SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA 1 FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES 2 HON, RAYMOND CHOATE, JUDGE DEPARTMENT NO. 106 3 PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, Plaintiff, 6 No. A-267861 7 VS. Ŕ BRUCE McGREGOR DAVIS, Defendant. 9, 0F SHUSSAL (CII BALLISTICS) И .12 13 REPORTERS' DAILY TRANSCRIPT Tuesday, February 15, 1972 14 15 VOLUME 44 16 tlousky 17 18 **APPEARANCES:** JOSEPH P. BUSCH, JR., District Attorney 19 For the People: ANTHONY MANZELLA BY: 20 and STEPHEN R. KAY. 21 Deputies District Attorney **Ž**2 For Defendant Davis: GEORGE V. DENNY, III 23 24 25 26 27 MARY LOU BRIANDI, C.S.R. ROGER K. WILLIAMS, C.S.R. 28 Official Court Reporters

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1 LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1972 9:50 A.M. 2 3 The record will show the jurors are all THE COURT: 5 in the box. The defendant is present. 6 Mr. Kay, did the People have trouble with their 7 alarm clocks? 8 MR. MANZELLA: We were trying to decide whether I 9 should bring my fever up to court. 10 THE COURT: Your what? 11 MR. MANZELLA: My fever, and we decided to bring it up. 12 (Laughter.) THE COURT: The Court is sorry to hear you did. 14 MR. MANZELLA: Mr. Kay is worried about it. 15 MR. KAY: Mr. Kay is more worried than the Court is. 16 THE COURT: Now, Mr. Denny -- if we can find him. 17 (Whereupon, there was a pause in the proceedings 18. until Mr. Denny entered the courtroom.) 19 THE COURT: All right, now, all counsel are present. 20 Once again, gentlemen, when the Court calls the 21 case for 9:30, the Court anticipates that you'll be present. 22 And I realize that many times the Court is not ready, but 23 nevertheless, it is your obligation as officers of the court 24 to be present. 25 MR. KAY: We called Joyce this morning at about 26 9:25 and she said you were just starting your calendar. 27 And I asked her if it would be all right to come up at a 28 quarter of 10:00, and she said fine.

But they weren't here at a quarter of 10:00. THE CLERK: Į. The Court will excuse it this time, but see THE COURT: 2 if you can be on time. 3 MR. DENNY: Before I bring out my first witness, I would 4 like --:5 THE COURT: People rest, gentlemen? 6 7 MR. KAY: Yes, your Honor. 8 MR. MANZELLA: THE COURT: The Court has admitted into evidence 9 People's 1 through 110 except for -- there were some gaps 10 11 in some numbers that were unmarked, other items that were not 12 admitted. 13 Do you have those, Mrs. Holt? 14 (Whereupon, there was a pause in the proceedings **1**5 while the clerk exited the courtroom, returning , 16 shortly, and the following proceedings were had:) 17 THE COURT: Let's see what you've got. 18 (Whereupon, there was a pause in the proceedings 19 while the Court conferred with the clerk.) 20 THE COURT: People's 1 through 110, with the exception 21 of 103, 104, 91-A and -B, were withdrawn and in their place 22 108 has been substituted. 23 There was no 66, 69, 75, 63, 60-A and 60-B are 24 excluded. 25 There was no 50. 26 27 28

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No No. 40 was offered. No. 16 was offered. 22 and 23 for identification were excluded. There was no 15. And the Court has stated all of the exceptions. In addition, the Defendant's A, the Defendant's B are admitted. C-1 through -12 are admitted. F is excluded. I, J, K, L, O, P are excluded.

The remainder, through X, are excluded, with the exception of V, a chart of a floor plan, which is drawn on the board.

Is the defense ready to proceed?

MR. DENNY: Yes, your Honor.

May I do so?

THE COURT: You may do so.

MR. DENNY: All right. Mr. Matlovsky, would you take the stand, please?

THE CLERK: Would you raise your right hand, please, to be sworn?

Do you 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.

ISREAL LLOYD MATLOVSKY,

called as a witness by and on behalf of the defendant, 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?

THE WITNESS: My name is Isreal Lloyd Matlovsky; I-s-r-e-a-1; Lloyd, L-1-o-y-d; last name, Matlovsky, M-a-t-1-o-v-s-ky.

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. DENNY:

- Q Mr. Matlovsky, what is your present position or occupation?
- A I am the chief medical photographer for Los Angeles County, USC Medical School.
 - Q That's at the big County Hospital?
- A The County Hospital and the Medical School.

 I am in charge of both laboratories, which are one and the same.
- Q All right. And how many people are employed in that laboratory, sir, under your direction and supervision?
 - A I have 16 people with me.
- Q All right. And specifically, what do you do? And what does the laboratory do, in connection with the hospital and the school?
- A The laboratory produces photographic medical records for the patients, and my specialty is microscopic photography, for both the Medical School and the Medical Center.
- Q And in that particular field of specialty, how long have you been practicing, sir?
- A Continuously since 1946. In addition, between 1942 and 1946, I was in charge of photophysics and optics

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for Bureau of Aeronautics for U. S. Navy, doing photomicrography.

Q All right, sir. And would you state for the jury, please, what your qualifications and background are, starting, if you would, with: Do you have a college degree?

And from whom, if --

A I have an Associate of Arts degree.

Q At which college?

A From Los Angeles City College. But I have taken additional courses work at USC, in engineering, cinematography, the non-destruction -- non-destructive inspection of metals, and in photogrammetry.

Q All right, sir. And has that been over a period of years that you have done so, or --

A Yes, since 1942.

Q All right, sir. And you say you did work with the Navy for what period?

A From 1942 to 1946, I was a Chief Petty Officer.

Q And in charge of what?

Photophysics and optics for Bureau of Aeronautics, testing of captured enemy equipment and the evaluation of optical things normally through microscopic photography.

Q All right, sir. And have you done any teaching in the field of photography and photomicrography?

A Yes. I have been doing that since 1942, starting an adult evening high school. At present I teach a seminar at Rochester Institute of Technology in Rochester, New York, in the summer for one continuous week.

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At present, I am teaching in extension with UCLA, in Medical Photography and Microscopic Photography.

- Q And how long have you been teaching at Rochester?
- A The past six years. And at UCLA, the past three years.
- Q All right, sir. And have your works appeared as illustrations in any books, texts, other writings on the subject of medicine?
- A I have illustrated numerous textbooks -- oh, at least, I would guess, 20 -- as well as the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, which are recognized landmark books in photographic illustration of pathological microscopy.
 - Q All right, sir.

And do you belong to any particular societies of organizations having to do with your particular field or specialty?

- A The Society of Photographic Instrumentation Engineers; the Society of Photographic Scientists and Engineers; and the Biological Photographic Association.
- Q Now, sir, last February 8th, Tuesday, were you present when Mrs. Holt, the lovely clerk before you, and I appeared with a bullet for you to photograph?
- i A I was.
- Q And did you, in the presence of Mrs. Holt, photograph that bullet?
 - A I did.
- Q And as a result of that photograph, that photographic work -- by the way, was that photographed under

2a-2	1	particular conditions or with a particular type of instru-
	2	ment?
	3	A Yes.
è	4	Q What instrument?
₹ 1	5	A It was done with a Leitz Aristophot Camera.
p	6	Q That's L-e-i-t-z?
`	7	A L-e-i-t-z, Aristophot, A-r-i-s-t-o-p-h-o-t,
	8	with a Zeiss Micro-Luminar lens, 40 millimeter focal length.
	9 .	Q All right, sir. And your purpose in photo-
	10	graphing the bullet was to photograph the entire circum-
	11	ference of that bullet; is that correct?
	12	A As much as I possibly could.
4	13	Q And did you do so, sir?
*	14	A I did so.
	15	MR. DENNY: All right. Your Honor, I have ten photo-
•	16	graphs. May they together be marked Defendant's next in
	17	order?
AA id.	18	THE COURT: That would be AA, double A.
	19	MR. DENNY: Double A? Fine.
ي ب	20	Q Mr. Matlovsky, if you would take this hand
	21	microphone?
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	22	(Pause in the proceedings while Mr. Denny
**	23	pinned a series of photographs on the board.)
•	24	Q BY MR. DENNY: Now, sir, having posted these
	25	photographs in sort of a circular pattern, could you point
*	26	out to the jury the series in which you took the photographs,
Ö	·27	the manner in which the bullet was turned, and what is
•	28	depicted on each of these ten photographs?

A The bullet --

Q Again, you must stand so that our No. 1 juror can see.

A The bullet was set on a piece of glass, using two glued cardboard pieces, to maintain the bullet so that it would not move up and down.

And I started photographing it, rotating it as carefully as I could, between 30 and 40 degrees for each photograph, taking No. 1, No. 2 and so on in consecutive order, rotating the bullet between 30 to 40 degrees -- estimated.

As I did so, these photographs were taken on 4 X 5 inch film, in holders that were consecutively numbered. After that, they were marked with an optical image and processed.

After all of the processing, then the numbers were written below the object --

Q Now, when you say "the processing," do you mean the processing of the negative?

A Yes, the negative processing, which is the development, and then a rinse, and then fixation, and then washing, which takes a total of approximately 30 minutes.

Then, after drying, these numbers were written on the negative, and then the negative was enlarged to make these prints.

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Q Now, just by way of illustration, I note that in photograph No. 1, there appear to be a few light scratches on the bottom; and in photograph No. 2, those scratches appear quite sharp.

In photograph No. 3, those scratches, which appeared in the middle, seem to be over now to the left.

Does that indicate that you are turning --

A Yes.

Q _____ -- the bullet to the left?

from right to left?

A Correct. And I'm only maintaining a very narrow range of focus. So the first mark is considerably blurry; and then it is carefully shown and in good focus; and then it starts going out of focus again.

Q On the third photograph?

A This is one of the problems of using optical things.

Q All right. Now, your light source for these photographs was what?

A It was a single spotlight with a little sheet of translucent plastic placed around it to make a sort of a tent, so that I could get reasonably good lighting on the top, as well as some of the sides.

Q All right. Now, sir, I note that in the photographs, there appears to be a lightened area and a darkened area, on each of the photographs.

It appears that the lightened area is in the same

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27 28 location on each photograph, about the left-hand third, going over toward the more darkened area, over to the right-hand third or fourth of the picture.

- A Yes.
- What does that indicate?

A Well, the bullet is a cylinder (indicating) with its long direction, let's say, north and south; and its circumference going east and west.

I took one spotlight, putting it onto the side; and you get, we'll say, a specular reflection from one surface; and this is the highlight.

It is a specular reflection which you see on the one surface.

It isn't possible, except with great difficulty, to photograph something like this, without having a highlight and some -- the darkness.

It's the difference between the light and the dark that gives you the detail.

All right. And, sir, does the darkness that appears on each of these photos -- particularly over the right-hand third -- indicate in any way that there is a dark area or dark spot on the bullet there?

A No. That indicates the lighting, rather than the detail of the bullet itself.

It isn't possible to show everything in uniform light, and have detail. That requires light and dark.

Q All right. So that the darkened area, say, that appears over the right-hand picture, the right-hand side of

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the bullet, in picture No. 2, becomes the light area, when it is turned to picture No. 3; is that correct?

A That is correct.

Q All right. Now, sir, did you, in addition, prepare some sort of diagram indicating the magnification of these pictures?

A I did.

MR. DENNY: Your Honor, may this diagram also be marked part of the exhibit, as AA-1?

THE COURT: Very well. So ordered. AA-1 for identification.

Q BY MR. DENNY: And, sir, what does that photograph represent?

A This is a piece of glass that has been very accurately ruled into half millimeter increments, and you can see the very long line, where there is a zero, and the long line where there is a 10.

On the original glass slide, that is 10 millimeters apart.

After I finished the photographs of the bullet,
I replaced the bullet with this stage micrometer and photographed
it, without changing any of the optical arrangement.

Q And that indicates what, then, as far as the magnification, anything of that kind?

A That is a measure of the magnification,

Q Well, would that indicate in any way that the bullet -- say that is shown directly over it, over the scale -- is some seven and a half millimeters in width?

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MR. KAY: Well, I'll object. That's leading and suggestive.

THE COURT: Sustained.

Q BY MR. DENNY; Well, can you determine the width of the bullet from a comparison, that is the -- in effect, the diameter of the bullet from the comparison of that carefully measured scale?

A The scale was prepared to be used against anything in the photograph to indicate size.

By taking the scale and placing it against the photograph, you can determine what the size of the original is, because you know the size of the scale.

Q All right. And though the edges of the bullet do appear somewhat out of focus, as you say because of the roundness of the object and the depth of scale involved, is it possible by using that scale up against the bullet, the photograph of the bullet, to state with some approximate specificity the diameter of that bullet?

MR. KAY: Well, I'll object. That's irrelevant, "approximate specificity."

THE COURT: Sustained.

Q BY MR. DENNY: Well, can you tell by using the scale how wide the bullet is?

A. , Approximately you can.

For precise accurate measurement, you would use a micrometer on the bullet.

Q All right. Now, sir -Your Honor, I would ask that the photographs at

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this time be received into evidence.

MR. KAY: No objection.

THE COURT: There being no objection, the Court will receive them as AA.

MR. KAY: Well, excuse me, your Honor, I think as to AA-1, I will object, that that's irrelevant.

THE COURT: It is not offered --

MR. KAY: Oh, AA-1 --

MR. DENNY: Yes, I did. I meant all of the photographs.

MR. KAY: Well, we object to that. That seems to be irrelevant, if you can't make an accurate measurement with it.

THE COURT: Sustained.

MR. DENNY: Well, your Honor, this is the scale, indicating the scale by which the bullet was photographed. It is necessary to show the scale involved.

THE COURT: The Court understands. The objection is sustained.

MR. DENNY: Very well.

Q Now, sir, I want to show you a series of six photographs heretofore marked Defendant's H and received into evidence.

Now, sir, there has been testimony in this case that the bullet appearing on the right-hand side of each of these photographs is the same bullet that you photographed, namely, People's 31.

There appears to be, in these photographs, lighted areas on either side or the top or bottom, as they're

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placed here, of the bullet, and darkened areas to the middle portion of the bullet.

Looking at those photographs, can you determine what causes the lighter portions and what causes the darkened portion?

- A It is my opinion that the lighted areas are the specular reflections of the lights that were used when these bullets were photographed.
- Q Now, when you say "the lights that were used," you testified that you used one light source; is that correct?
 - A I used one light source on one side.
- And do these photographs indicate the one light source or a light source and a reflector was used?
- A That's why I used the term "two light source."

 It could be a single light source and a highly polished reflector or it could be two lights of slightly different intensity.
- Q All right. The derkened portion, then, in the middle, what does that represent?
- A That represents the portion of the object that is not strongly reflecting part of the light.

The one on this side (indicating), and the one on this side (indicating).

Q Now, then, assuming, then, that you were attempting to photograph the middle image, the middle portion, as that portion of the photograph being in focus, are you indicating by your testimony that the portion, then,

that would be in focus is out of light?

A Well --

MR. KAY: Well, that's leading and suggestive and irrelevant, your Honor.

THE COURT: Sustained.

Q BY MR. DENNY: Well, in setting up photographs of this kind, sir, does it appear in these particular photographs that the middle portion, the darkened portion, is that portion which, assuming they are in focus at all, is most nearly in focus?

MR. KAY: Well, that calls for speculation. It is irrelevant.

THE COURT: Overruled on that ground.

A It looks as though there is a compromise focus through this (indicating), an attempt to get maximum detail. However, my opinion is that in the dark area it is quite difficult to carefully see the detail that you are looking for.

Q All right, sir.

THE COURT: Would you read me that answer, please?

(Whereupon, the answer was read by the reporter as follows:

"A It looks as though there is a compromise focus through this (indicating), an attempt to get maximum detail. However, my opinion is that in the dark area it is quite difficult to carefully see the detail that you are looking for.")

MR. KAY: Well, I'd ask that the latter part of that

answer -

THE COURT: The Court strikes the latter part of the answer, after "compromise."

Q BY MR. DENNY: All right, Mr. Matlovsky, again, looking at the darkened area of this particular photograph, which is 5 of Defendant's H, does the darkened area -- and let's keep now to the bullet that you are familiar with, People's 31, the bullet on the right in this comparison photo, does the darkened area here indicate that there are any darkened areas in the bullet itself or is that merely the result of the lighting?

MR. KAY: Well, I'll object that that's leading and suggestive.

THE COURT: Overruled. You may answer.

- A The darkened area is the result of the lighting.
- Q BY MR. DENNY: All right, sir.

And you may retake the stand, if you like, sir.

Now, at my request, Mr. Matlovsky, this morning did you bring your microscope to examine certain negatives which have heretofore been received as Defendant's B?

A I did.

Q And did you examine those negatives, both microscopically and any other way?

A With my glasses visually, and with my deflecting microscope.

Q All right. Now, sir, did you examine specifically the numbers 1 through 6 appearing on each of the negatives numbered 1 through 6?

A I did.

Q And did you examine them for the purpose of determining whether or not those numbers had been placed on the negatives before those negatives had been processed in any way or after?

numbers were placed on the film, yes.

All right. And did you determine from your examination of those negatives whether or not the numbers that appeared on the negatives were placed on there before they were -- the pictures, themselves, that appear on those negatives, were taken, or afterwards?

A It is my opinion the numbers were placed on the film after the photographs were taken and the negatives processed.

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- Q And what is the basis of that opinion, sir?
- A By looking at the film, I can see that the number is not part of the silver image, but a number that has been written with some sort of a device onto the glossy surface of the negative.
- And is that negative -- you indicated earlier that in developing and processing the negatives that you did, it took approximately a half an hour to go through the solution for developing, the fixer, the wash, I believe -- I'm not sure whether you indicated all those terms -- but would you state to the jury what if anything would occur to the markings that presently appear there, if they went through that developing process?
- A Usually, the pigment would not remain so intact, if the numbers were put on the film prior to processing.
 - Q All right. And insofar as the ability of someone to place those numbers on the film, before it was exposed that is, before the picture was taken would there be any difficulty in doing that, under the conditions that would be required to do it?
 - A In this instance, especially so.
 - Q Why?
 - A Because you can't be certain where the image is going to be; and consequently, you can -- you would not wish to place a number onto the film prior to exposure.
 - Also, it would be visible in a different way than this is. This indicates the number has been placed after processing and after exposure.

4-2 1 And is there a problem in writing on pre-exposed Q film? 3 It would be difficult, because the film has A 4 sensitivity. It is sensitive to light. 5 You would therefore have to work under extremely 6 low light level, or under total darkness. 7. Q All right, sir. Fine. Thank you very much, 8 Could you replace those? 9 Ą Yes. 10 MR. DENNY: Thank you, Mr. Matlovsky. 11 I have no further questions. 12 THE COURT: Any cross examination? 13 MR. KAY: Yes, just briefly. 14 THE COURT: Do you wish to approach the bench, gentlemen, 15 without the reporter? 16 (Whereupon, proceedings were had at the bench among 17 Court and counsel, outside the hearing of the jury, which were 18 not reported.) 19 THE COURT: All right. 20 Thank you. I just have a few brief questions of MR. KAY: 21 Mr. Matlovsky. 22 CROSS EXAM, K 23 CROSS EXAMINATION 24 BY MR. KAY: 25 Now, sir, you are very much an expert in the field 26 of taking photographs through a microscope, aren't you? 27 Yes, sir. Α 28 All right. And you have done that on what, tens of Q

thousands of occasions, probably? Taking photographs through a microscope?

- A Approximately 25,000.
- Q Okay. And that is your specialty, isn't it?
- A Yes, sir.
- And you are probably at least, in this area, regarded as one of the top men in the field, aren't you?
 - A I am.
- Q Okay. Now -- and also, the equipment you use is very, very modern and up-to-date, isn*t it?
 - A Yes, it is.
 - Q It's just about the best money can buy, isn't it?
 - A Yes, it is.
- Q Okay. And the microscope from which you took the photographs that are marked Defendant's AA -- you can see these from here, can't you, the ones I am referring to?
 - A (Witness indicating affirmatively,)
- Q (Continuing) -- this was a 40-powered microscope, that you took these through?
- A Those pictures were taken with a single lens, not with a microscope.
 - Now, what do you mean by a single lens?
- A They were taken, using the lens and a long bellows, a distance the distance from the lens to the film at the actual taking was let's see was approximately ten focal lengths.

That would be 400 millimeters.

· I did not use an eyepiece on the camera -- or on the

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microscope. Therefore, it's called a simple microscope.

Now, I'm not very much of a photographer, and I must confess that I don't really understand what you are saying.

In other words, are you saying that you didn't use a microscope at all? That you just like put the camera up next to the bullet and took --

A I used a microscopic camera, and this technique is known as photomacrography.

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4a-1	1	Q All right. I see. In other words, it's a		
	2	special type of camera that acts as a microscope to take		
	3	photographs; is that right?		
ŧ	4	A Yes, it is. Any		
÷ 2	5	Q All right.		
	6	A camera used properly will accomplish the same		
	7	thing.		
	8	Q But in such detail as the camera that you used?		
	9	A Not in as much, no.		
	10	Q All right. And what again is the type of camera		
	n .	that you use?		
	12	A I used an Aristophot, it was called, made by the		
	13	Leitz Corporation, from Wetzlar, Germany.		
	14	Q And that's a very specialized type camera, isn't		
	15	that?		
•	16	A Yes, it is.		
v ^f	17	Q All right. Okay. And that's used mainly for		
	18	taking photomicrographs?		
	19	A Of small objects.		
, ,	20	Q Okay. Now, these photographs that you took,		
	21.	is this the is this the only bullet that Mr. Denny brought		
	22	to you to photograph?		
;	23	A . It is.		
	24	Q No other bullet?		
	25	A It is not, no; no other bullet.		
4	26	Q And the other photographs that Mr. Denny showed		
	27	you these are Defendant's H-1 through -6 these are just		
	28	blowups that you made of the negatives; is that right?		

4a-2	1	A I did not make these pictures.
	2	Q Oh, you didn't make these pictures?
	3	A No.
Ł	4	Q All right. Well, these are blowups of the
· 🕏	5	negatives that you just got finished looking at, aren't
•	6	they?
	7	A I believe they are.
	8	MR. KAY: May I have just a moment, your Honor? I
	9	think I don't have any further questions, but I just want to
	10	check.
	n	THE COURT: Yes, you may.
	12	(Pause in the proceedings while Mr. Kay perused
	13	his notes.)
	14	Q BY MR. KAY: And you said I just wanted to
). 3	15	make sure of this in response to a question by Mr. Denny
•	16	that it appeared, on these photographs, that the person was
	17	trying to bring out the maximum detail, and the photograph
	18	was was that your response?
	19	A That would be my opinion.
	20 ,	Q All right. So, in other words, the person who
* *	21	took these photographs was trying to bring out the maximum
	22	detail on the two bullets photographed; that's your opinion?
•	23	A Yes. He was trying for as much area that he
€	24 ·	could examine.
V	25	MR. KAY: Thank you. I have no further questions.
Ę	26	Thank you very much, sir.
	27	MR. DENNY: Just a couple of matters.
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REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. DENNY:

Q I don't believe I did finally get in, Mr.

Matlovsky, the magnification of these bullets that you
photographed -- that is, of the photographs.

What was the magnification?

MR. KAY: Well, excuse me, your Honor. I'm going to object that this is a fact not in evidence. He said "these bullets," and I believe Mr. Matlovsky testified that Mr. Denny only brought one bullet.

MR. DENNY: I thought I corrected my -- when I misspoke myself. I'm not talking about bullets. I am talking about the picture.

Q The magnification in producing the picture of the bullet that you photographed was what?

A The resulting magnification on those prints is 23 times.

Q All right, sir. And is that demonstrated by that scale, that we have had marked as AA-1?

A It is.

Q And how is that demonstrated by that scale?

A Well, the scale originally -- the piece of glass that is engraved, between that zero and the 10, is 10 millimeters long.

That was photographed at the same time the bullet was photographed; and after processing, the negatives were all enlarged equally, so that by measuring the zero to 10, you will see it is 230 millimeters on the print, resulting in

48-4 an actual magnification of 23 times. BY MR. DENNY: So that this then --AA-1 ev. THE COURT: The Court will admit AA-1. MR. DENNY: Thank you, your Honor. Fine. I have no further questions. Is there any --4b fls. MR. KAY: Yes, I do have some further questions.

RECROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. KAY:

Q On this scale, however, you are not saying that you match this scale up to the bullet, like that (indicating), that you would have an accurate measurement of the width of the bullet? You are not saying that, are you?

A Not absolutely accurate.

an absolutely accurate measurement, you would have to -wouldn't you -- you would have to photograph this scale in the
middle of the bullet; because otherwise, you'd be looking
down on the bullet, and the perspective, looking down, would
be different than if it was right in the middle; isn't that
true?

A It is. That's why I suggested a micrometer.

Q Right. In other words, for precise measurements of the diameter?

A Right.

Q So the micrometer would be the accurate thing to use, if you wanted an accurate measurement of the bullet?

A Of the diameter of the bullet.

Q Right. And what about the width?

A In the plane of the sharp focus, this (indicating) is quite accurate.

Q Well, in other words, the length of the bullet?

A For the length or any of the length of the markings, in the correct focus -- meaning the sharp focus -- this scale is quite accurate (indicating).

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Q All right. But it's not accurate if you were to take the bullet and put it on top like this, to try and measure the diameter?

THE COURT: Well, he has answered that.

MR. KAY: All right.

THE WITNESS: The outer focus image is not accurate.

THE COURT: Is that all, gentlemen?

(Pause in the proceedings while a discussion off the record ensued at the counsel table between Mr. Kay and Mr. Manzella.)

MR. KAY: All right. Excuse me. I just have --

Now, I wonder if, when you are talking about the area in focus, if you could delineate on these photographs, in each photograph, the area that you consider to be in focus?

A Well, the precise focus is a -- is an opinion, pardon me. I can give you my opinion of the area of focus.

Q Okay. Just so you don't mark up the bullet, why don't you, just below the bullet, kind of put one line on each side, to delineate the area?

A All rightee.

I will mark a red line --

MR. DENNY: Well, excuse me. I'm going to object at this time to the question, unless there's a better definition.

I think it's ambiguous, to the area of focus, because this gentlemen talks in very precise terms, and --

THE COURT: Well, he knows -- he can explain it.

MR. DENNY: Well, I am --

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THE COURT: The objection is overruled.

THE WITNESS: Should I go shead?

THE COURT: You may proceed, yes.

THE WITNESS: I'll indicate what I think good focus is, by placing a red line in the margin.

- Q BY MR. KAY: Below the bullet.
- A Below the bullet. And not on the image.
- Q Okay. You've done that on photograph No. 1.

THE COURT: Would it be approximately the same on each of the photographs?

THE WITNESS: It would be approximately the same in all the photographs.

THE COURT: On each photograph, then, it would be a width of about three inches, in the middle of the photograph?

THE WITNESS: Approximately three inches in the middle of the photograph, yes, sir.

MR. DENNY: Well, perhaps we could designate it by AA-1, the number of millimeters, your Honor.

THE COURT: The Court doesn't think that's necessary. He has designated it with the markings.

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

MR. DENNY: May this witness be excused, your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes, you are excused. Thank you.

MR. DENNY: Thank you, Mr. Matlovsky.

Now, I would like to call your clerk for just a moment, your Honor.

MR. KAY: Do you want to stipulate that --

MR. DENNY: That she brought the bullet?

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MR. KAY: Oh, sure.

MR. DENNY: The People have offered to stipulate, to Bave her the rigors and the anguish of examination and cross-examination, that it was People's 31, the bullet, that she took, and that was the bullet that was photographed by Mr. Matlovsky?

MR. KAY: So stipulated.

THE COURT: Very well.

MR. DENNY: Mr. Glements?

THE CLERK: Do you 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.

WENDELL W. CLEMENTS,

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

THE CLERK: Please state and spell your full name.

THE WITNESS: Wendell W. Clements; W-e-n-d-e-1-1, C-1-e-m-e-n-t-s.

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. DENNY:

Q Sir, what is your profession?

A I am a latent fingerprint expert for the Los Angeles Police Department.

Bureau of Investigation, plus the publication by Dr. Harold Cummins and Charles Midlo, titled Fingerprints, Palms and Soles.

I've read numerous, perhaps hundreds of articles in magazines which deals with scientific investigation.

- Q Are these part of a library which you maintain?
- A Yes, sir, it is.
- Q You personally maintain it?
- A I personally maintain it.
- Now, have you qualified as an expert in the field of fingerprint identification in the courts of the County of Los Angeles and in any other courts?

A Yes, sir, numerous times. Perhaps several hundred. Federal courts and before grand jury, Superior Courts, and Municipal Courts in California.

- Q Is it your normal position to be testifying in those cases for the prosecution?
 - A For the prosecution, yes, sir, it is.
- Q All right, sir, at my request did you examine the latent print which has been received heretofore marked People's 85 in evidence, and I show you that latent lift?

A Yes, sir, I did. I examined it this morning in the room to my right.

- Q What did you use for that examination, sir?
- A I used a glass. A glass, a magnifying glass, a four-power magnifying glass.
 - Q Is that part of the tools of your trade, as it were?
 - A It is part of the tools of my trade.

1	Q And for what purpose did you make that examination?
2	A I wanted to study the actual list that was made
3	by some fingerprint expert to determine whether or not the
4	print was identifiable in any other characteristics that might
5	be in the print.
6 ·	Q All right. And did you determine whether or not,
7	in your opinion, that was a palm print?
8·;	A Yes, sir, it is a palm print of the right palm.
9.	Q And from what particular portion? Could you
10	identify, indicate to the jury on your own right palm what
,11,	portion?
12 -	A Yes, surely.
13	It comes from the right side of the palm
14	(indicating). It is called the hypothenar area right in
15	here (indicating).
16	Q Indicating the
17	A This section right here (indicating).
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•	Q The lower right?
19	A Well, it goes from here (indicating) to here
19 20	
	A Well, it goes from here (indicating) to here
20	A Well, it goes from here (indicating) to here (indicating).
20 21	A Well, it goes from here (indicating) to here (indicating). Q Up to about the
20 21 22	A Well, it goes from here (indicating) to here (indicating). Q Up to about the A To the crease.
20 21 22 23	A Well, it goes from here (indicating) to here (indicating). Q Up to about the A To the crease. Q to the crease?
20 21 22 23 24	A Well, it goes from here (indicating) to here (indicating). Q Up to about the A To the crease. Q to the crease? A Yes.
20 21 22 23 24 25	A Well, it goes from here (indicating) to here (indicating). Q Up to about the A To the crease. Q to the crease? A Yes. Q All right.

	1	Q BY MR. DENNY: Now, sir, in your opinion did that
	2	Well, first of all, could you tell by looking at the
	8	latent, as it appears before you, what sort of material was
ê.	4	used to dust with, to get that latent?
3 4	5	A Yes, I would say that a lampblack powder was used.
à	6	Q All right. And is that such a material that is
	7	normally, regularly used in the field?
	8	A It is commonly used. It is almost a pure carbon.
	9	Q All right. Is there another kind of material that is
	10	perhaps as frequently or more frequently used in the field?
	11.	MR. KAY: It is irrelevant.
	12	THE WITNESS: Yes, sir, there is.
	13	THE COURT: It would be irrelevant, sustained.
	14	Q BY MR. DENNY: All right, is there any particular
	15	reason to use a lampblack type as distinguished from the other
•	16	kind which is also used?
fol	17	A It would be a matter of preference, I imagine, sir.
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Q All right.

In other words, it -- as far as picking up anything because of moisture or dryness or anything, one is no better than the other; is that correct?

A Well, that's a matter of opinion. I have a different opinion.

Q What is that opinion?

MR. KAY: That's irrelevant.

THE COURT: Sustained.

Q BY MR. DENNY: All right, sir, now, in your opinion, sir, does this lift constitute a reasonably good lift for identification purposes?

A For identification purposes, yes, it does.

Q All right. I take it, however, that from looking at the lift itself, there is no way for you to determine the place from whence that lift was taken?

A No, sir, I could not possibly do that.

Q All you know is that you have a lift before you of a lift taken from some sort?

A That's correct, uh-huh. Yes, sir.

Q All right.

Now, I want to direct your attention to a footlocker which has heretofore been received in evidence as People's 65-F.

And particularly the surface of this locker, on the top, as I'm holding it up here, the top here showing a strap.

THE COURT: Indicating the side near the strap?

5a-2MR. DENNY: Yes. 1 Now, does that surface constitute a particularly Q. 2 good surface for the reception and retention of fingerprints? 3. You're referring to the strap, sir? A 4 No. the metal. Q 5 A Oh, to the metal. 6 Yes, the metal does, definitely. 7 Why? Q. 8 ; Because it is a hard surface. It is not a . A It will retain a print, and perhaps for porous surface. some time. -٠ 11 Q : All right. 12 Now, sir, based on your training and experience, 13 is there any way for you to tell how long any particular 14. print has been on a surface? 15 16 No, sir, there is no way to my knowledge to A 17 determine the age of a print. 18 All right. 19 Again, based on your training and experience, 20 are you aware of cases in which prints, latent prints left 21 on such surfaces have lasted in excess of three or four months? 22 A Yes, sir, I am. 23 Have you done any experiments yourself? Q 24 A I have, yes. 25 And what sort of experiments have you done in 26 that particular area? 27 Well, experimented at my home by taking a piece 28 of glass --

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MR. KAY: Well, your Honor, I'm going to object on the same grounds as was Dr. Kaufmann's testimony that Mr. Denny objected to. I believe the conditions aren't the same.

THE COURT: That's not a very good objection, Mr. Kay. Overruled.

Do you want to state the grounds for your objection?

MR. KAY: Yes. The conditions aren't the same as here. It is an improper hypothetical. It is an improper -- in other words, we're talking about --

> THE COURT: Sustained.

MR. KAY: Okay.

BY MR. DENNY: All right, sir, again, without going into the tests which you have done over a period of time, based on your training, experience, the reading that you have done in the field, all of the factors upon which you call upon to form an opinion, is it your opinion that a latent print may exist for three, four, five months or even longer?

MR. KAY: Asked and answered.

THE COURT: Sustained.

I don't believe I said five months or MR. DENNY: longer, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right, I'll overrule the objection. You may answer.

THE WITNESS: Yes, it is possible, Mr. Denny.

2 BY MR. DENNY: All right.

And assume, if you will, a print such as the one

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 you have in 85 there, People's 85, is there any way for you to determine simply from looking at that list whether that print came solely from the matter laid down by the fingers, from the pores of the hand or whether that print was deposited there as a result of, say, running the hand across the face and picking up the oils of the face or perhaps through the hair, the oils of the hair, and then being deposited?

MR. KAY: Well, that calls for speculation.

THE COURT: Overruled. You may answer.

A No, there is really no way. You see, what will happen --

THE COURT: You've answered it.

THE WITNESS: I beg your pardon?

THE COURT: You've answered it when you say "No, there's no way."

THE WITNESS: Yes, your Honor.

BY MR. DENNY: Well, is there some explanation for the fact that there is no way of determining that?

A Well, you see the perspiration will evaporate in a given time. How much of a given time nobody knows. But what may happen is if you take your hand and run it through your hair, across your forehead, down the bridge of your nose, you're going to pick up an oily substance which is exuded by the pores here, which is not exuded on the hands in the epidermis ridges. Now, this may last quite some time, even though the perspiration may evaporate.

Q But as you look at the latent print itself, there is no way of determining what the source of that was,

whether it was from simply the amino acids, et cetera, from the pores from the oils of the skin or face or hair; is that correct?

A There is no way.

Q All right. Now, sir, again, based on your training and experience, if such a trunk as we have here, the footlocker, People's 65-F, were to remain in an automobile, a closed, locked trunk of an automobile, for a period of, say, from three months in the weather period of the fall, the late summer and fall, early fall months, would you have any opinion as to whether or not such a print, placed as simply a latent print from the materials that are put down by the finger itself, would last over such a period of time? Could you say?

MR. KAY: Well, I'm going to object. It is an improper hypothetical. Not enough information. You still don't know the weather conditions.

THE COURT: I'll sustain the objection.

You may rephrase your question.

We'll take a short recess, however, before you do that.

The Court admonishes you, ladies and gentlemen, that you are not to converse amongst yourselves, nor with anyone else, nor permit anyone to converse with you on any subject connected with this matter, nor form or express any opinion on the matter until it is finally submitted to you.

About 15 minutes, ladies and gentlemen.

(Morning recess.)

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THE COURT: All right. The jurors are all present.

The defendant -- the record may show. All counsel are

present. The defendant is present.

You may proceed.

(Whereupon, a loud noise was heard throughout the courtroom, when the witness moved the microphone.)
MR. DENNY: I hope our witness isn't coming apart.
THE WITNESS: I hope not.

Q BY MR. DENNY: Mr. Clements, I think we were almost at the end of your examination, as far as I am concerned, frankly.

A Um-hmm.

Q. Again, assuming a situation where you have a trunk -- and by the way, I think I may have pulled out -F instead of -G here as the -- yes, 65-G --

A Yes, sir.

Q -- which has been marked with two X's, one above and one below the strap.

I take it your testimony concerning whether the surface would be susceptible to and receptive of fingerprints would be the same?

A It would be the same, sir.

Q Yes. All right. They're the same type surface--

A They are, sir.

Q -- on both of them?

A Yes.

Q And by the way, as I look at the surface here, I see what appears to be a number of fingerprints on that

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27 28 surface.

Did you have an opportunity to check that, yourself, just now?

A Yes, sir, I examined it with a glass. And there are no what they call fingerprints, but there are ridge structures there, some ridges.

- Q That's below the strap?
- A Below the strap.
- Q And just above the --
- A The metal strip.
- Q -- the metal strip?

A Yes. There is some ridge structure there. And apparently, in my opinion, it was made by a residue of some kind, not of perspiration, but it's a residue.

It's hard to even rub out (indicating).

- Q Well, you have no way of determining, I take it-simply looking at it at this time -- when that was put on
 there?
 - A No, sir, I do not.
- Q Whether it was my sweaty palm or someone else's, in moving this thing around?
 - A No, sir, I have no idea.
- Q All right. But getting back now to the situation that we were talking about, a trunk such as that which we've referring to, 86-G -- 86 or 85? I'm sorry.

A JUROR: 65.

Q BY MR. DENNY: 65, I am advised. All right. 65-G.

6 - 31 THE COURT: Who had that? (Laughter.) 2 BY MR. DENNY: (Continuing) -- in the trunk of an 3 0 automobile. 4 5 First of all, sir, how long have you lived in this area? 6 7 In Southern California? Á Yes. Q. Since 1957. Α 10 And what area of the county do you live in, sir? Q. 11 MR, MANZELLA: That doesn't appear to be relevant. 12 THE COURT: Sustained. 13 MR. DENNY: It will be to the foundation, your Honor, 14 that apparently there was an objection to last time. 15 THE COURT: The objection is sustained. 16 Q BY MR. DENNY: Well, sir, are you familiar with the weather conditions in the Los Angeles County area, having lived here since then? <u>19</u> Yes, I believe I am. 20 All right. 21 And are you familiar with the climatic conditions , Ž2 · in the San Fernando Valley, particularly, as distinguished 23 from that at the Santa Monica Beach? Α Yes, sir, I am. 25 All right. And are you familiar with the general 26 pattern of weather in the San Fernando Valley area, in the --27 what we might call the Indian summer months, the late summer 28 months of September, October and November?

MR. DENNY: Your Honor, I have a right to establish a 6a-1 1 foundation. 2 THE COURT: You do. 3 BY MR. DENNY: Well, sir, were you here in the months of August, September -- or, September, October and 5 November of 1969? 6 MR. MANZELLA: It's vague and ambiguous as to what 7 "here" means, your Honor. 8 It's also irrelevant. 9 THE COURT: Sustained. 10 BY MR. DENNY: Were you in the Los Angeles County 11 12 area? 13 During those months, yes, sir, I was. A 14 And 1970? Q. 15 Yes, sir. A 16 And in 1971? Q 17 In 1971. A 18 And 1972 has not yet come to that particular Q 19 area; right? 20 Right. A 21 All right. We hope you'll be here then, too. Q. 22 Thank you. A All right. Q 24 And, sir, do you have an independent recollection of the type of Weather that occurred in the San Fernando 26 Valley area, about that time, --A Well --27 Q in each of those years?

6a-2 MR. MANZELLA: Your Honor --1 BY MR. DENNY: The general type of weather? 2 MR. MANZELLA: Your Honor, excuse me. I would have to 3 object again. It's vague and ambiguous. It calls for an opinion, and it's irrelevant, 5 THE COURT: Sustained. 6 MR. DENNY: It doesn't call --7 THE COURT: Sustained. 8 MR. DENNY: -- for any conclusion. It calls for 9 recollection. 10 Well, your Honor, may I approach the bench a n 12 moment? 13 THE COURT: Sustained. No, you may not. You may 14 continue. MR. DENNY: Well, your Honor, I will have to establish 15 16 the foundation through another witness. I will have to recall 17 this witness, then. 18 THE COURT: Mr. Denny, you need not make argument. 19 simply ask your next question. 20 MR. DENNY: I cannot ask the next question, your Honor, 21 without calling another witness to establish that. 22 I will have to ask that this witness be excused, 23 until I am able to establish the foundation, your Honor. 24 I must terminate my examination now. 25 * The objection is sustained to that question. THE COURT: 26. MR. DENNY: That's fine. I terminate my examination now, with a request that I may reopen when I am able to present the necessary foundational material to ask my next

6a-3 guestion. 1 THE COURT: Cross-examination? 2 MR. MANZELLA: Just briefly. 3 4 CROSS-EXAMINATION 5 6 BY MR. MANZELLA: Mr. Clements, I just have a few questions I would like 7 Q. 8 to ask you. You said that the latent lift -- that's People's 9 85 --10 11 Oh, yes. Right here (indicating). A -- right there in front of you, --12 Q. 13 Α Surely. 14 -- People's 85, you said that that was a good 15 print or a good lift, I believe. 16 What did you mean by that? 17 I mean it's identifiable. A 18 The ridge structure is good? Q 19 The ridge structure and the characteristics are 20 identifiable, yes. 21 All right. Now, in your opinion, there's no Q. 22 way to determine the age of a print? 23 No, sir, there is not. Α 24 So that that latent lift could have been on the 25 surface from which it was taken -- assuming it was taken from 26 the footlocker, the surface you've already examined -- that 27 latent lift -- or rather, that latent print could have been 28 there for three and a half months?

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A It is possible, yes.

Q. Now, directing your attention to the two exemplar cards which make up People's 86, did you compare People's 86-B -- maybe if I could just hold this up here, so the jury may see what we are referring to.

Did you compare the palm prints appearing on People's 36-B with the palm print appearing on People's 86-A?

A Yes, sir, I did.

MR. DENNY: Well, I think that's --

Q BY MR. MANZELLA: And did you --

MR. DENNY: Just a moment. I think that's ambiguous, since there are two palm prints on each of them, one the left palm print which appears now presented to the jury, and the other I believe the right palm print, which is on the back side of each of them.

It's ambiguous as to which he compared.

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MR.	MANZELLA:	Right.	Thank	you,	Mŗ.	Denny
	Thatle c	orrect.	Tr is	ጀ ስዘ፣	r Ho	nor.

Did you compare the right palm print appearing on People's 86-D (indicating), with the right palm print appearing on People's 86-A?

Yes, sir, I did.

' Q All right. And did you form an opinion, based upon your background, training and experience, as to whether or not the person whose prints appear on People's 86-B is the same person whose prints appear on People's 86-A?

- I did form a conclusion, sir. A
- And what was that opinion? 0
- They were made by one and the same person.
- Now, Mr. Clements, did you compare the right palm print appearing on People's 86-A -- again, People's 86-A -- with the latent impression which is People's 85?
 - A Yes, sir, I did.
- And as a result of that comparison, and your background, training and experience, did you form an opinion as to whether or not the person whose prints appear on People's 86-A is the same person whose print: is -- whose latent print is People's 85?
 - Yes, I did. A
 - And what was that opinion? Q
 - That they were made by one and the same person.

MR. MANZELLA: Thank you. I have no further questions, Mr. Clements.

Thanks for coming down.

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MR. DENNY: Yes. I have just one, sir.

THE WITNESS: Surely.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. DENNY:

Spoke to Mr. Manzella about having compared --

A Yes, sir.

Q -- that is, 86-A, apparently having been rolled by some Deputy Hearn on January 21, 1970 -- in your opinion, does that constitute a good exemplar?

A Yes, sir, it does.

Q And 86-D, apparently the exemplar rolled by Deputy Chamousis on December 11, 1970, does that constitute a good exemplar?

A Human -- not as good as the first exemplar, sir, no.

Q Specifically, would you say that that was -- as far as competency, does that exhibit good work or poor work, as far as the exemplar in 86-B?

MR, MANZELLA: Objection, your Honor. That's irrelevant.

THE COURT: Overruled. You may answer.

THE WITNESS: Well, Mr. Denny, it isn't a matter of poor work or bad work or good work. It's a matter of lack of ink in the exemplar. It wasn't well inked.

Q BY MR. DENNY: That's what I am talking about.

Thank you very much, sir.

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A Yes, sir.

MR. DENNY: Your Honor, I would request that Mr. Clements be placed on call. I hate to do so, but I -- I am required to do so, in view of the Court's ruling.

THE COURT: Mr. Clements, --

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: -- assume a footlocker such as 65-F or -G, with a latent fingerprint or palm print in the spot that has been indicated, in a locked trunk of an automobile, for any period of time.

Would weather necessarily affect the -- would weather in the area where the automobile is, would the weather necessarily affect the longevity of the latent print?

THE WITNESS: It's my opinion, sir, that the climatic conditions would affect it, yes.

THE COURT: In what way?

THE WITNESS: By taking the perspiration from the prints.

In other words, evaporating the perspiration that was left by the print, thereby leaving any residue that may be left -- and there may be no residue at all left.

You see, it depends -- you see, we don't know at a particular time whether or not a person putting a print down is leaving any oily residue, because the -- the pores from the ridge structure do not exude oil, just water, perspiration, sodium chloride and amino acid.

THE COURT: All right. Beginning, let's say, at a very low temperature, near freezing, and taking -- considering

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all the temperatures up to a hundred and five degrees, could you arrive at an opinion, given the circumstances which I have stated to you, as to how long any particular latent may have been on the footlocker?

THE WITNESS: No, sir, your Honor. Simply because, once again, we do not know just how much a person perspired at that particular given moment, when he put his hand down on that footlocker.

And you couldn't -- you just can't duplicate that situation at that moment.

We do not know, for example, that perhaps he had an oily residue on his hands, on his epidermal ridge structures, that he may have obtained from his hair or his forehead (indicating).

We don't know these things, your Honor. And so consequently, we can't possibly say that this print could have -- could last just as long and no longer.

THE COURT: At any given temperature, then?

THE WITNESS: At any given temperature.

MR. DENNY: Thank you, your Honor.

Q Just one more thing, in view of the Court's question, and that is:

Are you familiar, sir, with situations where, because of extremely high temperatures, prints may have been burned into a structure?

relevant, your Honor. 2 THE COURT: Sustained, but you may rephrase your 3 question. Q BY MR. DENNY: Well, are there situations where, 5 because of high heat, they would preserve rather than б 7 dissipate a fingerprint? I believe there is a possibility of that, yes. 8 Α 9 Once again, not due to the perspiration in the print or to the sodium chloride in the print, but simply 10 because there may have been present an oily or fatty residue. 11 12 And, again, just finally, the print, then, that is 13 shown by the latent, People's 85, I believe, -- I think you 14 answered Mr. Manzella? 15 Yes, right. А 16 -- even assuming it had been in the locked trunk of 17 a car on a footlocker for three and a half months, it may have 18 been on that trunk even longer than that; is that correct? 19 That is possible. **2**0 Q All right, fine. 21 I have no further questions, and thank you, your 22 Honor, for taking care of the ambiguity. I would not, under 23 the circumstances, ask that Mr. Clements be recalled. 24. MR. MANZELLA: Okay, we have no further questions. , 25 ⋅ you, Mr. Clements. -26 THE COURT: You may step down. Thank you, Mr. Clements. 27 MR. KAY: May we approach the bench, your Honor? THE COURT: Yes, you may.

MR. MANZELLA: Objection, it doesn't appear to be

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Thank

MR. KAY: Oh, we don't need the reporter. (Whereupon, proceedings were had at the bench among 2 Court and counsel, outside the hearing of the jury, which was 3 not reported:) 4 THE CLERK: Raise your right hand. 5 б You do solemnly swear the testimony you may give in 7 the cause now pending before this Court shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God? 8 THE WITNESS: I do. 9 THE CLERK: Please take the stand and be seated. 10 11 12 RONALD A. LITT, 13 called as a witness by and on behalf of the defendant, having 14 been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows: 15 THE BAILIFF: Would you state and spell your full name? 16 THE WITNESS: Ronald A. Litt, L-i-t-t. 17 18 DIRECT EXAMINATION 19 BY MR. DENNY: 20 Q Sir, what is your occupation or profession? 21 A. I'm an attorney. 22 And how long have you been an attorney, sir? Q 23 A Approximately five years. 24 Q Do you specialize in any particular field of \ 25 specialty? 26 No, I do not. 27 Do you engage in the practice of criminal defense 28 . work?

7a-1 Q Does that refresh your recollection at all? No, it does not. A 2 Q All right, sir. 3 All you recall is you did have negotiations with the deputy that handled the case on that particular date? 5 Yes. I did. 6 All right. And you indicate that a plea bargain 7 was worked out, is that correct? 8 Yes, it was. Α What was that plea bargain? 10 11 That he would be sentenced as a misdemeanor and 12 only receive a County Jail sentence at maximum. 13 Was there any statement made in connection with 14 that plea bargain that he would receive no County Jail time? 15. MR. MANZELLA: Objection, that's leading and sugges-16. tive, your Honor. 17 THE COURT: Sustained. 18 BY MR. DENNY: Was there any discussion concerning 19 whether or not jail time would be imposed? 20 MR. MANZELLA: Objection, that's leading and suggestive. 21 He can ask him what else was said, your Honor, 22 THE COURT: Overruled. You may answer. 23 THE WITNESS: There was discussion that based upon Mr. 24 Springer's cooperation with the law enforcement officers, that if they felt his cooperation was, in fact, sufficient, 26 that they might make a recommendation to the Judge that there 27 be no time. 28 MR. DENNY: Thank you very much, Mr. Litt. No further

questions.

THE COURT: Cross?

MR. KAY: No questions.

MR. MANZELLA: Thank you.

MR. DENNY: May this witness be excused, your Honor?

MR. MANZELLA: We have no objection, your Honor.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.

THE COURT: Next witness.

MR. DENNY: She's being called, your Honor.

THE CLERK: Raise your right hand.

You do solemnly swear 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: I do.

THE CLERK: Please take the stand and be seated.

THE BAILIFF: Please state and spell your full name.

THE WITNESS: Cecilia Kienast, K-i-e-n-a-s-t.

CECILIA KIENAST,

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

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY : MR. DENNY:

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Q And although you don't appear in uniform, you are a Deputy Sheriff, is that correct?

A Yes, sir.

Q And what rank, ma'am?

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7a-3	-1	A Sergeant.
	2	Q How long have you been employed as a Deputy
	3	Sheriff?
Ĩ.	4	A About ten years.
7 ¥	5	Q Ma'am, could you just take that microphone and
	6	bring it up close to your face.
f	7	A (Witness complies.)
	8	Q Sounds as if bones are creaking when you do it,
	9	but it is easier for you. You can just sit back, then. You
	10	won't have to bend over.
	n	All right, and in October of 1969, what was your
	1 2	assignment?
	13	A Assigned to the Homicide Bureau,
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	14	Q Did you have any particular partner at that time?
	15	A Yes, Deputy Winter.
ě	16	Q All right.
	17	May I approach the witness, your Honor.
	18	THE COURT: Yes, you may.
	19	Q BY MR. DENNY: In connection with your function
	20	in the Homicide Bureau, did you send out a number of tele-
	21	types to various agencies throughout California and Nevada
	22	in connection with the investigation of the alleged
	23	disappearance or the disappearance of Donald Jerome Shea?
	24	A Yes, sir, I did.
** <u>,</u>	25	Q All right. And in that connection did you list
*4	. 26	addresses that were the most recent or the latest known
	27	addresses of Mr. Shea?
	28	A I don't recall that specifically.

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- Q Would it refresh your recollection to see copies of the telegrams or --
 - A Yes, sir, it would.
 - Q -- the teletypes that you did send?

All right, let me direct your attention, then, to page 6 of the Sheriff's homicide manual in this particular investigation.

Do you recall specifically now looking at that, sending that particular teletype?

- A Yes. Yes, sir.
- Q And that was sent to CII?
- A Yes, sir.
- Q All right. And his address at that time or his latest known address was what?
 - A 8010 Hollywood Boulevard.
 - Q In Hollywood, California?
 - A Yes, sir.
 - Q Or Los Angeles?

All right, turning to page 9, again, in connection with the teletypes that you had sent, did you receive any further information from any of the sources to whom you sent the telegrams in the ordinary course of business as to other recent addresses?

- A Well, I really didn't know how recent, but we did receive a reply from the motor vehicles.
 - Q On what date?
 - A Which appears, an address October 27, 1969.
 - Q What address?

MR. MANZELLA: Objection, your Honor, all of this calls for hearsay, THE COURT: Sustained. b fls. б . 8

1	Q BY MR. DENNY: All right.
2	Turn to Page 12 of the manual, again, did you send
3	to another agency a teletype indicating other recent addresses
4	of Mr. Shea that you had found?
5	A There were other addresses listed, yes.
6	Q And what addresses?
7	MR. MANZELLA: Objection, your Honor, that calls for
8	hearsay.
9	THE COURT: Sustained.
10	Q BY MR. DENNY: Did you determine yourself
11	locations and addresses of Mr. Shea relative
12	MR. MANZELLA: Objection, it
13	Q BY MR. DENNY: to your investigation?
14	MR. MANZELLA: That doesn't appear to be relevant, your
15	Honor.
16	MR. DENNY: Your Honor, it is relevant to the movement of
17	Mr. Shea.
18	THE COURT: Overruled. You may answer, Sergeant.
19	THE WITNESS: The addresses that I received, that I
20· 21	listed, I really don't recall about these addresses.
.22	Q BY MR. DENNY: You mean you don't recall the source
23	of the information about those addresses?
24	A No, sir, I don't.
25	Q Well, was the source of the information through
26	the normal investigative sources that you used in order to
27	try to locate a missing person?
28	A Yes, sir.
20	Q All right. And in that connection you got the

address of 8010 Hollywood Boulevard, is that correct? 1 Yes, sir. A 2 MR. MANZELLA: Objection, it calls for hearsay and ask 3 the answer be stricken. THE COURT: Sustained. 5 MR. DENNY: Well, she's already so testified. 6 THE COURT: The objection is sustained. 7 BY MR. DENNY: And did you send out to agencies Q 8 in an attempt to locate Mr. Shea any other address for him? 9 Α 10 I don't recall, sir. Q Well, showing you the teletype on Page 12. 11 12 A Yes, on October 27th I sent a teletype. 13 Q To whom? 14 A To Motor Vehicles. 15 What addresses did you list then? Q 16 MR. MANZELLA: Object, calls for hearsay. 17 MR. DENNY: Not for the purpose of the truth of the 18 matter asserted, your Honor, but just for the fact they were 19 sent in an attempt to locate Shea. 20 MR. MANZELLA: Then, it is irrelevant, your Honor. 21 is not offered for the truth of the matter, then, it is 22 irrelevant. . 23 THE COURT: All right, overruled. You may answer. 24 THE WITNESS: Yes, I sent a teletype to Motor Vehicles 25 listing two addresses, one in Paramount and one in Los Angeles. 26 BY MR. DENNY: Well, would you give us the addressed? MR. MANZELLA: Your Honor, I'm going to object on the 28 grounds these call for hearsay.

THE COURT: All right, sustained.

Q BY MR. DENNY: Well, did you give them -- when you listed the one in Paramount and the one in Los Angeles, the one in Paramount is the last known address and the one in Los Angeles as a prior address?

MR. MANZELLA: Objection, it calls for hearsay.

THE COURT: Will counsel approach the bench.

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

MR. DENNY: Your Honor, this Court has permitted to get in through Sergeant Whiteley all --

THE COURT: Excuse me just a minute.

What's the basis for the objection?

MR. MANZELLA: The basis of the objection is the only way she could have known or concluded last known address or an address is through hearsay and the People were not permitted to get in hearsay. The People were only permitted to --

THE COURT: I think the question is whether or not how effective the check for Mr. Shea's whereabouts is. And may --

MR. MANZELLA: But she doesn't have to --

THE COURT: The question is not whether Shea actually resided at the place in question --

MR. MANZELLA: Right, but --

THE COURT: -- but whether --

MR. MANZELLA: -- but whether they followed up on the information.

THE COURT: Yes.

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MR. MANZELLA: But the point is, they don't need hearsay to do that. She doesn't have to testify to every address and every person, what people told her.

MR. DENNY: I'm not asking her --

MR. MANZELLA: Yes, you are. There were no addresses -- shefs testifying to hearsay. Sergeant Whiteley never testified to hearsay.

MR. DENNY: Yes, he did.

THE COURT: Excuse me, one at a time. I'll give each of you a chance.

MR. MANZELLA: He made inquiries of various people and various agencies.

MR. DENNY: And then he testified --

THE COURT: Excuse me, I'll give you an opportunity, Mr. Denny.

MR. MANZELLA: She testified as a result of those inquires he was unable to locate Shea. I have no quarrel with asking Ceclia Kienast if she attempted to locate the last known addresses, if she contacted people and did this and did that. What I object to is the information they gave her, the substance of the information. I have no objection to her testifying as to whether or not she followed up, whether or not she attempted to get addresses, check them out and so on, but what I object to is the hearsay — hearsay being offered.

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In other words, what information did these people get you? Nobody testified to that. Sergeant Whiteley never testified what information he got from the Internal Revenue Service or Social Security. He never testified to that. He introduced no hearsay.

MR. DENNY: Your Honor --

MR. MANZELLA: And that's what I object to, because it is being offered for the truth of the matter, because Shea had the address, last known address -- how did she know that? That's hearsay.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. DENNY: First of all, the People got in every kind of possible hearsay under the guise of Sergeant Whiteley saying, in effect, they told me that they had no information. When he says --

MR. MANZELLA: That's not true.

THE COURT: I don't think that was his response. I think his response to it --

MR. DENNY: No. sir.

THE COURT: His response was that as a result of the efforts to locate Shea, he was unable to do so.

MR. DENNY: All right. That, in effect, is indirect. hearsay, saying they told me that they couldn't find him, that they didn't have anything on him, et cetera, et cetera.

Now, that is indirect hearsay just as much as if he had testified just exactly --

THE COURT: What is your point?

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THE COURT: Are any of these addresses in evidence?

A couple of them are, aren't they?

doesn't have much weight on that point because --

MR. DENNY: The only one in evidence is 8010 Hollywood

The testimony of Sergeant Whiteley actually

MR. DENNY: My point is, I have the right, just as the Court said, to determine what leads they followed up, what addresses they followed up, what attempts they made to find him.

THE COURT: Well, isn't --

MR. DENNY: Whether those were good attempts or not.

And certainly to determine what locations were sought to be checked out.

THE COURT: Well, isn't it true, then, if that is taking your last phrase that they are being offered for the truth of the matter, that is the location was a proper one--

MR. DENNY: Not necessarily that he lived there, but they did check them out and for what reason they checked them out. Just the same reason Whiteley checked the Internal Revenue Service. Whiteley checked out Social Security. This officer and her function checked out or supposedly checked out or had people check out those addresses.

MR. MANZELLA: Your Honor, that would be like Sergeant Whiteley -- not only was he not able to locate Shea, but what information did you receive from the Internal Revenue Service, what information did you receive from Social Security, what did you do to check out that information. That would all be hearsay and we never went into that. We never went into that.

Boulevard. The others are not. 1 MR. KAY: That's near the Wilcox Hotel or Jerry Binder's-2 MR. DENNY: No, Jerry Binder's. 3 We certainly have a right to show these other locations. 5 MR. MANZELLA: I don't see why the locations are 6 important. And the important thing is whether or not they 7 checked out -- whether or not they did things on the case, 8 whether they checked out locations and addresses and so on. 9 What those addresses were is not important. It is hearsay 10 because it is being offered to show for the truth of the 11 matter. 12 MR. DENNY: It is just --13 MR. MANZELLA: And we've never offered that kind of 14 hearsay from Sergeant Whiteley. 15 MR. DENNY: It is just as important as going to talk 16 to Niki Shea, Sandra Harmon, and so and so, and such and such. 17 That they can check out these addresses. 18 THE COURT: What did the addresses mean to the jury? 19 The addresses mean to a jury, presumably, MR. DENNY: 20 that Shea had contacted there, lived there. 21 THE COURT: How many addresses will you mention? 22 There are three addresses, §831 Oakdale 23 MR. DENNY: 24 in Chatsworth. 25 THE COURT: How does the jury know what significance 26 983T - --27 That's the DMV reply as to the address they MR. DENNY: 28 had at a particular time.

MR. KAY: Well, we --

MR. DENNY: And part of it, your Honor, is to show that Shea was this peripatetic character.

MR. MANZELLA: Exactly. That's why it is hearsay. It is being offered for the truth of those statements, and we can't cross-examine who says it is the last known addresses.

That's exactly the point.

THE COURT: All right, I'll sustain it.

MR. DENNY: All right.

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

Q BY MR. DENNY: Now, Deputy Kienast, in the course of your investigation of this missing persons investigation, did you attempt to locate the wife of Donald Shea?

A Yes, sir, I did.

Q And in that connection, I'll direct your attention to page 13 of the document.

Did you attempt to contact Las Vegas as concerning an effort to determine the identity of Mrs. Shea?

A Yes.

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MR. MANZELLA: Objection. It doesn't appear to be relevant, your Honor.

Ask that the answer be stricken.

MR. DENNY: Relevant as to her testimony, your Honor.

I can connect it up if the Court wishes me by an offer of proof.

MR. MANZELLA: It's vague and ambiguous, your Honor.

THE COURT: Sustained.

MR. DENNY: On which ground, your Honor?

THE COURT: The latter.

BY MR. DENNY: Did you, on October 27, 1969, send a teletype to the police department in Las Vegas, in an attempt to determine the identity of the person most recently married to Donald J. Shea?

MR. MANZELLA: Objection. It's vague and ambiguous, and it s leading and suggestive.

THE COURT: Overruled. You may answer that yes or no.

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

BY MR. DENNY: And at the time you sent that -that is, on October 27, 1969 -- did you know the name of the most recent Mrs. Donald Shea?

MR. MANZELLA: Objection. It doesn't appear to be relevant.

THE COURT: Sustained.

Again, your Honor, I would make an offer of MR. DENNY: proof, if the Court wants.

It's relative to her testimony, as to when she contacted the police -- relevant, that is, as to Niki Shea or

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27 28 Magdalene Shea's testimony.

THE COURT: The objection will be sustained.

MR. DENNY: May I make an offer of proof, your Honor?

THE COURT: You may.

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

MR. DENNY: Your Honor, this testimony is directed toward the testimony of --

THE COURT: You may ask her whether or not there was -to her knowledge, there was any report of a missing person, I
think, but --

MR. DENNY: Well, your Honor, I -- I would like to take it step by step as to their investigation, as to what they knew at any given time in connection with Magdalene Shea.

I offer to prove --

THE COURT: Well, aren't you assuming that this lady would have known?

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

THE COURT: Well, is that --

MR. DENNY: Because she was in on the investigation of the missing person, Shorty Shea.

THE COURT: She's a Sheriff's officer, and -- and Magdalene Shea did make a missing person's report at some time later, to the Los Angeles Police Department, did she not?

MR. DENNY: Well, that's part of my offer of proof, that she did not do so, your Honor. And I will offer to prove that she did not do so; that the first missing persons report she

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made out was to the Sheriff's Office, and that was after she had been arrested by the L.A.P.D. for --

THE COURT: Well, the objection to the question at this point is sustained.

MR. DENNY: Well, your Honor, I offer to show that she

THE COURT: It's immaterial, whether this person -
MR. MANZELLA: How is that relevant? I just don't see the relevance.

MR. DENNY: Well, the relevance is that in October, and even as to November, 1969, that the People who were conducting this investigation, and trying to get in touch with Magdalene Shea, were unable to do so, because they -- all they knew about her was that she was a topless dancer, a black woman by the name of Niki.

MR. KAY: So what?

MR. DENNY: But up until November 4, 1969 --

THE COURT: All right. The Court will sustain the objection.

MR. DENNY: -- she did not contact them.

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

Q BY MR. DENNY: Sergeant Kienast, you were assigned, were you not, specifically, among other assignments, to the case of the missing person Shorty Shea? Or Donald Jerome Shea?

A I was assisting Sergeant Whiteley. Sergeant Whiteley had the case.

Q All right. And were you, in October, attempting to

8-4	1	locate Mrs. Shea?
	2	A Yes, sir.
	3	Q And what attempts did you make to locate her?
û .	4	MR. MANZELLA: Objection. It doesn't appear to be
* &	5	relevant.
‡	6	THE COURT: Sustained.
	7	Q BY MR. DENNY: Did she contact you at any time in
	8	October of 1969?
	9	A No. sir.
	10	Q Or anybody on the team that was looking for her?
	11	A I don't know, sir.
	12	Q Well, to your knowledge, she did not contact you and
	13	Sergeant Whiteley; is that right?
\$	14	A To my knowledge, she did not contact me, sir.
) ,	15	Q All right. And in November, did she contact you?
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3a-1	1:	Q Were you still looking for her?
	2	A I was looking for at that time, I was checking
	3	on Donald Jerome Shea, sir.
ź	4	Q Well, were you also attempting to at least, as
• •	5	of November 4, to locate Mrs. Shea?
	6	A I don't recall
3	7	MR. MANZELLA: Objection. It doesn't appear to be
	8	relevant, your Honor.
	9	THE COURT: Sustained.
	10	Would you read it to me, Mr. Williams? I'm
	11	sorry.
	12	(Whereupon, the record was read by the reporters
	13	as follows:
3	14	"Q Well, were you also attempting to at
	15	least, as of November 4, to locate Mrs. Shea?")
**) }	16	THE COURT: Overruled. You may answer that.
	17	THE WITNESS: I don't recall.
	´18	Q BY MR. DENNY: Well, to refresh your recollection,
	19	would you look at Page 2, Paragraph 2, of the document? Does
	20	that refresh your recollection, maram?
•	21	(Pause in the proceedings while the witness
	22	perused the document.)
	23 °	THE WITNESS: Yes. I recall this memo, this note.
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	24 ′	Q BY MR. DENNY: All right. And having looked at
*	25.	that, does that refresh your recollection as to whether or
₹ ₀	26	not you were still looking for her on November 4?
	27	A I really don't recall if I was still looking for
	28 -	her or if this was just something that I gave to Sergeant

8a-2 Whiteley when I received it. 2 Q Who are the "Bill and Joe"? 3 MR. MANZELLA: Objection. It's not relevant. Q BY MR. DENNY: Who signed that? 5 THE COURT: Sustained. It's not relevant. 6 MR. MANZELLA: 7 THE COURT: The objection is sustained, sir. 8 BY MR. DENNY: Well, as of that date, did you know Q 9 anything more about her, other than the fact that her name was 10 Niki? H Objection. MR. MANZELLA: It's not relevant. 12 THE COURT: Sustained. 13 BY MR. DENNY: Well, now, again, you say that 14 in November you were attempting to locate the missing person, 15 Donald J. Shorty Shea; is that right? 16 I was still doing some preliminary investigation 17 on it for Sergeant Whiteley. 18 All right. And did you make any effort to check out 19 his ownership of a 1960 T-Bird, as reflected in that report on 20 Page 2? 21 MR. MANZELLA: Objection. The way that question is 22 phrased, it assumes a fact not in evidence, your Honor, --23 THE COURT: Sustained. 24 MR. MANZELLA: -- that he owned a 1962 T-Bird. 25 MR. DENNY: Your Honor, I --26 Well, did you make any attempt to locate a 1962 --**2**7 , a 1960 T-Bird, under the name of -- or, owned by or possibly owned by -- that's going to be compound that way, so let me

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rephrase it.

MR. MANZELLA: I won't object if you ask it that way.

MR. DENNY: You won't object? All right. I'll Leave it.

THE COURT: You have got "owned or possibly owned by --"

MR. DENNY: Yes. Thank you, your Honor.

Q (Continuing) -- Donald J. Shea?

A I sent a teletype to Motor Vehicles, to try and determine what type of vehicles were registered to him.

Q All right. But specifically, as far as this 1960 T-Bird, did you make some specific effort to determine whether Shorty Shea or Donald J. Shea had purchased, was driving, or owned this 1960 T-Bird, --

MR. MANZELLA: Objection.

Q By MR. DENNY: -- that's referred to in that report?

MR. MANZELLA: Objection, your Honor. It assumes a fact not in evidence, that there was a 1960 T-Bird.

THE COURT: Sustained.

MR. DENNY: Well, there --

Q There is a 1960 T-Bird referred to in that report, on Page 2; is that correct?

MR. MANZELLA: That's irrelevant, your Honor.

MR. DENNY: Not irrelevant.

THE COURT: Sustained.

Q BY MR. DENNY: Sergeant, in the course of your investigative work, in trying to determine the whereabouts of the missing person, Shorty Shea, did you attempt to locate specifically a 1960 T-Bird owned or driven by Donald J. Shea?

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MR. MANZELLA: That assumes a fact not in evidence, your Honor, that he owned or drove a 1960 T-Bird.

MR. DENNY: Well, let me rephrase it.

- Q Did you attempt to locate a T-Bird, a 1960 T-Bird, in some way connected in your investigation with Donald J. Shea?
 - A I don't recall specifically a 1960 T-Bird.
 - Q You don't recall specifically running down that?
- A No, sir. You see, much of the information given to me was just turned over to Sergeant Whiteley. They were conducting the field investigation.
- MR. DENNY: All right, ma'am. Fine. I have no further questions.
 - MR. MANZELLA: No questions, your Honor.
 - MR. DENNY: May this witness be excused?
 - MR. MANZELLA: We have no objection.
 - THE COURT: Just a moment, Sergeant.

Would you gentlemen approach the bench?

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

THE COURT: I didn't mean to preclude you from inquiry as to whether or not various checks were made to find Shea, with listings from various addresses.

But as to the specific addresses, I thought that the objection was well taken.

MR. DENNY: All right. I'll ask the question, your Honor.

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Sergeant Winter -- or, Deputy Winter is here. We had him yesterday. He was held over today, and I understand that he and Sergeant Kienast have an extradition down in San Diego --

THE COURT: How long will it take you to --

MR. DENNY: It shouldn't take more than ten minutes.

I wonder if we could go over for that period of time?

THE COURT: All right.

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

THE COURT: Does anyone have an appointment at 12:00?

There is a witness whom we could accommodate, who has to, as I understand it, get down to San Diego on a --

MR. DENNY: An extradition.

THE COURT: -- an extradition matter.

And we could put him on and let him go. It will take about ten minutes.

I see no hands, so I'll assume that you are not otherwise engaged, and I can keep you here until 12:15.

Anything further?

MR. DENNY: Yes, I do have a couple of further questions, in view of the Court's statement.

May we get Mr. Williams back where he will be more comfortable?

(Laughter.)

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

Q BY MR. DENNY: Sergeant Kienast, again, just

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perused a document.)

referring to the two pages, 9 and 12, of the manual -- and without stating specifically the locations -- did you attempt to run down information concerning addresses of Mr. Shea? (Pause in the proceedings while the witness

BY MR. DENNY: Actually, 6, 9 and 13.

Here again, I don't recall if I ran it down, or if this was just information I gave to Sergeant Whiteley.

All right. But your own attempts were made Q certainly by teletype, that you sent out; is that correct?

Some was information received, and some was what I sent out.

All right. And how many addresses, specifically, were you involved in, either receiving or running down yourself, by sending out teletypes?

I don't recall, sir.

Well, specifically referring to Page 6, there's Q one that you have previously mentioned on Hollywood Boulevard; is that correct? 8010 Hollywood Boulevard?

That's listed on Page 6.

All right. On Page 9, there's another one -- and don't tell us the address -- but there is another one from a DMV reply; is that correct?

A Yes, sir.

And on Page 12, there were two addresses, which you Q sent out by telegram; is that right?

Yes, sir. Α

And two different addresses than the other two that Q

we have talked about; is that correct? 8b-4 Yes, sir. A MR. DENNY: All right. Fine. I have no further questions. MR. MANZELLA: No questions, your Honor. 8c fol %

THE COURT: May we get Deputy Winter, please? 8c-1 1 MR. MANZELLA: May Sergeant Kienast be excused? 2 MR. DENNY: Yes, I certainly hope so. 3 THE CLERK: Do you solemnly swear that the testimony you are about to give in the cause now pending before this 5 court, shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but 6 the truth, so help you God? 7 THE WITNESS: I do. Ω 9 ROBERT W. WINTER. 10 called as a witness by and on behalf of the defendant, 11 having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified 12 as follows: 13 THE CLERK: Please take the stand and be seated. 14 THE BAILIFF: Please state and spell your full name, 15 sir. 16 THE WITNESS: Robert W. Winter; W-i-n-t-e-r. 17 18 19 DIRECT EXAMINATION 20 BY MR. DENNY: 21 Q Sir, what is your present occupation and 22 assignment? 23 I am a Deputy Sheriff, Los Angeles County, Α 24 presently assigned to Homicide Bureau, missing person 25 detail. 26 And were you so assigned in the months of - 27 September through at least December of 1969?

A I was.

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8c-2	1	Q	And in what specific capacity were you assigned?
	2	A	Missing person investigator.
,	з.	Ą	And in that connection, did you have any
•	4	conversatio	ns concerning the missing person, Donald J. Shea,
* 4	5	otherwise k	nown as Shorty Shea, with Mrs. Magdalene Shea,
	6	sometimes r	eferred to as Niki?
,3	7	A	Yes, sir, I did. On one occasion only.
	8	· Q	And when was that occasion, sir?
	9	A	That would be December 11th, 1969.
	10	Q	And did you make a report concerning that?
9 fis.	n	A	Yes. I wrote a report on December 12th.
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. 28 Q Were there actually two reports that you wrote?

A No, it was just the one report. No, just one report. There were two parts I wrote.

Q All right.

And this conversation that you had with her was held where?

A On an address on South LaBrea in the City of Los Angeles.

Q If you want to turn to Page 3 of the manual, it is back in the back of that notebook, sir.

Is that a copy of your report?

A Yes, it is.

Q And does that indicate the address at which you held this conversation?

A I believe the address is indicated on Page 1,
3451 South LaBrea Avenue, Apartment -- Room 206, Los Angeles.

Q All right. And, sir, was that interview had in response to a call from her?

MR. MANZELLA: Objection, it doesn't appear to be relevant, your Honor.

MR. DENNY: Again, it goes to her testimony, your Honor.

THE COURT: Sustained -- overruled, you may answer.

THE WITNESS: I was directed by then Lieutenant Hamilton, now Captain Hamilton to go out and contact her and take a missing person report in regards to Mr. Shea.

in any way been contacted by her?

1	A I have not, no.
2	Q You had not, you say?
3	A I had not.
4.	Q Yes, all right.
5 ·	Now, sir, do you remember specifically what she
6	told you? Do you have any independent recollection of what she
7	told you?
8	A Just refreshing my memory from the reports, is
9 .	about all.
1Ò·	Q All right. Specifically on December 11, 1969, at
11	the location indicated, 3451 South LaBrea Avenue, Room 206
12	and were there any other persons present at the time besides
13	you and she?
14	A I believe there was a man, a woman and a child
15	there.
16	Q Did they identify themselves?
17	A I believe they did at the time, but I didn't make
18	any notes on it and I don't recall who they were. I believe
19	they were relatives.
20	Q All right. And did she state to you the following:
21	"When missing person left the Wilcox address, he
22.	left a note stating he was going to the Valley but did not
23	specify as to where. The informant," that s Mrs. Shea, "was
24	asleep at the time and presumed the time was approximately
25	6:00 A. M. the missing person took all of his belongings at the
26	time, which included two metal trunks, a suitcase, an attache
27	case, and a small gun bag"?
28	A Yes, she did.

	1	Did she state to you she was not concerned as to
	2	his leaving until his name was mentioned by the various news
	3, 1	media? ;
)	4.	A I believe that that is correct.
i .	5	Q And did she state to you that she could be
9	6.	contacted daily at her location as she was presently unemployed
·	7	or through a friend Jackie Jackson, phone number 936-6343
	8	after 1800 hours?
	9.	A That's correct.
	10	MR. DENNY: All right, sir, I have no further questions.
	11	
CROSS	12	CROSS EXAMINATION
	13	BY MR. KAY:
è	14	Q Deputy Winter, did she also tell you that
	15	MR. DENNY: Just a moment, I'll object to any other
Ž	16	conversation on the grounds it is beyond the scope of direct
	17	examination.
	18	MR. KAY: I think under 356 I can get in the entire
	19	THE COURT: Excuse me, don't argue in front of the jury.
	20	I'll let you argue here at the bench.
	21	Is this part of the same conversation?
	22	MR. KAY: Yes.
	23 .	MR. DENNY: May we approach the bench?
*	24	MR. KAY: Unless your Honor feels we need to.
a d	25	MR. DENNY: I do.
ή¥	26	THE COURT: The Court will hear from you.
	27	(Whereupon, the following proceedings were had at
	28	the bench among Court and counsel, outside the hearing of the

jury:)

MR. DEMNY: Your Honor, we went in ---

THE COURT: What are you seeking to offer?

MR. KAY: A prior consistent statement, "The cause of their separation was a disagreement over her continuing to work as a topless dancer. She was not concerned as to his leaving until his name was mentioned by the various news media. The informant felt the missing person still loved her and would return."

AR. DENNY: I have no objection to that, if that's all they're seeking to introduce as a prior consistent statement.

THE COURT: Part of the same conversation.

MR. DEMMY: If that's all they're attempting to do.

MR. MAY: At this time.

THE COURT: All right, go shead.

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

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Q. BY MR. KAY: Do you have -- I think that you don't 9a-11 have a copy. 2 Did Mr. Shea also state to you that "the cause of 3 their separation was a disagreement over her continuing to work as a topless dancer"? A That's correct. 6 Did she tell you that she felt that "the missing Q. 7 person still loved her and would return"? 8 That is correct. A 9 MR. KAY: May I have just a moment, your Honor? 10 THE COURT: Yes, you may. 11 BY MR. KAY: Did she also tell you that --MR. DENNY: Just a --13 BY MR. KAY: -- the last time she saw him --14 15 MR. DENNY: Just --16 BY MR. KAY: -- was August 16, 1969? 17 That is correct. 18 BY MR. KAY: This Jackie Jackson that you mentioned 19 to -- on Mr. Denny's examination, that's spelled J-a-c-k-i-e; 20 is that right? 21 That is correct. A 22 Jackie Jackson. 0. 23 And she said there was -- she is presently 24 unemployed. She could be reached through a friend Jackie 25 Jackson, 936-6348? 26 That's correct. A 27 All right. Q 28 Did she tell you that she had also attempted to

contact Mr. Shea at Spahn Ranch --

MR. DENNY: Just a moment.

Q -- but had been unsuccessful?

MR. DENNY: I won't object to that.

A Yes, she had.

THE COURT: Is that all, gentlemen?

MR. KAY: Nothing else.

MR. DENNY: May this witness be excused, your Honor?

THE COURT: He is excused.

Ladies and gentlemen, you are excused until 2:00

During the recess you are admonished that you are 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.

See you all at 2:00 o'clock.

(Whereupon, at 12:15 o'clock p.m. the noon

recess was taken.)

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LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1972 2:05 PM

THE COURT: The defendant is present with his counsel.

All jurors are present. Mr. Kay and Mr. Manzella for the

People.

(Proceedings had on unrelated matters.)

THE COURT: Mr. Kay?

MR. KAY: Yes, your Honor. The People would like to call Mr. Harry Johnson at this time, your Honor, with the Court's permission.

MR. DENNY: Well, your Honor, I wonder if I could call one witness, who is going to be a short witness, a good deal shorter in duration, I think than Mr. Johnson, who has been waiting all morning also, and is supposed to get -- he's a police officer who is supposed to get down to Juvenile Hall to do some work on a case there.

He will be just a very short witness.

MR. KAY: Who is that, George? Kamidoi?

MR. DENNY: Kamidoi.

MR. KAY: Okay. Very well.

MR. DENNY: Officer Kamidoi.

THE CLERK: Do you 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.

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EUGENE N. KAMIDOI.

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

THE CLERK: Please take the stand and be seated.

State and spell your full name.

THE WITNESS: Eugene, middle initial "N", Kamidoi; K-a-m-i-d-o-i.

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. DENNY:

- Sir, what is your occupation and assignment?
- Police officer for the City of Los Angeles, presently assigned to Hollywood Detectives.
- And how long have you been employed as a police Q officer, LAPD?
 - A. In excess of 12 years.
- And, sir, on February 18th and thereabouts, you Q were so employed?
 - Yes. I was. A
 - In what capacity? Q
- I was assigned as an investigator, Robbery-Homicide Division.
- 0 All right, sir. I want to show you a report which has heretofore been marked for identification as Defendant's Exhibit X, a copy of that report, which I understand you have heretofore seen today?

Did you and your partner prepare the original of that report?

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A	Yes,	I	did.

And your partner at that time was whom? Q

Dale Brown. A

And would you state to us the manner in which you prepared that particular report?

First of all, would you identify what sort of report it is?

' - It's a Los Angeles Police Department property report -- or evidence report.

And is that a report which is used by the members of the Los Angeles Police Department in the ordinary course of business?

> Yes, it is. A

Q All right. Excuse me just one moment. (Pause in the proceedings.)

Q BY MR. DENNY: Now, would you state what you did in order to prepare that report? What you and your partner did?

When we first got custody of it, are you referring A to?

Q Well, let's start from the top of that report. How was that report prepared? What is the information?

We received the above evidence from Deputy Sheriff Cox, from Inyo County Sheriffs.

Now, when you are speaking of "the above evidence." are you referring to the evidence . which appears in the body of that, as an inventory of items received?

2/15/72 That's correct, A 1 Q All right. Go ahead. 2 A. We transported the items from Independence. 3 California, to Los Angeles, to Robbery-Homicide Division, 4 and -- at which time my partner, Dale Brown, typed the 5. items as I pulled them out and identified them to him. 6 And he listed them on our property evidence 7 report here, and then they were booked down in Central Property. All right. Now, who was it who did the typing? 10 Dale Brown --11 All right. 13 -- my partner. 14 Q And is that his signature which appears over 15 the two typed names at the bottom of the first page of the 16 report? 10a fls. 17 A That's correct. 18 19 20 21 22 23 26 27 28

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Q	A11	ri	ght.	And	th	Ĺs,	then,	Wa	s mac	le	in	the
ordinary	course	of	busi	ness	bу	the	two	of	you;	is	tł	ıat
correct?												

A Yes, it was.

Q All right. And it was made when in relationship to the time that you received the items inventoried?

A We received these items on the 18th of February, 1970, at approximately 1300 hours; and they were then booked into evidence -- into our Central Property Division on the 20th of February, 1970.

Q In whose custody were they during the period between?

A My partner's and mine.

Q All right. And was this report, as evidenced by Defendant's X, made before the property was deposited with Central Property?

A That's correct.

All right. So that the items that are reflected in that report, as part of the inventory, were in the custody of yourself and your partner, from the time you received them until the time you booked them into Central Property; is that right?

A That's correct.

Q All right. And let me show you an attache case which has been marked -- well, so many times, it's almost hard to say -- marked People's 54 in evidence.

Does that look at all familiar to you?

A Vaguely.

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2/15/72 LOa-2	1	Q Do you recall whether or not that was one of
	2	the items which you received from Deputy Cox, and which
	3	appears as one of the items on the inventory in that report?
÷	4	A Yes, it is.
2.	5	Q All right.
ж	6,	And does it and it does appear on the
3		
	7	inventory?
	8	A Yes. It does appear on the inventory.
	9	Q All right. As what item, sir?
	10	A Item No. 12.
	11	Q All right. And showing you this bluish suitcase,
	12	which has been received in evidence as 65-H although the
3	. 13	condition may not be quite the same as when you received it
	14	does that appear familiar to you?
	. 15	A Vaguely.
ŧ	16	Q All right. And perhaps opening it to disclose
	17	the contents thereof, does that look familiar to you?
	18	A Vaguely.
	19	Q All right. And do you recall whether this was
•	20	the suitcase that you received, along with the attache case,
	21	from Deputy Cox?
	22	A It appears to be.
	23	Q All right. And you and your partner then
_	24	inventoried the contents of each?
₹	25	A That's correct.
ig.	26	Q Now, sir, I wonder if you would take the hand
	27	microphone?

First of all, Item 24, "Cash register tapes

2/15/72 dated October 3rd, with the name 'Dale's' amount, \$21.32." do you recall independently at all whether those cash register tapes were in the attache case or in the blue 3 suitcase? I don't recall. 5 But they were there somewhere, in one of the two? Q 6 A I assume they were, if we put them on the 7 report. 8 Q All right. And a check protector, Hedman, Gray, q and an adding machine, Ohdner, O-h-d-n-e-r, Gray. 10 Do you recall whether those were in the attache 11 12 case or in the suitcase? 13 As I recall, they were in a paper box, a carton, 14 a cardboard -- a carton box. 15 Q Separate and apart from the attache case and the 16 suitcase? ^ **1**7 A I am just assuming this. I can't be sure of 18 where. 🖰 19 Well, do you have any independent recollection 20 now of receiving those items in a separate cardboard box, 21 from Deputy Cox, at the same time that you received the 22 · i, suitcase and the attache case? 23 11 fls. Α I can't recall. 24 25 26 27 28

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 Q Did you -- perhaps -- let me give you this so that you can see.

Did you specifically inventory the items of clothing in the suitcase?

- A As each individual shirt or just --
- Q Either as each individual shirt or any mention made of any shirts?
 - A I,don't see it down here.
- Q Do you have any independent recollection of whether there were, in fact, any shirts in the suitcase at the time you received it from Deputy Cox?
 - A Not to my personal recollection, no, sir.
- Q Well, so that we get it straight, are you saying that you have a recollection that there were not any shirts in the suitcase?
- A My recollection is just from this evidence report.

 Uh, I had this property in my custody from the 18th of February until the 20th, and I haven't seen it until today. So --
- Q Well, again, so we get straight the manner in which it was prepared, did you and your partner at the time you made up this inventory that now appears as Defendant's X, did you inventory everything that was in the suitcase, the attache case, and if you received a box with a check protector and other items in it, in that?
- A To my recollection we inventoried everything that we brought back from Inyo County. Whether the check protector was in that box, I don't recall.
 - Q All right. But, again, you inventoried things down

to a bottle of Anacin, a bottle of No-doz, a black felt pen, an envelope, several different envelopes bearing several different names; is that right?

- A That's correct.
- Q All right. And would it have been, sir, your normal procedure if shirts had been in the suitcase to include those on the inventory?
 - A Yes, it would have.
- Q So does the fact that no shirts appear on the inventory as far as your own personal habit, custom and practice in making up such inventories, would that indicate to you that they were not there?

MR. KAY: Your Honor, that calls for a conclusion.
THE COURT: Sustained.

- Q BY MR. DENNY: All right. Now, sir, showing you specifically this shirt which appears to be sort of a stained cream-colored shirt; does there appear to be a laundry label or cleaning tag on that shirt?
 - A Yes, there is.
- Q And that is the blue tag stapled to a portion of the shirt?
 - A That's correct.
 - Q With the name what on it?
 - A DeCarlo.
- Q Sir, showing you this gray shirt, short sleeved, looks like Finchley label.

Does there appear to be a laundry tag on the tail of that shirt?

A	Yes, there is.
Q	And what is the name on that?
A	The written name is DeCarlo. The printed name is
Doheny.	
Q	Based on your experience, training, as a homicide
officer, Of	ficer, would you be able to say whether the Doheny
is the name	of the cleaning establishment?
MR. M	ANZELLA: Well, that's irrelevant. Lack of
foundation.	
THE C	OURT: Sustained.
Q	BY MR. DENNY: All right.
,	And on this striped white and gray short sleeved
shirt, does	there appear a laundry tag on that?
A	Yes, there is.
Ω	And the printed name on that, again, is what?
A	Doheny.
Q	Looking at this white shirt, "Silverwoods," does
there appea	r to be a laundry tag on that?
A	Yes, there is.
Ω	And the printed name, again, is what?
A	Doheny.
Ω	And the written name is what?
À	DeCarlo.
MR. D	ENNY: Your Honor, I'd ask at this time that
Defendant's	X be received into evidence.
THE C	OURT: All right, the Court received let's see,
is it there	
MR. I	DENNY: Yes, it is, your Honor.
MR. I	ENNY: Yes, it is, your Honor.

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MR. KAY: May we approach the bench on this a moment, 1 your Honor? 2 THE COURT: The first paragraph, though, would not be 3 admissible, but the -- the Court believes that the inventory 5 list prepared by Officer Kamidoi would be admissible. MR. KAY: Well, may we approach the bench on this? 6 7 THE COURT: I'll hear from you. MR. KAY: Thank you. 8 (Whereupon, the following proceedings were had at 10 the bench among Court and counsel, outside the hearing of the 11 jury:) 12 MR. KAY: It appears that on --13 THE COURT: This is the first paragraph. The inventory, 14 I think, it has been established. 15 MR. KAY: Also the last page, the bottom of the last 16 page, I would not --17 THE COURT: "Swan from latent prints dusted items for 18 Checks to crime lab for prints"? 19 MR. KAY: It would not be admissible. 20 THE COURT: No, it would not be, but I think the inventory 21 is reliable and the method of preparation has been testified 22 to. 23 MR. KAY: There is no objection to that as long as this 24 part has been deleted and this part --25 MR. MANZELLA: Can Mrs. Holt delete those two paragraphs? 26 MR. DENNY: I'm sure she can. 27 THE COURT: Let's simply have those objectionable portions 28 lined out with ink.

MR. MANZELLA: That's agreeable with the People. MR. DENNY: That's fine, your Honor. THE COURT: Would you take a heavy pen and line out this -MR, DENNY: Or you can paste a piece of paper over it, as far as --THE COURT: Or paste a piece of paper over it, either way. These here (indicating). MR. DENNY: May I have it before she does, though? I have one more question of the officer. THE COURT: Yes. lla fol

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

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Q BY MR. DENNY: Now, Officer Kamidoi, after you had inventoried these items, was any effort made by you to get the items, that is a suitcase and its contents, the attache case and its contents, and the check protector and the adding machine dusted for prints?

MR. KAY: Well, that calls for hearsay, your Honor.

Q BY MR. DENNY: Did you do anything to get them dusted for prints?

MR. KAY: Same objection.

THE COURT: Overruled.

THE WITNESS: Uh, prints were notified to dust.

Q BY MR. DENNY: The fingerprint section was notified to dust for prints, is that right?

A Right.

MR. DENNY: All right, I have no further questions.

CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. KAY:

Q Sergeant Kamidoi, what was the reason that you went up to this area where you were presented with these two items?

A To bring it back and book it in property.

Q Well, that wasn't the reason you went up there.

A I went up there on --

MR. DENNY: Just a moment, I'll object to that as irrelevant and immaterial, why he went up there.

THE COURT: Sustained.

BY MR. KAY: Well, the reason you went up there was 1 not to retrieve these two items, was it? 2 MR. DENNY: Objection, irrelevant and immaterial. 3 Sustained. THE COURT: MR. KAY: Well, I would like to be heard on that. 5 MR. DENNY: Beyond the scope of direct examination. 6 MR. KAY: He can just answer that yes or no. He doesn't 7 have to say what his reason was. MR. DENNY: It is irrelevant. 9 THE COURT: Sustained. 10 MR. KAY: Okay. 11 Sergeant Kamidoi, your reason for going up there 12 was not to receive -- obtain these two items, was it? 13 14 Irrelevant and immaterial. MR. DENNY: 15 THE COURT: Sustained. 16 BY MR. KAY: After receiving these two items, did 17 you pay too much attention to them? 18 Not much. All right. And you were just kind of acting as a 19 20 carrier to bring them back to Los Angeles, is that right? 21 That's correct. A All right. And do you remember specifically whether 22 Q 23 or not these items of clothing were or were not in the blue 24 suitcase at the time you observed it back here at the Los 25 Angeles Police Department? 26 I don't recall whether they were or weren't. Α 27 Officer, would you step down a minute. Q 28 Can you tell whether these -- now, this one here,

1	this CaliCraft, what size is that?
2	A Medium.
3	Q And this Hansom, what size is that?
4	MR. DENNY: Speaks for itself, your Honor.
5	THE COURT: I'm sorry, would you read the question back?
6	(Whereupon, the question was read by the reporter
7	as follows:
8	"Q And this Hansom, what size is that?")
9	MR. DENNY: The exhibit speaks for itself.
,10	MR. KAY: Well, Mr. Denny
11	THE COURT: I don't know whether it does or not I
12.	don't know if it does not that the officer would be
13	qualified to answer it. Sustained.
14	Q BY MR. KAY: What happened after you took the
15	inventory of the suitcase?
16	MR. DENNY: Object to that as vague and ambiguous.
17	Q BY MR. KAY: Well, what did you do with it? What
18	did you do with it?
19	A I took it down to Central Property and booked it
20	into evidence.
21	Q Have you seen it since that time?
22	A Not since that date.
23	Q Okay.
24	And have you had anything to do with the investiga-
25	tion of either the Shea or Hinman murders?
26	MR. DENNY: Object to that as irrelevant and immaterial.
.27	THE COURT: Sustained.
28	Q BY MR. KAY: Well, you are a Los Angeles Police

1 officer, aren't you? 2 Yes, I am. A 3 You're not connected with the Sheriff's department? No, I am not. 5 MR. DENNY: Object to that as irrelevant and immaterial. б THE COURT: The answer may remain. Overruled. 7 MR. KAY: I have no further questions. Thank you, 8 Officer Kamidoi. 9 10 REDIRECT EXAMINATION 11 BY MR. DENNY: 12 Q One further question. 13 Officer Kamidoi, if the shirts had been in that 14 suitcase at the time you inventoried them, would you have 15 placed them on the inventory? 16 MR. KAY: Calls for a conclusion and speculation. 17 THE COURT: Sustained. 18 MR. DENNY: No further questions. 19 MR. KAY: No further questions. 20 MR. DENNY: Well, your Honor, let me pursue that just a 21 minute, and I would like to approach the bench just briefly 22 for an offer of proof. 23 THE COURT: All right, you may. 24 (Whereupon, the following proceedings were had at 25 the bench among Court and counsel, outside the hearing of the 26 jury:) 27 MR. DENNY: Your Honor, I think under the Evidence Code 28 we can establish habit and custom with this particular

individual if, in fact, it is his usual practice and habit and custom in making up an inventory that he will include in that inventory everything that he has before him to inventory. under the rules of showing his habit and custom --11b fol .20 . 28

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27 28 THE COURT: You can have him testify to something that is -- as to what he --

MR. DENNY: Normally, ordinarily --

THE COURT: Usual.

MR. DENNY: -- does by habit. That he has done it so long in his 12 plus years on the Police Department, that when he is called upon to inventory something, he inventories everything that is before him to inventory. And I think, your Honor --

THE COURT: I think if you were to ask -- ask it properly, that it -- it could be asked in that way.

Assuming that you had a container of vitamins to inventory, is it your habit and custom to --

MR. DENNY: To list everything in that container.

THE COURT: -- to list everything in the container.

MR. DENNY: All right.

MR. KAY: Well, except -- go ahead.

MR. MANZELLA: If the Court allows Mr. Denny eventually to get that in, I think the Court ought to allow Mr. Kay's questioning, what Mr. Kay was going to show by that line of questioning, that they didn't go up to retrieve the suitcase and attache case, they went up there on a completely different purpose. And what Mr. Kay was trying to elicit was that he just made a mistake. Richard Barber --

THE COURT: What kind of mistake?

MR. MANZELLA: He didn't inventory everything in the suitcase because he didn't go up there for that purpose.

THE COURT: Who didn't inventory everything?

MR. MANZELLA: The officer didn't inventory everything 1 in there. That's what Mr. Kay was trying to show. 2 MR. KAY: He didn't go up there for that specific 3 purpose. He went up there and they just gave them to him 4 and told him to bring them back. 5 THE COURT: Can you prove conduct by habit and custom? б MR. KAY: Not in this case. What Mr. Denny is going 7 to do == 8 THE COURT: Why not? MR. KAY: The question is what he did in this specific 10 case. ïú In this specific case he did exactly what MR DENNY: 12 he said he did, and that is what the report shows, he put 13 everything that was in that suitcase right down to almost **14** 15 needles and pins, aspirin, ink eradicator, every small thing that is in there. 16 17 MR. KAY: I would like to see the Evidence Code that 18 Mr. Denny is citing. 19 THE COURT: It is 1105. He didn't cite it, but it 20 is 1105, I think. 21 Any otherwise admissible evidence of habit or 22 custom. 23 1105: "Any otherwise admissible evidence of 24 habit or custom is admissible to prove conduct on a 25 specified occasion in conformity with the habit or custom." 26 I submit the Court's question as posed: MR. DENNY: 27 "Is it your habit or custom, if you are given 28 a container to inventory, to inventory everything in

"that container and put everything down on that list?"

And he says "Yes."

"Did you follow that habit and custom in this case?

"Yes."

That is proper.

THE COURT: Apparently, if you establish a response to -- a regular response to a repeated specific situation, it is admissible. Admissibility of habit evidence to prove conduct in conformity with habit has not been established in California. It does -- I think it is admissible.

There's no -- of course, there's nothing to prevent the People from putting on evidence otherwise by separate -- by their own separate proof.

But to ask why he went up there, would appear to be outside the scope of direct.

MR. KAY: No, no --

MR. MANZELLA: What Mr. Kay wanted to show was that he went up for some specific purpose other than getting this. He didn't care what the real reason --

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THE COURT: What's the materiality of that, if somebody inventoried it? You can establish the inventory was improper, you can question about that, because he has testified to this method of inventorying.

MR. KAY: Well --

MR. MANZELLA: Well, Richard Barber has testified and Sergeant Whiteley has testified that when he got -- when Sergeant Whiteley got the suitcase, the clothes were in there.

THE COURT: They were not?

MR. MANZELLA: They were there when he got it from L.A.P.D., the clothes were in there. It is clear they made a mistake.

THE COURT: I'll admit that.

MR. DENNY: Thank you, your Honor.

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

Q BY MR. DENNY: Officer Kamidoi, over the years of your practice and as a homicide investigator have you established a habit or custom as far as the manner in which you inventory a container of things given to you to inventory?

A Yes, I have,

Q And is it your habit or custom to inventory each and every item in a container that's given to you?

A Yes, it is.

Q And did you conform to that habit or custom in preparing the inventory that appears now as Defendant's X?

A Yes, I think so.

MR. DENNY: All right, no further questions.

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11c-2 BY MR. KAY: Q Officer Kamidoi, where -- from the time you brought 2 this back to L. A., the two items, where were they until you inventoried them? In a locked locker in Robbery Homicide Division. All right. And did any of the other officers, 6 7 such as people like Gutierrez or Sartuche or Galkins or McGann, any of the Tate investigators, did they have access to that locker? 10 Yes, they did. 11 So is it possible that they could have removed 12 some of these items for investigation after you brought the 13 suitcase back? 14 MR. DENNY: I'll object to that as calling for speculation 15 THE COURT: Sustained. 16 BY MR. KAY: All right. But it is your testimony 17 that they did have access to that locker? 12 fol A Yes, sir. 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

2-15-72 MR. KAY: Okay. I have no further questions. 1 you. 2 MR. DENNY: May this officer be excused, your Honor? 3 You may be excused, Officer. THE COURT: 4 THE WITNESS: Thank you. 5 MR. DENNY: Thank you, Officer Kamidoi. 6 Call Mr. Harry Johnson. MR. KAY: 7 THE CLERK: Do you solemnly swear that the testimony 8 you are about to give in the cause now pending before this 9 court, shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but 10 the truth, so help you God? 11 THE WITNESS: 12 I do. 13 HARRY JOHNSON. 14 called as a witness by and on behalf of the People, out of 15 16 order, having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows: 17 18 THE CLERK: Please take the stand and be seated. 19 State and spell your full name, please. THE BAILIFF: 20 Harry Johnson. THE WITNESS: 21 22 DIRECT EXAMINATION 23 BY MR. KAY: 24 Mr. Johnson, what is your occupation, sir? 25 A criminalist, in the State Department of 26 Justice. 27 All right. And are you the supervising 28 criminalist for the State of California?

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۵ And what is a criminalist?

A criminalist examines various types of evidence. A We receive it from the law enforcement agencies throughout the state.

We make physical comparisons, determine the physical features, characteristics and chemical nature of various objects, usually for purposes of identification.

And, sir, how long have you been a criminalist?

A For 20 years.

Q. And have you been with the State of California, Department of Justice, for that whole time?

A Yes.

All right. And would you please tell the ladies and gentlemen of the jury your educational background?

I have a Bachelor of Science degree in chemistry at the University of California. This includes studies in physics, mathematics.

I have graduate work at the University of California, including studies in criminalistics.

I worked as a chemist and as a biochemist prior to my work as a criminalist.

Now, does the major part of your work as a criminalist include the field of ballistics?

Yes, it does.

All right. The identification of firearms and bullets?

A That's right.

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Q All right. And approximately how many times have you qualified as an expert in the State of California, in the courts of the State of California, in the field of ballistics?

A Oh, I think hundreds of times in this period of time.

Q And do you maintain a library in the field of ballistics?

A Yes. We have a library in the laboratory, a part of which covers the field of ballistics.

Some of these were by men such as Professor Kirk, Lucas, Cerdman and O'Connell.

Then, there are books by -- let's see. Specifically, in the field of ballistics, we have Hatcher -- who I think is probably the best known -- Hatcher, Jury and Weller wrote one book.

Mathews has two volumes on identification, and Burrard has a book on identification, much of which covers the specifics of identification.

Some of it covers the ballistics phase.

- Q I take it, sir, that you read and studied all of these books?
 - A Yes, I am well familiar with these,
- Q And as the supervising criminalist for the State of California, how many men do you have under you?

A Let's see. At the present time, there are five positions.

Q Okay. Now, at the request of Judge Choate, did you

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fly down here from Sacramento yesterday?

THE COURT: Excuse me. I'll strike the question.

MR. DENNY: I have no objection to the question whatsoever, your Honor. I would ask it myself.

THE COURT: The Court is striking it.

MR. KAY: Well, I would like to approach the bench, then. I think we are in a different position here than with any other witness.

THE COURT: All right, you may.

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

THE COURT: As I said to you, I don't want the jury to believe -- I don't -- I suppose because you are introducing him, this man, that you believe that his testimony may be favorable to you -- but it may not be, when he's testified on direct and cross.

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MR. DENNY: Well, your Honor, I think we are in a different position here than we are in connection with Dr. Brill, whom the Court appointed at my request, and indicated that neither of us should refer to the fact that he had been appointed by the Court.

I think it is most relevant, most pertinent.

THE COURT: Why?

That this man comes down as an independent MR. DENNY: expert, neither called by the People nor by the defense.

THE COURT: All right. If you put it down in that way--MR. DENNY: But called by the Court.

THE COURT: If you say, "an independent expert, called by neither side," that might be acceptable, rather than --

MR. KAY: Okay.

THE COURT: -- giving the impression that the Court is in some way endorsing what he's testifying to.

His expertise was made available -- of course, the jury can't know this, but his expertise was made available to both sides.

MR. DENNY: Well, I think the jury should be advised, your Honor, that --

THE COURT: Well --

MR. DENNY: -- he was called --

THE COURT: -- I think that type of question is --

MR. KAY: All right. I'll ask him if he is an independent

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expert, that wasn't contacted by either side.

MR. DENNY: All right.

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

THE COURT: Let me -- Mr. Johnson, let me put it this way. You are an independent expert in this case, aren't you? In other words, you were neither contacted by Mr. Davis or by the prosecution; is that right?

THE WITNESS: That's right.

Q BY MR. KAY: Okay. And did you fly down from Sacramento yesterday?

A Yes.

Q I take it your headquarters are in Sacramento?

A Yes.

Q Now, Mr. Johnson, when you flew down yesterday, did you come to this courtroom to pick up certain items of evidence?

A Yes.

Q All right. And one of these items of evidence that you picked up, was that a bullet which has been marked in this case as People's 31 for identification?

MR. DENNY: 31 in evidence, Counsel.

MR. KAY: Oh, yes.

Q 31 in evidence?

A Yes.

Q All right. And did you also pick up a bullet which is -- it says "Bullet, test fired, People's 99"?

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		Dic	i you	also	pick	up	a b	ullet	and	shell	casing
which	had	been	marke	d as	Peop1	Le's	99	in e	evider	ice?	

A Yes.

-	Q	A11	right.	And	did y	ou al	so pio	k up a	bullet
which	has	been	marked	a	bullet	and	shell	casing	which
hạs b	een	marked	i as Def	endar	it's A	in ev	idence	2?	ı

All right. And did you also examine this Radom, which -- a 9 millimeter Radom which has been marked as -30, People's 30 in evidence?

Yes.

All right. Now, when you picked up the items of evidence, where did you take them, sir?

> To the Los Angeles Police Department Laboratory. A

To their ballistics laboratory?

Α Yes.

All right. And did you perform an examination of People's 31, 99 and Defendant's A?

A Yes.

And also, did you examine People's 30 for identification? But more specifically, the barrel of People's 30?

I did.

THE COURT: Mr. Johnson, would you open that Radom, just to check it, to be sure that it's unloaded? (Witness complies.)

THE COURT: Thank you.

BY MR. KAY: Now, directing your attention to Q.

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12a-		People's 31, did you have an opportunity, at the Los Angeles
	2	Police Department and Ballistics Lab, to weigh and measure
	3	the diameter of that bullet?
4 4	4	A Yeş.
? &	5	Q And what did you determine was the weight of that
3	6	bullet?
Į.	7	A This bullet weighed 126 grains.
	8	Q And what did you determine the average diameter
	9	of People's 31 to be?
1	10	A I measured it to be .353 inches in diameter.
	\mathbf{n}_{*}	Q All right. And was this what well, what did
	12	you measure it with?
	fls.13	A This is with a scaled micrometer.
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31,	did	you	determine	what	type	of bullet	this	was?	-40
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- From the measurements and the weight. A Yes.
- And what type of bullet did you determine that Q. it was?
 - It's a 9 millimeter projectile.
 - MR. DENNY: I'm sorry. I didn't hear the last --
 - MR. KAY: Projectile.
 - That's correct? That's what you said, wasn't it --
 - Yes.
 - -- 9 millimeter projectile?

And People's 30, the Radom, did you determine what caliber that was?

- A Yes.
- And what is that?
- 9 millimeter.
- Now, was there anything at all about People's 31, the bullet that you examined, was there anything about that bullet which would allow you to exclude People's 31 as having been fired from People's 30?
 - No, I couldn't exclude it.
- And what was your basis for your opinion, that People's 31 could have been fired from People's 30, the 9 millimeter Radom?

The caliber of the bullet is the same as that of the barrel of the weapon. The bullet lacks definite land and groove structure, and the size of the bullet is somewhat less than the standard size of the 9 millimeter.

... And thus, this worn barrel may have failed to

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leave a definite impression of lands and grooves.

- Q So is what you are saying is that there is just not enough markings on the bullet, one way or the other, for you to tell whether or not it was fired -- was or was not fired from this gun?
 - A That's right.
- Q And again, what -- in your opinion, what caused the lack of impressions left on People's 31, the bullet?
- A Oh, I consider that to be due to the worn condition of the barrel, and the fact that this bullet has a somewhat smaller than standard diameter.
- Q I wonder if you could explain that to the ladies and gentlemen of the jury, what you mean by that?

Why would the fact that the barrel was in bad condition, and the bullet was undersized, why would that mean that, in your opinion, that there would be a lack of impressions on the bullet?

MR. DENNY: Well, just a moment. I'll object to the form of the question.

I don't think he's testified that specifically that bullet was fired from that gun, and therefore that's why the bullet looks as it does.

The question as it's framed posits that as a --

THE COURT: Excuse me. Just state the objection, without arguing.

MR. DENNY: That is the objection: That it assumes facts not in evidence.

THE COURT: All right. Just state it that way, rather

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than --

MR, DENNY: All right, your Honor.

THE COURT: -- adding your argument.

All right. Sustained.

Q BY MR. KAY: All right. I take it your opinion is that People's 31 could have been fired --

MR. DENNY: Asked and answered.

THE COURT: Sustained.

Q BY MR. KAY: All right. Will you explain to the ladies and gentlemen of the jury what effect -- the fact that a barrel of a gun is worn, what effect that would have on People's 31, assuming that it was fired from a gun that had a worn barrel?

MR. DENNY: Well, I'll object to that as assuming a fact not in evidence, and an improper hypothetical question.

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THE COURT: You may restate your hypothetical.

BY MR. KAY: All right. You've testified that Q People's 30 has a worn barrel. Now -- and you testified that People's 31 does not -- well, let me ask you this:

Why in your opinion does People's 31 not have -well, why does it have a lack of impressions on it, if you could explain that to the ladies and gentlemen of the jury?

Yes. I found that the -- that the diameter of this. bullet is less than the standard diameter of the 9-millimeter bullet, by about two thousandths of an inch.

That means that there is a looser fit for this bullet than for the standard bullet; consequently, the impressions left by the weapon would be lighter or less.

In other words, are you saying, then, that People's 31 is an undersized bullet, an undersized 9-millimeter bullet?

Α Yes.

And what -- what effect would it have on leaving Q impressions on -- on a bullet, the fact that a bullet was fired from a gun that had a worn barrel?

The worn barrel means that the bore is enlarged, and consequently making for a looser fit between the bullet and the -- and the weapon.

In other words, when the bullet goes through the barrel, it doesn't touch the sides that much? Is that what you are saying?

It touches, but it is not in contact as deep as it Α would be as if it had the full diameter.

Now, Mr. Johnson, is it your practice in testifying Q

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12c-2 as a ballistics expert to use photomicrographs? MR. DENNY: Just a moment. I'll object to that as irrelevant and immaterial. 3 MR. KAY: Well, your Honor, I submit it isn't. THE COURT: Overruled. BY MR. KAY: I'll stand over here, so you can look at 6 the jury while you are speaking. 7 'n If you could answer that, Mr. Johnson? Yes. Commonly, I don't make photomicrographs of .. bullets. * O And do you feel that photomicrographs of bullets 11 are helpful for use in the identification of firearms? 12 13 MR. DENNY: I will object to that as irrelevant and 14 immaterial. 15 THE COURT: Sustained as to its form. BY MR. KAY: Well, why don't you use photomicro-16 Q 17 graphs in testifying as a ballistics expert? MR. DENNY: Object -- I don't think that -- that assumes 18 19 facts not in evidence, one, and I don't think --20 THE COURT: Sustained. 21 MR. DENNY: -- it's relevant or material, two. 22 BY MR. KAY: Why is it your practice not to use Q 23 photomicrographs, Mr. Johnson? 24 MR. DENNY: It's irrelevant and immaterial. 25 THE COURT: Overruled. THE WITNESS: Because the photograph isn't the identifica-26 27 tion, doesn't show the identification. It's -- it's an attempt 28 to illustrate the manner in which it's done.

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Q BY MR. KAY: Have you ever made an identification of a bullet as being fired from a particular gun, from a photomicrograph?

A No.

Q Do you have an opinion as to whether or not photomicrographs are misleading?

MR. DENNY: Well, just a moment. I'll object to that as irrelevant and immaterial.

THE COURT: Sustained as to the form.

Q BY MR. KAY: Do you -- do you have an opinion as to whether or not photomicrographs of bullets are misleading, when used in firearms identification?

MR. DENNY: Object to that as irrelevant and immaterial.

THE COURT: Sustained.

MR. KAY: Well, may we approach the bench, your Honor?
THE COURT: Yes, you may.

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

THE COURT: A great deal has been made of photomicrographs and photomacrographs -- I suppose you call them --

MR. KAY: Sure.

THE COURT: -- so I suppose this is a legitimate subject of inquiry, and you can extract from this expert his opinion of the utilization of such photographs in ballistics identification.

MR. KAY: That's what I am trying to do.

THE COURT: The Court would permit you to do that, and I

fact.

think your questions have to be properly put. I don't suppose that every photograph would be misleading.

MR. DENNY: That's the whole point, your Honor.

The way it's phrased, it appears that that's a

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MR. KAY: Well, that's his opinion.

THE COURT: Well, you may ask him to state the reasons for his opinion, as to why he doesn't utilize such photographs in effecting ballistics identifications.

MR. DENNY: Well, your Honor, if the Court please, he has already stated that photographs are simply illustrative of the identification; that the identification is made through the microscope.

And I don't think any reason of why he doesn't use them has any relevancy or bearing on this particular case.

THE COURT: Well, if there is a practice in the field that he knows about, and can testify to, I think that could be indicated.

And I think the reasons for the failure to utilize photographs -- if there is such a practice or habit -- then I think that that could be made clear.

MR. DENNY: Well --

THE COURT: I --

MR. DENNY: -- if there is such a habit or practice, and he is aware of it, and he knows --

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. DENNY: -- what that is in a -- in, say, the area of California, or the area of Los Angeles, if he is familiar with that --

I think you may -- I think the problem is THE COURT: simply the form of your questions.

MR. DENNY: I think, however, your Honor, that this is similar to doctors attempting to show the standard in their

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profession is low; and therefore, they must meet only that low standard.

I don't think it's relevant, --

THE COURT: I suppose it's a matter of --

MR. DENNY: -- what the standard practice is.

THE COURT: It may be a matter of argument. I haven't heard him on cross, and I don't know what he would say.

MR. DENNY: I think it's irrelevant, what the standard practice is.

THE COURT: If you intend to cross examine -- well, if he knows, and knows why photographs are not properly utilizable -- some photographs are not properly utilizable in making identifications, well, he may so state, give his opinion as to why.

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MR. DENNY: Your Honor, I think we stipulate by virtue of his answers that the -- his testimony has been that the photographs are not used in the identification --

THE COURT: You may ask him about that.

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

Q BY MR. KAY: Mr. Johnson, why is it not your practice to use photomicrographs for the purpose of identification?

MR. DENNY: Object to that as irrelevant and immaterial THE COURT: Overruled.

A In photographing a bullet with a round surface, the limited depth of focus limits the field of view that you have to demonstrate. The actual structure of the areas that you are comparing are three dimensional. The photograph loses the dimension of depth.

Furthermore, the follow through, the relationship of one area to another as you go around the bullet isn't demonstrated in the photograph. Very commonly one demonstrates with this, perhaps, the gross features, considering these to be the most obvious. There may be the conclusion drawn that the -- that the whole bullet is in complete correspondence in this same manner and this would be an error.

MR. KAY: May I have just a moment, your Honor? THE COURT: Yes.

Q BY MR, KAY: In examining People's 31 for

identification, did you use a microscope with a common 1 prism? 2 As a matter of fact, a comparison micro-A Yes. 3 scope is a paired set of microscopes, using prisms to bring 5 the fields of view together into one single field. Now, did you determine or did you find on 6 People's 31 any part of the bullet that, in your opinion, 7 8 may have been part of a landmark? Yes, I found one feature that -- or a fragmentary 9 10 feature that suggested the edge of a land or groove. 11 MR. KAY: Thank you. I have no further questions at 12 this time. 13 THE COURT: Will you be long? 14 Yes, I will, your Honor. MR, DENNY: 15 THE COURT: Well, we'll take a recess, then. We'll 16 take a short recess. 17 During the recess you are admonished not to 18 converse amongst yourselves, nor with anyone else, nor permit 19 anyone to converse with you on any subject connected with the 20 matter, nor form or express any opinion on it until it is finally submitted to you. 22 About ten or fifteen minutes, if you will, 23 ladies and gentlemen. 24 (Afternoon recess.) - 25 THE COURT: The jurors are all present. The record 26, may show the defendant is present with his counsel. 27 You may proceed. 28

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CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. DENNY:

Q Mr. Johnson, going to the use of photomicrographs and your background experience as a criminalist.

Your work extends not only in the field of ballistics as a criminalist, but, say, handwriting, does it not?

A No, I don't do handwriting.

Q You have people under your supervision, direct supervision and control who make a practice of determining questioned documents or authenticity of handwriting --

THE COURT: Is that material?

MR. DENNY: I think so, your Honor.

THE COURT: The Court thinks not.

MR. DENNY: It goes to the use of photomicrographs or illustrative, your Honor.

MR. KAY: Objection, your Honor.

THE COURT: The Court will sustain its own objection.

Q BY MR. DENNY: All right, sir, specifically in the field of criminalistics, are there not enlargements made, magnifications made of types of evidence with which you, as a criminalist deal --

MR. KAY: That's irrelevant.

Q -- in order to present that evidence graphically to a jury?

MR. KAY: That's irrelevant, your Honor.

THE COURT: Sustained.

MR, DENNY: Your Honor, it goes --

1 THE COURT: The objection is sustained. If you wish 2 to argue, you may approach the bench. MR. DENNY: May I approach the bench? 3 THE COURT: You may not. 5 (Laughter.) THE COURT: Although the Court tells you if you want 6 7 to argue you may approach the bench, at this occasion I 8 don't want to hear argument. The objection is sustained. It is immaterial. 10 Q. BY MR. DENNY: Well, sir, you have stated that you 11 do not use photomicrographs frequently or you do not generally 12 use photomicrographs in ballistics; is that correct? 13 That's right, 14 Q. Photomicrographs are nothing more than magnific-15 ations of an object that you are looking at, isn't that 16 correct? 17 Α Yes. 18 All right. You do use, in every other field Q. 19 of criminalistics, magnifications of objects looking at --20 that you look at in order to present that evidence graphically 2Ì to a jury, do you not? 22 MR, KAY: That's irrelevant, your Honor. 23 THE COURT: Sustained. MR. DENNY: Well, may I approach the bench, your Honor? THE COURT: No, you may not.

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13a fls.

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Q BY MR. DENNY: Well, sir, is it your position that photomicrographs of bullets are perhaps misleading if they re poorly taken or taken by a nincompoop which can't show what steem in the picture?

MR. KAY: That's argumentative and irrelevant.

THE COURT: Sustained.

Q BY MR. DENNY: If they're taken by people who just don't know what they're doing, so they don't portray what's there to be seen, that's when they're misleading; is that right?

MR. KAY: Argumentative and irrelevant.

THE COURT: Overruled. You may answer.

THE WITNESS: Well, that isn't specifically what I had in mind. I think I pointed out that you lose the dimension. That after all, you show in the field of ballistics some gross features because these are more readily observed and conceived than the finer structure and that the depth of focus limits you to a small segment of the curved surface.

Q BY MR. DENNY: If, on the other hand, you get photomicrographs which, indeed, show step by step by step, picture by picture by picture the entire circumference, are not such photomicrographs good demonstrative evidence to show to a jury to help you testify before that jury?

A Well, I haven't felt the necessity, but there are devices that purport to take a continuous strip photograph of a bullet.

Q I'm not talking about the Bellikon.

Is that what it is called, the Bellikon camera?

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I have forgotten. I haven't used it. I am not A familiar with the operation of it.

All right. Well, sir, looking at the photographs that appear here, and these are Defendant's AA that has been received into evidence, and you have seen them yesterday; is that correct?

Α Yes.

All right. Now, such photographs as appear there, are those photographs good reproductions of what you saw in examining the bullet, People's 31 under the microscope?

Uh, in part they show the structure that I saw. I mean, I can't verify this because I have no way really of relating except through the statements I've heard. But this is the sort of thing that I would expect to see if I took a photograph. That is, I would have the center of the field in focus and if I tried to show the whole perimeter, I would take a series of them and hope that I had shown all of the field of view in some part of each photograph.

All right.

MR. KAY: Your Honor, I'm going to object. I think that's non-responsive;

THE COURT: You are a little late, overruled.

BY MR. DENNY: Now, sir, I want to show you a photomicrograph, Defendant's M in evidence, taken from Gunther's work.

This is a photomicrograph of a bullet, is that correct?

> Yes. Α

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And this is after exhaustive study of that bullet,

1 a good portion of vesterday? 2 Yes. I studied it for some time yesterday. Under differing magnifications or different 3 Q magnifications and, if so, what magnification? 5 Yes. I varied the magnification. It was a б zoom lens and I varied the lighting. 7 All right. So that you, with all of your Q 8 experience and all of your expertise, were unable to find 9 a single land impression with what appeared to be groove 10 impressions on either side, is that correct? 11 MR. KAY: Asked and answered. 12 MR. DENNY: No, not with the groove impressions, your 13 Honor. 14 THE COURT: You may answer. 15 THE WITNESS: No, I didn't recognize this sort of 16 structure, no. 17 BY MR. DENNY: All right, sir. 18 Now, seeing only one mark which could have been a 19 land shoulder, was there any way for you to determine by 20 looking at that bullet how many lands and grooves were on the 21 gun that fired that bullet? 22 No. I couldn't determine that. 23 Was there any way for you to determine what the 24 pitch was, to the right or the left? 25 Of the weapon from which it was fired? A 26 That's correct. Q 27 No, I couldn't determine that. 28 So that looking in that -- looking at that bullet,

you could not say that it was fired from a gun having six lands and grooves with a one-to-one land to groove ratio with a right-hand twist; is that correct? .3 That's right. 14 fol

14-1	1	Q All right. Now, sir, the particular bullet you
	2	have described having measured and when you measured it
	3	with a micrometer, did you take just one measurement on that
* ,	4	micrometer?
٠ ۾	· 5	A No, I took several.
ĵ	6	Q And then averaged them?
Ÿ	7	A Yes.
	8	Q All right. And that is the proper way to do it,
	9	in order to determine the average diameter of the bullet; is
	10	that correct?
	11,	MR. KAY: Well, that calls for a conclusion. I would
	12	object to that.
	13	MR. DENNY: He's an expert.
	14 .	THE COURT: You may answer.
•	45 🟄	THE WITNESS: It's proper, if the if it isn't too
* .	. 16	far out of round.
;	17	It wouldn't be proper to describe a bullet that's
: '	18	flattened out, for example.
	19	Q BY MR. DENNY: All right. But one that this
	20	bullet appears essentially round, it is a fair practice?
	21	A It seemed reasonable, yes.
	. 22	Q All right. And the bullet was what, now? .357,
	23	did you say?
i. S	24	MR. KAY: Three.
₽`	25	THE WITNESS: The average was .353.
مخ	26	Q BY MR. DENNY: .353. And that's thousandths of an
	27	inch; is that correct?
	28	A Right.

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Now, sir, you have said that this bullet, People's Q 31, is a 9-millimeter bullet; is that correct?

Α It's the -- it's recognized as a 9-millimeter bullet, that's right.

Can you say specifically, sir, that it is a 9millimeter, rather than a .38-caliber bullet?

> Yes. This size bullet is a 9-millimeter bullet.

And what is the difference in size between the Q standard sized 9-millimeter and the standard size.38-caliber bullet?

Speaking of size, I'm talking about weight, because the diameter is essentially the same.

All right. What is the difference in weight Ahh! between the standard 9-millimeter and the standard 38-caliber lead-jacket bullet?

A Uh -- speaking of the .38 caliber, the round is known as the 380, which is a 95 grain weight, of the same diameter as this 9-millimeter of 125 grains weight.

All right. It is then possible, is it not, sir, for People's 31, the 9-millimeter bullet, not only to have been fired from a 9-millimeter automatic, but to have been fired from a .38-caliber automatic; is that correct?

A ... Uh -- the -- the case length differs, and I'm not sure -- I'm not sure that this would seat in the .38, at least in the 380.

And what other automatic close to the .38 or the 380 is there that uses such ammunition?

The 380 ---A

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MR. KAY: Well, excuse me. I'm going to object that that assumes a fact not in evidence, that the 380 uses 9-millimeter I think it -- he didn't testify to that.

THE COURT: Sustained.

MR. DENNY: Well, let me rephrase the question.

Is it your testimony, sir, that you simply have not done the research to determine whether or not a 9-millimeter bullet can be fired from a 380 automatic?

The other way around can be done, but --A

That is. a .38 ---Q

A 380. Α

-- or a 380 can be fired from a 9-millimeter? O

Could be fired from this --A

You are saying "Could be fired in this," and you Q have reference to the Radom which is --

Or the 9-millimeter in general, yes.

All right. Now, are you saying that you simply do Q not know whether, in fact, a 9-millimeter can be fired from a 3802

Uh -- I don't recall having tried it. But the case is longer, and there is a ridge against which the case rests when it loads, and I don't think the 9-millimeter would go in deep enough in the 380 weapon.

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Q	You are saying that a 380 case is longer?
A	Shorter.
ର	The 380 case is shorter than the 9 millimeter
case?	
A	Right.
Q	Well, the over-all length of the bullet, then,
is differen	at?
A	It is.
Q	And do you know how much different?
A	Well, no. I can't say in inches. But it may be
oh, it m	may be a quarter of an inch difference.
Q	All right. Is it, however, your the present
state of yo	our knowledge on the subject that you simply do
not know wh	ether or not a 9 millimeter bullet could be fired
from a 380	automatic?
A	I think not, but I I can't recall having
tried it, s	o I won't say flatly.
Q	You won't say definitely. All right, sir.
	Now, so we get one thing straight, as far as the
gun that mi	ght have fired this People's 31, the bullet, in
your opinio	n now, that gun that might have fired that is not
restricted	to even a 9 millimeter with six lands and grooves,
with a righ	t-hand twist and a 1 to 1 land and groove ratio?

gun your rest with

It might have anywhere from four lands and grooves to seven and eight lands and grooves; is that correct?

Well, it's -- the only restriction I -- is the caliber of the barrel.

That's right. The only thing you can say about it

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 is that it was probably fired from a 9 millimeter automatic; is that right?

A Yes.

Q But it could have been fired from any 9 millimeter automatic, having from the minimum number to the maximum number of grooves that are -- lands or grooves that are made, manufactured; is that correct?

A Well, there again, there has to be a correspondence of the automatic, for example, to -- to fit the -- so that the charge -- or, the cartridge will seat in the weapon.

Q Well, we are assuming a standard size 9 millimeter automatic that will accept standard 9 millimeter ammunition.

But assuming -- well, I think we have an exhibit from the Mathews book, showing that there are 9 millimeter automatics produced with four lands and grooves, right-hand twist and left-hand twist; there are those with five lands and grooves, right-hand twist and left-hand twist; then there are six and seven lands and grooves, right-hand twist and left-hand twist.

And that bullet, People's 31, could have been fired from any of those; is that right?

A Yes, that's right.

All right. Now, insofar as the effect of the passage of this bullet through various media, do you have an impression, sir -- well, first of all, have you performed tests in the course of your work, to determine the effect on a copper jacket slug, of the passage of that slug through various media?

Tuesday ₁ 14a-3

A Yes. I have seen slugs that have been recovered from a variety of media, from water tanks, through our collection box, and sand, and various types of materials.

Q All right. Have you performed any specific tests, yourself personally, to determine the effect on a copper-jacketed slug, of passing through a piece of about one-inch wood, three-quarter inch of plaster, and about a half an inch of wood thereafter?

A Well, I don't recall that specific combination of material, no. But I've seen those that have passed through plaster and wood.

Q All right. And taking just the experience that you have had in the latter respect, in the passage through such media, does the bullet have a tendency, because of abrasive factors, in going through the media, to lose some of its size in diameter?

A Well, no. I -- I think, if anything, it would be the opposite.

Q That because of the compression of the head of the bullet, it would tend to expand it?

A Yes.

Q And have you had any occasion to determine the effect of the passage of a bullet, a copper-jacketed slug, through plaster?

A Well, I have seen such, yes.

Q All right. And in your experience, is there a difference in the effect on such a copper-jacketed slug, depending on the type of plaster through which that slug or

Tuesday 14a-2

bullet has passed?

on the mass of the material that it meets and the abrasiveness would have some effect on it.

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Q That's what I am talking about specifically.

In your experience, in noting particularly the effect of plaster on a bullet passing through that plaster, if the plaster is extremely abrasive, will that tend to create striations and marks on the bullet itself?

- A Yes, it can score the bullet.
- Q And will that tend possibly to erase some marks which may be on the bullet itself?

barrel are obliterated by the materials that the bullet strikes. We find that.

bullet, People's 31, is concerned, you've indicated that it is in your opinion probable that the gun which fired it had a worn barrel.

A Yes.

Q Or possibly?

A Well, it would appear probable to me.

Q All right. And insofar as the passage of that bullet through the barrel of the gun, would the -- would the bullet be simply going along -- we had a diagram at one point here -- I'm sorry, but -- the lands are the little impressions here that stick down from the outer bore of the gun; is that correct?

A The lands in the barrel are the ridges within the barrel.

Q All right. There was some question among the jury on that.

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Would it be your statement, then, that the bullet would simply have exited the barrel, going straight down, not being caught up by those lands and twisted?

- A Do you mean with respect to this --
- Q People's 31, yes.
- A Yes, that's right.
- Q All right. In such a passage, would there be some marks of some kind left on the bullet? Would you expect some marks of some kind left on the bullet by the lands?
- A Yes, I would. The -- if the -- the bullet is confined to the barrel by the lands.
- bullet? All right. And did you find any such parts on this
 - A Yes. It was considerably marked in this respect.
- Q The striations that you saw, are those striations -or the markings that you saw, are those markings anywhere in
 evidence on the photographs here, Defendant's AA?
 - A Yes, they are.
- Q Could you illustrate those to the jury, just by pointing them out to them?

There's a pointer here, if you could come down.

- A All right.
- Q And standing over here again, so that --
- A Yes. In looking at these photographs, these striations in the bullet are seen in focus in the center of each of these photographs (indicating).

And as I observed them under the microscope, they were linear and parallel to the axis of the bullet.

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Now, would those striations, sir, in your opinion, have been caused by the lands of the gun, as it passed through the barrel, or by the action of the wood and the plaster through which that bullet had passed?

A These are clearly from the barrel of the weapon, the lands.

Q And what makes you say that, sir?

A In traversing a barrel, a bullet rides on the -on the lands. And the only part of the bullet that touches
the barrel is the cylindrical part, behind the curved nose.
The part of the bullet that impacts the target is essentially
a curved nose, and any markings that you see there would not
be from the barrel, because that part does not touch the barrel.

And the markings that one would expect to pick up
from the target are not, regularly, such as those which you
would get from the bullet traversing the barrel, but irregularly,
depending upon the manner in which the bullet strikes the
target.

Well, again, I'm not sure if we've got to the point yet as to why you say that these striations, which appear to be in these pictures, with the nose at the top and the base at the bottom, which appear to be vertical -- why those striations came, in your opinion, from the gun, rather than from the action of the wood and plaster on the sides that the bullet passed through, when it hit the wall and plaster.

A Well, because the impact of the bullet is largely on the nose, and not on this part (indicating).

And we don't see any of these on the nose.

14b-4Consequently, it is clear that this is from the barrel, and no striations are obtained from the wood and the plaster. 14 c fol ,15

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Q All right.

MR. KAY: Could the record -- could the record reflect that when he says, "this is from the barrel," he is pointing to the lower part of the -- I believe it is -- photograph No. 1 of Defendant's AA?

MR. DENNY: Yes, right.

MR. KAY: And when he said, "This is from the target," it was from the upper part of the bullet, of photograph No. 1 of Defendant's AA.

THE COURT: Anything further?

MR, DENNY: Yes, May I have just a moment, your Honor?

(Pause in the proceedings while Mr. Denny engaged in a discussion off the record at the clerk's desk with the clerk.)

MR. DENNY: Sorry for the delay, your Honor. I thought they were out here.

Now, Mr. Johnson, you did have an opportunity to look at People's 99, a test-fired bullet which I think the evidence has disclosed was test fired from the Radom here, People's 30; is that correct?

A Yes.

Q And did you determine whether that was an undersized bullet?

A No.

Q Did you make any attempt to so determine?

A No.

Q All right. And are there, on that bullet, visible land impressions?

14c-2 Yes, they are. They are not clearly defined, A 1 but they are obvious. 2 Q All right, Certainly, clear enough so that you 3 can see that there are, on that bullet, at least six land 4 impressions; is that correct? 5 That's right. 6 I take it you were not actually able to determine, 7 from a measurement of those, what the width of the lands were, 8. of the gun that fired that bullet; is that correct? A ; Yes, I did make such a measurement. 10 on 997 11 12 And were you able to determine from your 13 examination what the width of the lands were, of the gun that 14 fired that? 15 I -- I could determine it from the markings 16 17 that were on there. What did you determine --18 19 Well, the --A 20 -- as to the width? 21 I -- I found the width of the land to be between 22 seven and eight-hundredths of an inch. 23 The groove width was .1 inch, or, ten-hundredths. 24 Q All right. Not exactly what you would call a 1 to 1 ratio of land to groove width; is it? 26 8 to 10. No. 27 Q. 8 to 10. All right. 28 And again, assuming -- as has been testified by

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Sergeant Christansen -- that that was an undersized bullet, did you then have an opportunity to look at the impressions on Defendant's A?

- A Yes. I examined this in the same manner.
- Q And did you in fact place the green markings on each of the land impressions, on the shoulder of the bullet,--
 - A Yes.
 - Q -- as part of your examination?
 - A Yes, I did. Yes.
- Q All right. And did you have any difficulty in determining the presence of land impressions on that bullet?
 - A No. They're -- they're obvious.
 - Q Quite obvious.

And did you then have the opportunity to look at Defendant's G, the bullet which, by the wrapper, indicates it was test fired on March 13, 1970?

- A I don't recall examining --
- ວ ່ 99?
- A A and 99.
- Q All right. Looking at it now, with your naked eye, do you have any trouble at all seeing the land and groove impressions on that bullet?
 - A No, they're recognizable..
 - Q All right.

So then, of all the bullets which are in evidence, the only bullet -- strike that.

Of all the bullets that are in evidence, other than People's 31, all being bullets test fired from People's

30, the Radom, each of the bullets test fired from People's Exhibit 30, the land impressions are easily identifiable, even by the naked eye; is that correct?

A Yes, they're obvious.

Q All right. The only bullet, where the land impressions are not easily identifiable -- indeed, where you can't even say that there is a land impression with both shoulders showing -- is People's 31; is that correct?

A Yes.

14d-1	1	MR. DENNY: I have no further questions.
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	3	REDIRECT EXAMINATION
. ₽	4	BY MR, KAY:
* &	5	Q Mr. Johnson, to be clear on this, I take it it
	6	is your opinion that People's 31 could not have been fired
.	7	from a .38 caliber weapon; is that correct? Is that your
	8	opinion?
	9	A Yes. That is, from the 380. Now, this is a
	10	.38 caliber. The 9 millimeter is the same caliber as the
	11	.38.
	12	Q It has the same diameter of the do you have a
	13	.38 with you?
5 .#	14	(Laughter.)
);	15	Q No, I don't mean a gun. But I mean a bullet.
*	16	A Yes.
	17.	Q Is it something that we could use, or is it for
	18	another case?
	19	A No, these are some that I fired to measure the
*	20' ;	diameter.
•	21	Now, what you've just removed from this envelope
	22 ·	is a .38?
	23	A It's a 380.
	24 .	Q All right. And can we use this in this case?
ì	25	I mean
ě.	26	A Well, you may have these, yes.
	27 ′	Q No, I'm just talking about this one. I don't
	28	that's all right,

14d-2 Your Honor, could this be marked as People's next 1 in order? I guess that would be 111? 2 THE COURT: All right. It may be marked 111 for 111 id. identification. And what is that, Mr. Johnson? 5 That's a .38 caliber? 6 THE WITNESS: Yes, it is the -- it was the same 7 diameter bullet as the 9 millimeter, but this is the 380. Я 9 THE COURT: What does that mean to us? What should that mean to us? 10 11 THE WITNESS: Well --12 THE COURT: I know nothing about what you are talking 13 about, when you say 380. 14 THE WITNESS: What it means is that the -- the 380 15 is an automatic that takes a -- a round that's designed 16 for this, and known as a 380 automatic. 17 It has a case and a bullet that is smaller than 18 the 9 millimeter round. 19 BY MR. KAY: And this is the -- the 380 is the 20 type that's fired from the .38 caliber weapon? ₇21 Well, from the -- it's a .38 caliber, but it's Α 22 known as the 380. ,23 All right. And this is People's 31; is that 24 right, that I just removed from here? 25 Yes. 26 So when you match them up, back to back, it 27 appears that they have the same diameter; is that right? 28 It does. Α

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14d-3	3 1	Q But their sizes are quite different; is that
	2	right?
£	3	MR. DENNY: It speaks for itself, your Honor. Objec-
•	4	tion.
15	fls. 5	THE COURT: Well, it's asked and answered.
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15-1	1	Q BY MR. KAY: And you the weight is also
	2 `	quite different, is that right?
•	3	A The yes, the weight, of course, is obviously
*	4	different there, different mass.
4 <u>k</u>	5	THE COURT: Anything more now, Mr. Kay?
	6	MR. KAY: Yes.
•	7	Just a moment, your Honor, I would like to
	8	Thank you, I have no further questions.
	9	
	10	RECROSS EXAMINATION
	11	BY MR. DENNY:
	12	Q Mr. Johnson, how about a .38 Special, the
	13	bullet size of a .38 Special; is that essentially the same
\$ •	14	size as a 9 millimeter?
) ,	15	A The .38 Special for the revolver?
£	16	Q Yes.
	17	A Is 9 millimeter, yes. It is .355 inches in
	18	diameter.
	19	Q As distinguished from .357 for the 9 millimeter?
	20	A Well, the 9 millimeter is 355.
	21	Q. Oh.
	22	A I mean, they are the same diameter.
	23	Q All right. So, let's look at the .38 Special,
s.	24	then, revolver, not the automatic but the revolver.
¥,	25	Can a 9 millimeter bullet such as People's 31
£6-	26	be inserted into and fired from a .38 Special revolver?
	27	A Uh, the .38 Special has a flanged rim. The
	28	9 millimeter is rimless. But I have come across some of

these automatic rounds that have been fired in revolvers. 15-2 So that it could be fired from a revolver, is that 2 right? 3 Yes, I would say so. 4 MR. DENNY: Thank you, sir, no further questions. 5 6 REDIRECT EXAMINATION 7 BY MR. KAY: 8 Would you say it is very probable, though? Q 9 That's speculative. I don't think that MR. DENNY: 10 comes within his expertise. 11 THE COURT: 12 Sustained. 13 BY MR. KAY: Well, in responding to Mr. Denny's question, how certain are you of that, that it could be 14 fired --15 THE COURT: Restate your question. 16 BY MR. KAY: All right, in your opinion is it Q 17 probable that a 9 millimeter bullet could be fired from a 18 .38 Special? 19 Well, it is not likely that it is, but it is 20 possible, I would say. 21 All right. And how does the weight of a .38 22 -- well, what is the weight of a bullet that is ordinarily 23 fired in a ,38 Special? Well, these are lead bullets, now, for a revolver, A 25 and not the jacketed metal bullets. And the weight can be 26 up to about 150, I believe, 158 grains for the .38 Special. 27 Are you saying that in a revolver the lead bullets 28

15-3	1	are fired from a revolver and copper-jacketed bullets are
	2	fired from an automatic?
	3	A Yes, the unjacketed lead bullet in the revolver
£ i	4	and, normally, the jacketed bullet is an automatic round.
3.4	5	Q All right. And I take it that People's 31 is a
	6	copper jacketed bullet?
•	7	A It is.
	8	MR, KAY: Thank you, I have no further questions.
	9	
	10	RECROSS EXAMINATION
	11	BY MR. DENNY:
	12	Q Just one question finally, sir.
	13	Although it is not normally done, a copper-
<u>*</u>	14	jacketed bullet can however be fired from a revolver, is that
•	15	not correct?
ξ.	16	A Uh, yes, I think so.
	17	Q Yes.
	18	No further questions.
	19	MR. KAY: No further questions.
	20	MR. DENNY: Stipulate Mr. Johnson may go back to
	21	Sacramento?
	22	THE COURT: Was 31 so undersized that there would be
	23	no land and groove marks left on it even should it be fired
ı	24	through a new barrel of a 9 millimeter weapon?
•	25	THE WITNESS: Uh, I don't think so.
**	26	Q Do you have an opinion as to that?
	27	THE WITNESS: Well, the depth of the land or the
	28	groove is about three to four thousandths.

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Now, this No. 31, I measured to be, uh, 353 instead of 355. And that is two-thousandths across the diameter and the depth in the two grooves is greater than this, so that with the original or with the grooves -- with this bullet fired in a weapon with a barrel that is in good condition, I expect that there would be grooves pressed into the bullet.

THE COURT: Thanks, Mr. Johnson.

MR. KAY: May I ask a question along that line, your Honor?

Just what --

THE COURT: All right.

MR. KAY: Okay.

THE COURT: Sorry I started it.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. KAY:

Mr. Johnson, is what you are saying, then, -along the line of what the Judge asked you, because this bullet is undersized, this bullet -- I mean, People's 31 -that when it was fired from a gun, if it was fired from a 9 millimeter gun, that it would probably not have picked up the land and grooves because it was undersized; is that what you are saying?

15a-1 1 MR. DENNY: I don't think that is what he was saying. THE COURT: It assumes a fact not in evidence. I think 2 he testified clearly. 3 Mr. Denny. MR. DENNY: Yes, I do have, a reinforce question, just a 5 couple of points. 6 MR. KAY: Well --RECROSS RECROSS EXAMINATION BY MR. DENNY: 9 10 Q Mr. Johnson, insofar as the affect on the barrel 11 of a gun, is it not so that a gun barrel may be worn down 12 between the time when it may have been purchased -- let's give 13 you a hypothetical situation, if I may. 14 Assume a gun purchased in July of 1969, assume 15 that gun gets into the hands of the police, the Sheriff, in 16 March of 1970. 17 Is it possible for a barrel to be worn down within 18 that period of time with constant firing? 19 It assumes a fact not in evidence. MR. KAY: 20 THE COURT: Sustained. 21 BY MR. DENNY: Is it possible in any respect, 22 Mr. Johnson, for a gun barrel to be worn with constant firing? 23 Assumes a fact not in evidence. 24 THE COURT: Overruled, you may answer that question. .25 THE WITNESS: Yes, the barrel will be worn with use. 26 BY MR. DENNY: All right. So that when you look 27 at and examined People's 30, the Radom here, you see a gun 28 with what you describe as a fairly worn barrel -- the interior 15a-2 1 of the barrel, obviously, we're talking about? 2 A Yes. 3 Assume that came into police custody around March, 4 around March 11 or 12th, 1970. . . 5 You have no way of determining from looking at that 6 barrel now, do you, what the condition of that barrel was in 7 July of 1969? No, I can't say that, what might have happened 8 Α 9 during the interim to a weapon. 10 MR. DENNY: No further questions. 11 MR. KAY: No questions. 12 THE COURT: You may step down. Thank you. 13 And as somebody has said, you may go back to 14 Sacramento, but only if you want to. 15 THE WITNESS: Oh, thank you. 16 THE COURT: You are not ordered to. 17 THE WITNESS: I just about have to. 18 Thank you, Mr. Johnson. MR. DENNY: 19 MR. KAY: Thank you, Mr. Johnson. 20 MR. DENNY: Get Mr. Spahn. 21 THE COURT: Call your next witness. 22 MR. DENNY: I have, your Honor. 23 THE COURT: You have. 24 MR. DENNY: Your Honor, there are some exhibits here which 25 appear to be out of order and --26 THE COURT: Mrs. Holt will straighten them out. 27 MR. DENNY: All right. 28 THE COURT: Have him stand there.

THE CLERK: Raise your right hand to be sworn. 15a-3 1 You do solemnly swear the testimony you may give 2 in the cause now pending before this court shall be the truth, 3 the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God? THE WITNESS: I do. Please take the stand. THE CLERK: 6 THE COURT: Mr. Spahn, the microphone would be right in 7 front of you. Just reach out and touch it. THE WITNESS: Oh, it is right there. 9 10 GEORGE C. SPAHN. \mathbf{n} called as a witness by and on behalf of the defendant, having 12 been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows: 13 THE CLERK: Would you please state your name for the 14 15 record? 16 Would you please state your name? 17 THE WITNESS: Oh, George C. Spahn. 18 19 DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. DENNY: DIRECT 21 Mr. Spahn, is it proper to ask how old you are? Q 22 Why, just a few days ago on the 11th, I was 83. Α 23 All right, sir. And I take it at this point you Q 24 are totally blind, is that correct? 25 That's right, sir, yeah. Α 26 All right. Now, how long have you had this Q 27 blindness? 28 Oh, probably six years. Α

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	15a-5	1	Q And did these negotiations take place during the
		2	summer of 1969, among other periods?
		3	A Yes, sir.
	E	4	Q And were these, in large measure, face-to-face
	• *	5	negotiations between you and Frank Retz?
	9	6	MR. MANZELLA: Excuse me, your Honor. I'm going to object
		7	on the grounds it is leading and suggestive.
	•	8	MR. DENNY: I don't think that
		9	THE COURT: Overruled. You may answer.
		10	Q BY MR. DENNY: You may answer the question,
		11	Mr. Spahn.
		12	THE COURT: You may answer it.
	•	13	THE WITNESS: I'm afraid I didn't hear it.
		14	Q BY MR. DENNY: All right.
	•	15	Were the negotiations between you and Frank Retz
	*	16	carried on mostly on a face-to-face basis?
		17	A Yeah,
		18	Q Excuse me, let me put this mircrophone down a
		19	little closer to your mouth and you just sit there right where
		20	it is.
		21	All right, now, in the course of these negotiations
		22	did you carry on such negotiations in front of any members of
		23	the Manson Family?
	ŧ	24	MR. MANZELLA: Objection, it is leading and suggestive,
		25	your Honor.
16	r fol	26	THE COURT: Sustained.
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.6-1	1	Q BY MR. DENNY: All right.
	2	A Shall I answer?
	· 3.,	Q Well, I guess you can't to that one, Mr. Spahn.
ŧ	4	THE COURT: No.
\$ _{4k}	5	Q BY MR. DENNY: Were other people present during the
	6	course of these associations in the summer of 1969, at any time
ŝ	7	MR. KAY: Calls for a conclusion.
	8	THE COURT: Overruled.
	9	MR. KAY: If he can't see.
	10	THE COURT: He can hear.
	11	MR. KAY: All right.
	12	Q BY MR. DENNY: You may answer that question.
	13	Were any other people present during any time?
	14	A Well, they could have been, and maybe I wouldn't
),	15	know it, see?
¥	16	Q All right, sir. And did Mr. Retz indicate to you in
	17	any way a a feeling on his part as to whether or not he
	18	wanted to carry on his negotiations between you privately, or
	19	with anybody else present?
	20	MR. MANZELLA: Objection. Calls for hearsay.
	21	THE COURT: Sustained.
	22	Q BY MR. DENNY: Well, did Mr. Retz and you do any-
	23	thing to carry on your negotiations privately?
	24	MR. MANZELLA: Objection. It's vague and ambiguous, your
*	25	Honor.
¥ŗ.	26	THE COURT: Sustained.
	27	Q BY MR. DENNY: Did you go anywhere, away from the
	28	Spahn Ranch, to carry on your negotiations privately?

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MR.	MANZELLA: That's leading and suggestive,	your	Honor
THE	WITNESS: Yes, we did.		
MR.	MANZELLA: I will withdraw the objection.		•

.... ramonium. I writ wrendraw the objection.

THE COURT: All right.

Q' BY MR. DENNY: All right. And what, if anything, caused you to do that?

MR. MANZELLA: Objection. That's irrelevant, your Honor.

THE WITNESS: Well --

THE COURT: Sustained.

THE WITNESS: -- we --

MR. DENNY: Just a moment.

THE COURT: You needn't answer that.

Q BY MR. DENNY: With whom did you go when you went places away from the Spahn Ranch, to carry on these negotiations?

MR. KAY: That's ambiguous as to time, your Honor.

MR. DENNY: We are talking about the period of time in the summer of 1969.

THE COURT: Overruled. You may answer.

THE WITNESS: Yes, I went down to Frank's office.

Q Any other place?

A Well, he used to take me out to a restaurant there for dinner sometimes, and then we may have said something.

Q All right. Now, you've known Don Shea for some period of time; is that right?

A Did I know him?

Q Yes.

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16-4	1	Q Doing what around the horses?
	2	A Well, cleaning, take care of them. He worked in
	3	pictures a whole lot, too.
¥	4	Q Well, when you say "A whole lot"
÷	5	A Well, quite a bit.
.	6	Q How's that?
₹*	7	A He worked on pictures quite a bit.
	8 ,	Q All right, sir. Now, what kind of worker was
·	; 9	Don?
	10.	A When he worked in the pictures?
	n	Q No. When he worked for you.
م	12	A Oh. Well, he would take care of the horses,
_	13	fed them and cleaned them, cleaned the stables and so on.
	14	Q Well, was he a reliable worker?
• , .	15 '	A Well, yes. You couldn't complain when he was
*	16.	there.
	17	But he didn't stay there too long.
-	18	Q All right, sir. By the way, did you know a woman
	19	by the name of Lee Saunooke?
16a fol	20	A Yes, sir.
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16a-1	1	Q And was she ever there with Don?
	2	MR.MANZELLA: Objection. It doesn't appear to be
	3	relevant, your Honor.
¥	4	MR. DENNY: Well, your Honor
÷ ,	5 · į	THE WITNESS: Well, I would say yes, too.
, , ,	6	THE COURT: The answer may remain in the record.
9 1	7	The objection is overruled.
1	.8 ; ; 9	Q BY MR. DENNY: All right. And to your knowledge, was she were she and Don living together for a period in
	10	1968?
	11	MR. MANZELLA: Objection. It doesn't appear to be
	12	relevant.
	13	THE COURT: Overruled. You may answer.
3 	14	MR. MANZELLA: Calls for hearsay, your Honor.
•	15	THE WITNESS: May I answer?
ŧ.	16	THE COURT: No, you may not. That's sustained.
	17	Q BY MR. DENNY: To your own knowledge, sir, did
	18	you ever determine whether they were living together? Did
	19	you ever go
	20	MR, MANZELLA: Well
	21	Q BY MR. DENNY: to a place where they were
	22	living together? With them?
	23	A Am I to answer?
•	24	Q If you did so, sir.
ì	25	A Well, yes.
ř	26	Q All right. And where were they living together?
â	27	A Am I to answer?
	28	Q Yes.

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16a-2	1	A Down at the farmhouse, on the Spahn Ranch.
	2	Q All right. Now, did you know Bill Vance?
	3	A That I did may I answer?
• •	.4	Q Yes, sir.
÷ į	5	A That I did.
	6	Q All right. I think unless there's an objection
,	7.	by a voice other than mine, you may go ahead and answer, sir.
	8	All right. And how long had you known Bill
	9	. Vance?
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	10	A Oh, around seven years, anyhow.
* * .	Ľ1	All right. And he had he been in or around
,	12	the ranch off and on for that period of time?
	13	A Well, yes. Um-hmm. But he wasn't there steady.
* *	14.	Q All right. Now, I want to direct your attention
•	15	specifically to August 16, 1969.
¥	16	Do you recall on that day a large police raid?
	17	A Yes, I do.
	18	Q And were the men from the ranch, in the main,
	19	removed from the ranch by the police? On that day?
	20	A Well, yeah. They took everybody.
	21	Q All right. And sometime following that by
	22	the way, before that time, had Don brought you his new
	23	wife up there, and introduced his new wife to you?
	24	A Yes.
È	25	Q All right. Now, after that time, did Don come
≵ è	26	to the ranch and indicate to you that he and his wife had
	27	split up?
	28	MR. MANZELLA: Objection. That's leading and suggestive

16a-3 1 your Honor. 2 THE COURT: Sustained. 3 You needn't answer that. 4 Q BY MR. DENNY: All right. ÷. 5 Don't answer? 6 THE COURT: No, don't answer. 7 THE WITNESS: Okay. 8 BY MR. DENNY: All right. Mr. Spahn, did you Q 9 see Don -- or Shorty -- sometime following that raid? 10 And when I use the term "see," I mean figuratively, rather 11 than literally, obviously, 12 Did you and Don have some conversation, sometime 13 after that? 14 May I answer? 15 THE COURT: Yes. 16 THE WITNESS: Well, I am reasonably sure that we did--17 although if someone says it's not so, well, I couldn't 18 argue, because I didn't keep no dates. 19 Now, you are talking about the time now involved; 20 is that right? 21 A Yes. 22 All right. Whether it was after or somewhat 23 before the raid. Is that why you are saying you are not sure of 25 the date? 26 A Yeah. 27 Q. All right. 28 See, he come and went all the time. A

16a-4	1	Q All right.
	2	A For 17 years.
• •	3	Q Now, sir, did you have any conversation with
&	4	Don concerning his split up with his wife?
3.€	5	A Yes, sir.
	6	MR. DENNY: All right. And for the limited purpose
•	7	of Don's state of mind, your Honor, I would like to have
	8	this answered.
	9 .	Q Would you tell us what Don told you about in
	10	that conversation, about the split up he had had with his
	11	wife?
	12	MR. KAY: Well, your Honor, that's ambiguous as to
_	13	time.
	14	THE WITNESS: Can I answer?
•	15	MR. DENNY: This is after they split up.
•	16	MR. KAY: Still ambiguous as to time.
	17.	THE COURT: Sustained. He yes, hold your answer,
	18	Mr. Spahn.
	19	Q BY MR. DENNY: Well, Mr. Spahn, was this right
	20	around the sometime around the time of the raid on the
	21	ranch, by the police?
	22	MR. KAY: Objection. Leading and suggestive.
16b fls.	23	THE COURT: Overruled,
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16b-1 1 Q BY MR. DENNY: You may answer that, Mr. Spahn, 2 THE COURT: If you know. 3 THE WITNESS: Yeah. Well, ask it again, please. BY MR. DENNY: Well, let me go back. Q 5 Was this conversation that you had with Don some-6 time after he had initially introduced his new wife to you? 7 Á I talked to him after that. 8 Q All right. And the new wife that he had introduced 9 to you, did he introduce her to you by name? 10 Yeah, he did tell me it was -- may I answer? 11 THE COURT: Yes. 12 THE WITNESS: He did tell me, but I've forgot what it was. BY MR. DENNY: Would it refresh your recollection to 15 i hear a name? Hear the name? 16. It might. 17 Was Niki the name? 18 Well -- uh --19 Q Or Magdalene? 20 A I'd rather not say, because I can't remember. 21 If you don't remember, that's perfectly right, sir. Q 22 Don't say. 23 All right. Did you, sir, give the new wife a 24 particular nickname? 25 MR. MANZELLA: Objection. It doesn't appear to be 26 relevant. 27 MR. DENNY: Your Honor, this --28 THE COURT: Sustained.

16b-2 MR. DENNY: Your Honor, it establishes the identity of 1 the woman. 3 I'll make an offer of proof, if the Court wants. 4 THE WITNESS: I'm not supposed to answer; is that right? 5 THE COURT: Again, --3 -6 MR. DENNY: Not yet. 7 THE COURT: -- please don't argue. The Court will hear 8 argument at the bench, if you like. MR. DENNY: Well, may we --10 THE COURT: The objection is overruled -- strike that. 11 The objection is sustained. 12 Well, may we approach the bench, your Honor? MR. DENNY: 13 Yes, you may. All right. THE COURT: 14 THE WITNESS: May I answer? 15 MR. DENNY: Not yet, Mr. Spahn. 16 THE COURT: Mr. Spahn, do you know what month it was in 17 1969 -- if it was in 1969 -- that you had this conversation with Mr. Shea about his split-up with his wife? 19 MR. DENNY: Well, your Honor, may I object to the Court's 20 question at this time? 21 THE COURT: The objection is overruled. 22 THE WITNESS: May I answer? 23 THE COURT: Yes, you may answer. 24 (Laughter.) 25 THE WITNESS: I'm a farm boy. I don't know too much 26 about this court business. 27 THE COURT: Well, a lot of us are. 28 Go ahead, Mr. Spahn.

16b-3 1 THE WITNESS: Well, we talked about them, and the date, I can't say, because I'm not certain to say. 2 THE COURT: Do you know what year it was? 3 THE WITNESS: Well -- yeah. It was shortly after he 5 married her. 6 I guess it was in '69, wasn't it? 7 (Whereupon, the following proceedings were had at 8 the bench among Court and counsel, outside the hearing of the 9 jury:) 10 MR. DENNY: Your Honor, may I make my offer of proof? 11 He nicknamed her "Black Beauty," and that's the 12 nickname he gave her, obviously designating her black color. 13 THE COURT: All right. 14 (Whereupon, the following proceedings were had in 15 open court, within the presence and hearing of the jury:) 16 BY MR. DENNY: All right, Mr. Spahn. We can get 17 back to answering the question now. **1**§ This new wife that Shorty introduced to you, did 19 you give her a nickname? 20 May I answer that? 21 THE COURT: Yes. 22 THE WITNESS: Yes. I did. 23 Q BY MR. DENNY: And what was that nickname? 24 I'm afraid to tell you. Uh-huh. 25 That's all right, sir. Perfectly all right. 26 Well, I -- I can tell you if you want me to. A 27 I want you to. That's why I'm asking. Q 28 Oh, yes, I give her a nickname. Α

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16b-4	1	Q	What was it	, sir	?		,		<u> </u> -
•	2	A	Black Beaut	у.					}
	3	Q	Black Beaut	λ3.					ŀ
's	4	A	(Indicating	affi:	rmativel	y.)			
***	5	Q	All right.	And	sometime	after 1	ne introd	luced he	r to
	6 '	you, you th	en had a con	versa	tion wit	h him al	out the	breakup	of
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16c-1 MR. KAY: Well, that's leading and suggestive. 1 MR. DENNY: I'm sorry. You then had a conversation with him about their split up; is that correct? 4 - MR. KAY: Leading and suggestive. THE WITNESS: May I answer? 7 THE COURT: Yes. Overruled. 8 I'll permit you to answer. ∙9. You may answer that yes or no. 10 THE WITNESS: Oh. Well. it wasn't --THE COURT: You may answer it yes or no, Mr. Spahn. 31 12 BY MR. DENNY: Did you have such a conversation 13 with him, or --14 Á About the name, or about --15 No, no. Not about the name. About their 16 marital status at that time. 17 Yeah. He told me all about it -- or told me a 18 lot about it. 19 MR. DENNY: All right. Again, not for the truth of the 20 matter, but to his state of mind. 21 Would you tell me what he told you about this 22 marital status thereafter? 23 May I answer? 24 THE COURT: Yes. 25 THE WITNESS: Well, he said that he loved the girl, 26 and -- but they just didn't -- different ones made some 27 remarks with her, about her marrying a white guy. 28 Q Well, was there any conversation about who had

16c-3 1 and sometime after this conversation that you had with him about the fact that she had left him, did you have some 2 conversation with Frank Retz concerning the hiring by Retz of a watchman? ,5 · May I answer? ÷. -6 Q Yes. Yes, he did. 7 Yes. All right. And were there more than one 8. conversations concerning that subject, between you and Mr. 9 Retz? 10 11 Yes, several. *- 12 All right. And was there finally a conversation 13 that you had with Mr. Retz, on a particular day of the week, 14 before you spoke to Don -- or Shorty -- about this? 15 MR. MANZELLA: Excuse me, Mr. Spahn. 16 I object, your Honor, on the grounds that that!s 17 leading and suggestive. 18 THE COURT: Sustained. 19 BY MR. DENNY: Well, following this series of 20 conversations that you had with Mr. Retz, did you have any 21 conversation with Don concerning the subject matter of Mr. 22 Retz' hiring a watchman? 23 Yes, sir. A 24 All right. And did you talk to Don more than once Q. **2**5 about that subject matter? 26 A Yes, sir. 27 On several occasions? Q. 28

Yes, sir.

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	Q.		A11	right	. N	ow,	the	last	000	casion	whe	n 3	7ÒU	talk	ed
to	Don	about	th	ls, do	you	rer	nembe	r abo	out	what	day	of	the	wee	k
tha	at wa	as?													

- A No, I'm not sartain.
- Q What did you tell him, the last occasion that you spoke to him?

A Well, I told him now to be sure and go see Frank, "Because Frank wants to see you."

And I understood it to be a -- he said -- it was on a Monday that Shorty should go down there, between 8:00 and 9:00.

And I told him just, "To be sure and do it, Shorty, because he wants to see you, and he won't fool around."

- Q And do you recall what Shorty replied, if anything?
- A: Well -- no. I took it for granted that he went.
- Q Well, no. Wait a second. You are getting ahead of the story a little bit.

This conversation that you had, was this conversation on the day that he was supposed to go, --

MR. MANZELLA: Objection.

Q BY MR. DENNY: -- which was a Monday?

MR. MANZELLA: Objection. That's leading and suggestive, and assumes a fact not in evidence.

THE COURT: Sustained.

17-1 1 2 3 4 5 غ ڊ 6 7 THE COURT: Sustained. 8. 0 9 10 on Monday? 11 Yes. 12 13 A Yes. 14 15 16 not in evidence. 17 THE COURT: Overruled. 18 19 20 to go meet Mr. Retz? 21 You can answer that. 22 May I answer? Α 23 Q. Yes. 24 No, that wasn't the day. 25 26 27 him, do you recall? 28 Α

BY MR. DENNY: Well, do you know what -- was this conversation on the same day or another day, this last conversation that you have just talked about when you told Shorty to be sure and go there and go on Monday? MR. MANZELLA: Objection, that assumes a fact not in evidence. Mr. Spahn did not testify --BY MR. DENNY: Well, sir, he has just told us about a conversation about Shorty going to meet Mr. Retz Between 8:00 and 9:00, is that right? MR. MANZELLA: Objection, excuse me, that's not what the conversation was. And I object that it assumes a fact BY MR. DENNY: Now, this conversation that you had with Don, was that had on the day that Don was supposed How many days before the day that Don was supposed to meet Mr. Retz did you have that conversation with Well, it was just a mighty few days before he was

17-2	1	supposed to go I reminded him again to be sure and be there.
	2	Q All right.
	3	A And he said he sure would.
*	4	Q All right, sir. And to your recollection, is
* (*)	5	that the last conversation that you had with Don?
	6	A I think that was it.
, ·	7	Q All right.
	8	Now, was there a period of time thereafter, Mr.
	9	Spahn, at which you began to be concerned about the fact that
	10	Don was missing?
	11	A Yes.
	12	Q And about how long thereafter was that that you
	13	became concerned about the fact that Don wasn't around any
*	14	more?
•	15	A Well, it was, uh I would say six weeks.
Ê	16	Q Was there some particular incident that made you
	17	particularly concerned or brought it to your attention at
	18	that time?
	19	MR. MANZELLA: Excuse me, Mr. Spahn.
	20	Your Honor, this doesn't appear to be relevant.
	21	MR. DENNY: Well, again, it goes I don't want to
	22	argue it.
	23	THE COURT: Well, you may approach the bench.
yr.	24	MR. DENNY: Thank you.
•	25	THE WITNESS: Go ahead?
€ \$¢	26 .	MR. DENNY: No, just a moment, Mr. Spahn.
	27	THE COURT: Hold up just a moment, Mr. Spahn.
	28	(Whereupon, the following proceedings were had
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17a fls.

at the bench among Court and counsel, outside the hearing of the jury:)

THE COURT: What's your offer of proof?

MR. DENNY: The relevancy is simply --

THE COURT: No, what's the offer of proof?

MR. DENNY: The offer of proof is that a policeman came at that time and said Shorty was missing and they were looking for him and up until that time they weren't particularly worried about him because they didn't hear from him. And this controverts Pearl's testimony and other testimony by virtue of the fact they didn't hear from him for a period of time. They weren't really concerned about him.

THE COURT: It would appear to be -- Pearl's testimony doesn't reflect what this man might have been testifying --

MR. KAY: No, she didn't testify about George.

MR. DENNY: No, all of them said that they heard from him within a very short period of time, within three weeks, a very few weeks they heard from him, and I think it is relevant to show that George Spahn hadn't heard from him in six weeks and still he wasn't concerned about him. And the only thing that caused him to be particularly concerned because Shorty hadn't came in or anything was the fact that a policeman came and it wasn't until then that anybody was concerned about him.

1	MR. MANZELLA: I don't see where Spahn's state of mind
2	has to do
3	MR. DENNY: Well, Spahn wasn't
4	MR. MANZELLA: And all of them have testified they
5	did miss Shorty. For example, John Swartz asked Manson
6	within a few days.
7	THE COURT: I don't think it is admissible.
8	MR. DENNY: All right, your Honor.
9	(Whereupon, the following proceedings were had
10	in open court within the presence and hearing of the
n	jury:)
12	MR. DENNY: Mr. Spahn, you don't have to answer any
13	further questions asked by me. I have no further questions,
14	but the prosecution may want to ask you a few questions.
15	THE WITNESS: Are you through with me, then?
16	MR. MANZELLA: Thank you, your Honor.
17	THE COURT: Wait for the questions, now.
18	
19	CROSS-EXAMINATION
20	BY MR. MANZELLA:
21	Q Mr. Spahn, I am another lawyer. I have a few
22	questions I would like to ask you.
23	A Yeah, okay.
24	Q Shorty was a trusted employee of yours, wasn't
25	he?
26	A What is it?
27	Q Shorty, he was a trusted employee, wasn't he?
28	A Well, I always found him that way.

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1 Well, they --A May I answer? 2 3 THE COURT: Yes. It never was mentioned much around the THE WITNESS: 5 ranch, because like I said, Frank didn't want everyone to know. So we generally went down to Frank's office. Did some of the conversations take place at the 8 ranch? Well, if it was, it was very brief. 10 Q. Now, did you ever have any conversations with 11 Frank Retz in the summer of '69 about getting rid of Charles 12 Manson and the Family? 13 MR. DENNY: Object to that as irrelevant and immaterial 14 and beyond the scope of the direct examination. 15 THE WITNESS: May I answer that? 16 THE COURT: Overruled. Yes, you may answer. 17 MR. DENNY: Well, your Honor, --18 THE WITNESS: Well, Frank did say something about why 19 didn't I get rid of them. And, uh, I said -- I did say they 20 were going to leave. 21 BY MR. MANZELLA: And did you have -- you had more 22 than one conversation with Frank about this, didn't you? 23 About the --Α 24 About getting rid of Manson and the Family? 25 Yes. A 26 And --Q 27 It was about the same thing, see, as soon as they 28 got their truck fixed, they would leave.

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1 Who told you that? Q 2 MR. DENNY: I'll object to that, your Honor, as calling 3 for hearsay. THE COURT: Sustained. 5 1 BY :MR. MANZELLA: Now, these conversations that 6 you had with Frank about getting rid of Manson and the Family, 7 those took place on Spahn Ranch, didn't they? They took 8 place at your ranch? 9 Yeah, uh-huh. 10 They took place in your home there? 11 Yes, uh-huh. Α 12 And during those -- during some of those conver-13 sations, when you talked to Frank about getting rid of Manson 14 and the Family, Squeaky was present, wasn't she? 15 MR. DENNY: Your Honor, I'm going to object to this 16 whole line of questioning as beyond the scope of direct 17 unless the People are attempting to call him as their own 18 witness. 19 THE COURT: Overruled. 20 THE WITNESS: May I answer? 17b fls. THE COURT: Yes, you may. 23 24 25 26 27 28

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THE WITNESS: Oh.

well, I wouldn't say whether she was there or not. She was there a whole lot of times. But Squeaky never said too much about what went on between Frank and so on.

Q BY MR. MANZELLA: And if she didn't talk, you didn't know whether she was there or not, is that right?

MR. DENNY: Well --

THE WITNESS: No, that's right, I wouldn't know.

Q BY MR. MANZELLA: Did you ever tell Charles Manson directly to leave the ranch?

MR. DENNY: Your Honor, I'm going to object to this again as beyond the scope of direct examination.

THE COURT: Sustained to that.

Would you approach the bench, gentlemen?

THE WITNESS: Should I answer?

THE COURT: No, hold up on that, Mr. Spahn.

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

THE COURT: The subject of the night watchman, apparently, was discussed, and that appears to have been as a result of what I understand of troubles raised at the ranch, but the Court would sustain the last question — sustain the objection to the last question.

MR. MANZELLA: When I finish with cross, may I take Mr. Spahn as my own witness?

MR. DENNY: I'm going to object strenuously and strongly to the People taking this witness as their own witness. They

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had every opportunity and I fought in every way I could to get the People to bring George Spahn down to testify and I think it is bad faith at this point, and a violation of every concept of fair play for them to require me to bring George Spahn down and to go through all the hassle that I went through to bring George Spahn down when they just as easily could have done it and done when Pearl came down. And now for them to call him as their own witness, and I would object strongly to them calling George Spahn as their own witness during the defense.

THE COURT: The Court believes that any witness who can shed light on any aspect of this case should be called to testify, and the fact that the People didn't call him, but you did, doesn't appear to alter that at all. Both sides have been on notice as to what Mr. Spahn might say if he were called. I can't see that the defendant would suffer any prejudice by reason of his being called as a People's witness.

However, I would not -- I'll permit you to finish your proof, and then have Mr. Spahn back, if that's what you want.

MR. DENNY: That's all right.

MR. MANZELLA: I'm sorry, I didn't hear that.

THE COURT: I should think that the Court might permit Mr. Denny to finish his defense, and then you can call Mr. Spahn back.

MR. MANZELLA: You mean from Oregon?

MR. DENNY: He'll have to stay.

THE COURT: No, I'm assuming he'll stay. It is a quarter to 5:00. When will you finish your case?

1 MR. DENNY: I expect to finish tomorrow. 2 THE COURT: What time? In the afternoon. He has a flight 3 MR. DENNY: 4 scheduled for return leaving at approximately 5:00 in the 5 afternoon. б THE COURT: Tomorrow afternoon? 7 MR. DENNY: I expect. 8 THE COURT: That might work out all right. If it 9 gets tight, I might reconsider and allow the People to present 10 him. 11 All right, you can continue with cross examination. 12 MR. MANZELLA: All right. 13 (Whereupon, the following proceedings were had in 14 open court within the presence and hearing of the jury:) 15 Is that all for now, gentlemen? THE COURT: 16 MR. KAY: No, your Honor, we're trying to find something. 17 (Whereupon, Mr. Kay and Mr. Manzella conferred at 18 the counsel table.) 19 THE COURT: Since Mr. Spahn will be coming back in any 20 event --21 MR. KAY: We still have some cross examination left, I think. 23 MR. MANZELLA: Yes, your Honor. 24 BY MR. MANZELLA: Mr. Spahn, did Frank Retz tell 25 you to send Shorty down on a Monday? 26 . Yes, sir. 27 Did he tell you to send him down on a Monday or Q 28 a Tuesday because that's when he was in his office?

Monday. Ą And you talked to Shorty a few days before that and Q asked him if he was -- to tell him to go see Frank? Yes, sir. 16.

1	Q . And you don't recall what day of the week that was.
2	do you?
3	A No. I don*t.
4	Q All right.
5	A I uh
6	Q All right, thank you, Mr. Spahn.
7	A Okay.
8	Q I just have a few more questions, your Honor.
9	Now, from the period, Mr. Spahn from the period
10	1956 to 1966, in other words the first ten years that Shorty
11	was at the ranch, he was there pretty regularly, wasn't he,
12	during the first ten years?
13	A Well, a few days out of a month, I would think.
14	Q And he worked on pictures quite a lot?
15	A Yes.
16	Well, not too much, you know. Maybe two or three
17	days out of a month. Maybe more. Maybe next month nothing, you
18	see.
19	Q Some of those pictures were pictures, at least part
20	of them were shot at Spahn Ranch?
21	A Well, some of them, and then across the street.
22	Q At Iverson Ranch?
23	A Yeah.
24	Oh, he was a good picture man all right, there's
25.	no question about that.
26	Q Now, Mr. Spahn, you knew a girl by the name of
27	Squeaky, didn't you?
28	A That I do.

Q And do you know if her real name was Lynn Fromme? 1 MR. DENNY: Again, your Honor, I think this goes beyond 2 the scope of --3 THE WITNESS: What, -- what? MR. MANZELLA: Well, just a minute, Mr. Spahn, I think 5 6 there was an objection. 7 THE COURT: The objection is overruled. 8 BY MR. MANZELLA: Did you know Squeaky? Was her Q 9 real name Lynn Fromme, Lynn, L-y-n-n, Fromme, F-r-o-m-m-e? 10 A I think it was, yes. She always said so. 11 Squeaky spent a lot of time with you, didn't she, 12 helping you out and taking care of you? 13 Oh, yeah, uh-huh. 14 And on the conversations that you had with Frank 15 Retz about getting rid of Manson and the Family, do you know 16 whether Squeaky was there or not? 17 Well, I know she was on the place. 18 MR. DENNY: Just a moment. 19 THE WITNESS: She was on the place, but whether she was 20 right present so she could hear any conversation, that I 21 couldn't say. 22 BY MR. MANZELLA: In any event, when you had the Q 23. conversations with Frank Retz, you didn't hear her speak; is 24 that right? 25 MR. DENNY: That's asked and answered. 26 MR. MANZELLA: If it has, I'll withdraw it. I just 27 didn't remember it. 28 MR. DENNY: It has been.

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MR. MANZELLA: I'll withdraw it.
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                    THE WITNESS: Do you want me to answer it?
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                    MR. MANZELLA: No, that's all right, Mr. Spahn. I think
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              you've already answered it. Thank you.
                    THE COURT: No, you've answered.
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18-1 May I have just a moment, your Honor? 1 THE COURT: Yes, you may. 2 (Pause in the proceedings while a discussion off 3 the record ensued at the counsel table between Mr. Manzella and Mr. Kay.) 5 MR. MANZELLA: All right. I have no further questions. 6. Thank you, your Honor. 7 THE COURT: Well, other --8 MR. MANZELLA: Other than what I asked before. 9 THE COURT: Any redirect? 10 MR. DENNY: No. I have no redirect examination, your 11 Honor. 12 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Spahn, the Court will 13 excuse you for today, and will ask you to come back tomorrow 14 morning at about 11:00 o'clock. 11:00 o'clock. 15 MR. SPAHN'S DAUGHTER: 11:00? 16 THE COURT: Can you accomplish that all right? 17 THE WITNESS: Oh, yeah. . 18 MR. SPAHN'S DAUGHTER: Yeah. Here's your hat. We are 19 going to step down the minute you turn. 20 MR. DENNY: Well, your Honor, perhaps we could excuse 21 the jury. I think perhaps that would expedite things, and 22 then let Mr. Spahn leave. 23 24 MR. SPAHN'S DAUGHTER: No. Let's get out of the way. 25 Now, start right down, Dad. There's one -- one 26 That's right. more. 27 Now, turn to the left. 28 THE COURT: All right. Ladies and gentlemen, we will

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recess until 9:30 tomorrow, and during the recess, you are obliged not to converse amongst yourselves nor with anyone else, nor permit anyone to converse with you on any subject connected with the matter, nor to form or express any opinion on it until it is finally submitted to you.

The Court expects to try to start -- that's a strange sentence, isn't it? "Expects to try to start"?

(Laughter.)

THE COURT: (Continuing) -- as close as possible to 9:30. So I'll see you tomorrow at 9:30.

And I would like to have everyone present. Did the District Attorney's staff hear that?

MR. KAY: Yes, your Honor.

MR, DENNY: Your Honor, I would like to address the Court, after the jury has left.

(Whereupon, at 4:51 p.m., the jury exited the courtroom, and the following proceedings were had:)

THE COURT: The jury's gone. You may address the Court.

MR. DENNY: Yes, your Honor. Sergeant Whiteley was supposedly on call, and I had discussed with Mr. Kay and Mr. Manzella his being present today.

I had wanted him this morning, and I was advised yesterday that he was supposed to have a meeting with Mr. Manzella in his office at 12:00 noon. I checked, and apparently he has not shown up yet.

I do need the presence of Sergeant Whiteley, and
I would like to have him here tomorrow, so that we can examine

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him.

MR, MANZELLA: That's correct, your Honor. Sergeant Whiteley was supposed to meet with me in my office at noon, and he -- he didn't show up. And I haven't been able to contact him. I've tried by phone to get shold of him. I'll try again tonight, and --

THE COURT: All right. See if you can have him available, if you would, for the defense tomorrow.

MR. MANZELLA: Sure.

THE COURT: Because -- it's Mr. Denny's plan to put him on in the morning; is that right?

MR. DENNY: I would like to have him here in the morning so that I can, yes.

THE COURT: All right. And we wouldn't be -- I shouldn't like to have anything happen to hold up the defense, the presentation of defense witnesses; because apparently, with -- if things go smoothly, we can anticipate -- or hope that you will be able to finish your defense tomorrow.

MR. DENNY: I expect to be able to, yes, your Honor.

Now, your Honor, there is one other problem, and it's been an oversight on my part. And I've just discussed it with Mr. Davis, and that is: The Court had held in abeyance the subpoenss that I had served on Mr. Grogan and Mr. Manson.

There's some question now, in my discussion with Mr. Davis, as to the feelings of whether or not they should be used as witnesses, or put on, and --

THE COURT: Well, let's -- that's what you'll have to let the Court know.

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MR. DENNY: Well, your Honor, I am letting the Court know now, that, in accordance with my client's expressed wish to me, I do feel that I have to have them down here, to talk with them, with my client, to make that determination.

And I realize that --

THE COURT: It's rather late.

MR. DENNY: It is on short notice. It -- it is simply an oversight on my part, with all of the other preparation and work that I have done.

THE COURT: Well, this isn't just to give them a trip? MR. DENNY: It is not just to give them a trip, your Honor. And I feel I certainly owe this to my client, whose wishes are certainly of some moment in connection with this case.

THE COURT: And your purpose in calling them down -- at this moment, at least -- is not to have them testify, but to inquire as to whether or not they will testify, or determine whether or not they will testify; is that what you mean?

MR. DENNY: And -- yes, your Honor. And as to certain matters as to which their testimony might have relevance.

THE COURT: Well, the Court remembers that you had extensive conversations with both Mr. Grogan and Mr. Manson --

MR. DENNY: Well, that was --

THE COURT: -- before they left Los Angeles County. And now, Mr. Manson is in San Quentin, and I -- I don't know where Grogan is.

MR. DENNY: I'm sure he's in San Quentin.

THE DEFENDANT: He's in Tracy.

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THE COURT: Oh, that's right. Apparently -- he was in Tracy; that's right. Apparently the death sentence was reduced in that case.

MR. DENNY: Your Honor, I did have certain conversations with them, but that was a long time ago, and the complexion of this case is such, particularly in view of the Court's rulings yesterday, on my motions for verdicts of acquittal, that I think the circumstances have changed somewhat at this date.

THE COURT: The Court will do what it can to accommodate you, so that you can terminate this case tomorrow.

Have you advised your client with respect to his right to testify, Mr. Denny?

MR. DENNY: We have discussed that, your Honor, and it is his wish --

THE COURT: The Court will -- you needn't say anything at this moment.

But the Court will advise you, Mr. Davis, that you do have the right to testify, or to refuse to testify, and it's for you to determine.

If there should be any disagreement -- I don't mean to hint that there is; I've noted none between you and your attorney -- but if there should be, you are the one who will have the final determination as to whether or not to take the witness stand.

Do you understand?

THE DEFENDANT: (Indicating affirmatively.)

THE COURT: Do you understand?

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THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

MR. DENNY: You have to indicate verbally, so that the reporter --

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I understand it.

Your Honor, I don't think that Mr. MR. MANZELLA:

Manson and Mr. Grogan would be able to be brought down tomorrow.

THE COURT: I know that -- or, I doubt it, that that could be accomplished.

It may very well delay the proceedings considerably, if -- if the Court orders it.

All right. We are in recess until 9:30 tomorrow morning.

MR. DENNY: Thank you, your Honor.

MR. KAY: See you in the morning.

(Whereupon, at 4:57 o'clock p.m., an adjournment was taken in this matter until 9:30 o'clock a.m. of the following morning, Wednesday, February 16, 1972.)