



# Advisory

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## SUPREME COURT TO HEAR DEATH PENALTY CHALLENGE

The U. S. Supreme Court has agreed to review a double murderer's claim that the state supreme court's determination that the death penalty was justified was unconstitutional because that court did not send the case back for a jury trial.

At issue in **McKinney v. Arizona** is whether the high court's ruling in **Ring v. Arizona**—which requires a jury rather than a judge to find aggravating factors related to a murder that qualify a murderer for a death sentence—also applies to the actual sentencing decision, where a judge or a jury determine if the murderer should be sentenced to death or life without the possibility of parole.

The Criminal Justice Legal Foundation has joined the case to discourage a decision extending the requirement announced in **Ring** to include the actual sentencing decision.

The case involves the murders of two innocent people by James McKinney and his half-brother Charles Hedlund in March of 1991. The murders occurred during a two-month crime spree involving five burglaries. The homes to be burglarized were targeted in advance by the pair, based upon information from friends that there was money kept in them.

The fourth burglary in the spree occurred on the night of March 9, 1991, when McKinney and Hedlund broke into the home of Christine Mertens, 40, who was alone. McKinney attacked Mertens, beating and stabbing her savagely as she fought for her life. He then held her face down on the floor and killed her with a shot to the back of the head. The pair then ransacked the house stealing \$120 in cash. Two weeks later, McKinney and Hedlund broke into the home of 65-year-old Jim McClain. After shooting McClain in the back of the head while he slept in his bed, the pair burglarized his home and stole his car.

In 1993, McKinney and Hedlund were convicted of first-degree murder. At the sentencing hearing the court found several mitigating factors, including McKinney's difficult childhood and psychiatric testimony that he suffered post-traumatic stress as a result. Aggravating factors included the fact that McKinney killed his victims for money and that he brutally stabbed and beat Ms. Mertens as she fought for her life before killing her with a shot to the back of the head. The court determined

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## US ATTY. MCGREGOR SCOTT ADDRESSES FALL MEETING

Following the November 14 meeting of the CJLF Board of Trustees in Sacramento, California, the U. S. Attorney for California's Eastern District told the luncheon audience of board members and Northern California contributors how his office is working to protect the public from criminals coddled by the state's weak sentencing laws.

The Eastern District encompasses 34 of the 58 California counties and stretches from Bakersfield to the Oregon and Nevada borders. Since the adoption of AB109 in 2011, Proposition 47 in 2014, and Proposition 57 in 2016 crime in California has increased as thousands of habitual criminals now serve shorter sentences in overcrowded county jails and thousands more receive early release from prison. To protect their communities, District Attorneys have been



U.S. Attorney McGregor Scott

reaching out to U. S. Attorneys to prosecute armed criminals, drug dealers, cartels, and violent prison gangs under federal law where sentences are much stronger. The illegal aliens charged with

the murder of an El Dorado County Sheriff's Deputy on October 23, 2019, are facing prosecution under federal law to make certain that no matter what sentences they receive under California law, they will serve decades in a federal prison and deportation if ever released. Prison gangs, which have been running wide-ranging criminal enterprises from state prisons, including ordering the murders of people outside of prison, under the noses of California's Attorney General and state corrections officials, are now facing indictments and federal trials by Scott's office. The administrations of Governors Jerry Brown, Gavin Newsom, and President Barack Obama did little to address this problem, but U. S. Attorneys under the Trump administration are targeting prison gangs in several states for prosecution.

The Criminal Justice Legal Foundation is a nonprofit, public interest law foundation representing the interests of law-abiding citizens in court. CJLF is an independent corporation supported by tax-deductible contributions from the general public and is qualified under IRC 501(c)(3). CJLF does not engage in any form of political or lobbying activity. The Advisory is published by the Criminal Justice Legal Foundation, Michael Rushford, Editor, 2131 L Street, Sacramento, California 95816, (916) 446-0345.

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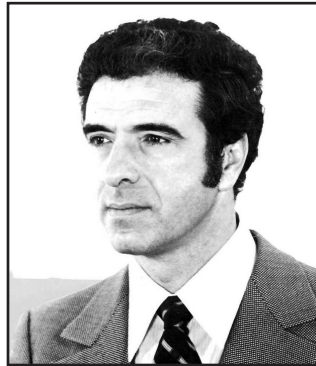
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# THE GREATEST GENERATION SUFFERS THREE LOSSES

Over the past year, two former members and one current member of the CJLF Board of Trustees passed away. All were members of America’s Greatest Generation, who survived the Great Depression, served during World War II, and returned to help build the country into the greatest economic power in the world.



**Joseph Francis Alibrandi** was the youngest of the group, born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1928. His parents Paul and Anna immigrated from Italy that year with his mother pregnant with Joe when their ship landed. In America, Anna was a dressmaker and Paul was a laundry worker. Joe attended public school in Boston where his grades got him into MIT. After serving two years in the Army, Joe graduated MIT with a degree in Mechanical Engineering. He began his career at Fairchild Engineering & Airplane Corporation in 1951. A year later he was Senior Vice President and Manager of Missile Systems at Raytheon Company. In 1957 he married Lambertha Araskiewicz. In 1970, he with his family moved to California, and he became Executive Vice President of Whittaker Corporation, which made products ranging from pleasure boats, metals and ceramics, industrial chemicals, and health care. Joe was soon elevated to President & CEO, and in 1985 he was elected Chairman of the Board. During this time, Joe became Chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, joined the Boards of Security Pacific Corporation, Santa Fe Pacific Corporation, Jacobs Engineering Group, Catellus Development Corporation, and the National Research Council of the National Academy of Science in Washington. He served on the Development Committee at MIT and on the Board at UCLA. He also served on the CJLF Board for 14 years. A charming, brilliant gentleman with a wonderful sense of humor, when Joe Alibrandi passed away on January 6, 2019, he left his beloved wife of 65 years, son, and two daughters.

**W. Barron Hilton** was born in Dallas, Texas, in 1927 to Hilton Hotels founder Conrad N. Hilton and Mary Adelaide Hilton. Barron had two brothers and a sister. Learning to fly at age 17, Hilton served in WWII as a Navy photographer. After the war, Hilton entered the business world, acquiring the Los Angeles-area distributorship of Vita-Pakt Citrus Products, co-founding MacDonald Oil Company, and founding Air Finance Corporation (one of the nation’s first aircraft leasing businesses). In 1954, Barron was elected Vice President of Hilton Hotels, running the company’s franchise operations and creating the Carte Blanche credit card as a service to the company’s customers. Five years later, he became one of the original owners of the American Football League, taking over the Chargers in Los Angeles and later moving them to San Diego. While serving as AFL President in 1966, Hilton helped merge his league with the NFL, which created the Super Bowl. That year the Board of Hilton Hotels asked Barron to succeed his father as President and CEO, providing that he end his football responsibilities. While Hilton sold his majority interest in the Chargers, he maintained a small share of the team. Under Barron’s leadership, Hilton Hotels expanded into Las Vegas, Nevada, in 1970, purchasing the International and the Flamingo, later to become the Las Vegas Hilton and the Flamingo Hilton. Both hotels became famous worldwide destinations. With Barron at the helm, Hilton Hotels Corporation flourished. In one nine-year period (1979-1988), the value of Hilton stock quadrupled. Barron also served as Chairman of the Conrad N. Hilton Foundation, a major supporter of the Catholic Sisters and a worldwide supporter of efforts to improve the lives



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# B O X S C O R E

An accounting of the state and federal court decisions handed down over the past year on cases in which CJLF was a participant. Rulings favoring CJLF positions are listed as WINS, unfavorable rulings are LOSSES, and rulings which have left the issue unsettled are DRAWS.

**Johnson v. City of Ferguson:** 6/17/19. Federal Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals ruling dismissing a lawsuit by Dorian Johnson against the City of Ferguson, Missouri, and Officer Darren Wilson for violating his rights. In August 2014, Officer Wilson shot and killed Michael Brown as Brown was attacking him. Brown had just robbed a convenience store when Officer Wilson saw the pair walking down the middle of a street in Ferguson. Johnson claimed that when Officer Wilson stopped his patrol car and ordered them to the sidewalk, he had unlawfully seized him in violation of the Fourth Amendment. Although the Obama Justice Department and a federal and Grand Jury found that Johnson had lied about what transpired before and after the shooting, motions to dismiss the lawsuit were rejected by the Federal District Court and a divided Eighth Circuit panel. When the circuit agreed to reconsider the panel's ruling en banc, CJLF filed an *amicus curiae* brief on behalf of the National Police Association, arguing that by Johnson's own admission he was not ordered to stop and was not prevented from leaving. Citing its 1991 U. S. Supreme Court victory in **California v. Hodari D.**, CJLF argued that the facts Johnson described of his encounter in the middle of the street with Officer Wilson do not constitute a seizure. **WIN**

**Nielsen v. Preap:** 3/19/19. A 5-4 U. S. Supreme Court decision overturning a 2016 Ninth Circuit ruling that restricted the Department of Homeland Security's ability to detain criminal aliens for deportation after they have been released from local police custody or state prison. The lower court held that following their release, if the criminal aliens are not promptly arrested by federal agents, the government loses its authority to arrest and detain them later. CJLF argued that Congress did not place a time limit on the arrest of criminal aliens and the Supreme Court agreed, noting that the government's detention authority does not "vanish at the stroke of midnight after an alien's release." **WIN**

**Hernandez v. Chappell:** 1/14/19. Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals decision reinstating the conviction and life without parole sentence of double-murderer, rapist Francis Hernandez. The decision overturned a 2017 ruling by a divided panel of the same court that found the conviction unconstitutional. In 1981, Francis Hernandez kidnapped, brutally raped, and murdered two young women in Long Beach. In 2017, a divided panel of the Ninth Circuit announced that the Supreme Court's 1984 **Strickland v. Washington** decision required that the conviction was invalid because minor errors during the trial *might* have convinced one juror not to convict Hernandez. Last year, CJLF filed argument to encourage reconsideration of that ruling, arguing that the court had misinterpreted **Strickland** in order to invent the new one-juror rule. The rehearing was granted in July, and a new panel unanimously overturned the earlier ruling. **WIN**

**City and County of San Francisco v. Trump:** 8/1/18. Divided Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals ruling to uphold a district court injunction blocking the Trump Administration's Executive Order to deny *federal law enforcement grants* to "sanctuary cities." The CJLF brief cited precedent supporting the President's authority to direct his cabinet to enforce laws enacted by Congress, which condition receiving federal law enforcement grants to jurisdictions that cooperate with federal law enforcement. The panel's ruling expanded the scope of the Executive Order to include *all federal grants*, then announced it as unlawful. **LOSS**

**United States v. California:** 7/5/18. Federal District Court decision to block enforcement of one of three California "sanctuary state" laws. Two of the laws forbid state law enforcement and government officials from cooperating with federal immigration authorities in identifying illegal aliens. The third law (AB 450) allows the state to fine private businesses up to \$10,000 for allowing federal immigration authorities to assist in determining if some of its employees are in the country illegally. The Foundation had joined the case to argue that every U. S. citizen, including business owners, have a duty and a right to obey federal immigration law and cooperate with federal law enforcement if they suspect a crime has been committed. This makes AB 450 unconstitutional. While the judge upheld the other two "sanctuary state" laws, he ruled to enjoin enforcement of AB 450. **WIN**

**People v. Farwell:** 6/21/18. California Supreme Court decision rejecting a habitual criminal's claim that his decision to admit to (stipulate) a lesser included offense at trial, even without a warning by the judge, does not automatically void his conviction. The defendant was driving recklessly on a suspended license when he caused an accident that killed a female passenger. He and his attorney agreed to admit to the suspended license charge and fight the manslaughter charge, which they lost. On appeal, the criminal claimed that his conviction was void because the judge did not warn him that by admitting to the license charge he was giving up his right to oppose it at trial. CJLF joined the case to argue that the full circumstances of the case, not just the judge's instruction, should be considered to determine if the conviction was improper. The court unanimously agreed, citing the CJLF brief in its decision. **WIN**

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5 Wins</b>	<b>1 Loss</b>	<b>0 Draws</b>
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**Mathena v. Malvo:** U. S. Supreme Court case to review a 2018 ruling by the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals which voided the four life sentences given to Lee Boyd Malvo, one of the notorious DC snipers. In that ruling, the Fourth Circuit held that Supreme Court decisions announced after Malvo's conviction prohibited the trial court from sentencing him to life without the possibility of parole (LWOP). In 2002, 17-year-old Malvo and John Muhammad terrorized the Washington metropolitan area, indiscriminately murdering 12 people and critically injuring 6 others over a 6-week period. Malvo personally killed at least 3 of the victims. He robbed several of the victims after they were killed by Muhammad. The Supreme Court's 2012 ruling in **Miller v. Alabama** prohibited a mandatory LWOP decision for murderers under the age of 18. Later in **Montgomery v. Louisiana**, the Court held that an LWOP sentence would be permitted for the "rare juvenile offender whose crime reflects irreparable corruption." CJLF joined the case to argue that in Malvo's case the LWOP sentence was not mandatory because the judge had discretion to give a shorter sentence. We also note that the murders Malvo participated in easily met the "irreparable corruption" exception.

**Hernández v. Mesa:** U. S. Supreme Court re-review of a lawsuit seeking to hold a U. S. Border Patrol agent personally liable for the shooting of a Mexican juvenile on the Mexican side of the border. In June 2010, a border patrol agent was attempting to arrest a Mexican national trying to sneak across the border in El Paso, Texas, while a group of juveniles on the Mexican side began pelting him with rocks. The agent responded by firing at the juveniles, killing Sergio Adrian Hernández Guereca, a known smuggler of aliens across the U. S.-Mexico border. Sergio's parents, who are also Mexican citizens, filed a federal lawsuit claiming that their son's U. S. constitutional rights were violated by the border patrol agent and that they are entitled to hold him personally liable for the supposedly excessive force he used. CJLF has joined the case to argue that Mexican citizens killed or injured in Mexico by the actions of a U. S. agent have no U. S. constitutional rights unless Congress passes a law giving rights to them. In June 2017, the Supreme Court sent the case back to the federal Court of Appeals. After that court again denied the suit, the high court agreed to hear the appeal.

**McKinney v. Arizona:** U. S. Supreme Court case to review a double-murderer's claim that the state supreme court's review and reinstatement of his death sentence is unconstitutional. James McKinney was sentenced to death after he and an accomplice intentionally killed two people during a 1991 spree of residential burglaries. In one of the murders, a woman was stabbed and beaten before McKinney held her face down and shot her in the head. In the other, a 60-year-old man was murdered while he slept in his bed. After a jury found him guilty, a sentencing hearing was held before a judge in accordance with Arizona law and U. S. Supreme Court precedent. At that hearing, the judge identified and weighed the aggravating factors and the mitigating factors and sentenced McKinney to death. In its 2002 ruling in **Ring v. Arizona**, the U. S. Supreme Court changed the rules, announcing that a jury, rather than a judge, must find at least one aggravating factor in a capital case, but did not apply this change retroactively. In 2015, the Ninth Circuit overturned McKinney's sentence, ruling that the sentencing judge did not properly consider mitigating evidence. After the Arizona Supreme Court reconsidered the sentencing factors and agreed on a death sentence, the U. S. Supreme Court accepted McKinney's appeal for review. CJLF has joined the case to argue that the state supreme court can reweigh the factors and reinstate a well-deserved sentence of death.

**City of Boise v. Martin:** Petition to encourage the U. S. Supreme Court to review a 2018 Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals ruling, which announced that cities and counties in the 11 western states could not enforce anti-camping laws unless they could prove that they had a shelter bed for every homeless person within their borders. The attorneys representing Boise (Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher) asked our Foundation to file argument stressing that the Ninth Circuit was wrong in its determination that preventing vagrants from camping on public property is cruel and unusual punishment and that it is not unconstitutional for a local government to enforce its health and safety laws. Until this decision is overturned, it is unlikely that cities and counties are going to be able to effectively mitigate their homeless problem.

**In re Alexander:** Federal Ninth Circuit review of a CJLF petition on behalf of families of 5 murder victims asking the court to vacate 24 invalid stays of execution, prohibit the district court from granting any additional stays, and lift restrictions on California's preparations for executions. For 13 years, a federal District Court in San Francisco has blocked the executions of every death-sentenced murderer in California who has exhausted his appeals and become eligible for execution. The original 2006 order stayed the execution of Michael Morales—sentenced to death for the 1981 kidnap, rape, and brutal murder of a high school cheerleader on the claim that the state's three-drug protocol amounted to cruel and unusual punishment in violation of the Eighth Amendment. Since 2006, two precedent-setting U. S. Supreme Court decisions provided the state with opportunities to challenge the stays, but the state has failed to take action. CJLF filed its petition in the Ninth Circuit in January 2019 after the District Court rejected a similar petition filed by District Attorneys and refused to consider the Foundation's *amicus curiae* (friend of the court) brief.

**In re Humphrey:** California Supreme Court review of an appeals court ruling announcing that the decision to set bail for a habitual felon must be based on his ability to pay it, not public safety. The case involves a repeat felon charged with robbery after he followed an elderly man into his San Francisco apartment and robbed him. At the bail hearing, Humphrey asked to be released without bail because of his ties to the community. The judge refused, setting bail at \$350,000. On appeal, Humphrey won a ruling ordering the trial judge to base the decision regarding bail on his ability to pay. When the Supreme Court agreed to review that ruling, CJLF joined the case. After Governor Brown signed SB 10, a bill eliminating cash bail in California, the court asked if that new law impacts Humphrey's case. CJLF argues that SB 10 won't go into effect until October 2019 and does not apply. CJLF also argues that SB 10 is invalid because it amends the Public Safety Bail provisions of at least two previously adopted ballot measures. In this case, neither Proposition 4 (1982) nor Proposition 9 (2008) allowed amendments by the Legislature. Public safety remains the first priority of any bail decision, not ability to pay.

**People v. Arredondo:** California Supreme Court case involving a challenge to the conviction of a Los Angeles sex offender found guilty of molesting his girlfriend's three young daughters for eight years. When Jason Arredondo began the assaults, the girls were eight, six, and five. He told the girls that he would hurt them if they told anyone. He was arrested in 2013 after he molested one of the girls' friends during a sleep over who then reported it to a school counselor. At trial, the three sisters were afraid to testify with Arredondo staring at them so the judge had a computer monitor, which was already attached to the witness stand, elevated a few inches so that the girls could not see his face. He was convicted of all charges

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## Case Report *continued from page 4*

and sentenced to life in prison. After the state court of appeal upheld his conviction, the state Supreme Court agreed to hear his claim that the trial judge had violated his right to confront his accusers because of the raised computer monitor. CJLF joined this case to argue that this was not a violation of the criminal's rights. He could still see and hear the victims testify and subject them to cross-examination. Our goal is not only to uphold this sex offender's conviction, but also to encourage a decision acknowledging that trial courts have the flexibility to make minor accommodations to allow traumatized victims to testify.

**Ellis v. Harrison:** Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals case involving a murderer's claim that racial prejudice rendered his attorney incompetent. The court invited CJLF to file argument in the case because California's Attorney General Xavier Becerra chose not to defend the conviction. In 1989, habitual felon Ezzard Ellis shot two young men waiting in a crowded McDonald's drive-thru in order to steal their car. One of the victims died. Years after his conviction, Ellis claims that the racial prejudice of his defense attorney, *which he did not know about during his trial or sentencing*, tainted his case requiring that his conviction be overturned. We argue that in order for a defendant to sustain such a claim he must show that some defect in the performance of his trial attorney injured his defense. The murderer in this case presented no evidence that his attorney did a poor job representing him. Defense attorneys often represent defendants that they do not like or believe to be guilty. A decision favoring the defendant would create a new right for defendants to attack the competence of their lawyers, unrelated to how they performed in court.

**Deck v. Jennings:** Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals case to review a District Judge's ruling overturning the death sentence of a double murderer. Undisputed evidence proved that Carman Deck robbed and executed an elderly couple in their Missouri home in 1996. On appeal, Deck's attorneys raised claims twice successfully challenging his sentencing hearings until, in 2008, a third jury resentenced him to death for the third time. Deck then petitioned the Federal District Court on habeas corpus, winning a ruling announcing that the length of time spent on his three resentencing trials violated his rights and that his attorney for the third sentencing trial was incompetent because he failed to raise that claim. When the Eighth Circuit agreed to review that ruling, CJLF submitted argument on behalf of the family of the victims, noting that the District Court invented a new constitutional right for Deck with no legal precedent to support it. The Supreme Court's 1989 decision in **Teague v. Lane** (won by CJLF), prohibits the lower federal courts from announcing new rules of law on habeas corpus. We also argue that a lawyer who does not present a claim never raised before and unsupported by precedent is not incompetent.

As reported in this *Advisory*, CJLF has increased its caseload to overturn decisions by activist pro-criminal courts. Ours is the only independent law organization doing this work full-time. CJLF does not ask for any government support; our survival depends on contributions from people like you. Our nation's law enforcement, its borders, and the policies which reduced crime in the past are under direct assault by progressive politicians, the media, and liberal billionaires who value the rights of criminals over their victims. Help us stay in the fight by making your annual tax-deductible contribution today. Return the card on the right with your check or go to [www.cjlf.org](http://www.cjlf.org) or call us at (916) 446-0345 to contribute with your credit card. **Thank you.**

## "DP CHALLENGE"

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that the aggravating factors outweighed the mitigating factors and sentenced McKinney to death. After his claims of error were rejected on direct appeal, McKinney's petition for federal habeas corpus was rejected by a district judge. On appeal, the Ninth Circuit reversed the lower court by a narrow 6-5 vote, finding that McKinney's sentencing judge had not adequately weighed the aggravating and mitigating factors.

Last year, the Arizona Supreme Court conducted a review of the evidence introduced at sentencing and determined that the undisputed evidence in aggravation still outweighed the evidence in mitigation, justifying McKinney's death sentence.

Earlier this year, the U. S. Supreme Court agreed to hear McKinney's appeal, which claims that because the Arizona Supreme Court conducted a new review of his sentencing hearing his case was not final and therefore he is entitled to an entirely new sentencing hearing before a jury. He additionally claims that **Ring v. Arizona** requires that the sentencing jury, rather than a judge, find that the aggravating factors outweigh the mitigating factors "beyond a reasonable doubt" before giving him a death sentence.

CJLF has joined this case at the invitation of the Arizona Attorney General to encourage the Supreme Court to reject this murderer's claims. In a scholarly *amicus curiae* (friend of the court) brief, Foundation Legal Director Kent Scheidegger argues that no federal law or Supreme Court decision requires that McKinney receive a new sentencing hearing. **Ring** requires a jury to find the factors which qualify a murderer for a death sentence, but does not extend to the actual choice of which sentence the murderer should receive. The choice, between life without the possibility of parole or death, has and should remain based on the nature of the crime, the criminal, and the circumstances by which he killed his victim(s).

"The Arizona Supreme Court properly weighed the aggravating and mitigating evidence in this case, fixing the problem the Ninth Circuit claimed to find," said Scheidegger. "Nothing in federal law requires sending this case back to a jury and starting the appeals process all over again."

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Fall 2019

# “GREATEST GENERATION”

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of the poor and children. In 1982, Barron helped form the Criminal Justice Legal Foundation and became a member of its founding board, where he served as a trustee for 25 years, retiring in 2007. During that time, Hilton hosted numerous Foundation events, including the Foundation’s first Annual Meeting. Barron was instrumental in helping the Foundation purchase its headquarters building and start an endowment. He recruited friends and business associates to the CJLF Board and advised its President & CEO and most of its chairmen, even after he retired. A gregarious, kind-hearted man, Hilton pursued his love of flying, football, hunting, and deep sea fishing well into his eighties. He passed away on September 19, 2019, at age 91. He was preceded in death by his beloved wife, Marilyn, who died in 2004. He is survived by his 8 children, 15 grandchildren, and 4 great-grandchildren.



**Jerry B. Epstein** was the oldest of the group, born in New York on August 29, 1923, to Meyer and Tilda Epstein. He was raised in the Bronx and Mt. Vernon and attended local schools. He joined the Army Air Corps, serving on B-17 and B-29 bombers supporting island invasions in the Pacific Theater. Returning from the war, Jerry met the love of his life, Pat Tananbaum, while attending Emory University. In 1949, he and Pat moved to Los Angeles. Three years later Jerry got into the real estate business, planning, building, and managing apartments. In the 1960s Jerry played a leading role among the founders of Marina del Rey, which became the largest pleasure boat harbor community in the world. He also was the founder and general partner in Del Rey Shores, which developed and managed residential apartments at the harbor. Among his closest partners in this development, and redevelopment years later, were actor Kirk Douglas and his wife Anne. In addition to running his business, Jerry served the community he loved as Chairman of the Energy Commission of Los Angeles, on the Board of the Los Angeles Airport Commission, Chairman of the California Transportation Commission, and member of the Los Angeles State Building Authority which developed the Ronald Reagan and Junipero Serra State Buildings in downtown Los Angeles. He also served for years, including as President of the Saint John’s Hospital and Health Center Foundation. Jerry and Pat were generous supporters of many charities, including the National World War II Museum in New Orleans, the Boys and Girls Clubs, Big Brothers of America, and numerous other causes. Jerry joined the CJLF Board in 2003 and remained a member until his death on September 2, 2019. He was a kind and generous man who loved America and what it stands for.

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