SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA 1 FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES 2 DEPARTMENT NO. 106 HON. RAYMOND CHOATE, JUDGE 3 4 THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, 5 Plaintiff. 6 A-267861 NO. - vs-7 BRUCE McGREGOR DAVIS, 8 Defendant. 9 10 11 REPORTERS' DAILY TRANSCRIPT 12 Wednesday, January 19, 1972 13 14 VOLUME 26 15 16 APPEARANCES: 17 For the People: JOSEPH P. BUSCH, JR., District Attorney BY: ANTHONY MANZELLA 18 and STEPHEN R. KAY, Deputies District 19 Attorney 20 For Defendant Davis: GEORGE V. DENNY, III 21 22 WHITELEY MARY LOU BRIANDI, CSR ROGER K. WILLIAMS, CSR 23 Official Court Reporters 24 25 raser 26 27 28

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2	PEOPLE'S WITNESSES:	DIRECT	CROSS	REDIRECT	RECROSS	VOII DIRI
3	WHITELEY, Paul J.	3822 K		•		
4	WHITE, Flois	3837 M 3863 M	3872	3905 M 3907 M		3854 D
5	FRASER, James K.	3915 K	•	3907 11	3500	•
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15	PEOPLE'S: 43 - two photographs	FOR 3	3824	,	224 224 222	=====
16	24 - latent print		3841		3882	2
17	25 - fingerprint exempla	r card	•		3882	2
18	26 - two photographs on a		of			
19	cardboard	_	3841		388	,
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A-1 LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1972 1 1:46 PM 2 3 4 THE COURT: Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. (Whereupon, murmurs of, "Good afternoon, Judge," 5 انن 6 were heard from members of the jury.) 7 THE COURT: Glad to see you all. Let's proceed in the Davis matter. Do the People Ŋ. 9 have their next witness? 10 MR. KAY: Yes, your Honor. 11 The People call Sergeant Paul Whiteley. 12 THE CLERK: You do solemnly swear that the testimony you 13 are about to give in the cause now pending before this court, 14 shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the 15 truth, so help you God? · 16 THE WITNESS: I do. 17 THE COURT: The record should show that all jurors are 18 present; all counsel are present; the defendant is present. 19 20 PAUL J. WHITELEY, 21 called as a witness by and on behalf of the People, having 22 been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows: 23 THE CLERK: Please state and spell your name, please. 24 THE WITNESS: Paul J. Whiteley, W-h-i-t-e-1-e-y. 25 DIRECT EXAMINATION 26 27 BY MR. KAY: 28 Sergeant, I may have -- before we get started, I Q

may have you step down and use this easel that Mr. Kanarek 1 has brought to court. 2 You don't need the microphone, I remember you told 3 me last time. 4 Now, directing your attention to August 6th, 1969, 5 did you go up to San Luis Obispo? 6 A Yes, I did. 7 And did you have occasion to go to an impound lot Q 8 utilized by the California Highway Patrol up in San Luis 9 Obispo? 10 11 Α Yes. 12 And when you went to that impound lot, did you see Mr. Hinman's Fiat, as depicted in People's 1? 13 14 Α Yes. 15 And when you saw that at the impound lot, did you Q 16 perform a search of that vehicle? 17 A Yes. 18 And directing your attention to the trunk area 19 of the car, the back area, did you find anything unusual in 20 that area? 21 Α I found a knife. Yes. 22 And where did you find the knife? Q. 23 I found the knife in the tire well, beneath the A 24 floor mat in the rear of the vehicle. 25 MR. KAY: Your Honor, I have here a piece of cardboard 26 with two photographs on it. It's previously been marked as 27 People's Exhibit 43. May it again be marked as People's 28 Exhibit 43?

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1	Inc. Cooki; May I see It:
2	(Whereupon, Mr. Kay exhibited the photographs to
3	the court.)
4	THE COURT: Yes. This may be so marked.
5	MR. KAY: Thank you.
6	Q Now, Sergeant Whiteley, do you recognize the two
7	photographs here?
8	A Yes.
9	Q And were these taken while you were up in San Luis
10	Obispo?
11	A Yes.
12	Q And do these two photographs well, first, what
13	does photograph A show?
14	A It shows the knife as we found it in the tire
15	well, with the matting in the back pulled up.
16	Q Is photograph A a close-up of what of this
17	area, in photograph C,
18	A Yes.
19	Q the back area of the car?
20	It appears to be what, a rubber mat?
21	A Yes.
22	Q And then in photograph B, what does photograph B
23	'show?
24	A It shows the knife. My partner's holding it in
25	his hands in the photograph.
26	Q And who was your partner?
27	A Deputy Charles Guenther.
28	Q Sergeant Whiteley, I show you first Exhibit

43 Id.

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		1	People's Exhibit 18, which has already been marked. Do you
		2	recognize People's 18?
		3	A Yes, I do.
		4	Q And what is that?
'n	•	5	A This is the knife that we recovered from Mr.
Ĩ	ŷ.	6	Hinman's vehicle.
		7	Q All right. That's is this the same knife that's
		8	depicted in photographs D or, A and B, of People's 43?
		9	A Yes.
		10	Q Now, Sergeant Whiteley, I show you People's 18-A,
		11	which has already been marked, a buckskin or leather sheath
		12	with a scorpion on it.
		13	Do you recognize that?
		14	A Yes.
		15	Q And what is that?
		16	A That is the sheath that we found the knife in,
		17	in Mr. Hinman's vehicle.
		18	And is that the sheath that's depicted in
		19	photograph B of People's 43?
		20.	A Yes.
		21	MR. KAY; Can all you jurors see this?
		22	You may resume the stand, Sergeant Whiteley.
		23	Your Honor, I have here a fingerprint exemplar
	7.	24	card that's previously been marked as People's 25.
	ž.	25	May it remain as People's 25 for this proceeding?
クピ	id.	26	THE COURT: All right. So ordered. People's 25 for
45	Ta.	27	identification.
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AA-1 1 MR. KAY: May I approach the witness? 2 THE COURT: You may. Q BY MR. KAY: Well, Sergeant Whiteley, let me ask 3 4 you this: When you went up to San Luis Obispo, on the occasion 5 that you described, when you searched Mr. Hinman's vehicle, એ 6 did you take Mr. Robert Beausoleil into custody? Yes, I did. 7 Я Q Did you bring him back into Los Angeles? 9 Yes, I did. Α 10 Now, directing your attention to this fingerprint Q exemplar card, marked People's 25, would you look at it a 11 12 minute? 13 Α Yes. 14 Q Do you recognize that? 15 · A Yes, I do. 16 Q And were you present when the fingerprints were 17 rolled onto this card? 18 A Yes. 19 Q And when was that done? 20 That was done on August the 7th, 1969, at approxi-A 21 mately 5:00 A. M. in the morning. 22 All right. And whose fingerprints are these that Q 23 appear on this fingerprint exemplar card? 24 Robert Kenneth Beausoleil. 25 I have no further questions of Sergeant Whiteley. 26 MR. DENNY: I have no questions. 27 THE COURT: You may step down. 28 MR. KAY: Your Honor, I believe that our other two

witnesses havenot arrived. Mr. Fraser, as I told the Court, would be here at approximately 3:00 o'clock. He's in a preliminary hearing in El Monte.

And Flois White, I understand will be here at 2:30. He was called out on a field investigation.

THE COURT: Well, the Court dislikes the delay, but I understand that -- especially when a trial day is interrupted, as this one was, because of the court personnel attending a funeral -- that sometimes things like this can happen.

MR. KAY: As I told the Court, one of the witnesses we were going to have today is sick in bed, and his doctor won't let him out of bed until the weekend.

And the other one is having major dental work done at USC, and won't be here this afternoon.

THE COURT: Can you get Fraser here before 3:00?

MR. KAY: Well, the -- not as it was explained to me.

I understand it s a welfare fraud case.

THE COURT: All right. See what you can do.

MR. DENNY: Your Honor, if Mr. White is coming at 2:30, I imagine his testimony will take until 3:00 o'clock, on direct and cross, both.

(Pause in the proceedings while a discussion off the record ensued at the bench between the Court and the clerk.)

THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, we are in recess until

MR. KAY: 2:30.

THE COURT: -- 2:30. Remember the admonition that I

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 have given you, to not converse amongst yourselves nor with anyone else, nor permit anyone to converse with you on any subject connected with this matter, nor to form nor express any opinion on it until the matter is finally submitted to you.

You may remain in the courtroom, if you like. I am going to see whether or not we can find an assembly room upstairs. We are working on conditioning one, putting a carpet in it and one thing and another.

And we'll determine, perhaps in the recess, whether or not we can utilize that so that you can go directly there, rather than sitting out there in the hallway.

I know that's pretty uncomfortable, sitting out in that hallway, but I'll let you know about that later on.

You may stay in the courtroom, or you may be out in the hallways. But you are excused until 2:30.

(Whereupon, the members of the jury commenced to exit the courtroom, and the following proceedings were had:)

MR. DENNY: Your Honor, before we -- no, it has nothing to do with the jury. Before we reconvene, or sometime after the jury has left, I would like to have a few matters put on the record, as far as certain discovery matters.

THE COURT: Very well.

(Whereupon, a discussion off the record ensued between the Court and the bailiff.)

 (Whereupon, the jury retired from the courtroom and the following proceedings were had:)

MR. DENNY: Your Honor, as long as the jurors are out, might I address the Court on these matters?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. DENNY: I believe the Court has already ordered that Sergeant Whiteley's notes, his rough working notes on all of the witnesses that he has interviewed that will testify or who have testified be made available to me. They were not made available to me before Mr. Arneson testified and reports indicated that he did speak with Mr. Arneson. I would like to see those notes.

I would also like to see the notes, again, at some less inconvenient time, but still sometime before the witnesses testify, either all the notes at once or before they do testify.

THE COURT: Have you gentlemen spoken to him?

MR. MANZELLA: Yes. I would like to point out, the notes are always available to Mr. Denny and always have been, at least since the Court made the order. Those notes have been made available to Mr. Denny. At any time convenient to him and Sergeant Whiteley, he can go over to the Homicide Bureau and Sergeant Whiteley said he could look at the notes.

MR. KAY: And I believe the order was left where

Mr. Denny and Mr. Whiteley -- where Mr. Denny could, at his own

expense, could copy the notes. I believe that's how it was left.

MR. DENNY: That's fine.

I had also requested the L.A.P.D. reports, the

.28 interview they had conducted with Mr. Springer in the Venice jail of the L.A.P.D. Venice Police Station around October 15th, 1969, the date he said he first talked with the officer about the case: Thus far I have not seen those.

MR. KAY: I might say, your Honor, I called Phil Sartuche, who was the chief investigator on the Tate-LaBianca murder trials and I was informed that he will be in Mazatlan until February 8. And he's the one that has control of all those documents.

I searched my own files on it and I couldn't find any such interview. The only other detective that might have information on that, I was informed at the time I called, which was Friday, that I think that he would be off either until next week or be back Friday.

THE COURT: Are there such notes in existence, do you know?

MR. MANZELLA: Pertaining to this case, I don't know.

MR. KAY: Well, as your Honor is aware, I was on the case for a year and a half. I never seen such interview. That doesn't mean it does not exist, although I have just about exhausted the sheaf of notes.

MR. DENNY: Well, your Honor, I'm reasonably sure -again, my knowledge of police activities both as a prosecutor
and as a defense attorney that an interview of this particular
kind and its particular importance would have been reduced to
writing by any particular police officer, and particularly
police detectives with whom this gentleman spoke. And I
would just leave it at that.

I'm reasonably certain that pursuant to even fundamental police practices some notes were made of that and I believe an official report in addition to rough notes.

The other thing --

THE COURT: Well, those should be easily found, it would appear to me.

MR. KAY: Well, they could be, if they exist. But I'd

either have to find Mr. Sartuche or Mr. Gutierrez.

Mr. Sartuche will not be back until February 8th, and

Mr. Gutierrez will be back either the end of this week or next

week, and I have already tried to contact him once and I shall
do so again.

THE COURT: Well, it would be exceedingly important to have those before Springer will testify.

MR. KAY: Mr. Springer will not testify for at least another week.

THE COURT: Perhaps in that time you'll find out whether +

MR. DENNY: Well, that's fine, your Honor.

THE COURT: -- they do exist and get them in Mr. Denny's hand, if they do. The notes and the report.

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MR. DENNY: Another thing, I am a little confused as to exactly what the court procedure was on this. We've discussed it three or four times in chambers and now here, and that is the dates and the times, the persons present on the interviews that, according to Mr. Manzella and Mr. Kay, presumably were conducted by Mr. Katz and it may be in the company of Sergeant Whiteley, of those parties for whom I've previously made a motion for discovery of that information, namely, the dates, times, persons present. And all I've been told thus far is that Mr. Katz is available for that.

I would ask, at this time, your Honor, that an order be made by the Court because of what appears to be a discrepancy in oral communications concerning notes that I be provided with. Just a written, handwritten, typed or whatever, a note from Mr. Katz as to what the dates and times and persons present were.

THE COURT: That sounds reasonable, considering the many times we ve spoken of it.

MR. MANZELLA: Your Honor, except the Court forgot, each time we have spoken about it, I have talked to Mr. Katz each time about it. Each time I we spoken with Mr. Katz, he tells me -- and I spoke to him just last week about it, and the last time I spoke to him about it he tells me it is not in the typewritten reports that he made of the witness' statements. He has no recollection of it. He has no independent recollection of when these -- when he conducted these interviews or who was with him when he conducted them, other than what he wrote down in the reports himself.

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 MR. DENNY: I would like to have something in writing about that, then, that can be placed in the record, if necessary.

THE COURT: That's in the record now in the form of an oral statement.

MR. MANZELLA: That's right, it is in the record.

MR. DENNY: My only problem is, again, that the People would be willing to stipulate I can question these people from those statements without establishing, on the basis of prior contradictory statements, time, place and persons present. If they're going to waive that foundation and waive cross-examination, fine. But I still have a problem, because the time is of great import in so many of these statements, the times that they made these compared with other statements and compared with other testimony.

THE COURT: You can put Mr. Katz on the witness stand, of course, and see if you can elicit anything, but have you spoken to him since we last spoke about it?

MR. DENNY: I have not personally spoken to him, no.

THE COURT: I would suggest that in view of what Mr. Manzella has said, and I had forgotten that was the state of Mr. Katz' mind in respect to whether he remembered any of the dates involved and who was present at these conversations, I would suggest that you go in that direction and we'll handle what objections arise, if any, at the time the objections are made.

MR. DENNY: Well, by that time it will be too late if the witnesses have already testified and I have already

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cross-examined them.

THE COURT: No.

Well, there is a procedure whereby you can engage in a deposition of Mr. Katz, but if there's no document or set of documents available or Katz' memory is not such that he can spell it out for you, then, the information isn't obtainable. It leaves you with the problem of attempting to handle it as best you can.

However, I would talk to Mr. Katz about each individual conversation that you are concerned about or expect to be concerned about and perhaps with a face-to-face consultation with him he can give you the information if you remind him of the conversation, the time and place and so forth.

MR. DENNY: Well, I'll attempt to do that, your Honor.

Your Honor, the other thing is the Sheriff's Manual on the Hinman case.

Page 2 thereof has an inventory statement from the Coroner's Office indicating that they received none of the personal effects from the body of Gary Hinman. That the Sheriff, apparently, maintained custody of those.

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And I would like -- again, I am reasonably certain that an inventory of the personal effects found upon him was made in some report, either by Deputy Piet and the officers with him or Sergeant Whiteley and Deputy Guenther at the time they made their original report. And that original report is not in the file, either.

I would like the original report that was made by Sergeant Whiteley and Deputy Guenther at the time they made their original report, and also the inventory of personal effects found on Gary Hinman when his body was discovered.

THE COURT: Do you gentlemen know whether or not there is an inventory and whether there is an original report available?

MR. MANZELLA: As far as I know --

THE COURT: Why do you need the original report if you -MR. MANZELLA: As far as I know, the original reports
made by Sergeant Whiteley are contained in the homicide
manual. And whether or not -- I don't believe there is an
inventory report as such of the personal effects of Gary
Hinman.

And mention has been made of it in testimony in the Beausoleil case and the Manson case, but whether or not there is an inventory report; I don't know.

As far as I know, reports made by Sergeant Whiteley, beginning with his assignment to the Hinman case, are contained in the homicide manual.

MR. DENNY: Well, I don't have my manual with me. That is the one document that is still in the car. I carried four briefcases up to the courtroom and that's all I could carry.

But there is, on Page 1, the report of Deputy Piet on the discovery of the body with various witnesses at the time therein called, and thereafter there is the second page that is the Sheriff's — not the Sheriff's, but the Coroner's report showing there is no property taken, property kept at the Sheriff's department.

The next report is way beyond that with a bunch of teletypes that were sent, APB's for the car and things of that kind. And the next succeeding report after that is dated way beyond that, about the time of the apprehension of Bobby Beausoleil.

THE COURT: The Court would order, if the two documents referred to exist, that the People ascertain whether or not they are available, whether they do exist, and that they be furnished to Mr. Denny.

MR. MANZELLA: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Before the end of the week.

Anything further?

MR. DENNY: That's all, your Honor.

(Short recess.)

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THE COURT: Are the People ready?

MR. MANZELLA: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. The record will show Mr. Davis is present, Mr. Denny and Mr. Manzella at the counsel table, and all of the jurors are present.

MR. MANZELLA: The People's next witness is Mr. Flois White, your Honor.

THE CLERK: You do solemnly swear that the testimony you are about to give in the cause now pending before this court, shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

THE WITNESS: I do.

FLOIS WHITE,

called as a witness by and on behalf of the People, having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

THE CLERK: Please take the stand and be seated.

THE BAILIFF: Would you state and spell your full name, sir?

THE WITNESS: Flois White; F-1-0-i-s, W-h-i-t-e.

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. MANZELLA:

- Q Mr. White, what is your occupation?
- A Deputy Sheriff, County of Los Angeles, currently assigned to Identification Section, Technical Services
 Division.
 - Q And what are your duties in the Identification

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A Basically, at the present time, searching for latent fingerprints at the scene of a criminal incident.

- Q And do you have some background and training and experience in the examination and comparison of fingerprints?
 - A Yes, sir.
 - Q And would you tell us what that is, sir, please?

A I originally took a three-unit fingerprint classification course, East Los Angeles Junior College. I worked in the office, making fingerprint comparisons, for a period of two years.

In that period of time, I compared in excess of a hundred thousand fingerprints. I probably made a -- in excess of 150 identifications from latent print -- involving latent fingerprints, hand-rolled impressions.

I've testified in courts in excess of 95 times.

- Q And those occasions when you testified in court, did you give your opinion as to whether or not two finger-prints -- that is, a latent fingerprint and a known fingerprint-were made by one and the same person?
 - A Yes, sir.
- Q And was that in the Superior Courts of the State of California?
- A Yes. I believe I've had something like 22 appearances in Superior Court, and the balance in Municipal Court.
- Q And how long have you been employed by the Identification Section, Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office?

A	Eight	years.
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Q All right. Mr. White, would you tell us, what is a latent fingerprint?

A latent fingerprint is that fingerprint which actually you do not see. This could be found on any hard, smooth surface. It's placed there by any portion of the finger, palm or foot. It's -- the latent print itself is basically moisture from perspiration.

Q And because you can't see the print, is that why it's called a latent print?

A Yes.

Q And is there some procedure which you follow to enable yourself to see that print and to preserve that print?

A Yes, sir, there is.

Q And what is that procedure? Would you describe it for us, please?

A The basic procedure is to apply carbon powder to the surface with a very soft brush. The carbon powder consequently sticks to the moisture, making the print visible.

You have another way to do this, which is by a magnetic brush, which we call the magna brush, using powdered steel with carbon to do the same job.

When a fingerprint becomes visible, this print is then lifted with Scotch tape and placed on a piece of paper.

Q All right. For the purpose of some sort of illustration, Mr. White, when I place my hand down on the

2-4	1	counsel table (indicating), do I leave a print on the
	2	counsel table?
2a fls.	3	A You would, if you were perspiring.
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2a-1 And is it the perspiration which causes the Q 1 print to remain on the counsel table, after I remove my hand? A Yes, sir. 3 And does the powder to which you have referred 4 to, the two kinds of powder to which you've referred, does 5 that powder stick to the moisture left by my perspiration, б when I remove my hand? 7 Is that what causes the print to appear? 8 9 Yes, sir. The sweat pores of the hands and 10 feet are on the tops of the friction ridges. The pores being 11 open when the person is perspiring, leaves the moisture 12 distributed on the ridges. 13 The moisture, when it -- when the hand is placed 14 on an object which is clean and hard surfaced, the moisture 15 is then placed on the surface when the hand is removed. 16 MR. MANZELLA: All right. Your Honor, I have here what 17 appears to be a latent print, previously marked People's 24. 18 May I have that marked People's 24 for identifica-19 tion in this proceeding? 20 THE COURT: So ordered. People's 24 for identification. P 24 TD 21 MR. MANZELLA: Your Honor, I have here what appears to be 22 a piece of cardboard containing two photographs, one of which 23 appears to be an inked print, and the second photograph, a 24 photograph of what appears to be a latent print, and this has 25 previously been marked People's 26. 26 May that be marked People's 26 for identification 27 at this proceeding? 28 THE COURT: So ordered. 26 ID

a-2	1	Ω	BY MR. MANZELLA: All right. Mr. White, directing
	2	your attent	ion to the exhibit which has been marked People's
	3	24 for ident	ification, do you recognize that exhibit?
	4	A	Yes, sir.
¥	5	, Q	And what is that exhibit?
¥	6	A	This is a portion of a palm print which was the
	7	latent that	was lifted by me at 964 Old Topanga Road.
	8	Q	And on what date was that latent print lifted by
	9	you?	
	10	A	(No response.)
	11	Q	Do you have some notation that you made on the
	12	exhibit its	elf?
	13	A	Yes, sir, there is.
	14	Q	And did you put that notation as to the date on the
	15	exhibit whe	n you prepared the exhibit?
	16	A	Yes, I put this on the date the print was lifted.
	17	Q	All right. Do you need to refer to that, to refresh
	18	your memory	as to the date you lifted the print?
	19 .	A	It was 9-1-61. I can see it now no, 9-1-69;
	20	I'm sorry.	
	21	Q	All right. Now, would you tell us how you went
	22	about lifti	ng and preserving that latent print which is
	23	People's 24	?
•	24	A	Could I have a minute, please?
4	25	Ω	I beg your pardon?
	26	A	Could I have a minute, please?
	27	Ω	Yes, you may. You may remove the staples from the
	28	evhihit if	

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2a-3	1	A I made a mistake. That was 8-1-69.
	2	Q All right. That's August 1st of '69?
	3	A Yes, sir.
	4	Q All right. And is that the notation contained on
•	5	the exhibit itself?
Ÿ	6	A Yes, sir.
	7	Q All right. Now, would you tell us how you went
	8	about lifting and preserving the latent print which is People's
	9	24?
	10	A This print was obtained by using the brush, 'a very
	11	fine brush. And when I was called to this address, I was
	12	directed by the investigator to make a fingerprint search on
	13	any surfaces which I considered suitable and where someone might
<u>.</u>	14	have had their hands, or touched, in the course of being in the
	15	house.
	16	During the times that I or, during this time that
	17	I was brushing the powder on the surfaces, I discovered this
3 fol	18	print in the house.
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Q How did you go about lifting and preserving the print? I don't believe you've explained how that is done.

A The print was lifted with a piece of Scotch tape. At the time it was lifted, it was placed on this white piece of paper which --

MR. DENNY: Just a moment, I'll object to testimony at the time it was lifted unless it is stated that he lifted it.

MR. MANZELLA: He's already testified that he lifted it, your Honor, I believe.

THE COURT: Is that true?

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir. Yes, sir, at the time I lifted it.

THE COURT: The objection will be overruled. Go ahead.

THE WITNESS: The developed latent print was covered with a Scotch tape, rubbed down. The mucilage of the Scotch tape picked up the carbon powder which had adhered to the moisture. The tape was then placed on the white paper, which is called lift paper.

A11 the --

Q And is that -- I'm sorry. Go ahead.

A All the information was then placed on the same paper by me.

This was taken to my office and placed in an envelope to await a fingerprint comparison.

Q All right. And so that People's Exhibit 24, the one you are holding in your hand, is the actual latent

1	print itself, is that correct?
2	A That's correct.
3	Q Now, Deputy White, directing your attention to
4	the diagram which is on the board here, which is People's 7.
5	If you would, you can step down and use the hand
6	microphone and the pointer, and show us, if you would, if
7	the area from which you lifted the latent print, which is
8	People's 24, shows in that diagram. And if so, would you
9	point it out to us, please?
10	A The diagram shows this on a flat scale. This
11	area here (indicating) is a portion of the wall between the
12	kitchen and the hall, the end being a door jamb. The latent
13	print was found on that door jamb and it was approximately
14	36 inches from the floor, I believe.
15	Q Now, was that location on which you found the
16	latent print, is it marked in any way on People's 7?
17	A Yes. The location is marked with an X and this
18	is my initials (indicating).
19	Q Did you place that marking and those initials
20	on the diagram in a prior proceeding?
21	A Yes, I did.
22	Q And is it your testimony it was found approxi-
23	mately three feet off the floor at that location?
24	A Yes.
25	Q All right, thank you, Mr. White.
. 26	Mr. White, directing your attention to the
27	exhibit which has been marked People's 25 for identification.
28	Do you recognize what is shown in that exhibit?
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1	A Yes, sir.
2	Q Would you tell us what that is, sir, please.
3	A This is a fingerprint exemplar card, commonly
4	referred to in my office as a palm card. It contains
5	rolled impressions of the fingers on the bottom on either
6	side of the card and flat impressions of the palms on either
7	side of the card.
8	Q Have you ever seen that exhibit, People's 25
9	before?
10	A Yes, sir.
11	Q And did you make a comparison between the prints
12	appearing on People's 25 for identification with the latent
13	print, People's 24 for identification, which you lifted from
14	the home at 964,01d Topanga Road?
	And the second section of the second
15	A Yes, sir, I did.
15 16	A Yes, sir, I did. Q And as a result of that comparison, did you form
	The second state of the second
16	Q And as a result of that comparison, did you form
16 17	Q And as a result of that comparison, did you form an opinion as to whether or not the print appearing on
16 17 18	Q And as a result of that comparison, did you form an opinion as to whether or not the print appearing on People's 25, the print exemplar card
16 17 18 19	And as a result of that comparison, did you form an opinion as to whether or not the print appearing on People's 25, the print exemplar card A Yes.
16 17 18 19	Q And as a result of that comparison, did you form an opinion as to whether or not the print appearing on People's 25, the print exemplar card A Yes. Q and the print appearing and the latent
16 17 18 19 20 21	Q And as a result of that comparison, did you form an opinion as to whether or not the print appearing on People's 25, the print exemplar card A Yes. Q and the print appearing and the latent print were made by one and the same person?
16 17 18 19 20 21	And as a result of that comparison, did you form an opinion as to whether or not the print appearing on People's 25, the print exemplar card A Yes. Q and the print appearing and the latent print were made by one and the same person? A Yes, that's right.
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16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	Q And as a result of that comparison, did you form an opinion as to whether or not the print appearing on People's 25, the print exemplar card A Yes. Q and the print appearing and the latent print were made by one and the same person? A Yes, that's right. Q And what was that opinion? MR. DENNY: Objection, insufficient qualifications to
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16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26	And as a result of that comparison, did you form an opinion as to whether or not the print appearing on People's 25, the print exemplar card A Yes. Q and the print appearing and the latent print were made by one and the same person? A Yes, that's right. Q And what was that opinion? MR. DENNY: Objection, insufficient qualifications to testify and express an expert opinion. THE COURT: People.

testimony.

MR. DENNY: May I take the witness on voir dire, your Honor?

> I'11 hear from you at the bench. THE COURT:

(Whereupon, the following proceedings were had at the bench among Court and counsel, outside the hearing of the jury:)

THE COURT: Wherein do you find his expertise lacking to answer this question?

The only training, he's had a three-unit MR. DENNY: fingerprint classification course at L. A. Junior College. He says he's worked in the office. He doesn't say under whose direction or guidance, with what equipment, what books he's read, whether he's knowledgeable on any books in the field, whether he's been under the direction and guidance of any people who know anything about it. All he's said is he's taken a three-unit course at East L. A. Junior College and the fact he's appeared in court.

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The fact he's appeared in court means somebody hasn't challenged his qualifications. But it doesn't necessarily mean he has the qualifications.

THE COURT: All right. The Court will sustain the Objection at this time. You may question him further.

(Whereupon, the following proceedings were had in open court within the presence and hearing of the jury:)

Q BY MR. MANZELLA: Deputy White, if I may go back and expand on your background and training and experience in the field of fingerprint training and comparison, which is something I should have done before.

Have you had occasion, during your years with the Identification Section of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office, of working and studying under and being trained by persons with experience in the field of fingerprint comparison?

À Yeş, sir.

Q Would you tell us the names of some of those persons for us, please?

A Charles Van der Wende.

MR. DENNY: I'm sorry, could I have the spelling of it?

THE WITNESS: Charles, and the last name is three separate words. V-a-n.d-e-r W-e-n-d-e;

Robert Mienke.

MR. DENNY: Could I have the spelling of that last name?

THE WITNESS: M-i-e-n-k-e.

Malcolm Rentner, R-e-n-t-n-e-r; 1 James Chambers, C-h-a-m-b-e-r-s; .2 Howard Speaks, S-p-e-a-k-s; 3 An L. A. Police Department fingerprint instructor who taught my class, E. W. Howe ... who I believe at the 5 present time is supervisor of their record section or 6 identification section in a civilian capacity. 7 I've talked to at least three or four LAPD 8 identification men whom I don't know their names, I've just 9 talked to them in the course of the court duties, meeting 10 them in court, et cetera. 11 MR. DENNY: Well, I move that that be stricken as 12 irrelevant and immaterial, unless he's talked to them about 13 fingerprints. I've talked to officers, too. 14 15 THE COURT: Sustained. 16 THE WITNESS: This is in regard to their opinion on 17 fingerprints. 18 I've read -- well, I'm getting away from the 19 subject. 20 BY MR. MANZELLA: Yes. Q. 21 All right, Mr. White, are these persons, all or 22 some of these people, persons who are recognized authorities 23 in the field of fingerprint examination? 24 MR. DENNY: . I'll object to that as calling for 25 conclusion and opinion and hearsay. 26 THE COURT: Overruled. 27 They have testified as qualified experts. 28 BY MR. MANZELIA: And are these persons --Q.

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BY MR. MANZELLA: Are there, in the field of I read all articles written in the FBI monthly that I have omitted as of this time with regard to your **CieloDrive.com** ARCHIVES

background, training and experience in the field of fingerprint examination and comparison?

A Well, there's only one thing which is relatively minor.

I have rolled probably in the neighborhood of 5,000 sets of fingerprints and I have classified and searched fingerprint cards from start to finish and found the cards and the records.

I don't believe we've dwelt on exactly how the fingerprint or palm print is actually identified, and I could state to the Court and the jury just how that is done.

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Q All right, would you do that, please, thank you.

A The fingerprints which most people are familiar with, are actually on the bulbs of the fingers. Very few people are aware that you can identify a person by the fingerprint --

MR. DENNY: Well, I'll object to that as not responsive to the question.

MR. MANZELLA: Yes, it is. It is exactly responsive to my question. I asked him to go ahead and tell us what Mr. White said he wanted to -- that I had left out.

MR. DENNY: Well, "very few people are aware" --

THE COURT: The objection is sustained.

MR. MANZELLA: As to that part, that "very few people are aware that"?

MR. DENNY: That's all I am objecting to.

THE COURT: All right, that's stricken.

Q BY MR. MANZELLA: All right, fine, please continue, Mr. White.

A You can identify by it by second and third joints of the fingers and by any portion of the palm. You can even identify a person by toe prints and actually the prints of the palms of his feet.

And the way this is done, is not actually by the fingerprint pattern itself which appears on the bulbs of the fingers, but the identification is made by comparing identical points on that portion of the latent fingerprint which you have against the portion of the palm or fingers.

And by doing this, you have various points of

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identification.

For example, you have an ending ridge, which is the -- a ridge that runs between two ridges.

Q All right, Mr. White, let me interrupt you for a moment.

I have here another exhibit which has been marked People's 26 for identification.

Does this exhibit show some of the points of identification about which you're speaking now? If it does, we might use that as an illustration of your testimony.

A Yes, sir, it does.

Q All right, if I may, then, I would like to put this exhibit. People's 26 for identification, here on the easel.

MR. DENNY: Well, I'm going to object.

Q BY MR. MANZELLA: And ask you to come down off the witness stand and, using the pointer, perhaps explain what you were about to explain to us, using as an illustration, this exhibit, People's 26 for identification.

MR. DENNY: That hasn't been received in evidence. I object to its display before the jury at this time until it is received in evidence. And I object to its being used as a method of displaying general testimony when it is obviously attempted to be a specific exhibit here and when he is not qualified as an expert yet.

THE COURT: All right, the objection is sustained.

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Q BY MR. MANZELLA: All right. Please continue with your explanation, Mr. White, then, without the benefit of the exhibit.

A These identification points are -- one, you have a dot, which is a small ridge between two ridges, which is no longer than it is wide, and circular in appearance.

And of course, the ending ridge, which is a ridge that runs between two ridges, and all of a sudden it stops abruptly.

You have what you call a bifurcation, which is one ridge that runs through the print --

THE COURT: Excuse me just a moment. The Court doesn't believe that this has much to do with his qualifications, and would interrupt at this time.

Do you have any questions on voir dire?

MR. DENNY: Yes, I do, your Honor.

THE COURT: Go ahead.

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION

BY MR. DENNY:

Q Mr. White, you said there are books and texts written by others -- or, I think your response to the question by Mr. Manzella, as to whether there are books and texts written by others, experts in the field, you indicated, "Yes."

And he asked then if you had read them, and you said, "I've read all the articles from the FBI reports, and I have read articles in police magazines written by other

1	experts. It
. 2	Is that right?
, 3	A Yes, sir.
4	Q Well, what about the books, the texts? What
5	text did you use in this three-unit course in East L.A.?
6	A The text that we used at that time was the
7	FBI Fingerprints Classification book.
8	Q Well, what is it called?
9	A FBI book on Fingerprint Classification.
10	Q Is that the actual title?
11	A Uh I'm not sure whether that is the actual
12	title or not. That's the to the best of my memory, that's
13	it.
14	It may not be exact, though.
15	Q And do you recall the year by the way, when
16	was it you took this course?
17	A In 1963.
18	Q All right. Is that the only text you used?
19	A Yes, sir.
20	THE COURT: Have you been working with fingerprints
21	since 1963, then?
22	THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.
23	Q BY MR. DENNY: And have you read any other book,
24	any other text
25	A No.
26	Q since that time?
27	A No, sir. No other texts.
28	Q Well, are you familiar with the fact that there

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4-3	í	are recognized texts, recognized by experts in the field?
	2	A I really don't know, because our office uses that
	3	one, and this is the one that that they had us use in our
	4	fingerprint classification course.
물 '	5	Q It uses that one and no other?
	6	A No other.
	7	Q Well, simply because your office uses it, have
	'8	you not studied others on your own, to become an expert in
*	9	the field?
	10	A No texts. Just read articles and
	11	Q Well, sir, again
	12	A and conversed with other experts.
	13	Q are you familiar with texts, any other texts?
_	14	A Not any other texts.
	15	Q By Guenther or by Osborn?
	16	A I haven't read them.
	17	Q Well, these people that you say you've studied
	18	under, now, who is Charles Van der Wende?
	19	A He's a latent fingerprint expert from my unit.
	20	Q From your unit?
	21	A Yes, sir.
	22	Q To your knowledge, trained the same way you were,
	23	with a three-unit course at East L.A.?
•	24	A Yes, sir.
₹.	25	Q And has read no other book on the subject?
	26	A I don't know anything about that, sir.
i.	27	Q Well, what is his is he a Deputy, a Sergeant?
	28	A Yes, Deputy 4.

4-4 1	Q What is Deputy 4?
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4a-1	1	Q Well, is that above or below a sergeant?
	2	A One step below.
	3	Q One step below?
	4	A Yes, sir.
•	5	Q And what are you?
The C	6	A I am a Deputy 4.
	7	Q And is this a fellow who is in the department
	8	well, when was it that you received your alleged training under
	9	Mr. Van Der Wende? Or did you receive training under him?
	10	A This was on-the-job training.
	11	Q Well, was he your superior at that time?
	12	A He was not my superior. We were equals.
	13	Q Well, were you training together at the time?
	14	A No. He was already trained, to the best of my
	15	knowledge, and he was considered an expert at that time.
	16	Q Considered by whom?
	17	A By the courts.
	18	Q You mean nobody objected to his qualifications,
	19	as far asyou were aware?
	20	MR. MANZELLA: That calls for speculation, your Honor.
	21	MR. DENNY: Well, I move that well, that to all right.
	22	Q And how long had he been trained before he started
	23	working with you?
đ	24	A To the best of my knowledge, he was there two years
4	25	before I was.
	26	Q And do you know what training he got? Was it the
	27	same training that you got from him?
	28	A Just other experts, along with the course.

4a-2	1	Q	Other so-called experts?
	.2	A	Yes, sir.
	3	Q	All right. And who's Robert Minke?
	4	A	Another one of my associates.
Ÿ	Š	Q·	And is he on an equal level with you?
	6	A	Yes, sir.
	7	Ω	Did he come into the department at the same time
	8	you did?	
	9	A	Uh he was in the identification unit before I
	10	was.	
	11	Ω	How much before?
	12	Ą	I don't know. Probably a year, maybe two; but
	13	I*m not sur	e.
	14	Q	And do you know what training and experience
	15	what traini	ng he had had?
	16	А	The only thing I know is the same as I had had.
	17	Q	Well, did he go to the same course that you did?
	18	A	The same course, yes.
	19	Q	At the same time?
	20	A	No, sir. Before.
	21	Ω	A year before?
	22	A	At least.
	23	Q	All right. And who is Malcolm Rentner?
.₹	24	A	Another one of my associates. He's now retired.
. <i>i</i> ė	25	Q.	By the way, was Robert Minke also a Deputy 4?
	26	À	Yes, sir.
	27	Q	He wasn't a Deputy 4 at the time you came in?
_	28	A	He was a senior deputy at that time. Subsequently,

4a-3 1 he's Deputy 4, the same pay grade. All right. Malcolm Rentner has retired, you say? 3 Yes, sir. And who was Malcolm Rentner? Q 5 Α Another one of my associates. 6 Q At the time you came into the ID unit --7 Ά Yes, sir. 8 -- back in '68? Q 9 A Oh, he was there when I came there. He had been 10 there for several years. 11 Q How many years? 12 I don't know. But it was in excess of four years; Α 13 that I am aware of. 14 And what grade was he? Q 15 At that time, he was a senior deputy. A 16 And do you know what training he had had? Q 17 Basically, the same as the rest of us. A 18 Well, are you quessing now at this point, or do O 19 you know actually what training he had? 20 I'm not sure. All I know is what he had told me, 21 that he had had a fingerprint course, and he had been trained 22 by other experts who had preceded him. 23 Other so-called experts? Q 24 Yes. sir. Α 25 All right. And who's James Chambers? Q 26 Another one of my associates. Α 27 And was he there at the time you came into the Q 28 unit?

4a-	· 1	A	Yes, sir.
	2	Q	A Deputy 4, or a senior deputy?
	3	A	Senior deputy at that time.
	4	Ω	All right. And how long had he been in the unit
<u>\$</u>	.5	when you can	ne?
1	, 6	A	I'm not certain, but in excess of four years.
	7	He had been	there actually longer than Mr. Rentner.
	8 .	Q	All right. And do you know what his training was?
	9	A ^	From talking to him, it was basically the same.
	10	Ω	How about Howard Speaks?
	11	A	I think he had something like ten years.
	12	Q	He has now ten years?
	13	A	No, he had at that time.
	14	Q	He had ten years in the ID unit?
	15	A	That's very close to it. That's just a guess.
4b f	16 -01		But he had been there for a very long time.
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4b-1	1	Q	There wasn't
	2	A	And considerably longer than the rest of them.
	3	Ω	And there wasn't any such thing as East L. A.
	4,	Junior College	at the time that he came in, was there?
*	5	A	I don't know where he took his training.
* •	6	Q	You don't know anything about his training?
	7	A	No, sir.
	8	۵	And you've had the course from E. W. Howe at
	9	East L. A.?	•
	10	A	Yes, sir.
	11	Q	And you don't know anything about his training?
	12	A	No, sir.
	13	, Q	And you talked to several L.A.P.D. print officers
	14	at court,	
	15	A	Yes.
	16	Ω.	but you don't know anything about their
	17	training?	
	18	A	No, şir.
	19	Ω	Did you say on direct examination that you worked
	20	in the offi	ce for two years handling prints and had handled
	21	a hundred t	housand prints?
	22	A	I made over a hundred thousand comparisons, yes,
	23	sir.	
4	24	Ω.	You made a hundred thousand comparisons in two
*	25	years?	
	26	A	That!s a conservative estimate.
	27	Ω	A conservative estimate?
_	28	Α .	Yes.

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b-2	1	Q How long did it take you to make a comparison?
	2	A Can I illustrate?
	3	Q How long? Don't show
	4	THE COURT: Is there any one time, for any single
÷	5	comparison?
*	6	THE WITNESS: You might make a comparison in the glance
	7	of an eye (indicating) on a certain print.
	8	Another print, it may take you an hour, maybe two
	9	hours to make a comparison.
	10	Q I take it you took some time off during those two
	11	years?
	12	A Sure did.
	13	THE COURT: Anything further on voir dire?
	14	MR. DENNY: Nothing further, your Honor.
	15	THE COURT: Anything further from the People?
	16	MR. MANZELLA: Yes, your Honor. We haven't gotten to the
	17	testimony.
	18	THE COURT: On voir dire?
	19	MR. MANZELLA: Oh, no, your Honor.
	20	THE COURT: All right. Ask your question.
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	22	DIRECT EXAMINATION (Continued)
	23	BY MR. MANZELLA:
Ś	24	Q All right. Mr. White, did you make a comparison
•	25	between the prints appearing on People's 24, which is the
	26	latent print, a comparison of that print, the latent print,
	27	with People's 25, the print appearing on People's 25, which is
-	28	the print exemplar card?

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 A Yes, I did.

Q And as a result of that comparison, did you form an opinion as to whether or not the prints on People's 24, the -- that is, the latent print -- and the print appearing on People's 25, the print exemplar card, were made by one and the same person?

- A Yes, sir.
- Q And what was that opinion?
- A That they were made by the same person.
- Q And I should ask you: Is that your opinion now?
- A Yes, sir.
- Now, did -- was an exhibit of some sort prepared for you here in court, involving the enlargement of the latent print and an enlargement of a portion of the print appearing on the print exemplar card?
 - A Yes, sir.
- All right. Now, directing your attention to the exhibit which is People's 26 for identification -- and if you would, step down here to the easel, using the hand-microphone and the pointer -- do you recognize People's 26 for identification?
 - A Yes, I do.
- And would you tell us what that is? And please make sure you stand to the side, so the jurors at the end of the jury box can see.
- A The entire card is what we call a court exhibit. The photograph on the left of the card is the -- is a photograph enlargement of the latent print found at the scene.

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4b-4	1	Q And is that marked underneath that enlargement,
Ď	2	"Latent Print"?
	3	A Yes, sir.
	4	Q And is that the print which I am holding in my
*	5	hand now, People's 24?
į.	6	A Yes, sir.
	7	Q All right. Please continue.
	.8	A The photographic enlargement on the right is a
ď	9	portion of the a portion of the inked impression which is or
	10	the exemplar card.
	11	Q The exemplar card that you are referring to is
	12	People's 25, the exhibit I am holding in my hand now?
	13	A Yes, sir.
	14	Q Now, does the portion of the exemplar card, which
	15.	has been enlarged and is referred to as the "inked print" on
	16	People's 26, is that portion designated in any way on the
	17	exemplar card?
c fol	18	A Yes, sir.
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Q And I'll hold the exhibit. Would you point that out and tell us how it is designated on the exemplar card?

A The red broken lines designate the area which is depicted in the photographic enlargement.

Q All right. Now, would you tell us -- I believe you started to tell us before, generally.

Would you tell us now specifically, Mr. White -if I may, when you point the microphone at the speaker, that's
when you get the screeching sound. So try not to point it at
the speaker. The speaker is this thing right over your head
there (indicating).

Would you tell us now specifically, with regard to those two prints, the latent print and the inked print which have been enlarged and which appear on People's 26 for identification, would you tell us how you went about making the comparison and what the results of the comparison were? And how they show on the exhibit itself?

A The comparison was made by comparing -- by finding a specific point, No. 1, which is marked with the red line, and it is No. 1 on the latent -- the enlarged portion of the latent print.

At that time, you go to the rolled impression taken from the exemplar card, and you attempt to find a point which makes it identical to this, which would be an ending ridge right at the end of the red line marked No. 1.

From there, you count ridges to your next point of identification on the latent impression, which would take you to point No. 2, which appears to be a dot on the rolled --

or on the latent fingerprint.

The dot is -- you then look over to the rolled impression, by starting at No. 1, and you count so many ridges, as you would here, and these have to match identically. The ridge count has to match identically.

And the No. 2 point of identification would have to be in the same spot, exactly, on the latent print impression as it is on the rolled impression and vice versa.

When you start again --

 Q And is it --

A -- No. 2, you go on to No. 2 --

Q Excuse me, Mr. White.

Is it in the exact spot in the latent impression as it is on the inked impression?

A Yes, sir.

Q And is that designated by the No. 2, as shown in the court exhibit?

A That's correct.

Q All right, please continue.

A You come back to the latent impression and you count from No. 2 to the next point that you --

THE COURT: Mr. White, would you stand aside so the two ladies in the end seats there can see.

THE WITNESS: You count from No. 2 point, which is the dot, one, two ridges. You find No. 3, as marked on the latent impression at -- by the 3, and the red line. This happens to be an ending ridge. You come to here (indicating), and you count one, two, and then you have the ending ridge at the end of the red line marked 3.

which is another ending ridge. The first line down from No. 3. You go back to the rolled impression and you find No. 4 marked an ending ridge. You make a complete examination of the entire latent, matching as many points as you can with the rolled impression in that same manner. You have 14 points of identical nature marked on the latent impression that correspond with the same identical 14 points in the inked

1	impression.
2	Q And those 14 points have been labeled and show
3	on People's 26, the court exhibit?
4	A Yes, sir.
5	Q And for each of those 14 points, are you saying
6	that you did the same thing that you've told us you've done
7	with points No. 1, 2 and 3?
8	A Yes, sir.
9	Q And all those points were in the exact position
10	on the inked impression that they were on the latent impres-
11	SION!
12	A Yes, sir.
13	Q Now, Mr. White, before you resume the stand,
14	let me ask you this:
15	Did you find 14 points of identification or did
16	you find more than 14 points of identification between these
17	two prints?
18	A There was in excess of 35 identical points that
19	I could match the latent fingerprint or the latent palm print,
20	rather, to the palm print which is enlarged here.
21	Q You say there were at least 35?
22	A Yes, sir.
23	Q And was it for reasons of space that you did not
24	mark it all on the court exhibit?
25	A That's correct.
26	Q Now, is there some recognized standard in the
27	field of fingerprint examination and comparison as to the
28	number of points of identification which experts in your field

require before they will, say, testify that they have formed 1 the opinion that the two prints are made by one and the same 2 person? 3 Most experts that I've had conversation with A consider ten identical points. 5 MR. DENNY: I'll object to that as not responsive to 6 the question, and that is, is there a recognized standard 7 among -- not the people you've talked to, but people in the 8 field as a whole. 9 THE COURT: Sustained. 10 MR. DENNY: And I move that the answer be stricken. 11 THE COURT: The answer is stricken. 12 BY MR. MANZELLA: Is there one or more than one 13 recognized standard among the experts in your field? 14 15 MR. DENNY: It is a compound question. THE COURT: Overruled, you may answer. 16 There is actually no standard. 17 Α Is there a standard in your field that is Q. 18 used by persons with whom you've talked and used in articles 19 20 that you have read on the subject of fingerprint examination 21 and comparison? MR. DENNY: That's a compound question. 22 23 THE COURT: It is. You may rephrase it. 24 BY MR. MANZELLA: Is there a standard used by Q. 25 persons with whom you've spoken on the subject of fingerprint 26 examination and comparison? 27 MR. DENNY: Irrelevant and immaterial as to what --28 THE COURT: Overruled. You may answer.

1	MR. DENNY: Well, what people he's spoken with, your
2	Honor, whether they're experts or not.
3	THE COURT: All right, sustained. You may rephrase your
4	question.
5	MR. MANZELLA: I'll withdraw the question.
6	Q Mr. White, was it as the basis of this, the
7	comparison which you've just described for us, that you formed
8	the opinion that the latent print which is People's 24 was
9	made by the same person which made the prints that appear in
10	People's 25?
11	A Yes.
12	Q And could anyone else in the world have made the
13	that latent print, People's 24, other than the person whose
14	prints were rolled on People's 25, the People's print
15	exemplar card?
16	A No.
17	Q Okay. You can resume the stand, Mr. White. Thank
18	you.
19	Your Honor, I have here what appears to be I'm
20	sorry, strike that, your Honor, both of these exhibits have
21	already been marked for identification.
22	Mr. White, directing your attention to the exhibit
23	which has been marked People's 28.
24	Have you ever seen that exhibit before?
25	A Yes, sir.
26	Q And that is the exhibit which has been identified
27	as the Coroner's print exemplar card.
28	Directing your attention to the exhibit which

has been marked People's 27-A for identification --1 Your Honor, I'm not sure if that exhibit has been 2 It appears to be a temporary -- application for a 3 temporary driver's license in the name of Gary Alan Hinman. THE COURT: It has been marked 27-A for identification. 5 MR. MANZELLA: All right, thank you. 6 Mr. White, directing your attention to People's 7 27-A. Have you examined that document? 8 Α Yes, sir. 9 And have you, at my request, made a comparison 10 between the print appearing on People's 27-A for identification 11 with the prints appearing on People's 28 for identification? 12 Yès, sir. 13 And as a result of that comparison, did you form 14 an opinion as to whether or not those prints were made by one 15 and the same person? 16 A Yes, sir. 17 What is that opinion? Q. 18 They were made by one and the same person. A 19 MR. MANZELLA: All right, thank you, Mr. White. I have 20 21 no further questions, your Honor. 22 CROSS-EXAMINATION 23 24 BY MR. DENNY: Mr. White, before you became a -- assigned to 25 Q the fingerprint unit or Identification Unit, what were you 26 27 doing? 28 I was a Deputy Sheriff. A

THE COURT: Do you anticipate some time on this?

MR. DENNY: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: All right, we'll take a recess now, ladies and gentlemen. During the recess you are admonished not to converse amongst yourselves, nor with anyone else, nor permit anyone to converse with you on any subject connected with the matter, nor form or express any opinion on it until it is finally submitted to you.

(Afternoon recess.)

1 ė-1 THE COURT: The record will show all jurors to be 2 present. The defendant is present, and Mr. Denny and 3 Mr. Manzella. 4 You may resume the witness stand. * 5 You may proceed, Mr. Denny. 6 BY MR. DENNY: 7 Mr. White, I think we had asked you, just before Q 8 the break, what you were doing with the Sheriff's department 9 before you were assigned to the fingerprint identification unit 10 What was your job? 11 My exact job? I was working at Wayside Honor Α 12 Rancho. 13 In what capacity? Q 14 A As a senior deputy. 15 This is custodial work? Q 16 A Yes, sir. 17 And how long had you been so employed? Q 18 In that particular position, five years. A 19 And how long have you been a Deputy Sheriff? Q 20 Twenty-four years. Α 21 And before that time, had you gone through the Q 22 regular patrol --23 No, sir. Α ٠ 24 Well, what had you done before your five years --Q 25 Previously --A 26 -- custodial service with the Sheriff's department? Q 27 Previous to that, I was at Mira Loma, custody unit. Α 28 For how long? Q

6-2

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6-4	1	A They had. I never did attend.
	2	Q So, you didn't even take the basic training for a
	3	Deputy Sheriff; is that right?
	4	A No, sir.
*	5	Q All right, sir. Now, this particular exhibit, the
3	. 6	latent print, People's 24
	7	I'm sorry, Miss Holt. Did you return that to the
	8	witness stand, or is that on your desk still?
	9	(Whereupon, the clerk handed an exhibit to
	10	Mr. Denny.)
	11	Q BY MR. DENNY: I've had the clerk remove the paper
	12	clips from that, so that there's no problem with your reading
	13	that. , ,
<u> </u>	14	Do you want to look that over carefully, sir?
	15	The lift and the material on that?
6a fo	o 1 16	A Yes, sir.
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6a-1 Now, again, you testified initially in response Q 1 to Mr. Manzella's question that you took that lift on September 2 And then you said, "I made a mistake. That was 3 August 1, 8-1-69." Is that right? 5 A Yes, sir. 6 And that's when you made the lift? Q 7 Α Yes, sir, 8 Are you sure of that? 9 Q A Yes, sir. 10 Positive? Q. 11 12 A Absolutely. Why are you positive of that? 13 Q It's written right there. 14 Α Well, now, is that the date that you made the 15 Q lift, or the date of death? Or the date of discovery of the 16 body? Or was it that date? 17 8-1. 18 Α Well, what does that mean? 19 A ... It means that I was at that address 8-1. 20 And did you make up a report, in the ordinary 21 Q course of business, pursuant to your duties as a fingerprint 22 23 deputy? 24 Yes, sir. Α 25 And when you make up a report, is it your normal Q procedure to make up a report the same day that you do the 26 27 work? Normally, it is. Sometimes I get behind, and I 28 A

don't make a report the same day. 6a-2 1 2 Well, do you make your report and date it the day Q 3 you make the report? Or the day that you did what you say you did in the report? 5 MR. MANZELLA: Your Honor, I would object on the grounds 6 that what is usually done or customary is not relevant here. 7 THE COURT: Sustained. 8 BY MR. DENNY: Well, let me show you a copy of the Q 9 County of Los Angeles Sheriff's Department supplementary 10 report. 11 In the middle of that report it states "F. White, 12 Senior Deputy, Badge 303." 13 Α Yes, sir. 14 Do you recognize that report? Q. 15 Yes, sir. 16 And that report is dated August 4, 1969; is that Q٠ 17 correct? 18 A That is correct. 19 "Undersigned arrived at the And it starts off: Q 20 location at 3:10 P. M. this date and took color photos and 21 made a fingerprint investigation." 22 Is that right? 23 That ts correct. A 24 Well, now, what date? \mathbf{Q} 25 It was not August the 4th. 26 Q What date was it? 27 August the 1st. A V. Hinman, Gary. there is, below there, "C. Person Dead; 28 29

6a-3 1 And then: "Location, 964 Old Topanga Canyon. 2 August 1, 1969." 3 A Yes, sir. 4 Now, is August 1, 1969, then, the date you're 5 talking about, "this date"? б Α Yes, sir. 7 Q Well, what does August 4th mean up there? 8 A I'm sorry. I don't know. 9 Q Well, that report was made out at your -- by you. 10 wasn't it? 11 Yes, sir. A 12 Q. And you signed that? 13 I wrote the report in my original handwriting. A 14 And the only thing that I can offer as an explana-15 tion is that this was not typed until August the 4th. 16 That's your explanation --Q 17 A That's the only explanation I can offer. 18 All right, sir. So, in other words, in the body of 19 your report, when you say, "Undersigned arrived at above 20 location at 3:10 P. M. this date and took color photos and made 21 a fingerprint investigation," you are referring to August 1? · 22 A Yes, sir. 23 All right, sir. Now, on this particular document 24 here -- let's not get it lost here -- Exhibit 24, is that your 25 writing that appears on the face of the document, above the 26 lift? 27 A Yes, sir. 28 So that all of the printing there is your printing? 29 Yes, sir.

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Q
                  And on the back, there's certain writing or
1
     printing.
                 That is not your writing, is it?
2
                  The bottom line of the three top lines is my
           A
3
     writing.
4
           Q
                  Oh?
5
           A
                  That s my signature (indicating).
6
           Q
                  All right. The first one is J. Leslie?
7
                  That *s correct.
           A
8
                  8-7-69?
9
           Q
           A
                  Correct.
10
           Q
                  And the second one is who?
11
12
           Α
                  E. Wealer.
                  I'm sorry?
           Q
13
           Α
                  E. Wealer. W-e-a-l-e-r.
14
                8-7-693
15
           Q
           A
16
                  Yes, sir.
           Q
                  And the third one is?
17
                  F. White.
           A
Ì8-
           Q
                  8-8-69?
19
20
           Α
                  Yes, sir.
21
           Q
                  And to the left of the first two of those is R/Palm
22
                  What does that mean?
23
           A
                  Right palm.
24
                And you have put, apparently, ditto marks along
     there.
25
26
                  Is that an indication that you made an identifica-
27
     tion of the right palm?
28
           A Yes, sir.
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6B-1

1	Q And this would be, then, the right palm of
2	Mr. Beausoleil?
3	A Yes, sir.
4	Q Now, sir, in addition to just the basic data on
5	this document
6	And your Honor, I would have no objection to that
7	being received in evidence at this time, People's 24.
8	MR. MANZELLA: The People would offer all exhibits
9	identified by Mr. White during Mr. White's testimony at this
10	time, your Honor.
11	MR. DENNY: I have no objection.
12	THE COURT: All right. 24 is received in evidence,
13	and
14	MR. DENNY: I believe 25, 26 and 27, your Honor no,
15	I'm sorry.
16	THE COURT: 25 is is a fingerprint card.
17	MR. DENNY: Fingerprint exemplar card.
18	THE COURT: That's received. 26 is a photo, and that's
19	MR. DENNY: Oh, 26 is the comparison (indicating). No
20	objection to that.
. 21	THE COURT: That will be received.
22	MR. DENNY: And 27
23	MR. MANZELLA: Is the driver's license with a signature
24	of Gary Alan Hinman, and the fingerprint, the right thumb
25	print.
26	THE COURT: Yes.
27	MR. DENNY: No objection to that. And no objection to
28	28. · · ·

1 Q You jumped to this conclusion --2 MR. MANZELLA: Objection, your Honor. That's 3 argumentative. THE COURT: Sustained. 5 BY MR. DENNY: Well, upon what did you base your 6 conclusion that caused you to write that, that a palm print, 36 inches above the floor, between the hall and the kitchen, was the possible point of entry? A May I point something out to you on the black-10 board? " 11 Certainly, if it will explain -- or answer the 12 question that I asked. . . 13 Do you want to bring that around again, so the 14 jury can see as you are pointing out anything? 15 The latent fingerprint was found here (indicating). A 16 THE COURT: Indicating where? 17 MR. DENNY: Indicating the X, your Honor. 18 THE WITNESS: The X. 19 MR. DENNY: Which has already been marked. 20 THE WITNESS: Which has been initialed by me on the 21 7 fol door facing. 23 24 25 26 27 28

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That's on People's 7. MR. KAY:

The door between the kitchen and the hall. THE WITNESS: And when I arrived, and met Sergeant hiteley

and Sergeant Guenther explaining why I considered as P.O.E. --

- BY MR. DENNY: Well --Q.
- -- they informed me --
- Well, again, perhaps without going fully into what they said, is it on the basis of something they told you?

ΑÌ Yes.

MR. MANZELLA: I would object to that, your Honor. Mr. Dennyhas interrupted the witness. He was about to explain why that was a possible point of entry, and I object to his being limited in his answer. Otherwise, I object to the whole answer and Mr. Denny's question and ask that it all be stricken.

THE COURT: The objection is overruled.

I didn't get the last answer.

Was it on the basis, partially on the basis of what they told you?

Yes, sir. THE WITNESS:

- BY MR. DENNY: It was not on the basis, then, of Q the height of the print from the floor, is that correct?
 - No, sir. A.
- Or the fact that it was on a door jamb necessarily Q that caused you to believe that that was the point of entry?
 - Á No, sir.
- All right. You can replace the microphone, if you like, sir, and reseat yourself. By the way, on the exhibit

here, People's 26, there appears to be a rather interesting
structure here in the lower middle portion.
Is there a name given to that particular structure?
A Yes.
Q What is that?
A That is a looping formation.
Q And is there a difference between a looping
formation and a whorl, and that's spelled w-h-o-r-1?
A Yes, sir.
Q What is the difference between a looping forma-
tion and a whorl?
A The loop pattern itself has ridges which enter
on one side of the print, run parallel to each other, and
exit on the other side of the print.
The loop also has to have, in order to be
considered a bonafide loop, rather than just a looping forma-
tion, it has to have a core and a delta and a ridge count.
tion, it has to have a core and a delta and a ridge count. Q Well, if you would, sir
Q Well, if you would, sir
Q Well, if you would, sir May I have just a moment, your Honor?
Q Well, if you would, sir May I have just a moment, your Honor? THE COURT: Yes.
Q Well, if you would, sir May I have just a moment, your Honor? THE COURT: Yes. MR. DENNY: Hold that there a minute. These are
Q Well, if you would, sir May I have just a moment, your Honor? THE COURT: Yes. MR. DENNY: Hold that there a minute. These are duplicates, aren't they?
Q Well, if you would, sir May I have just a moment, your Honor? THE COURT: Yes. MR. DENNY: Hold that there a minute. These are duplicates, aren't they? THE COURT: You were going to explain the further
Q Well, if you would, sir May I have just a moment, your Honor? THE COURT: Yes. MR. DENNY: Hold that there a minute. These are duplicates, aren't they? THE COURT: You were going to explain the further difference.
Q Well, if you would, sir May I have just a moment, your Honor? THE COURT: Yes. MR. DENNY: Hold that there a minute. These are duplicates, aren't they? THE COURT: You were going to explain the further difference. MR. DENNY: Your Honor, I have

THE COURT: Yes. 1 I wanted to get to this loop just a moment, MR. DENNY: 2 if I could, your Honor. 3 MR. DENNY: Your Honor, Mr. Kay has handed me three 4 exhibits which --5 Mr. White, these are identical exhibits to Exhibit 6 26, is that correct? 7 8 A Yes, sir. 9 Q All right, let me hold these in front of the jury. A Sure. 10 As you explain from your location, possibly, so 11 12 that they can get some idea from where you are pointing to 13 these particular diagrams what you mean by the pattern of a 14 loop. A . . Uh, this would not be considered a bonafide loop, 15 16 as described on the balls of the fingers or the bulbs of the 17 fingers, even though it does show a delta. Now, a delta is what? 18 A delta is where two ridges run parallel, tend to 19 diverge. One ridge goes around the pattern from the top, the other 20 goes around the pattern from the bottom. 21 Q And the delta? 23 It has to have an obstruction between the two 24 parallel ridges that does not have any other obstructions. 25 this particular part, it is to be considered a delta. 26 All right. Is the delta identified on that 27 particular exhibit by any numerical designation? 28 No. sir, it is not. Α

	1	Q Well, is the delta an important part of identifica-			
	2	tion in identifying fingerprints?			
	3	A No, sir.			
	4	Q All right. So, you didn't use that in identifying			
\$	5	these fingerprints, is that correct?			
r ,	6	A That's correct.			
	7	Q You didn't use it, at least, as a point of			
	8	identification?			
•	9	A No. sir.			
	10	Q All right. All right.			
	11	Then, let's go to the loop itself.			
	12	A Yes.			
	13	Q Would you tell us, again, showing on the exhibit,			
	14	People's 24, how that particular pattern in the lower middle			
	15	portion on the right-hand side of People's 24 fits the			
	16	definition of a loop.			
	17	A It this pattern, wh, actually does fit the			
	18	definition of a loop because you have			
	19	MR; KAY: Excuse me, Deputy White, I don't think the			
	20	jurors can see, especially the ones on the end. Maybe you can			
	21,	step down and demonstrate on Mr. Denny's photographs. Maybe			
7a fol	22	it would be better.			
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MR. DENNY: Maybe you'd better. Apparently it is not going to work this way.

THE COURT: Perhaps you could set it up on the memorial easel we have here.

THE WITNESS: This pattern on the right side which is the inked impression has what would appear to be two lines flowing parallel, one line going this way, and another line going down --

THE COURT: Can you see Mrs. Sandberg?

JUROR SANDBERG: Yes.

Q BY MR. DENNY: Well, again, now, that's talking about the delta, right?

A Yes, sir.

Q Let's forget about the delta and just go to the loop.

A Oh.

Q Would you explain how the pattern that's formed in the lower middle portion on the right-hand side here, that is the exemplar print, fits the definition you have given of a loop?

A The ridges you see in this area (indicating) --

Q You're pointing to the mid area now of the loop?

A Mid area -- yes, of the loop, have a tendency to recur, come back and go back out the pattern the same way.

Each ridge has a tendency to do this.

In this particular pattern, the one small ridge ending where another ridge comes around would be considered the core area. This is a core of the pattern which would be

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describedas a loop pattern. The, uh --

Q Well, we assume from your identification.

A Yes.

Q You say the same would be true of the latent that was lifted?

A Yes, sir.

Q All right. Now, how does the loop, then, differ from a whorl?

A Whorl patterns always have two deltas. And the ridges on the whorl patterns have a tendency to make a complete circle inside the two deltas. No whorl pattern, regardless of which type of whorl it is, will have less than two deltas. Some can have three.

Q All right. The deltas, then, are actually outside, somewhat outside of the main pattern?

A Yes, sir.

Q Is that correct?

A That's correct.

Q All right, fine, sir.

Do you want to retake the stand.

Now, sir, going back to the point of entrance, possible POE in parenthesis on People's 24 there, isn't it a fact that when you went there and looked at this particular area looking for fingerprints, as you say, it was in your mind that you were possibly caught in an investigation or part of an investigation of a murder that had been caused in the course of a burglary? Some sort of entrance in order to commit the crime?

1	A Uh, could you rephrase that? I didn't quite
2	grasp it.
3	Q Well, when you went there, you didn't go there
4	with the idea that somebody known to the victim had walked
5	in and been admitted?
6	À No, sir.
7	Q Freely and voluntarily, did you?
8	A No, sir.
9	MR. MANZELLA: Objection, that doesn't appear to be
10	relevant.
11	Q BY MR. DENNY: Did you
12	MR. MANZELLA: And ask that the answer be stricken.
13	THE COURT: The answer is stricken.
14	Q BY MR. DENNY: When you made that notation,
15	possible POE, you made it because it was in your mind that
16	you were investigating the burglary-murder, isn't that
17	right?
18	MR. MANZELLA: Objection, doesn't appear to be relevant.
19	MR. DENNY: It is relevant to his notation on the
20	document.
21	THE COURT: Sustained. The objection is sustained.
22	Q BY MR. DENNY: By the way, you found some other
23	identifiable prints there, didn't you?
24	A Yes, sir.
25	Q How many other identifiable prints did you find?
26	A Can I refer to my notes?
27	Q Certainly.
28	A A total of four.

1	Q.	Four identifiable prints.
2		Were they fingerprints, palm prints, footprints,-
3	what kind o	f prints?
4	Á	Uh, may I say that was a total of five instead
.5	of four?	
6	Q	Five in addition to the one you've already
7	described?	·
8	A	No, five total.
9	ବ	In other words, this one plus four others?
10	A	Yes, sir.
11	Q	All right. And were they all fingerprints or
12	palm prints	or what sort of prints?
13	A	Fingers and palms.
14	Q	And did you could you tell us where you found
15	those; is the	hat reflected in the report at all?
16	A	No, sir.
17	Q	Do you have any independent recollection of where
18	you found th	nose?
19	A	I have an independent recollection of where I
20	found some,	but not all,
21 .	` Q	All right, would you indicate with the pointer
22	to the jury	where you recall finding the others that you can
23	recollect?	
24	A	Yes, sir.
25		This represents a large picture-type window
26	(indicating).
27	Q	You're pointing to a window at the south end of
28	the kitchen	?

	1	A Yes, sir.
•	2	Q All right.
-	3	A I did find partial prints on the outside of this
7b fls.	4	window on the sill.
5	5	
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		,	
7b-1	1	Q	Now, when you say partial prints
	2	A	Yes, sir.
	3	Q	are you now saying that there was one, two or
	4	three of th	ese four that you recovered as identifiable prints?
•	5	A	I don't recall these being identifiable. These
5	6	were uniden	tified scraps.
	7	· Q	No, I'm talking about just the four identifiable
	8	prints.	•
	. 9	· A	Oh, okay.
	10	Q	You found in addition to the one in the hall and
	11	the kitchen	on the board there.
	12	A	All right, on the inside frame of this window
	13	I found ide	ntifiable prints.
_	14	Q.	Fingerprints?
	15	A	Yes, sir, fingers.
	16	Q	All right.
	17	A	On this cabinet.
	18	Ž	Now, that is on the east
	19	A	It would be the east wall.
	20	Q	East wall in the southeast corner of the kitchen?
	21	A	I found a palm print.
	.22	Q	All right.
	23	À	And the other two, I don't have any recollection.
W.	24 1	Q	All right, sir.
\$	25		Now, did you attempt to make identifications of
	26	those four	additional prints that you discovered that were four
	27	identifiabl	e prints?
	28	А	Yes, sir.
	1		

7b-2 1 Whose prints did you compare with those? Q 2 I don't know whose they were. We -- or rather my A 3 office and I, uh, compared prints of 18 different individuals against all of these prints. 5 Well, did you make any record at all, sir, of 6 the 18 individuals whose prints were compared with the 7 identifiable prints that you recovered at the scene? Yes, sir, there is a record in my office. Α Q Could you bring that to the courtroom? 10 A Sure. 11 All right. You had no independent recollection of 12 what that says at the present time? 13 No. sir. A 14 Whose names were on there? 15 I can remember some of them, not all of them. Α Let's wait until tomorrow when you can get all of them. 17 Now, sir, in the course of your experience as --18 of eight years in the fingerprint unit, have you been able to 19 determine how long that print might have been on that door 20 sill? 21 No, sir. There is no way to determine how old a Α 22 . print is. 23 Well, are there maximum and minimum parameters or Q 24 are there maximum parameters? There are maximum under certain conditions. 26 this is why you can't tell the age of the print. 27 Well, let's say under the most ideal conditions, 28 under the most ideal conditions, how long would a print on the

'Ì	Q And in this particular case you looked carefully?
2	A That's right, checked it and didn't see anything.
3	Q But you dusted it anyway?
4	A That's correct.
5	Q . You dusted the whole door frame up and down?
6	A From top to bottom.
7	Q Well, did you look at it carefully first?
8	A Well, I can't say that I did.
9	Q You didn't change the lighting in any way first?
10	A No, sir.
11	Q So that the matter of the light being right and all
12 ⁻	of that, making a difference in whether there's something mixed
13	with the normal oils of the skin, wasn't a consideration at that
14	time, at the time you lifted this, isn't that right?
15	A I don't quite understand you.
16	Q Well, you simply went and dusted an area that might
17	have been a point of entry, isn't that right?
18	A Yes.
19	Q Without looking too carefully at that area before-
20	hand. You just figured this is where prints will likely be?
21	A Oh, true.
22	Q That's the normal thing you do when you go out to
23	dust a house for prints?
24	A That's right,
25	Q All right. And that's what you did in this case?
26	A Yes.
27	Q So, you didn't look carefully to determine whether
28	there were prints all the way up the door; you just went ahead

and dusted it, is that right? 2 Yes. A So you can't say at this time whether the print that 3 ,14 was on there might not have been mixed with something other than just the oils, the normal oils from the skin, is that 5 right? 6 7 MR. DENNY: That's argumentative, your Honor. Sustained. Sustained. He's already answered 8 9 that. MR. DENNY: He answered it that he did see it, your 10 11 Honor. There was no oils of the skin. 12 THE COURT: You may answer once again. 13 THE WITNESS: I beg your pardon? 14 THE COURT: You may respond. The Court will retract its 15 ruling. 16 BY MR. DENNY: You cannot say actually the print 17 that is now the latent print was solely from oils of the skin 18 and not something else mixed with those oils of the skin, can 19 you? 20 A No. 21 Thank you, sir. Q 22 Ά No. 23 All right. Now, if a print is made by -- oh, by the Q 24 way, let me just get this straight. 25 You've said that under ideal conditions, the 26 maximum ideal conditions, from a true latent print, that it 27 will not last more than ten days to two weeks at the maximum; 28 is that right?

	1	A That's if it is a true latent, yes, sir.
	2	Q All right. And is this based on your experience or
	3	based on your reading in the field or
3 fol	4	A Based on experience.
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It had been painted or varnished; that's all I 8-3 1 can tell you now. And I'm not really sure of that. I know the -- some of the wood was varnished. 3 (Fause in the proceedings while a discussion off 4 the record ensued at the clerk's desk between Mr. Denny 5 and the clerk.) 6 BY MR, DENNY: All right. When we talk about a 7 non-perous surface, though, are we talking about a surface R like that on the jury stand here, the jury box? 9 À Yen. 10 That would be considered a non-porous surface? 11 ũ Yes, Because that's varnished. 19 A Or, say, the top here to this Stemorette machine? 13 Q Yes, that's non-porous, A 14 All right. Or some gort of painted metal, like 15 Ŏ. the top to the typewriter that's down here before the Judge's 16 17 bench? Yes, sir. 18 A Now, if the fingerprints were not a "true latent" 19 -- what do you meen by that? A true latent can't be seen. All right. But if a print, then, is not a true 23 latent, what distinguishes a true latent from a print that is not a true latent? 25 A print that is not a true latent is usually made up of some porous substance, other than -- other than 26 the moisture of perspiration, such as oil, grease, candy --27 for instance, kids eat candy, and they grab a glass. You'll 28

8-4 see sticky prints on the glass. This is what a lot of people would think would be 8a fls. a latent print. It is not. It's a visible print.

8a-1	1	Q A visible print?
	2	A A visible print, yes, sir.
	3.	Q And do those tend to disappear after a period of
	4	time?
	5	A Only if they are wiped off or rubbed off during
Ģ	é	the due course of activity.
	7	Q Well, is it your statement that they will stay
	8	forever on something?
	ġ .	A If you have if you had an object that nobody
	10	handled, they would very likely stay forever.
	11	Q Yes. I would like to show you, Deputy White,
	12	People's 8, the four photographs that that have previously
	13	been used here of the Hinman home.
	14	And showing you 8-A, in the upper left-hand
	15	corner, which appears to be a shot looking through a doorway
	16	toward a second doorway into a bathroom.
	17	A That's correct.
	18	Q All right. Now, does that depict the doorway
	19	from which you lifted this print?
	20	A No, sir.
	21	Q It's the doorway around the corner from that
	: 22	(indicating)?
4	23	A \ Yes, sir, to the right.
İ.	24	Q All right. And to your knowledge, was the door
3	25	that you the door that you removed the latent print from,
	26	was that on varnished wood, or a painted white surface, such
	27	as is depicted in B and C of this Exhibit A?
	28	A I don't remember.

8a-2	1	Q Would it have made any difference?
	2	A No, sir.
	3	Q Now, you've stated that in your opinion I
	4	don't think you stated in your opinion; you stated it as a
ė	5	fact no one else in the world could have made the latent
تيلا	6	on 24, other than the person who made the exemplar, the
	7	second picture on 24 or the second picture on 26, I believe
	8	Is that your statement?
	9	A Did I say that was a fact?
	10	Q Well, do you say that is a fact?
	11	A I say: In my opinion, no one in this world could
	12	have made this print other than the suspect Beausoleil.
	13	Q Beausoleil?
	14	A Yes, sir.
	15	Q All right. But that's an opinion; is that right?
	ĵģ	A Yes, sir, that's correct.
	17	Q You do not state that as a fact?
	18	A No, sir.
	19	MR. DENNY: All right. I have no further questions.
	20	THE COURT: Any redirect?
	21	MR. MANZELLA: Yes.
	22	
	23	REDIRECT EXAMINATION
' \$	24	BY MR. MANZELLA:
,	25	Q Mr. White, that when you testify as an expert
	26	in the Superior Courts of this state, you always testify to
	27	your opinions; isn't that correct?
	28 ੂ	A Yes, sir,

1	Q All right. Mr. White, just a few questions. Did
2	you look at the door jamb from which you lifted the latent
3	print before you placed the dusting powder on it?
4	A To my knowledge, no.
5	Q Well, were you looking at it as you placed the
6	dusting powder on it?
7	A Oh, yes.
8	Q All right. So did you see the surfaces of the
9	door jamb, the surface of the door jamb, before it was
10	the various surfaces of it were covered with the dusting
11 '	powder, as you were dusting the door jamb?
12	A (No response.)
13	Q Do you understand my question?
14	A No, sir, I don't.
15	Q All right. I didn't think you did. As you were
16	placing the dusting powder on the door jamb, you were looking
17	at it; correct?
18	A Yes, sir.
19 .	Q Right. And as you were looking at the door jamb,
20	before the dusting powder covered the door jamb, as you were
21	proceeding either up or down the door jamb as you were dusting
22	it, did you see any latent any prints on the door jamb?
23	Before it was covered with the dusting powder?
24	A No, sir.
25 26	MR. MÁNZELLA: All right. Thank you. I have no
27	further questions.
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20	RECROSS EXAMINATION

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RY	MR.	DENNY:
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Q Well, you weren't looking for them, were you?

A' That's right.

MR. DENNY: Thank you. I have no further questions.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. MANZELLA:

Q Well, Mr. White, if my -- well, if there is a visible print on the surface, and you are looking at the surface, I take it, if it was not a true latent, you would see the print; isn't that correct?

A That's correct.

Q All right. And you did not see any prints on the surface that you were looking at as you were placing the dusting powder on it; is that also correct?

A No, sir.

Q What?

A I'm sorry. That's correct, yes.

MR. MANZELLA: All right. Thank you. I have no further questions.

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Q -- and you figured a door is a good point of entry, and so you went to the door, and you started dusting for prints that might be on the door; isn't that right?

A Yes, sir.

Q All right. And when you do that, it just -- you just brush the dust on the area; is that right?

A Yes, sir.

Q And in this particular case, you weren't looking for prints before you did that, because you were going to get prints after you had dusted; isn't that right?

A If there were prints there, I could have seen them before.

All right. Now, when you say, "If there were prints there," you mean if there were prints that were not true latent prints?

A That's correct.

Q And when you're talking about, "if there were prints there," non-latent prints differ, as you say, from -- what might be just a very tiny little bit of oil --

A Yes.

Q -- to something such as blood or candy or something like that, that's obvious to the naked eye; is that right?

A Yes, they are different.

Q Yes. But they range in visibility from those that are easily visible to those that are almost true latent; isn't that right?

A Correct.

Q All right. Now, you were -- if you were looking at

all for them, you were looking for those that were easily 1 2 visible; right? 3 MR. MANZELLA: That's vague and ambiguous, as to what "easily visible" means. 5 BY MR. DENNY: Well, you understand what I mean by ۰6 "easily visible," don't you? 7 MR. MANZELLA: That doesn't matter. It's still vague 8 and ambiguous. 9 THE COURT: The objection is sustained. 10 You may reframe it. 17 BY MR. DENNY: Well, sir, we have just gone over 12 these maximum and minimum areas of visibility, and you under-13 stood me then, didn't you? 14. A Yes. 15 And when I said there are some that are easily 16 visible, as against those that are almost true latent prints, 17 you understood that, didn't you? 18 19 Now; looking at that progression, from those that 20 are easily visible to those that are almost invisible, almost 21 true latent prints, if you looked at all on the door jamb 22 before you dusted, you were looking for those that were 23 easily visible, weren't you? That's true. A 25 And you didn't see any that just stood out and 26 were easily visible, --27 No, sir. Α 28 Q -- right? But that's all you were looking for;

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right? Before you dusted?
         1
                            (No response.)
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                            Well, let me withdraw that question, sir, and ask
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              you this:
                            Do you remember that you were just looking for
              prints?
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8c-1	1	Q You just went in and dusted
	2	A Right.
	3	Q for prints?
	4	A Right.
£	5	Q Okay. And that's the way it happened, isn't it?
ų.	6	A Basically, yes.
	7	MR. DENNY: All right. That's what we are interested
	8	in.
	9	Thank you, sir.
	10	THE COURT: What do you dust with? What are you talking
	11	about when you say you have been telling the jurors about
	12	dusting. What does that mean?
	13	THE WITNESS: When you dust, you use the dust you
_	14	use, your Honor, is made from carbon powder. You have two
	15	types of this dust. One is pure carbon powder
	16	THE COURT: In this instance, what were you doing
	17	when you were dusting?
	18	THE WITNESS: I was
	19	THE COURT: Both counsel have been talking to you
	20	about "dusting," and we would like to know what you were
	21	doing.
	22	THE WITNESS: You have a jar of this powder, and you
	23	have a very fine textured brush that's made from a synthetic-
\$	24.	THE COURT: How big is that, approximately?
*	25	THE WITNESS: Very small. I'm coming back tomorrow
	26	morning. I could bring one.
	27	THE COURT: Well, just tell us how big a brush it is.
	28	THE WITNESS: The handle on this brush is about

8c-2 (indicating). 1 Four inches? THE COURT: Four inches long. Very small. THE WITNESS: 3 brush --THE COURT: And the bristles? THE WITNESS: The diameter of the bristles is probably 6 7 expanded, maybe an inch to an inch and a half with the 8 These -bristles expanded. ġ THE COURT: How wide are the bristles, expanded? THE WITNESS: Expanded, they re probably an inch to an 10 11 inch and a half. 12 THE COURT: Well, what you were doing when you were 13 dusting is going over this wood work with this little brush; 14 is that right? 15 > THE WITNESS: Yes; sir. 16 THE COURT: All right. All right. You can step down. 17 MR. DENNY: Your Honor, I would request, however, 18 that the Court order this witness to return tomorrow with 10 the names and the report of the --20 The Court's not going to order him to THE COURT: 21 The Court will see that you have the names. 22 You may step down. 23 9 fls. 24 25 26 27 28

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MR. MANZELLA: May Mr. White be excused, your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes, but the Court would ask him to provide those names or those prints, rather, that he referred to.

MR. MANZELLA: Well, the list that he referred to.

THE WITNESS: The list of comparisons.

MR. DENNY: Well, your Honor, I'm going to ask for a stipulation, then, that may be introduced into evidence if he is not going to return with it.

THE COURT: The Court will simply order him -- you don't need to return, but you should bring those --

THE WITNESS: All right, I can.

THE COURT: -- or get those to Mr. Denny.

THE WITNESS: I can see that a list of these names is delivered to the Court.

THE COURT: All right. To Mr. Denny, not to the Court.

THE WITNESS: Oh, to Mr. Denny.

THE COURT: You are excused now.

THE WITNESS: All right, sir.

MR. KAY: People will call as their next witness Deputy
Fraser or does the Court wish to --

THE COURT: How long would it take for his testimony?
MR. KAY: Direct examination ten minutes.

THE COURT: All right, let's take the direct anyhow.

THE CLERK: Do you solemnly swear that the testimony you may give in the cause now pending before this Court shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

THE WITNESS: II-do.

THE CLERK: Please take the stand and be seated. 1 2 JAMES K. FRASER. 3 called as a witness by and on behalf of the People, having been 4 first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows: 5 THE CLERK: Please state and spell your full name. 6 THE WITNESS: James K. Fraser, F-r-a-s-e-r. 7 Я 9 DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. KAY: 70 Deputy Fraser, what is your occupation and current Q 11 12 assignment? 13 Examiner of questioned documents for the Los A Angeles County Sheriff's Crime Lab. 14 15 And how long have you been a Deputy Sheriff? Q 16 Eighteen years. And how long have you been in the questioned 17 Q document section? 18 19 For the past four years. All right. Would you please relate to Judge Choate 20 21 and to the ladies and gentlemen of the jury your background 22 and training in the field of questioned documents? 23 Well, excuse me. First, let me ask you, first, what is a questioned document? 25 It is any document that there's question about its authenticity, either in the makeup of the material or the 27 writing that exists on the document. 28 All right. And, basically, what you do is you

1	A That's correct.
2	Q And he trained you?
3	A Yes.
4	Q All right, continue, sir.
5	A I've read and studied the recognized books in the
·6	field of handwriting identification. There are five that we
7	use constantly.
8	Q What are those books and who are the authors?
9.	A Questioned Documents by Albert S. Osborn, The
10	Problem of Proof by Albert S. Osborn, Suspect Documents by
n	Wilson R. Harrison, Evidentiary Documents by James V. P.
12	Conway, Scientific Examination of Documents by Ordway Hilton.
13	Those are the basic five that are considered the bible in the
14	field of handwriting identification.
15	Q And who is Mr. Osborn? Is he recognized as some
16	particular person in the field?
17	A He's referred to as the grandfather of handwriting
18	identification. His expertise goes back to the days of the
19	Lindbergh kidnaping. The first book, Questioned Documents,
20	I think was written in 1929.
21	Q All right. Continue with your background and
22	training.
23	A Well, in addition to examining cases for the
24	Sheriff's department, I also examine cases for 37 other police
25	departments, the federal government, State of California, other
26	county agencies and at the request of various local courts.
27	During this time I've examined over nine thousand
28	ances involving over seventuesiv thousand documents. I have

testified in Municipal and Superior and Federal Court as an Ĩ expert in handwriting identification ninety-five times. 9a fol

Q I have here People's 34, a pink slip to a 1965
Fiat in the name "Hinman, Gary Alan, 964 Old Topanga Canyon,
Topanga, California," and on the back there is a signature
"Gary Alan Hinman," and a date "7-18-69."

Have you seen this document before?

A Yes, sir, I have.

And, finally, People's 35, which has been previously marked a Notice of Vehicle Code Violation, commonly referred to as a traffic ticket, where it says "Driver's signature," and it has "Gary A. Hinman." Have you seen this before?

A Yes, sir.

People's 3, the driver's license which — and the signature on that, Gary A. Hinman, with 32, the temporary driver's license with the signature of Gary A. Hinman, with People's 33, the motor vehicle purchase order with the signature of Gary A. Hinman, with the l965 Fiat pink slip with the signature on the back, Gary Alan Hinman, and with the traffic ticket, People's 35, that has a signature Gary A. Hinman; have you compared all these signatures, one with the other?

A Yes, I have.

Q And after comparing these signatures, one with the other, did you formulate an opinion as to whether or not all of these five documents were signed by the same person?

A I did.

Q And what is that opinion, sir?

A In my opinion the signature "Gary A. Hinman," or

1 "Gary Alan Hinman," the signatures were all signed by one 2 person. 3 All right. And what is the basis of that 4 conclusion, generally? 5 The individual handwriting characteristics in A 6 the letter combination connecting strokes, size, slant, 7 proportion, one letter to another are all almost identical. 8 Thank you. I have no further questions. MR. KAY: 9 MR. DENNY: I have no questions. 10 THE COURT: You may step down. 11 MR. KAY: May this witness be excused, your Honor? 12 Yes, Mr. Fraser, you may be excused. THE COURT: 13 MR. DENNY: No objection. 14 THE COURT: What time will you need tomorrow, 15 Mr. Chavers? 16 JUROR CHAVERS: 1:30. 17 THE COURT: So, we should meet in the morning and if you 18 got away from here at 12:00 o'clock, would that be satisfactory? 19 JUROR CHAVERS: Yes. 20 THE COURT: Be here at 9:30 tomorrow morning, ladies 21 and gentlemen. The Court will try to start promptly. Perhaps 22 I can set aside my other calendar and take it in the after-23 noon so that we can begin at 9:30. 24 Remember the admonition that I must give you, 25 and that is to the effect that you are not to converse amongst 26 yourselves, nor with anyone else, nor permit anyone to 27 converse with you on any subject connected with this matter. 28 nor are you to form nor express any opinion on the matter untill

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it is finally submitted to you. Good night. See you at 9:30. And, Mr. Kuczera, may they gather --THE BAILIFF: Yes, sir, in Department 100. THE COURT: Department 100 deliberation room, is it? THE BAILIFF: Yes. THE COURT: Do that tomorrow morning, ladies and gentlemen, rather than wait in the hallway you can gather upstairs there. (Whereupon, at 4:35 P. M., an adjournment was 10. taken in this matter, to reconvene the following morning, Thursday, January 20, 1972, at 9:30 A. M.)