LAW OFFICES OF IAN WALLACH, P.C. 1 IAN M. WALLACH (SBN 237849) iwallach@wallachlegal.com 2 5777 W. Century Blvd., Ste. 750 Los Angeles, CA 90045 3 Telephone: (213) 375-0000 Facsimile: (213) 402-5516 4 5 KAEDIAN LLP KATHERINE C. MCBROOM (SBN 223559) 6 kmcbroom@kaedianllp.com 7 280 S Beverly Dr., Ste. 209 Beverly Hills, CA 90212 8 Telephone: (310) 893-3372 Facsimile: (310) 893-3191 9 10 GRAY & ASSOCIATES, P.C. NANCY E. GRAY (SBN 150214) 11 ngray@grayfirm.com 11500 W. Olympic Blvd., Suite 400 12 Los Angeles, CA 90064 Telephone: (310) 452-1211 Facsimile: (888) 729-2402 13 14 Attorneys for Defendant PEDRO MARTINEZ 15 16 SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA 17 FOR THE COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO 18 THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF 19 Case: FVI19000218 CALIFORNIA. 20 **DEFENDANT PEDRO MARTINEZ'S** 21 v. MOTION FOR COURT TO INFORM JURY THAT THE OPINION THAT THE 22 Plaintiff, **IMAGES ARE OFFENSIVE OR** INDICATIVE OF A PROPENSITY TO DO 23 HARM IS NOT AN OPINION OF LAW PEDRO MARTINEZ, OR OF THE COURT 24 Defendant. 25 26 27 28

"[T]o expect the Court to roam in the field of morals may indicate a failure to take into account the limitations placed upon the Court both by our federal system and by the division of powers."

Samuel E. Stumpf, The Moral Element in Supreme Court Decisions.¹

I. INTRODUCTION

Today, in Court, the Prosecutor took a photograph of an image of cartoon pornography, that had been viewed for mere seconds at a time not related to the charged offenses. The Prosecutor placed it in front of the defendant who was testifying. The Prosecutor asked the accused "what is funny about this?"

The defendant is accused of child molestation.

The Prosecution has not presented any expert witness testimony establishing a link between the viewing of these lawful images and a propensity to commit child molestation.

The *only* rational interpretation of the prosecutor's question "what is funny about this?" is that one who finds the images funny is disposed to commit child molestation. There is no other rational interpretation.

By allowing this question to stand, the Court, cloaked in the authority of the judiciary, has endorsed the Prosecutor's opinion that one who finds these lawful images funny is disposed to commit child molestation.

This is dangerous. It is not the Prosecutor's role to insert a moral position into a criminal case. This is especially true as, when here, the moral position could easily be interpreted as (a) a national standard; (b) expert testimony; or, even worse, (c) the law, or a position endorsed by the Court.

This is wrong and dangerous.

¹ 6 Vanderbilt Law Review 41 (1952) (Available at: https://scholarship.law.vanderbilt.edu/vlr/vol6/iss1/3) (last accessed November 28, 2023)

II. ARGUMENT

The Court should not allow the People to suggest to the jury that these images are offensive. Or even "not funny." Or allowing for the implication that a failure find these images offense is evidence of sexual deviance. This is the case here.

While the Prosecutor may deny this, there is no other reason provided by the People regarding the probative value of the photos.

There are several severe dangers with this. First, the weight of the Prosecutor's opinion is bolstered by their status as a representative of the State of California. Members of the jury will likely believe that the opinions offered by the Prosecutor are endorsed by the State.

The weight of the Prosecutor's opinion is further bolstered by the Court's willingness to let the jury hear and consider that opinion. Members of the jury will likely believe that the opinions offered by the Prosecutor are endorsed by the Court.

It is the Court's function to assure the orderly function of its proceedings. It is not within the Court's role to allow a jury to believe that the Court has a moral opinion regarding the matter.

Nor is it the Prosecutor's rule to assert a moral opinion. "Prosecutors play a dual role in the criminal justice system; they are advocates, but they are also administrators of justice. It is their sworn duty to see that the defendant has a fair and impartial trial" *Polanski v. Superior Court* (2009), 180 Cal.App.4th 507, 557.

The undersigned counsel tried, unsuccessfully, to convey gravity of the Court's conduct at sidebar in the afternoon of November 28, 2023. The undersigned failed. The Court did not have an issue when the prosecutor asked the defendant "why did you find these funny?"

But there are two problems, at least, that will exist if the Court does not address the Prosecutor's question of "why do you find this funny?". First, millions of Americans find

 these images funny.² It is fair to assume that a juror might find them funny as well. These jurors have given months of their lives and their time to perform this crucial civic duty. And these jurors are now being told that this opinion is offensive and indicative of criminal behavior.

Second, there may be jurors who share the opinion that viewing these images is offensive. In this case, the Court is allowing an appeal to the juror's emotions, rather than seeking reliance on evidence.

In either case, unless the Court takes some action to inform the jury that the Prosecutor's opinion is not evidence, members of the jury will certainly think it is so. Even worse, they will believe that the Court endorses that opinion.

And the Prosecution is offering that opinion as evidence. Otherwise the Prosecutor would just be making irrelevant commentary which would be improper.

The Court should not allow the People to suggest that there is a link between finding the photos funny and having a propensity to commit the crimes charged. The People could not or did not locate an expert witness would do so.

The Court should not allow the People to shame a juror for believing that the images are funny.

The Court should not allow an appeal to the emotions of jurors who share the belief that viewing the images is offensive, especially if coupled with an implicit representation that it is evidence of a propensity to commit the acts charged.

The Court should not allow the People to suggest to a juror that one who finds these images funny has a propensity to commit the crimes charged.

The Court should not shame a juror for having an opinion inconsistent with that of the prosecutor. And the Court is doing so by allowing the jury to consider the People's assertion that viewing the images is offensive or indicative of one who can commit child molestation --

² See Newsweek, "Pornhub's Most Commonly Searched-For Fictional Characters Revealed", Dec. 14, 2021) (available at https://www.newsweek.com/pornhub-year-review-2021-search-cartoon-fictional-characters-1659156).

suggesting that the Prosecutor's moral position is the status of the law or a moral position shared by the Court. III. **CONCLUSION** Based on the above, the Court should consider informing the jury that they are entitled to their opinion that the images are funny or offensive, but that opinion is not relevant to their task of objectively viewing the evidence and applying the law, and is not the opinion of the Court or the State of California. Respectfully Submitted, DATED: November 28, 2023 LAW OFFICES OF IAN WALLACH, P.C. Attorney for Defendant PEDRO MARTINEZ

MOTION

PROOF OF SERVICE

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2 STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES I am employed in the County of Los Angeles, State of California. I am over the age of 3 eighteen years and not a party to the within action. My business address is 5777 West Century Blvd., Suite 750, Los Angeles, CA 90045 4 On November 19, 2023, I served the following document(s) described as: DEFENDANT 5 PEDRO MARTINEZ'S MOTION FOR CLARIFICATION in this action by placing true copies thereof enclosed in sealed envelopes and/or packages addressed as follows: 6 Deputy District Attorney Deena Pribble 7 DPribble@sbcda.org 8 BY MAIL: I deposited such envelope in the mail at 8383 Wilshire Blvd. Suite 210, Beverly Hills, CA 90211. The envelope was mailed with postage thereon fully 9 prepaid. I am "readily familiar" with the firm's practice of collection and processing correspondence for mailing. It is deposited with the U.S. Postal Service on that same 10 day in the ordinary course of business. I am aware that on motion of the party served, service is presumed invalid if postal cancellation date or postage meter date is more 11 than one (1) day after date of deposit for mailing in affidavit. 12 BY FACSIMILE: I served said document(s) to be transmitted by facsimile pursuant to California Rules of Court. The telephone number of the sending facsimile machine 13 was (310) 893-3191. The name(s) and facsimile machine telephone number(s) of the person(s) served are set forth in the service list. 14 BY HAND DELIVERY: I caused such envelope(s) to be delivered by hand to the 15 above addressee(s). 16 × BY ELECTRONIC MAIL: On the above-mentioned date, from Los Angeles, California, I caused each such document to be transmitted electronically to the 17 party(ies) at the e-mail address(es) indicated above. To the best of my knowledge, the transmission was reported as complete, and no error was reported that the electronic 18 transmission was not completed. 19 × STATE: I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct. 20 Executed on November 29, 2023 at Los Angeles, California. 21 22 an destable 23 IAN WALLACH 24 25 26 27 28