we're doing. And if you draw that analogy to it, and this is like the conclusion of the book. Where both of us, both sides, go back and try to summarize what we believe the evidence showed in the last few days.

Mr. Hendricks has got there the common circle of guilt they use every time, with every case, every defendant. And he's got a bunch of lines up here drawn to a picture of Curtis.

Before I get to it, I'd like to sincerely thank all of you for your time and attention. I think it's real easy. Nobody wanted to be here, everybody admitted that, everybody wanted to go home, not have three days away from work and family. And you guys have all paid good attention. And Curtis and I do appreciate it.

During voir dire and in my opening, I spoke about the presumptions. And as we sit here today, those presumptions still stand. It's your job now to decide if the State has proven its case above and beyond that presumption. That presumption that all of you enjoy as well as Mr. Downing.

What do the facts in this case really show? One of the Instructions talks about sympathy, bias, and prejudice. And it says you've got to leave those at the door. When you leave and walk out that door, Stony takes you back to deliberate, you've got to leave those here. And to be honest with you, it's a hard thing to do in a case like this.

I would think it's probably the hardest case to do that. To be honest, it was hard for me to sit here for three days, especially the first day, to hear Tami, and Angie, and Tami's mom, Diane Schmidt, stand up and talk about the trauma that they went through back in January of '93.

But you, as jurors, have to leave that sympathy here when you go. And you have to out back and discuss and focus on what the evidence did show. And all of you promised me you'd do it in openings and voir dire and I trust you will.

Let's talk about the girls. We're talking about 16 year-old girls, barely

 16, that go through life-altering events that night. That night they, according to the police officers--and I'm not playing fast and loose with the facts, but according to the police officers, somebody told Detective Bigham the perpetrator was black or Latin. Somebody told him that because he wrote it down.

Presumably, somebody told him the perpetrator was white because he wrote that down twice, not just once. Now, he chalks that up to a mistake. After we get a break--you didn't see who was walking him out, did you, at the break? All of a sudden, he figured that out. He figured out also that he hadn't written that whole report. That was cute, too. Because you remember Galey, I think, was the first officer that came in. And he said, "Well, I wrote pages 1 and 3 and the other guy wrote pages 2 and 4." That's a real nice way of making a mistake out of the white male adult thing, it just belies credibility.

So, we've got two girls who, for the first time, identified somebody a year later in court in a panel much like this one right here. The only difference is when they identify Curtis he's wearing scrubs, he's in custody, in chains, not sitting with everybody else. A year later, 12 months to a 15 or 16 year-old girl. And both of them were real nice girls. They freely admitted that 12 months out they thought about this a lot. And Tami said, I think, to one of my questions, yeah, she probably had a distorted perception of time.

And common sense would dictate that's real nature. The more you think about something traumatic, if anything bad has ever happened to any of you, I'm sure this is the same way. I think back on that and I think, "Man, it sure did seem like a long time, but I bet it was just a few seconds."

For 12 months, nobody showed these girls a picture of Curtis Downing, took them to a line-up, allowed them to access weight, height, anything. But four days after the fact, where, according to--and I'm going to mess the names up. I think it was Schell and Petronek, the older detective, that were there, taking the

statements, the girls were calm. The girls were coherent, they were answering the questions. Nobody was hysterical. And what did those girls say? The detectives remembered them saying it, and the girls, you know, heck, to be honest, five years ago, I don't remember what I was saying five years ago. But the girls--and I showed them their statements. They remembered. Angie said in her statement she never saw a face. Tami said in her statement she got a quick glimpse, but probably couldn't recognize.

Now, that changed in 12 months. It changed when they walk in and the description was, I believe, by both girls, about six foot, 180 pounds. You guys have all seen Curtis stand up. He's no more six foot and a 180 pounds than Mr. Hendricks is. Well, Mr. Hendricks might have the 180 down.

So, we've got descriptions of a white man, a black man, a Latin man, all 180 pounds, not 240, 250, not 6'4". And what do the police do? The girl has been traumatically assaulted on school grounds. What do they do? Well, the catch another person--and it just happens to be Michael--lurking around her apartment the next morning. They have enough evidence to show her a line-up with him, but they don't bring her to him, ID him face to face, put him in a line-up. They don't do any of that.

They don't do anything for six months. Then they get Curtis in custody; they don't do anything else for six months. I think Tami had moved. I think she went to Wisconsin. When she moved, they brought her back for the preliminary hearing under the idea that she was going to testify. They both knew what they were going to do when they got there that day. They knew they were there to ID him. They were thinking of it when they walked through the door. So, they walk in. They see the one man that resembles the person that they have described maybe 12 months ago. How hard do you think it was to draw the conclusion it was Curtis? They knew he was in custody. They both said that. It just wasn't hard.

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The girls remember today a hundred percent. But imagine what it was like to walk into that courtroom and not--I think Mr. Hendricks said, tried so hard to forget and they were having to remember that day. And seeing the only guy that fit the description, seeing him and saying, "That's him." And now they've had to think about if for four years with only that face in their heads. Sure, they're 100 percent today. The truth is they were not a 100 percent. One of them didn't even see the face. The other one couldn't identify it four days out. Not the hour of, not the night of, but four days out. That's just the truth. That's not me beating up on what those girls said. I think everybody will agree I didn't do that. That's just what they testified to.

So, then we got the police. In their infinite wisdom, they don't take a shoe print. They all say it was everybody else's job. And the one guys job it was can't testify, unfortunately, he's very ill. But they all admit, maybe they should have, but they don't.

Galey has got the girls, in his mind, walking the other way. I don't know if you guys caught that. Galey has got the girls walking south towards Spring Mountain. He doesn't even know what happened. Bigham has got them in a whole separate part of the school where they're stopped. He doesn't know what happened. Schell, I don't even know if she knows the victim's name in this case. She waits two days to go get the victim's clothes. And Fox, he gets a maybe ID on a person in a line-up. It happens to be Curtis' brother. But he doesn't think that's enough to follow up at all for six months.

They got a stale identification. Let's see, which one is--we've got Tami, she couldn't describe him four days out, Angie, she never saw a face four days out. A lot of people live in that area, including Michael who they found lurking around her apartment the next day. Didn't do a line up. Damon, who knows what that--how that somehow points to Mr. Downing in this case is beyond me. Where is the nexus

between Damon and Curtis Downing?

Descriptions: white, black, Latino, 180 pounds, six foot, 5'11", not 6'4", not 250.

So, now they leave us with the DNA evidence. You know, the clothes, what do they have on the clothes? I guess the fact that six months later, after the fact, there's beanie caps in Curtis Downing's's closet somehow means he did something six months before. I hope they don't search my closet tomorrow because I might have done something six months before, too. I've got beanie caps in there.

MR. GUYMON: Judge, I'm going to object to him testifying to what he's got in his closet. I don't think it's relevant.

THE COURT: Overruled.

MR. CHRISTIANSEN: The car, nobody IDs the car as Mr. Downing's. His mom, she's a nice lady. I heard her call Mr. Hendricks "son" a couple of times today. The accent: Mrs. Downing testified the only person in her family she ever heard use an accent were Michael and the oldest son.

Well, Mr. Downing shaved at some point in time. And Abigail, Abigail Finley, his ex-girlfriend, mother of his children, who, probably with good reason, has some axes to grind. She's taking care of three kids by herself. She's a nice lady, a nice girl. But how she remembers Curtis shaved in January of 1993, five years ago, is beyond me.

So, the only thing, the only arrow we've got around here is the DNA. Now, the DNA expert was probably about 1.5 trillion times smarter than me. And I'll be real honest about that. But in the course of your lives I'd like you to think about how many times you've heard experts say: alcohol is going to kill you. And then five, ten years later, you're supposed to have a glass of wine every night. You're going to live through it. How many times have you heard experts say: there's no way to fool this test, polygraph test, whatever the test is, nothing in particular,

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just pick a test, some type of scientific method that somebody, at some point, said was foolproof. Because that's what that woman said this morning: they're never wrong. That's what she said. She's never wrong. People are wrong. She could be wrong.

And the chain of custody of this thing, the nurse couldn't testify as to how Tami Zold's serology kit or rape kit got sealed up, the items in there. The doctor couldn't testify to it. The doctor was probably hustling to get back to the hospital to treat some more people.

The only evidence the State presented that was credible is--comes from somebody that says, "I just can't be wrong. I'm God. I can't be wrong." One in 1.5 trillion? I won't--1.5 people on the planet. I asked her about her data base whether it had an accurate representation of African Americans in the data base. "Well, I think so. We had--" what did she call that guy--population genealogist, or something like that--that "we tested it and he told us it's okay." Where was he?

The DNA testing is not foolproof. Rebecca Schell stated when I asked her a question, that on October the 29th, she had the results from the DNA test. And yet nobody else can say that they had the results until, I think it was November the 16th when Ms. Weber this morning did. Now, if Ms. Weber doesn't have the results November the 16th, how does Rebecca Schell have them in October? She had it in her affidavit. And I asked her about it and she said she did.

The truth of the matter is that in this country everybody, including Mr. Downing, is afforded the protection of guilt beyond a reasonable doubt and the presumption of innocence. That's with him as we sit here right now. And when you leave here, that's when you decide if the State has done their job and overcome that burden.

I'll submit to you that when you look back at this--their tattered-up circle of guilt, and go through all of these things, they don't all point anywhere except up