Yes.
- 15 Q. Your lawyer, Mr. Sanford from Washington,
- 16 D.C., filed this complaint on behalf of the Herald;
- 17 is that correct?
- 18 A. Yes.
- Q. So you have an interest in how this comes
- 20 out, don't you?
- 21 A. Not a financial interest.
- Q. Not anymore. And let's go back to the
- 23 | financial interest for a minute.
- 24 Everything Judge Murphy told you in each

one of these meetings with you turned out to be true, didn't it?

- A. Yes.
- Q. So when he told you that the Herald was unlikely to win the case, he proved to be very correct, didn't he?
- A. Yes.

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- Q. When he told you that this case had had tremendous impact on his family, he and his family, the jury found that impact, didn't it?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. When he told you that your reporter didn't have the sources for this material, he proved to be correct -- the jury found that was true too, didn't it?
- A. Yes.
- Q. When he told you that he would win a substantial verdict, that turned out to be true too, didn't it?
 - A. Yes
- Q. And you characterized him as being "emotional" about this; is that correct?
- 23 A. Yes.

effect on his children, he was emotional with you,
wasn't he?

A. Yes.

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Q. And you understood, did you not, that your reporter on this story, when asked whether or not he considered the impact on Judge Murphy's family, said he didn't care? Were you aware he testified that way at the trial?

MR. NEFF: Objection.

10 JUDGE KILBORN: What's the objection?

MR. NEFF: To Mr. Purcell testifying about

12 the statement of another. It's hearsay.

MR. MONE: It's in the Supreme Court opinion. It's in the transcripts.

O. He said it, didn't he?

MR. NEFF: Objection.

17 JUDGE KILBORN: Well, hold on here. Mr.

18 Neff, I will, if you wish me to, read such pages of

19 the SJC opinion as contained in this case. But

- 20 let's move on.
- Q. Did you read the SJC opinion?
- 22 A. Yes.
- Q. Did you see in the opinion that that's what
- 24 Mr. Wedge testified to, that he didn't care about

- 1 the impact?
- A. I don't recall that.
- Q. Now, do you remember, you said you never met Judge Murphy before he came to your office to talk with you about this case?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Do you recall being with Judge Murphy and
 Dave Cowens at the Super Bowl in New Orleans in
 1986?
- 10 A. I was at the Super Bowl in 1986.
- 11 Q. Do you remember being at a breakfast -- you remember who Dave Cowens is?
- 13 A. Yes.
- Q. Do you remember being there with Dave
 Cowens and Judge Murphy was there as well?
- 16 A. I don't remember Judge Murphy.
- Q. Do you remember when he talked to you about

 Mike Ditka and the Super Bowl that he made a

 reference to the fact that he had seen you in New

 Orleans?
- 21 A. I don't remember that.
- Q. You don't remember. But you're not saying he didn't, are you?
- 24 A. I don't remember ever meeting Judge Murphy

- 1 prior to meeting him in my office.
- Q. Now, you understand, do you not, that the
 Herald published a series of facts about Judge
 Murphy that was proved to be lies? You know that,
- 5 don't you?

- A. That was the decision.
- Q. That was the decision of the jury, they were lies; isn't that correct?
- 9 MR. NEFF: Objection. Asked and answered.
- JUDGE KILBORN: Well, the jury found
- 11 | whatever they found, Mr. Mone.
- MR. MONE: They found they were published with reckless disregard for the truth.
- Q. You remember seeing that, don't you?
- MR. NEFF: Objection.
- MR. MONE: A little bit.
- JUDGE KILBORN: Well, we know that there
 was a jury verdict in favor of the Judge. Let's
 move on.
- Q. Now, Judge Murphy wrote to you after the verdict and he told you that he wanted a check for \$3.26 million, correct?

1 A. Yes.

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- Q. And if you had paid him \$3.26 million, or entered into discussion with him to pay him less than that amount, you would have saved a substantial amount of money; isn't that correct?
 - A. We anticipated, A, that we would prevail, and if we didn't prevail in the initial trial, that we had a chance to prevail in the appeal. And I still to this day believe our reporter.
 - Q. But the fact that you would prevail at trial proved to be absolutely not the case, correct?
 - A. That's what the verdict was.
 - Q. You lost the summary judgment, right?
- 14 A. Yes.
- 15 0. You lost at the trial?
- 16 A. Yes.
- 17 MR. NEFF: Objection.
- MR. MONE: Wait.
- MR. NEFF: It's been asked and answered.
- 20 Twice actually.
- JUDGE KILBORN: Well, I'll allow it.
- Q. And when Judge Murphy was writing to you in February, in February of 2005 after the verdict, you understood that in addition to the verdict there

would be postjudgment interest. You understood
that, didn't you?

- A. Yes.
- Q. You understood that postjudgment interest would be approximately -- would be 12 percent a year on the judgment; is that right?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. You understood that if the case were settled that you wouldn't have to pay postjudgment interest, correct?
- A. Yes.

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- Q. And you understood that what -- you understood Judge Murphy -- one of the things Judge Murphy was saying to you was in those letters, I don't want to receive the interest, I want to settle the case? You understood that, didn't you?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. You understood -- you understood that the emotion he had shown when he met with you was reflected in those letters? He had a deep emotional desire to settle that case, didn't he?
 - A. I never got that impression.
- Q. You didn't get the impression he was emotional about it?

- 1 A. He was emotional. I didn't --
- Q. You didn't get the impression he wanted to settle the case?
- A. For a lot of money.
- Q. For a lot of money. A lot less than you had to pay him.
 - A. That's after the fact.
 - Q. But a lot less than you paid him, correct?
- 9 A. That's after the fact.
- 10 Q. Would you answer my question. A lot less 11 than you paid him?
- 12 A. Not a lot.
- Q. And you also spent legal fees for two years on appeal, correct?
- 15 A. Yes.

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- Q. Brought in a whole new legal team to handle the appeal, correct?
- 18 A. Yes.
- Q. Now, these letters that you got in February and March of 2005, there was a filing by The Boston Globe after these letters were received. Do you recall that? I think you alluded to it earlier, that there was a judgment JNOV and for a new trial.
- 24 Do you remember a motion like that was filed?

1 MR. NEFF: Objection. In his preface 2 Attorney Mone referenced the Boston Globe.

MR. MONE: Oh, did I? I would never make that mistake. The Boston Herald.

- Q. You were aware that the Herald filed motions for judgment JNOV and for a new trial; that was the first step before you filed the appeal; is that correct?
- A. Yes.

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- Q. And were you aware that that was filed after these letters were received, and you had given them to your lawyers?
 - A. I don't remember the exact dates.
 - Q. Well, they were filed -- they were filed after. Accept for a second they were filed after that. Do you know that there's not a word about these letters in that filing?
 - A. I don't.
 - Q. Did you ever read it?
- A. I didn't see that actual -- I don't recall seeing the actual filing.
- Q. You didn't see that pleading. But if I
 handed it to you and asked you to read it, would you
 be surprised to learn there's not a word in there

1 about these letters?

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- A. I'll take your word for it.
- Q. Did you ever say to Judge Murphy -- did you ever write him or ask your attorneys to write him when you saw his letters that said back off? I trust that you will treat these as a furtherance of our confidential settlement negotiations. When you saw that did you tell your lawyers to call up Murphy's lawyers and tell them that was not the deal, stop it? Did you ever tell them that?
- 11 A. No.
 - Q. Did you ever -- did you ever write to Judge Murphy and say, "Please, stop this"? You never did that, did you?
 - A. No.
 - Q. Is it your testimony today that you did not consider the meetings that you had at the *Boston*Herald to be confidential settlement negotiations, as your attorney had agreed?
 - A. That's right.
 - Q. He never told you that?
- 22 A. No.
- Q. You didn't publish what Judge Murphy said when he came to talk to you?

- 1 A. That's correct.
- Q. And you understand -- by the way, when you
- 3 printed these letters, Mr. Neff has asked you that
- 4 you printed excerpts of the letters, didn't you, in
- 5 December?
- 6 A. Yes.
- 7 Q. And you first held a press conference,
- 8 | didn't you?
- 9 A. Yes.
- 10 Q. Over at Herald Square, right?
- 11 A. No.
- 12 Q. Where was it?
- 13 A. It was in another location; I forget where
- 14 | it was.
- 15 Q. Were you there?
- 16 A. No.
- Q. Were your lawyers there?
- 18 A. I believe Mr. Sanford was there.
- 19 Q. Was he there with blowups of these letters;
- 20 do you recall that?
- 21 A. Yes.
- Q. And do you recall that that press
- conference actually happened before the motions were
- 24 actually filed in court, they were filed the next

1 day?

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- A. They were going to be filed, yes.
- Q. They were going to be filed. So you weren't publishing at that point something that had already been filed in court; you were publishing something that you intended to file at some point, maybe the next day but in the future?
 - A. I don't recall the exact dates.
- Q. But you weren't simply repeating something that had already been filed in open court; you were injecting them into the public media for the first time yourself, weren't you?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Now, when you printed these excerpts, if someone wanted to read the whole letters, they would have had to go to the Web site, right?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And when 3 million people contact your Web site, you don't know how many of them click onto a specific story, do you?
 - A. We can ascertain that over time.
- Q. But you can't tell us how many people clicked on and read the letters, can you?
- 24 A. No.

Q. You have no information on that; is that right?

- A. I think we can get it --
- Q. I didn't ask you that. I'm asking you, as you sit there today, you have no idea as to how many people went into the Web site to read the actual letters, do you?
 - A. No.

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- Q. And in order to read the part of the letter that says, Pat, at the end of this meeting, if you and I can't agree, I'll give you back the check, that was not in the excerpts you published, was it?
 - A. I don't recall.
- Q. Would you be surprised to know that it wasn't?
- 16 A. No.
- 17 O. And that's in the letter, isn't it?
- 18 A. Yes, it is.
- Q. It says right in the letter, if, at the end of this meeting, we can't come to some kind of an agreement, we'll part as honorable men, and I'll give you the check back; isn't that what it says?

 "I'll flip it back to you"?
- 24 A. It also says that I will hand you back --

- Q. Wait a minute. I get to --
- 2 MR. NEFF: I ask, Your Honor, that Mr.
- 3 Purcell be allowed to answer.
- Q. I get to ask the questions. If you can't answer my question yes or no, would you let me know?
- 6 MR. NEFF: Well, Mr. Purcell is trying to
- 7 answer his questions and he's being interrupted.
- JUDGE KILBORN: Why don't we slow it down a
- 9 bit and ask the question over again, Mr. Mone.
- MR. MONE: Sure.

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- Q. In the letter Judge Murphy said that at the end of the meeting, if you couldn't get together, he would give you back the check, didn't he?
- A. That's in the letter, yes.
- Q. And that wasn't published as part of the excerpts of this, was it?
 - A. I don't have it in front of me so I --
 - Q. Would you be surprised to know that it wasn't?
- MR. NEFF: Objection. We covered that. If
 Mr. Mone wants to introduce the article, he
 obviously has got it, I have no objection to that.
- Q. Let me ask you this. Another slow news day apparently on June 11th, 2007. Is that the front

- 1 page of the *Herald*?
- 2 MR. NEFF: I object. If Mr. Mone wants to
- 3 | introduce this into evidence, it speaks for itself.
- 4 I can't see it. It's not before the Court.
- 5 MR. MONE: I'm sorry, I'm cross-examining.
- 6 | I thought I was allowed to use material for
- 7 cross-examination. I'll show it to him.
- 8 MR. NEFF: It speaks for itself.
- 9 MR. MONE: Well, no, I want to ask him some
- 10 questions, so we'll see how it speaks.
- 11 (Document exhibited to Mr. Neff)
- Q. Is that the *Herald* for Wednesday, July the
- 13 | 11th, 2007?
- 14 A. It's a copy of it, yes.
- Q. Well, obviously it's a copy. You don't
- 16 publish an independent paper.
- So on Wednesday, July 11th, you published
- 18 on the front page of the *Herald* the story about this
- 19 complaint, the one you originally made, being
- 20 | brought by the Judicial Conduct Commission? You
- 21 published that story, didn't you?
- 22 A. Yes.
- 23 Q. In this you excerpted on the front page a
- 24 portion of the letter, didn't you?

- 1 A. Yes.
- Q. And it says: "You will bring to that
 meeting a cashier's check, payable to me, in the sum
 of \$3,260,000. No check, no meeting. You will give
 me that check and I shall put it in my pocket." Is
 that what it says?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Now, on the inside -- by the way, you devoted the front page and three other pages to this story. And are you telling us that the fact that this man clipped you for \$3.4 million has nothing to do with your decision to publish these things?
- A. At this point in time we were still evaluating an appeal.
- Q. It does affect you just a little, doesn't it? You had already paid him by then.
 - MR. NEFF: Objection. Asked and answered.
- Q. Excuse me. You paid him, didn't you, in May? Didn't you?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. And this article was published on July the 11th, 2007, wasn't it?
 - A. Yes.
- 24 \parallel Q. So my question is, isn't the fact that

this man took in excess of \$3 million out of your pocket or the insurer's pocket, that has just a little to do with your interest in Judge Murphy, doesn't it?

MR. NEFF: Objection.

JUDGE KILBORN: Overruled.

MR. NEFF: Already asked and answered.

A. My interest has always been to keep Boston a two-newspaper town, to provide an alternative opinion. There are so many other cities in this country that only have one voice. And we make decisions every single day about what stories we're going to cover, how we're going to cover them, and we're an important voice in this community. And our editors have done an amazing job of giving us a distinct voice and presence in this community that has allowed us to continue to serve this community.

And so what we do on a day-to-day basis with individual stories is what really drives us.

Q. My question is, does the fact that the Boston Herald had to pay a very public libel judgment against Judge Murphy have an effect on how Judge Murphy is covered in your newspaper?

1 MR. NEFF: Objection.

JUDGE KILBORN: Overruled.

- A. As a public figure and as a story of public interest, having to do with a lot of issues, having to do with freedom of the press, the way a judge conducts himself, any judge conducts himself, those decisions are made based on individual relevance. So that is what drives our decision-making.
- Q. So are we left to understand that the fact that Judge Murphy took \$3.5 million -- \$3.4 million away from you in a public libel judgment, that that has nothing to do with the fact that he winds up on the front page of your paper?
 - A. No.
- Q. It has a little bit to do with it?

MR. NEFF: Objection.

JUDGE KILBORN: Overruled.

- Q. Doesn't it?
- 19 A. No.

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Q. So your editors over there don't have any idea about the fact that this was the guy who clipped us for \$3.5 million?

MR. NEFF: Objection.

O. \$3.4 million?

JUDGE KILBORN: I sustain this. We already
have the answer.

MR. MONE: Okay.

Q. Let me go to the actual story. Would you look at the excerpts that are published of the letters. Would you read them to yourself, please.

7 MR. NEFF: I'm going to object to Mr.

8 Mone's question. I had a chance to look at them.

Those aren't excerpts; the entire copies of those

10 letters are in that article. It's a

11 | mischaracterization --

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MR. MONE: That's nonsense.

MR. NEFF: -- to refer to them as excerpts.

Excerpts are highlighted in the article, but the

entire letters are printed there.

- Q. Let me ask you this: You have published the highlighted excerpts of these letters; is that correct?
- A. Some of the sentences are highlighted.

 There is another copy there that is not highlighted.

 I don't know that that doesn't contain a complete

 note in its entirety.
- Q. Well, find me the reference to the fact that I'll give you back the check.

1 A. (Witness reviews document) It doesn't.

Q. It's not there. It's not there, is it? Is

3 it?

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4 A. No.

Q. It's not there.

6 A. No.

Q. Another example of the fair and balanced reporting of the *Boston Herald*?

MR. NEFF: Objection.

10 JUDGE KILBORN: I'll sustain that

11 objection.

Q. Your reporter in the *Herald* was found to be responsible for lies told about Judge Murphy,

14 | correct?

MR. NEFF: Objection.

16 MR. MONE: I'm almost done.

17 MR. NEFF: I object to the question whether

18 he's almost done or not, Your Honor.

19 JUDGE KILBORN: We know there was a

20 | verdict, Mr. Mone.

Q. Well, you know that 12 men and women of

22 Suffolk County found that you had lied about Judge

23 Murphy?

MR. NEFF: Objection.

1 JUDGE KILBORN: The objection is? MR. NEFF: Well, the objection, first of 2 3 all, is that we have covered that probably about a 4 dozen times already, and second to the wording, which is that Mr. Purcell lied. 5 JUDGE KILBORN: I agree with you, Mr. Neff. 6 MR. NEFF: Well, he said "you lied." 8 JUDGE KILBORN: I agree with you, so you 9 have to rephrase that. 10 The Herald and its reporter was found to Q. 11 have lied about Judge Murphy's conduct; isn't that 12 correct? 13 Α. The Herald was found to have libeled Judge 14 Murphy. 15 You know "libel" is a misstatement. Ο. 16 lie, isn't it? 17 MR. NEFF: Objection. 18 JUDGE KILBORN: Sustained. 19 Q. Have you ever apologized to him? 20 MR. NEFF: Objection. JUDGE KILBORN: Overruled. 21 22 Q. Have you ever apologized to him? 23 Α. No.

And you don't intend to?

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Q.

1 A. No.

MR. MONE: Thanks.

JUDGE KILBORN: Redirect?

4 MR. NEFF: Just a couple of things, Your

5 Honor.

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REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. NEFF:

- Q. The \$3.4 million -- the \$3.4 million you ultimately paid Judge Murphy, who wrote the check?

 Who ended up paying that amount of money?
- 11 A. The bulk of it was mutual insurance.
- Q. It was the insurance company that indemnified the *Boston Herald* that ended up paying --
 - A. Yes.
- Q. -- basically almost all of that \$3.4 million?
 - MR. MONE: Wait a minute, excuse me. He said the bulk of it, not all of it. The bulk.
 - Q. Let me ask you, how much of the \$3.4 million was paid by the insurance company?
- A. I forget exactly what our minimum is on coverage of that suit. There was some amount that the *Herald* had to pay out of pocket.

- Q. Can you give me a rough estimate of how much? What would you say?
 - A. I think about half a million dollars.
 - Q. One of the things you were just asked about is postjudgment interest, and if you had acceded to Judge Murphy's suggestion, I guess we'll call it, you would have saved money. What did you understand the *Herald* to owe Judge Murphy if it did decide not to pursue an appeal as of the date Judge Murphy wrote that first letter to you, February 20th of 2005?
 - A. Would you repeat the question.
 - Q. Sure. On February 18th of 2005, the jury returned a verdict in Judge Murphy's favor; is that true?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. How much was the jury verdict at that point?
 - A. Slightly over \$2 million.
- Q. So between February 18th and February 20th of 2005, what was your sense of what the -- if the Herald had decided to walk away on February 20th and pay Judge Murphy on that verdict, what did you understand the Herald to owe Judge Murphy? The

1 | judgment plus interest, what was that total?

- A. \$3,260,000.
- Q. That's what Judge Murphy was asking for.
- A. Right.

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- Q. What did you understand the true value to be?
 - A. We were on the hook for \$2 million, and then if we decided not to pursue it, it would have been however many days it took us, plus interest for that. So conceivably it could have been less than the \$3.2 million.
 - Q. Fair to say quite a bit less?
- 13 A. Yes.
- 14 MR. MONE: Wait a second. Less.
- Q. Why didn't you write back to Judge Murphy when you got these letters?
 - A. I never expected to get another one. I never expected to get the first one. And there was -- I didn't see any need in my communicating with him directly, because I was evaluating our legal options. I am not a lawyer; I did not feel comfortable directly communicating with a judge or someone with legal training.
 - O. You're aware that in addition to the

complaint filed against Judge Murphy by the *Boston*Herald, there was a second complaint, which is part

of the case here today, initiated by the Commission

itself, aren't you?

A. Yes.

- Q. In fact, you're aware, aren't you, at this point at least, that the Commission on Judicial Conduct had actually initiated a complaint against Judge Murphy before the *Herald* submitted another complaint against him; isn't that true?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. I ask you, how was it, or why is it that you feel so strongly that you do not feel like it's appropriate to apologize to Judge Murphy for the Herald doing its job?
- A. I had believed all along that we did our job, and that we had the story correct, and I had the utmost faith in our reporting and our coverage of the story. And I stand by it to this day.
- Q. Just to clarify, have you had any role, direct role, whatsoever in decisions by the editors at the Boston Herald when they published any of -- any of the articles that have been published in the Boston Herald over the past few years about Judge

Murphy? Have you had any role in deciding that will happen and in deciding how that would be sort of portrayed to the public?

A. No.

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MR. NEFF: Thank you. I have nothing further.

JUDGE KILBORN: Recross.

RECROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. MONE:

Q. So you stand by the reporting of Mr. Wedge, whose response to being contacted about the inaccuracies in the story was to destroy his notes? That's the reporter you stand behind, right?

MR. NEFF: Objection.

JUDGE KILBORN: What's the objection?

MR. NEFF: Well, Your Honor, it goes beyond the scope of my redirect of this witness.

MR. MONE: It doesn't.

JUDGE KILBORN: Overruled.

- Q. That's the reporter you stand behind, isn't it, the reporter who, when contacted about this story, destroyed his notes of his conversation?
- A. I stand by that reporter; I stand by the fact that our reporters routinely discard their

1 | notes; and I stand by our coverage of the story.

- Q. So you stand by the person who destroyed his notes?
- MR. NEFF: Objection. Asked and answered.
 - Q. That's the way you want to leave it, right?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Now, you were asked on redirect about how much the *Boston Herald* actually had to pay, and I guess the sum that I heard was \$500,000. Of the 3.4, \$500,000 was a direct payment by the *Herald*; is that correct?
- A. Once again, I'm guessing at the exact amount.
 - Q. Approximately.
- 15 A. But we had to pay a substantial amount.
- Q. And you would agree with me, \$500,000 is a substantial amount?
- 18 A. Yes.
 - Q. Further, you will agree with me that Judge Murphy cost the *Herald* millions of dollars in legal fees that you had to pay, the *Herald* had to pay?
 - A. That's, in part, covered by the insurance.
- 23 Q. What?
- 24 A. It's covered by the insurance as well.

- 1 Q. Isn't there a deductible?
- 2 A. The deductible is approximately \$500,000.
- Q. Don't you have to pay the legal fees up to the deductible?
 - A. Yes.

- 6 MR. MONE: Thank you.
- 7 JUDGE KILBORN: Mr. Neff?
- 8 MR. NEFF: Nothing further, Your Honor.
- JUDGE KILBORN: Thank you very much.
- 10 THE WITNESS: Thank you.
- JUDGE KILBORN: Mr. Neff, your next
- 12 witness.
- 13 MR. NEFF: Your Honor, no further evidence
- 14 for the Commonwealth -- sorry. No further evidence
- 15 | for the Commission.
- 16 JUDGE KILBORN: So the Commission has
- 17 rested.
- MR. MONE: We rest. I rest.
- 19 JUDGE KILBORN: Are we done?
- MR. MONE: We're done.
- JUDGE KILBORN: All right. Now, I'm trying
- 22 to -- any time, Mr. Mone.
- 23 MR. MONE: I'm sorry, Your Honor. I was
- 24 | just asking him a question.

JUDGE KILBORN: What I'm trying to think of a little bit now is what's next. I could conceive of several things that might be next. One is final statements. The second is briefing. I need to know -- well, where do you think we are?

MR. NEFF: Can we approach?

JUDGE KILBORN: No, I think this can be on the record.

MR. NEFF: Well, as I see it, we do have remaining closings in the case. It is consistent with Rule 11 that -- well, it is at least within your purview pursuant to Rule 11 to request from both myself and Attorney Mone that we submit to you proposed findings relative to the evidence in this case after those closings take place. And of course once this hearing is over, you have 30 days to submit your final report to the Commission.

Mixed up in that a little bit, in my mind, is the question of when or if you want an oral argument relative to sanction, in the event that you do find misconduct based on the evidence presented.

JUDGE KILBORN: Well, let's see whether -- one thing that could happen, perhaps this afternoon, is each of you could make a closing statement. Are

you prepared to do that now?

MR. MONE: I'd prefer I do it tomorrow morning. I'm old, I'm tired. I'd like to have a chance to organize my thoughts.

JUDGE KILBORN: Is this a sympathy vote?

MR. MONE: No, not at all.

MR. NEFF: Respectfully, my feeling is the same, Your Honor.

JUDGE KILBORN: Well, I think that probably I would agree. Overnight give some thought to -- obviously, Step A is: Has there been a violation or ultimate violations? Step B, if there have been, what are the sanctions?

Now, I would appreciate any briefing or arguments you want to make on either one of those questions, and we can do that tomorrow.

MR. NEFF: Can I suggest, Your Honor, that we make essentially oral statements to you tomorrow relative to the question of whether or not misconduct has taken place and then essentially set a date by which we can submit to you proposed findings, which could include, in the event you find misconduct, our various recommendations relative to sanctions.

| 1 | JUDGE KILBORN: What do you think, Mr. |
|----|---|
| 2 | Mone? |
| 3 | MR. MONE: That's fine. That's fine. |
| 4 | JUDGE KILBORN: Is there any reason for us |
| 5 | to be here before ten tomorrow? |
| 6 | MR. NEFF: That's fine with me. |
| 7 | MR. MONE: That would be fine. |
| 8 | JUDGE KILBORN: So we're adjourned until |
| 9 | ten o'clock tomorrow morning. |
| 10 | (Hearing adjourned at 3:28 p.m.) |
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CERTIFICATE I, Anne H. Bohan, Registered Diplomate Reporter, do hereby certify that the foregoing transcript, Volume I, is a true and accurate transcription of my stenographic notes taken on October 15, 2007. Anne H. Bohan Registered Diplomate Reporter