



# **Portfolio Guide**

## **The Mafia Commission Trial, 1985**

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## Defendants

### *1.1 - Anthony Corallo:*

<sup>[1]</sup> Anthony Corallo, nicknamed “Tony Ducks”, was born on February 12th 1913, and grew up in East Harlem, New York. In the late 1920s, Corallo joined the 107th street gang and by 1935, he was a member of the Gagliano Crime Family, later known as the Lucchese Family. Corallo worked with Gagliano underboss Tommy Lucchese and other mobsters on racketeering operations in Manhattan. In 1941, Corallo was arrested and sentenced to 6 months in prison for narcotics violations. After his release, Corallo was appointed caporegime in 1943 and moved his operations to Queens, working on labour racketeering operations that generated millions. For two decades, Corallo managed to avoid convictions even though he was arrested several times, giving him his nickname. However, in 1962, after Lucchese took over the family, Corallo was convicted of bribery and sentenced to two years in prison. When Lucchese died in 1967, Corallo was the obvious next leader of the family, but he faced three more years of prison time in 1968. After his release, he took over from interim boss Carmine Tramunti and became leader of the Lucchese family. Corallo’s first move was taking over gravel distribution in many parts of the city, cementing the family’s influence over the construction industry. In the early 1980s, the New York State Organized Crime Task Force wiretapped Corallo’s operations and gathered vital information about the Commission, which led to his indictment in 1985.



*Figure 1.1 – Anthony Corallo*

### *1.2 - Anthony Salerno:*

<sup>[2]</sup> Anthony Salerno, nicknamed “Fat Tony” serves as the underboss of the Genovese Crime Family from 1981. Salerno was born on 15th August 1911 in East Harlem, and both of his parents were born in Italy. At a young age, he became involved in gambling, murders, loansharking and rackets for the Luciano family, which was later renamed the Genovese family. Salerno climbed the family’s ranks by controlling a successful racket operation in Harlem and a large loan sharking operation, under the 116th Street Crew headed by Michael Coppola. In the 1960s, Salerno controlled the largest numbers racket operation in New York, reportedly grossing up to \$50 million per year. In 1978, Salerno was sentenced to six months in federal prison for illegal gambling and tax evasion. After his release in 1981, he was underboss of the Genovese family, until Genovese front boss Frank

Tieri passed away in March 1981, and Salerno took power. In this period, Salerno was widely believed to be America's top gangster, along with Paul Castellano. Through this time, he continued his loansharking operations, and ran America's biggest numbers racket. Eventually, in 1985, Anthony Salerno was indicted in the Mafia Commission Trial on charges of racketeering, illegal gambling, extortion, conspiracy and multiple other criminal offenses, including conspiracy to commit murder. Salerno was the lead defendant in the trial, with the case being named 'United States v. Anthony Salerno et al.'

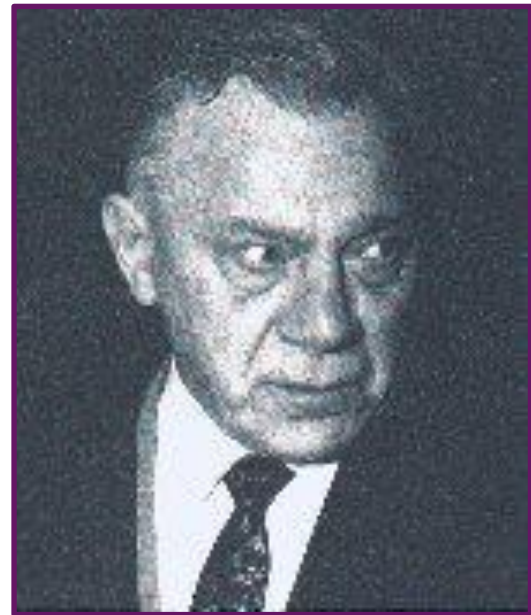


*Figure 1.2 – Anthony Salerno*

### ***1.3 - Aniello John Dellacroce:***

<sup>[3]</sup> Aniello Dellacroce was born on March 15, 1914 in Little Italy, Manhattan. He took to crime as a teenager, and was even jailed for theft. Dellacroce was known to like to kill people, and went by the nickname "Neil". He joined the Mangano crime family in the late 1930s and started working with the underboss, who eventually became

the family boss and promoted Dellacroce to capo. Later, Dellacroce bought the Social Club in Italy, which acted as his headquarters and a social club for Gambino family members. In 1965, when Carlo Gambino was head of the family, he appointed Dellacroce as his underboss. Later, in March 1973, Dellacroce was convicted of tax evasion and sentenced to five years in prison. After his release, he remained underboss, but to Paul Castellano, and he ran activities such as loansharking, extortion and robbery. He continued this until March 1985, where Dellacroce and his son were indicted on federal racketeering charges on their activities in New York and Long Island.



*Figure 1.3 – Aniello John Dellacroce*

### ***1.4 - Constantino Paul Castellano:***

<sup>[4]</sup> Paul Castellano was born in Brooklyn on June 26, 1915. Nicknamed "Big Paul", Castellano's parents were immigrants from Sicily and his father was a butcher who was an early member of the Mangano Crime Family, which later became the Gambino Family. This gave Castellano his start in organized crime after he left school in the 8th grade. Castellano was Carlo Gambino's

cousin and both men were members of the Mangano family in their early years. In 1957, Castellano attended the Apalachin meeting as one of the youngest people there and he was arrested, then sentenced 7 months in prison for contempt of court. He was first indicted in 1975 for conspiracy to commit usury, but the case collapsed due to lack of evidence on the prosecution side. When Gambino died in 1976, he had chosen Castellano as his successor, thus Castellano became the head of what was widely known as the most powerful of the New York Crime Families. This brought upon his nickname, 'The Godfather'. He operated in rackets such as gambling and loan sharking, and his organisation also infiltrated labour unions and businesses like construction, using extortion as a key strategy. In 1985, Castellano was indicted in the Mafia Commission Trial with the same charges as Anthony Salerno.



*Figure 1.4 – Constantino Paul Castellano*

### ***1.5 - Carmine John Persico, Jr.:***

[5] Carmine Persico Jr., also known as "The Snake" or "Junior," was a prominent member of the American Mafia and the Colombo crime family for a long time. He was in a high position within the organization and had a significant impact on its operations.

Carmine John Persico Jr. was born in Brooklyn, New York, on August 8, 1933. He was Carmine "The Snake" Persico Sr.'s son, who was also a member of a criminal organization. From a young age, Persico Jr. got involved in criminal activities and quickly rose the Colombo family hierarchy. Persico rose to prominence within the Colombo crime family toward the end of the 1960s and became heavily involved in the family's internal power struggles and disputes. He was well-known for his intelligence, ability to think strategically, and skill at navigating the intricate dynamics of organized crime.

A power struggle within the Colombo family resulted in the violent "Colombo Wars" or "Colombo-Schiro Wars" in 1971. This conflict was led by Carmine Persico Jr., who led one faction against the rival faction led by Joseph Colombo Sr. and Joseph Colombo Jr., his son. The Colombo Wars lasted for a long time and left many people dead. Persico gained influence during this time and became the Colombo crime family's de facto boss. However, throughout his criminal career, Persico was frequently imprisoned or confronted with legal issues as a result of his involvement in internal conflicts and subsequent legal issues.

Racketeering, extortion, loan sharking, and labor union corruption were among Persico's many criminal activities. He used his influence to control labor unions and



industries like waste management and construction.



Figure 1.5 – Carmine John Persico, Jr.

### **1.6 - Christopher Furnari, Sr.:**

<sup>[6]</sup> Christopher Furnari Sr., also known as "Christy Tick," was born in New York on June 5, 1924. He became a respected and influential member of the Lucchese family as he progressed through the ranks.

Furnari was known for his association in labor racketeering, blackmail, unlawful betting, loansharking, and other illegal exercises. He had connections to both high-ranking Lucchese family members and other mob families, which made him even more powerful.



Figure 1.6 – Cristopher Furnari, Sr.

### **1.7 - Gennaro Adriano Langella:**

<sup>[7]</sup> Gennaro Adriano Langella was born on 30th December 1938, in Brooklyn. Nicknamed "Gerry Lang", the alleged mobster began his career in organised crime with a Brooklyn mob family at the age of 20. He served as Colombo underboss, Carmine Persico's bodyguard and earned the name of someone who could intimidate his enemy. Langella regularly provoked senior members of other crime families and initiated controversy. In his position, Langella quickly rose up the ranks of the Colombo family. While Persico was in and out of prison in the 1970s and 1980s, Langella acted as underboss and even acting boss while Persico was in hiding. Langella supervised labour rackets and exerted control over labour unions until he was indicted on RICO charges in the Colombo Trial in 1984. Later, he was indicted again in the Mafia Commission Trial in 1985, along with the other defendants.

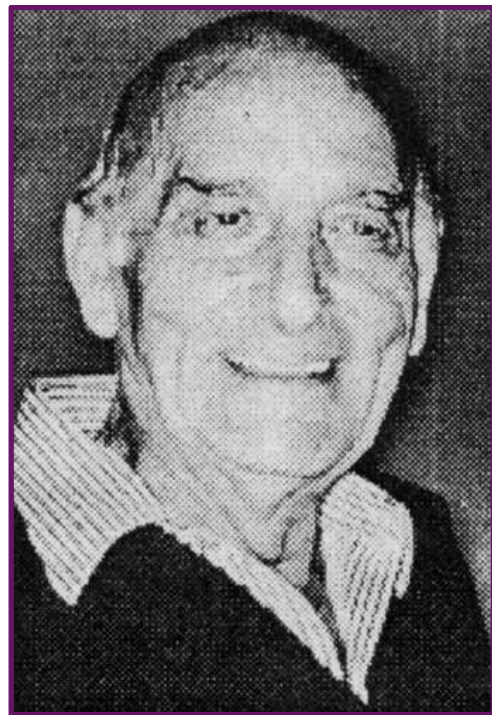
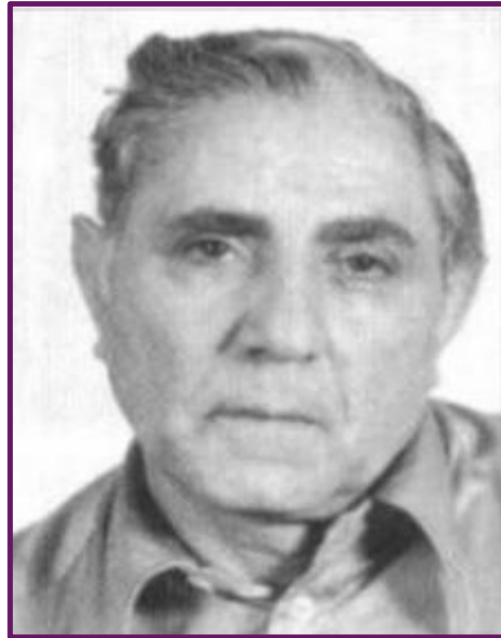


Figure 1.7 – Gennaro Adriano Langella

### ***1.8 - Philip Rastelli:***

<sup>[8]</sup> Philip Rastelli was born on the 31st of January, 1918 in Maspeth, Queens. Known as 'Rusty', he was heavily involved in loan sharking, drug trafficking and extortion in his early years. Eventually, he moved to Greenpoint, Brooklyn where he became friends with Joseph Bonnano and other members of the Bonnano crime family. In late 1953, Rastelli and one of his associates shot Robert J. Cleary, a leading mobster, and as a result, major tensions developed within the Bonnano Family. In 1969, in an attempt to restore peace, the Mafia Commission appointed a three-man panel to run the family, with one member being Philip Rastelli. In 1971, Rastelli was convicted on seven counts of loan sharking, due to his loansharking ring that generated \$1 million per year in revenue. Eventually, after the death of another member of the panel, Rastelli was officially appointed boss of the Bonnano family in 1974. Rastelli was in and out of prison in the late 1970s, as drug trade became one of the family's most lucrative markets. Finally, Rastelli was indicted in the Mafia Commission Trial in 1985.



*Figure 1.4 – Philip Rastelli*

### ***1.9 - Ralph Scopo, Sr.:***

<sup>[9]</sup> Ralph Scopo Sr. was born in Brooklyn, New York, on December 11, 1932. Because of his connections and power, he rose to prominence within the Colombo family. He was involved in labor extortion, especially in the construction sector. He used his position and connections to control labor unions and extort money from them.

He held a position of authority in the Colombo family's work racketeering exercises and was the leader of the president of the Concrete Workers Union Local 6A. Through his control of this union, Scopo had the ability to impact construction projects and dictate labor conditions. He acted as consigliere of the Colombo family in the late 1970s and 80s.

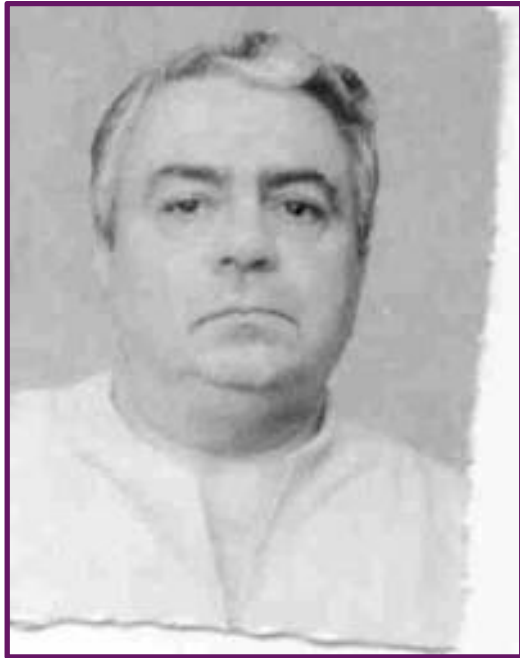


Figure 1.9 – Ralph Scopo, Sr.



Figure 1.10 – Salvatore T. Santoro

### ***1.10 - Salvatore T. Santoro, Sr.:***

<sup>[10]</sup> Salvatore Santoro, also known as "Big Sal" or "Good Looking Sal," was a distinguished member of the American Mafia. He belonged to the Lucchese crime family.

On November 15, 1941, Salvatore Santoro was born in the Bronx, New York. He advanced through the Lucchese family and established himself as a respected member. Santoro was well-known for his attractive appearance, charming demeanor, and involvement in a variety of criminal activities.

In the 1970s, the boss, Anthony "Tony Ducks" Corallo appointed Santoro as the underboss of the Lucchese crime family. He had greater influence and power within the organization than the boss did as the underboss. Extortion, racketeering, illegal gambling, and loansharking were among Santoro's illicit activities.

### ***1.11 - Stefano Canone:***

<sup>[11]</sup> Stefano Canone, who went by the name "Stevie Cannone," belonged to the Bonanno crime family, one of the five most powerful Mafia families in New York City.

Stefano Canone was born on December 23, 1932, in Brooklyn, New York. He rose through the Bonanno family's ranks before getting into organized crime. Racketeering, loan sharking, and extortion were just a few of Canone's many criminal activities that earned him a reputation.

Canone was a trusted Bonanno family associate and enforcer in the 1960s and 1970s. He worked under the direction of Bonanno bosses like Philip Rastelli and Joseph Bonanno.

However, Canone's illegal activities ultimately resulted in legal issues. He was arrested and found guilty of racketeering in 1981 for his involvement in organized crime. He was sentenced to prison, and he spent several years there.



## **Plaintiffs**

*Note: All the information in these portfolios is not historically accurate, and some information has been created for this committee specifically.*

### **2.1 - Diane Giacalone**

<sup>[12]</sup> Diane Giacalone was a highly skilled and accomplished prosecutor known for her tenacity and expertise in prosecuting organised crime cases. Born and raised in Detroit, Michigan, Giacalone developed a deep understanding of the city's criminal landscape and was determined to bring justice to those involved in organised crime activities. Giacalone graduated magna cum laude from New York University School of Law.

She began her legal career in New York in 1977, and quickly climbed the ranks till the position of Assistant U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of New York. As a lead prosecutor, Giacalone will play a pivotal role in demonstrating the extent of the Mafia's criminal activities and their detrimental impact on society. Her extensive knowledge of the inner workings of organised crime and her strategic approach to building cases made her an invaluable asset to the prosecution team. She was known for her ability to connect the dots and uncover crucial information that strengthened the prosecutions' stance.

### **2.2 - Greg Donald Andres**

<sup>[13]</sup> Greg Donald Andres was a well-known prosecutor who was integral to the landmark 1985 Mafia Commission Trials. He is an alumnus of the University of Notre Dame, and the University of Chicago Law School. Andres, who was born and raised in

New Jersey, witnessed the power and influence of organised crime families first-hand in his neighbourhood as a child. He pursued a career in law with an emphasis on fighting organised crime because he was determined to make a difference.

During the early 80s, Andres turned out to be profoundly engaged with examining and arranging the famous Mafia families that controlled different crook endeavours in New York City. The U.S. Attorney's Office for the Eastern District of New York was impressed by his dedication, expertise, and legal acumen, and they assigned him as one of the prosecutors for the Mafia Commission Trials.

As a prosecutor and plaintiff during the Trials, he assumed an imperative part in building the bodies of evidence against the defendants. He meticulously gathered evidence, conducted thorough investigations, and collaborated with law enforcement agencies, informants, and witnesses to ensure a strong prosecution strategy.

Andres was well-known for his unwavering dedication to pursuing justice and his capacity to navigate the maze of illegal activities orchestrated by the Mafia. He was able to expose the Mafia families' hierarchy, operations, and illegal activities thanks to his extensive understanding of organised crime.



Figure 2.2 – Greg Donald Andres

### 2.3 - John Gleeson

<sup>[14]</sup> John Gleeson, born July 14, 1945 is an American attorney. Gleeson worked as a law clerk from 1980 to 1981, until joining a private practice and working there until 1985. In 1985, he was appointed Assistant United States Attorney for the Eastern District of New York. In this position, he focused on cracking down on Mafia influence in New York, working with Rudolph Giuliani from the Southern District. Gleeson was appointed into his position in January 1985, where he built a case on the Mafia subordinates and leaders in New York. Gleeson's involvement in the case began with his meticulous examination of the intricate web of criminal activities orchestrated by the Mafia Commission. As an experienced prosecutor, he meticulously gathered evidence, interviewed witnesses, and analysed complex criminal operations to build a solid case against the members of the Commission. His strategic planning and methodical approach allowed him to uncover crucial information and establish a clear understanding of the Commission's structure and operations.

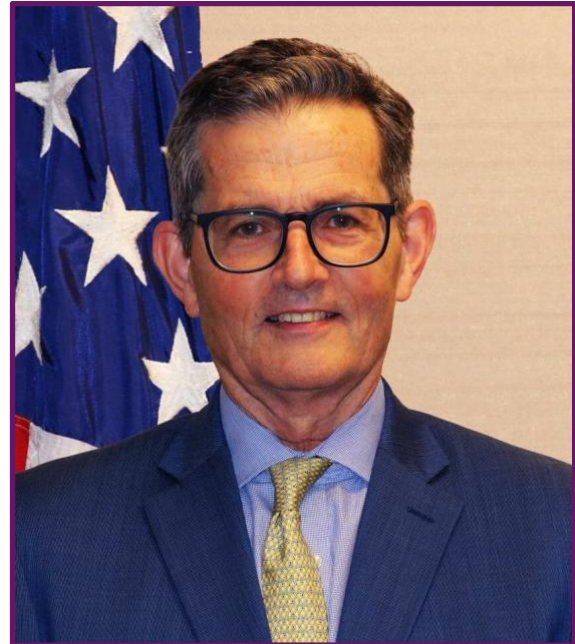


Figure 2.3 – John Gleeson

### 2.4 - John W. Mitchell

<sup>[15]</sup> John W. Mitchell is an American prosecutor who graduated from Brooklyn Law School, cum laude. Due to the high-stakes nature of the trial and the potential danger faced by witnesses, John W Mitchell took charge of witness protection efforts. Leveraging his experience and knowledge in this area, he worked closely with law enforcement agencies to ensure the safety and security of key witnesses, cooperating individuals, and their families. Mitchell's meticulous planning and execution of witness protection strategies minimized the risk of intimidation or harm, allowing witnesses to testify without fear. Also, as a skilled litigator, Mitchell excelled in crafting effective cross-examination strategies. He meticulously reviewed witness testimonies and evidence, identifying potential weaknesses or inconsistencies. Mitchell's sharp analytical skills and ability to think on his feet enabled him to effectively challenge defense witnesses, dismantle their arguments, and reinforce the prosecution's case.



*Figure 2.4 – John W. Mitchell*

### ***2.5 - Louis Joseph Freeh***

<sup>[16]</sup> Louis Joseph Freeh was born on January 6th, 1950 in New Jersey, to Italian-American parents. He graduated Phi Beta Kappa from Rutgers University–New Brunswick with a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1971, and received a Juris Doctor degree from Rutgers School of Law–Newark in 1974 and a Master of Laws degree in criminal law from New York University School of Law in 1984. Freeh worked as a special FBI agent from 1975-1981 and in 1981, joined the US Attorney’s Office for the Southern District of New York as Assistant United States Attorney. Freeh has worked on investigations into the New York Mafia ever since he joined the Office, and is operating as one of the leading plaintiffs in the Mafia Commission Trial. In the Mafia Commission Trial, Freeh’s role will be pivotal in presenting the government’s case against the leaders of the New York City mafia families. His expertise in investigating and dismantling organised crime networks, coupled with his meticulous approach to gathering evidence, is expected to be instrumental in exposing

the alleged criminal activities of the defendants. As a prosecutor, Freeh is known for his tenacity, attention to detail, and his ability to build compelling arguments in the courtroom.



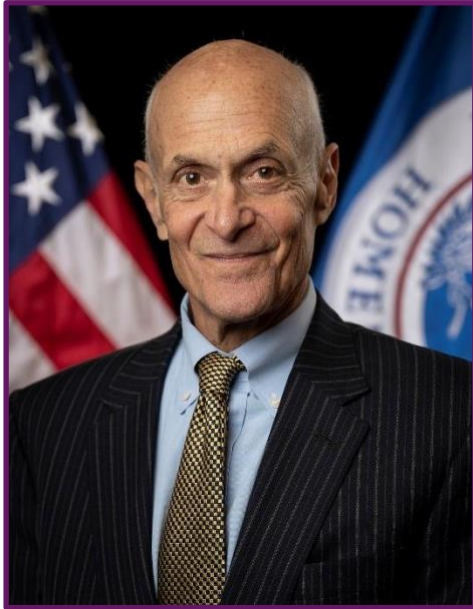
*Figure 2.5 – Louis Joseph Freeh*

### ***2.6 - Michael Chertoff***

<sup>[17]</sup> Michael Chertoff was born on November 28th, 1953 in New Jersey. He graduated from Harvard College with a Bachelor of Arts Degree, and then received a Juris doctor, magna cum laude from Harvard Law School in 1978. Chertoff worked at a private practice from 1980 to 1983 until he was hired as a prosecutor by Rudolph Giuliani. He worked under Giuliani on the Mafia Commission Trial, focusing specifically on the leaders of the Five Families and investigation into their personal criminal activities. Moreover, Chertoff’s collaboration with fellow prosecutors and law enforcement agencies was instrumental in dismantling the Mafia Commission and disrupting its criminal activities. His ability to coordinate and strategize with his colleagues ensured a



cohesive and comprehensive approach to dismantling the Commission's influence. By working closely with investigative teams and leveraging intelligence, Chertoff played a vital role in gathering evidence, especially through his deployment of undercover agents into the Mafia, namely working with Joseph Pistone a.k.a Donnie Brasco.



*Figure 2.6 – Michael Chertoff*

### **2.7 - Michael John Garcia**

<sup>[18]</sup> Michael John Garcia was born in 1961 in the Woodhaven neighbourhood of the New York City borough of Queens and grew up in Valley Stream where he attended Valley Stream Central High School on Long Island.

Originally intending to be a journalist, Garcia earned undergraduate and master's degrees in English literature from SUNY Binghamton and the College of William & Mary, respectively. Garcia eventually decided to study law and graduated as valedictorian of the Albany Law School of Union University.

After law school, Garcia practised corporate law for a year at the Wall Street law firm Cahill Gordon & Reindel. He then

served as a law clerk in the New York Court of Appeals, and gradually worked his way up to senior ranks at the Office of the U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of New York, and was an important prosecutor in the Mafia Commission Trials.



*Figure 2.7 – Michael John Garcia*

### **2.8 - Michael McGovern**

<sup>[19]</sup> Michael G. McGovern is an attorney who serves as an Assistant United States Attorney in the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Southern District of New York, where he holds supervisory positions in both the Organized Crime and Terrorism Unit and the General Crimes Unit. He has supervised groups of more than 20 Assistant U.S. Attorneys in grand jury investigations and prosecutions of complex securities fraud, money laundering, terrorism, and RICO cases. Michael McGovern brought his extensive knowledge of the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations (RICO) Act to the Mafia Commission Trial. His expertise in understanding and applying this complex federal law allowed him to unravel the intricate web of organized crime activities conducted by the Commission. McGovern's deep understanding of RICO provisions enabled him to effectively



connect individual defendants to a larger pattern of criminal conduct. Another one of McGovern's key responsibilities is handling confidential informants within the criminal organisation associated with the Mafia Commission. Through strategic cooperation with these informants, McGovern has acquired valuable insider information, which proved vital in building the case. He skillfully navigated the delicate task of preparing informants for testimony, ensuring their safety and reliability while extracting critical evidence to expose the Commission's activities.



*Figure 2.8 – Michael McGovern*

## **2.9 - Robert J. Cleary**

<sup>[20]</sup> Robert J. Cleary was a seasoned and highly respected prosecutor who played a significant role as a plaintiff during the Mafia Commission Trials of 1985. Cleary was born in Brooklyn, New York on September 30th 1955. Growing up in a neighbourhood heavily influenced by

organised crime activities, he was inspired by the desire to make a difference and uphold justice so Cleary pursued a career in law, specialising in prosecuting organised crime cases. He graduated from The College of William & Mary in 1977 with a Bachelor of Business Administration and received his J.D. degree from Fordham University School of Law in 1980. He was admitted to the New York Bar in 1982 and to the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York in 1983. During the early 1980s, Cleary dedicated himself to investigating and building cases against the notorious crime families of New York City. His relentless pursuit of justice caught the attention of the federal authorities, who appointed him as one of the key prosecutors in the Trials.

His expertise in prosecuting complex criminal cases made him an invaluable asset in the Trials. As a practiced prosecutor with a reputation for being tough on organised crime, Cleary was entrusted with handling some of the most critical aspects of the case. His responsibilities included gathering evidence, interviewing witnesses, and constructing a comprehensive legal strategy aimed at dismantling the Mafia's influence in New York City. Cleary's sharp analytical skills, attention to detail, and deep understanding of organised crime activities enabled him to unravel intricate criminal networks and build compelling cases against the defendants.



Figure 2.9 – Robert J. Cleary

## 2.10 - Rudolph William Louis Giuliani

<sup>[21]</sup> Rudolph William Louis Giuliani is a lawyer who was born on 28th May, 1944. He was born in East Flatbush, Brooklyn to parents who were both children of Italian immigrants. Giuliani attended Manhattan College in Riverdale, majoring in political science. In 1968, he graduated cum laude with a Juris Doctor Degree from New York University School of Law. He worked at a law firm from 1977- 1981 until serving as the United States Associate Attorney General from 1981 to 1983. Rudy Giuliani is currently the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York since 1983. At this point, he announced his top priority was to defeat organised crime in New York. Through Joseph Bonnano's memoir, he learnt about the Five Families and the Commission, and made it his goal to take them down. He received personal permission from Washington to pursue a case against the Commission, and by 1984, 350 FBI agents and 100 police detectives were investigating the mob, and this number has only increased since. He is the first prosecutor to employ the RICO Act to support prosecution of a case. He argued the case in front of a grand jury and received indictments for the 11 defendants on February 25th, 1985, accusing them of

conspiring to commit felonies, including contract murders, loan sharking, extortion, labour racketeering and drug trafficking. He is the lead plaintiff in the Mafia Commission Trial.

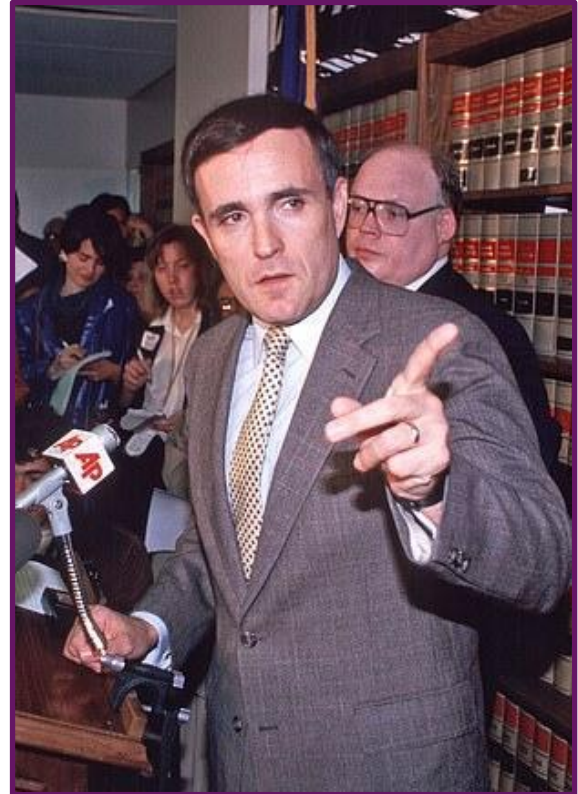


Figure 2.10 – Rudolph Giuliani

## 2.11 - William Floyd Weld

<sup>[22]</sup> William Floyd Weld was born in Smithtown, New York. Weld's father, David, was an investment banker; his mother, Mary Nichols Weld, was a descendant of William Floyd, a signatory of the U.S. Declaration of Independence. His ancestor Edmund Weld was among the earliest students (Class of 1650) at Harvard College; eighteen other Welds have attended Harvard, and two Harvard buildings are named for the family. A distant cousin, General Stephen Minot Weld Jr., fought with distinction in the Civil War.

Weld attended Middlesex School in Concord, Massachusetts, graduated with an

AB summa cum laude in classics from Harvard College in 1966. He studied economics at University College, Oxford. On return to the US he graduated with a JD cum laude from Harvard Law School in 1970.

When Richard Nixon was impeached in 1974, Weld started his legal career as a junior lawyer on the impeachment inquiry staff of the U.S. House Judiciary Committee. He made a significant contribution to the ground-breaking "Constitutional Grounds for Presidential Impeachment" study, which described the legal justifications and requirements for the removal of a president. Additionally, he worked on his research into whether impeachable offences related to the impoundment of appropriated funds. He worked with Hillary Clinton among others. Weld's experience serving on the impeachment inquiry staff sparked his interest in criminal law. He returned afterward to Massachusetts, where he ran unsuccessfully for Massachusetts Attorney General in 1978. He lost to Democratic incumbent Francis X. Bellotti by 78.4% to 21.6%.

In 1981, Weld was recommended to President Reagan by Rudolph W. Giuliani, Associate U.S. Attorney General, for appointment as the U.S. Attorney for Massachusetts. During this tenure, he worked on the Mafia Commission Trial with Rudolph Giuliani. Weld played a pivotal role in the financial investigation aspect of the case. His expertise in tracing illicit financial transactions and analyzing complex money trails helped establish the Commission's financial network. By meticulously examining bank records, wire transfers, and other financial documents, he uncovered hidden assets and exposed the

money laundering schemes utilized by the Commission. Weld's financial acumen added a crucial dimension to the investigation, providing concrete evidence of the organization's criminal enterprise.



*Figure 2.11 – William Floyd Weld*

## **Jurors**

The jurors in this committee are all fictional, and since they are meant to keep an unbiased view at the beginning of the trial, jurors will not be given any personal information on their portfolio. The names are only created for convenience during committee sessions. In a typical criminal trial, for their own safety and to ensure no tampering, the jury members' identities are kept a secret. However, in the MCT at CMUN 2023, the names of jury members will be revealed to the plaintiffs and defendants. The role of the jury members is to listen to all statements, debates and look over evidence and other paperwork. Until finally, deliberating upon what has

been presented in committee and vote on who has won the case. Following this, they shall reveal their verdict.

all the crime families at once. The state seeks to bring down the mob, and weaken its influence, which can only be done by the plaintiffs who must build an ironclad case.

## **Stances and Positions**

### ***4.1 - Defendants***

Adhering to our freeze date, the defendants in the Mafia Commission Trial have all pled not guilty to the charges brought upon them, which include conspiracy, conspiracy to commit murder, racketeering, extortion, and illegal gambling. The defendants have denied all involvement in the criminal acts that they were indicted for, with none recognizing the Mafia Commission as an existing formal organization. Each one should know that public support, preserving a reputation, and innocence establishment are key factors in earning a jury's support. However, each defendant will have their own task, in clearing their own name. This process requires evidence through witness testimony, alibis, physical evidence and more. Putting everything together, a defendant will have to build a case, to fight these charges, and with a determined prosecution, this will not be simple.

### ***4.2 - Plaintiffs***

The plaintiffs represent the prosecution. Led by Rudolph William Giuliani, the prosecution should be backed by substantial FBI evidence and key witnesses. Overall, the plaintiffs have a simple goal, proving guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. Seeking maximum penalties, the prosecution relies on the RICO Act, which, through its measures, allowed the case to get to this point. Plaintiffs should try to establish a criminal enterprise, and prove the existence of the Mafia Commission through multiple ways, as it is the key to rest of the case. The main idea of the trial being together is to use the Mafia Commission as a whole to strike



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