

and the law -- expect that you will carefully and impartially consider all the evidence, follow the law as it is now being given to you, and reach a just verdict, regardless of the consequences.

This case should be considered and decided by you as an action between persons of equal standing in the community, of equal worth, and holding the same or similar stations of life. All parties are entitled to the same fair trial at your hands. All parties stand equal before the law, and are to be dealt with as equals in a court of justice.

B. EVIDENCE IN THE CASE

The evidence from which you are able to decide what the facts are consists of: the sworn testimony of witnesses; the exhibits which have been received into evidence; and any facts to which the lawyers have agreed or stipulated.

In determining the facts in this case, you are to consider only the evidence that has been properly put before you. Evidence that the court admits in full is properly before you for your consideration; evidence that this court has stricken or refused to admit is not a proper subject for your deliberations and should not be given consideration by you. Admitted evidence will be available to you in the jury room for consideration during your deliberations.

It is the duty of counsel to protect the rights and interests of his client, and in the performance of that duty he freely may make objections to the admission of proffered evidence and should not, in any manner, be penalized for doing so.

The fact that the Court admitted evidence over objection should not influence you in determining the weight you should give such evidence. Nor should statements made by counsel, either for or against the admission of such evidence, influence your determination of the weight you will give the evidence, if admitted. In other words, you should determine the weight you

will give such evidence on the basis of your own consideration of it and without regard to the ruling of the Court or the statements of counsel concerning the admissibility of such evidence.

C. NOT EVIDENCE

Certain things are not evidence, and you may not consider them in deciding what the facts are. I will list them for you:

1. Arguments and statements by lawyers are not evidence. The lawyers are not witnesses. What they have said in their opening statements and closing arguments, and at other times, is intended to help you interpret the evidence, but it is not evidence. If the facts as you remember them differ from the way the lawyers have stated them, your memory controls.

2. Questions and objections by lawyers are not evidence. Attorneys have a duty to their clients to object when they believe a question is improper under the rules of evidence. You should not be influenced by the objection or by the court's ruling on it.

3. Testimony that has been excluded is not evidence and must not be considered.

4. Anything you may have seen or heard when the court was not in session is not evidence. You are to decide the case solely on the evidence received at trial.

D. EVIDENCE – DIRECT, INDIRECT, OR CIRCUMSTANTIAL

There are two types of evidence from which you may properly find the facts of a case. One is direct evidence – such as the testimony of an eyewitness. The other is indirect or circumstantial evidence – that is, the proof of a chain of circumstances pointing to the existence or non-existence of certain facts.