SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

DEPARTMENT NO. 104

HON. CHARLES H. OLDER, JUDGE

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

Plaintiff,

vs.

CHARLES MANSON, SUSAN ATKINS, LESLIE VAN HOUTEN, PATRICIA KRENWINKEL,

Defendants.

No. A253156

REPORTERS' DAILY TRANSCRIPT Wednesday, September 2, 1970 P. M. SESSION

APPEARANCES:

*

For the People:

AARON H. STOVITZ and VINCENT T. BUGLIOSI, DEPUTY DISTRICT ATTORNEYS

For Deft. Manson:

I. A. KANAREK, Esq.

For Deft. Atkins:

DAYE SHINN, Esq.

For Deft. Van Houten:

RONALD HUGHES; ESq.

For Deft. Krenwinkel:

PAUL FITZGERALD, Esq.

80 VOLUME

JOSEPH B. HOLLOMBE, CSR.,

PAGES

MURRAY MEHLMAN, CSR., Official Reporters

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LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1970
2:00 o'clock p.m.

(The following proceedings occur in chambers.

Mr. Stovitz for the prosecution end all defense counsel

present, the defendants absent:)

THE COURT: The record will show all counsel are present.

I have asked Dr. McCarron to come into chambers for a moment.

(Dr. McCarron enters the Court's chambers.)

THE COURT: Dr. McCarron, how are you? Nice to meet
you. Would you sitdown, please.

As I mentioned to you on the telephone before lunch, Doctor, Susan Atkins stood up in court about 20 minutes to 12:00 and said that she, in effect, couldn't go on and was going to stand up and scream in pain if she wasn't taken out of the courtroom, at which point we recessed.

Now she is up in one of the jury rooms nearby, and I would suggest, if it is agreeable with you, that you go up and see her again now just to make sure that she is not complaining of something that is new or different than the matter that you have already talked to her about or examined her with respect to.

Is that agreeable?

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DR. MC CARRON: Yes.

THE COURT: Then I would like to have you come back and be sworn and take the witness stand and testify as to what examinations have been given to her and by whom -- I am talking now about within the last week or so -- and what findings, if any, were made, what laboratory tests and exams have been made, and what treatments have been given to her, and what the findings are.

So I will ask the bailiff, then, to take you now up there to see Miss Atkins. Then when you come back, we will resume in court.

MR. STOVITZ: May we have a recess?

MR. HUGHES: Is it possible that we might look at the chart while you are doing that, Doctor?

DR. MC CARRON: The chart is the hospital's record. It has not been subposensed. They let me bring it.

THE COURT: If you are going to be testifying from it, the attorney would have a right to look at it anyway.

It won't leave the possession or the custody of the court.

DR. MC CARRON: I have to bring it back, too.

MR. HUGHES: Of course.

(Whereupon Dr. McCarron leaves the court's chambers.)

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(The following proceedings were had in the chambers of the Court:)

THE COURT: All counsel are present and Dr. Margaret McCarron is also present.

Did you have an opportunity to see Miss Atkins again?

DR. McCARRON: Yes.

THE COURT: Do counsel have any questions they want to ask the doctor before we go back into court?

(No response.)

Are we ready to proceed?

MR. BUGLIOSI: Is the doctor going to testify in court, your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. BUGLIOSI: Yes.

MR. FITZGERALD: We are ready.

THE COURT: Do you have any objection?

MR. FITZGERALD: I think maybe we can ask her this question:

Has your opinion changed as a result of this recent examination?

THE DOCTOR: No.

THE COURT: Very well, we will proceed.

(The following proceedings were had in open court, all defendants and all counsel being present, the jury being absent.

THE COURT: All parties and counsel are present. 1 The jury is not present. 2 Dr. McCarron, would you come forward, please, 3 and be sworn. THE CLERK: Would you raise your right hand, please. Would you please repeat after me. 6 I do solemnly swear --7 THE WITNESS: I do solemnly swear --8 THE CLERK: -- that the testimony I may give --9 THE WITNESS: -- that the testimony I may give --10 -- in the cause now pending --THE CLERK: 11 THE WITNESS: -- in the cause now pending --12 THE CLERK: -- before this Court --13 THE WITNESS: -- before this Court --14 THE CLERK: -- shall be the truth --15 THE WITNESS: -- shall be the truth --16 THE CLERK: -- the whole truth --17 THE WITNESS: -- the whole truth --18 THE CLERK: -- and nothing but the truth --19 THE WITNESS: -- and nothing but the truth --20 THE CLERK: -- so help me God. 21 THE WITNESS: -- so help me God. 22 THE CLERK: Would you be seated, please. 23 Would you please state your name. 24 THE WITNESS: Margaret Mary McCarron. 25

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MARGARET MARY MCCARRON,

called as a witness by and on behalf of the Court, being first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

EXAMINATION

BY THE COURT:

Q What is your profession, Dr. McCarron?

I am a doctor of medicine. A

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Q	What	1.2	VOUT	present	position
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A I am the assistant medical director at the Los Angeles County USC Medical Center and associate professor of medicine at the University of Southern California Medical School.

? And what are your duties at the County Medical Center?

A In addition to the administrative duties that I have in medical administration at the Center, I am in charge of the prison ward at the County Hospital.

- Q Do you have any medical specialty?
- A Yes, I do.

I am a Board certified internist and I am a member, a Fellow, of the American College of Physicians.

- Q Has Susan Atkins been under your care and supervision during the past week or so?
 - A Yes.
- Q Will you tell us when she first came under your care?
 - A On Monday, three days ago.
 - Q That would be?
 - A The 31st of August.
 - Q And where did that take place?
- A On the prison ward of the Los Angeles County
 USC Medical Center.
 - Q When did she first arrive at the County

14-2	Medical Center from Sybil Brand? Do your records indicate
2	that?
•	A The first time that she came to the jail
4	ward?
. 5	Q Yes. In connection with the present complaints?
6	A It was last Friday.
e 7	Q And under whose supervision was she at that
8	time?
و ٠	A At that time she was sent in for gynecological
10	examination, which was done by the consulting gynecologist.
11	Q And who was that?
12	A Dr. Ballard.
13	Q What complaints did Miss Atkins have in connec-
14	tion with her present condition?
. 15	A She complained of severe pain in her right side,
16	especially in the lower quadrant of the right side of her
17	abdomen, also going up into the upper portion of her right
18	*ide.
14# fls. ₁₉	She said the pain was very severe.
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25 26 Q All right.

Can you tell us now what examinations were made of her, either by you or by any of the other doctors?

- A Yes.
- Q Including any chemical or laboratory tests.
- A Starting with Monday or starting with Friday?
- Q No. starting with the day that she was admitted at the County Medical Center.

A On Monday she was examined by the intern who was on duty at that time and she was found to be complaining of severe pain in her right side and the lower portion of her abdomen.

I then examined the patient also, and we called for a gynecological consultation.

Dr. Ballard had seen the patient on Friday. So, I asked him to see her again.

on Friday, he thought that it was an enlargement of her ovary and that she might have an ovarian cyst. The patient had told us that she had had an ovarian cyst in the past. So, we wanted him to check that.

We asked for another gynecologist to come and see her, who is one of our chief staff gynecologists at the hospital.

- Q What is his name?
- A Dr. Lester Hibbard.

She was examined by both physicians, and Dr. Ballard, at that time, could not feel the mass that he

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had interpreted as being her ovary on Friday, and he thought that the pelvic examination was negative.

Dr. Hibbard then examined her and agreed with Dr. Ballard and said that there was no evidence of any pelvic pathology at all; specifically, no ovarian cyst. Both ovaries and the uterus were normal, and that there was no disease in the pelvis.

At the time that we had this examination, the pain that she presented could have been due to a ruptured ovarian cyst or a twisted one, and that is what we were specifically looking for.

she did not have that.

We then went through a general internal medical evaluation to see if we could find something else.

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 She was complaining of pain in her side which was aggravated by taking a deep breath, which is a symptom that we sometimes find with pneumonia. So, we got a chest X-ray and we listened to her chest, and she did not have pneumonia.

She was tender on the right side and we could feel some masses. She is thin and it is easy to feel.

We thought that we were dealing with fecal material. We took an X-ray of her abdomen and found that she was quite constipated, that the bowel was filled with fecal material.

She had been having regular bowel movements and the rectum itself was empty, but the material was throughout the whole colon and apparently had been difficult for her to pass.

We then got blood count and we repeated blood count three times on her, and they are all normal.

There is a special test that we do called the sedimentation rate, which is a non-specific test, which is elevated whenever there is any disease process going on in the body, and on two occasions that test was normal.

We checked her blood chemistries, which were normal, and her urinalysis, which was normal.

At this point, we thought that her trouble was due to impaction of fecal material in her colon, but we

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wanted to make sure that we were not missing an appendicitis or regional enteritis, or some other significant surgical lesion.

I then asked our professor of surgery to come up and examine her and to go over the films and the laboratory findings with me, which he did, and he felt, as I did, that she had a fecal impaction and that we should treat her for this.

We gave her an enema on Monday night and she returned quite a bit of hard rocky stool without much relief of her pain.

We then gave her fecal softeners and other medication for this problem.

We repeated her X-ray on Tuesday morning. Even though we had returned quite a bit of stool from the enema, we found that the X-ray examination on Tuesday of her abdomen had not changed significantly from the day before, and that she obviously needed more treatment.

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So we held her yesterday, and she had a series of enemas and medication by mouth to empty the bowel.

A repeat X-ray was taken last night at about 7:00 p.m. which now showed that the fecal material had been expelled.

This problem, we felt, was real and could have contributed to some of her pain, and we felt this morning that that had been taken care of.

She still continued to have the pain, and we have no evidence for this pain being of an organic nature.

- Q When did you last see Miss Atkins?
- A Just a few minutes ago.
- Q Is she presently undergoing any medical treatment?

A Before she came to court this morning I gave her a tranquilizer.

Yesterday when she was having the pain we gave her a tranquilizer which relieved the pain.

I saw her after the tranquilizer had been given and her abdomen was soft, and the pain was gone and she was relaxed.

THE COURT: From a medical standpoint, Doctor, is there presently any objective evidence of any kind to indicate that Miss Atkins is suffering from any physical disability or illness?

A No.

Q In your opinion is Miss Atkins presently

of a j	ob?
	A That part of it is, yes.
•	Q Then do you also go out and examine patients
	A Yes.
	And how often do you do that?
	A Every day.
, 4	Q And approximately how much time do you spend
examin:	ing patients avery day, approximately?
	A Approximately every day?
(Q Yes.
	A Out of an eight-hour day, four to six hours.
	How many patients do you examine within that
four to	six hours?
٠.	A Oh, maybe 12 to 15.
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Q 15A-1 12 to 15 a day, Doctor? And is this confined to 1 a certain type of illness or is it just general? 2 No. I am an internist. I examine patients on the A 3 jail ward, and I also see patients in a consultation who are 4 ill on the medical wards of the hospital. 5 Then you are not certified as a gynecologist, is 6 that correct, Doctor? 7 I am not a gynecologist. I am an intermist. 8 I think you testified you examined Miss Atkins, 19. is that correct? 10 A Yes. . 11 Q When was this first examination? 12 A On Monday, August 31st. 13. Q And did you, yourself, examine her or were other 14 doctors present when you examined her besides yourself? 15 A I have examined her several times since then, 16 sometimes by myself and sometimes with other doctors present. 17 I am speaking of the first time now, Doctor, 18 I believe that was on the 31st, you stated? 19 A Yes. 20 You examined her yourself with no other doctors 21 present? 22 À No. 23 And approximately how long was the examination, 24 Doctor? 25 The examination, the first examination, there A 26

1	were Dr. Ballard, Dr. Hippert, Dr. Lieberman, the intern
2.	and I. It lasted about an hour and a half.
3	Q Now, you mentioned these other doctors.
.4	What I want to know is how long you spent.
5	examining Miss Atkins yourself.
6	A On that particular occasion?
7	Q Yes.
8	A I think that is very difficult to answer.
. 9	Q Let me ask you this, Doctor.
1 0	A What do you mean by examination?
ìı	I took a history from her.
12	I examined her.
13	I did not do the pelvic. The gynecologist did
. 14.	the pelvic. The intern took the blood pressure while I was
14. 15	the pelvic. The intern took the blood pressure while I was standing there.
i i	the pelvic. The intern took the blood pressure while I was standing there. I. myself, examined her abdomen.
15	standing there.
15 16	standing there. I. myself, examined her abdomen.
15 16	standing there. I. myself, examined her abdomen. I listened to her abdomen with a stathoscope.
15 16 17 18	I. myself, examined her abdomen. I listened to her abdomen with a stathoscope. I listened to her chest, if that is what you mean.
15 16 17 18	I, myself, examined her abdomen. I listened to her abdomen with a stathoscope. I listened to her chest, if that is what you mean.
15 16 17 18 19 20	I, myself, examined her abdomen. I listened to her abdomen with a stathoscope. I listened to her chest, if that is what you mean. Q That is what I mean, Doctor. How long did this
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	I, myself, examined her abdomen. I listened to her abdomen with a stethoscope. I listened to her chest, if that is what you mean. Q That is what I mean, Doctor. How long did this all the when you examined her yourself?
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	I, myself, examined her abdomen. I listened to her abdomen with a stathoscope. I listened to her chest, if that is what you mean. Q That is what I mean, Doctor. How long did this all the when you examined her yourself? A I didn't do it all by myself. The entire
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	I, myself, examined her abdomen. I listened to her abdomen with a stathoscope. I listened to her chest, if that is what you mean. Q That is what I mean, Doctor. How long did this all the when you examined her yourself? A I didn't do it all by myself. The entire examination took about an hour and a half.

In what manner did you participate? İ I examined her abdomen; I consulted with the 2. other doctors that were there. I checked the findings that the intern found on the patient. 15B

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Yes, she did.

On, I believe, the right side?

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	Q	And how did you examine her, just with an
instr	ument?	, ,
	A.	With a stethoscope in my hand, yes.
	Q	Did you touch the area where she stated there
was a	pain?	• •
	A	Yes.
	Q.	Did you touch this area with your fingers?
	A	Yes.
	Q .	When you did get to a certain area the pain was
more	intens	e, is that correct?
	À.	The pain was more intense on the right side,
that'	s corr	ect.
	3	And at that time did Miss Atkins tell you where
this	pain w	as coming from?
*	A	Yes.
	Q	And was this before you got the history, a
međic	al his	tory, before examining her?
,	Å	The medical history is part of the examination,
	Q.	In other words you had talked with Miss Atkins
befor	e you	examined her?
	Á	Or while we were examining her. I don't
remem	ber if	it was before or after or during.
	Q	And did she tell you that she did have a
cyst	about	two or three years ago?

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A Right.

Q And did she tell you what happened the last time she had a reaction on the cyst?

A Yes.

Q Did she tell you that she passed out?

A Yes.

Q And did she tell you that she went to a hospital?

A Yes.

Q And did you attempt to obtain the records from the other hospital that you mentioned?

A No, I did not.

Q Is there a reason for that?

A Yes, because I was trying to evaluate her problem at this time.

Q Wouldn't it have been better, Doctor, to get those prior records and look at them and compare?

A No, I didn't see any reason for getting the prior record.

That time happened right after she had delivered a child. The situation was quite different.

If she had a cyst at that time and she did not have one now, I didn't see any point in checking, getting the records from the other hospital.

Well, isn't it customary, Doctor, to get prior records of patients when new patients come to you, isn't it customary?

It is customary if there was something positive 15b - 3in the record that had a bearing on the case, yes. 2 I believe you stated she was also X-rayed? Q 3 A Yes. What part of her body was X-rayed? Q 5 She had one X-ray of her chest and three X-rays A 6 of her abdomen. 7 Now, is it possible in X-raying a person to find 8 whether or not there is a cyst or a boil internally? We were not X-raying her to find out if there A 10 was a cyst. You cannot see that on X-ray unless it is very 11 15c fls. 12 big. 13 14 16 17 18 19: 20 21 22 23 24 26

Q In other words, Doctor, are you saying that it is not possible to X-ray a eyst?

A No, I'm not saying that.

I said that the purpose of the abdominal X-ray was not to see a cyst. Most cysts of the overy are quite small and the consistency of the cyst is such that it does not show on X-ray.

We were taking the X-ray to see if there was anything else wrong with her.

Q But if there was a small cyst there, would the X-ray show it?

A No.

Q Then, in other words, since you have not taken an X-ray at this point, we don't know whether or not there is a small cyst?

A No, that is not true.

We have had two gynecologists examine her, and they have palpated perfectly normal overies.

That is the way we diagnose ovarian cysts.

We go in and feel the ovary and if the ovary is exactly the right size and shape, there is no cyst.

- Q That is not a conclusive test, is it?
- A Yes, that is a conclusive test.
- Q Now, do you know whether or not Miss Atkins was given a thorough physical examination from head to toe?

A Yes, she was.

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1:	Q What type of examination was she given?			
2.	A A thorough physical examination.			
3	Q Was she given an examination for the heart?			
.4	A Yes.			
5	Q Lungs?			
6	A Yes.			
7	Q And how about was she			
8.	A She was given a complete physical examination			
9 .	starting with the general appearance, lips, skin, nose,			
10	eyes, ears, oral cavity, neck, chest, heart, abdomen,			
11	rectum examination, pelvic examination, extremities and			
12	a neurological examination including all her pulses and			
13	reflexes.			
14 :	Q Was she given what they call an EEG?			
15	A No, she was not.			
16	Q Did a neurosurgeon examine her?			
17	A No, there was no indication for a neurosurgeon			
18	to examine her.			
19	Q You stated that her pains were maybe psychoso-			
20	matic.			
21	A I stated that her pain that she came in with			
22	on Monday I felt was due to a fecal impaction; that her			
23	bowel was extended with very hard fecal material, and this			
24	was giving her pain on her right side.			
25	Q And now I believe you stated that you examined			
26	her in court today, is that correct, Doctor?			

1	A Yes.
2	Q How many minutes did that examination take?
3.	A Just several minutes because she would not lie
. 4	down flat on her back but she had exactly the same findings
•5	she had this morning when I examined her before she came to
6	court.
7	Q How did you examine her upstairs today?
15d fls. 8	A I felt her abdomen.
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Q You just felt the abdomen for about a second?
A For a couple of minutes.
Q For a couple of minutes, and you felt from that
examination, you felt she had no more pain now?
A Yes, I have been examining Miss Atkins on and
off for the past two days.
I have been seeing her at about two or three
hourly intervals.
Her entire physical examination has been
negative with the exception of her abdominal findings.
I have gone back and rechecked her abdominal
findings at 5:00 o'clock last night and at 7:30 this
morning, and all of her findings have been on that side.
I had examined her this afternoon when the Judge
asked me to see her, she has exactly the same kind of
complaint that she had this morning.
Q What was that complaint?
A She is tender on her side, and when you press
she complains of pain.
Q Did she complain of severe pain?
A Yes.
And you feel that from reading the medical
report and from you examining Miss Susan Atkins, do you

repo believe in your expert opinion that a pain exists?

> I think a pain did exist when she came in Monday. A

I'm talking about the present time now.

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Do you think that a pain still exists?

A This morning she was given a shot of normal saline for this pain, and it relieved the pain.

She was given a shot of a tranquilzer yesterday and it relieved the pain.

She's been given pain medicine which did not relieve the pain.

This morning when I examined her she had been eating her breakfast; she ate her breakfast completely, and after breakfast complained of the pain again.

This pain is not consistent.

She sometimes sleeps, and claims that she has not slept.

The nursing staff watched her yesterday, and she will have an episode of savere pain, and the nurses will say that she was not having pain, and she is sleeping, and then when you ask Miss Atkins, she says she was in misery all night, that she was tossing and turning with pain.

She was complaining of pain this morning at 5:30, and one of the interns saw her.

She told me that she had complained bitterly of pain since 3:00 o'clock. I checked that out with the nursing staff and the doctor on call who was on the ward working outside of her room until 4:30 this morning, and there was no complaint of pain until 5:30.

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At that time because he was not sure if it was real pain or not, and we had been giving her pain medication and also tranquilizers, he gave her an injection of normal saline, and she went to sleep.

For that reason I think that the pain she is now complaining of is not the same pain that she came in with on Monday.

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	Q	But	then,	Doctor,	would	you	agree	that	she	does
have	pain	now?								

- A I think that she is saying that she has pain.

 I find no organic basis for her pain.
- Q Are you basing that on your short examination upstairs?
- A No. I am basing that on observing her over the last two days.
- Q Don't you feel, Doctor, that these pains may be a psychosomatic type of pain?
 - A Yes.
- Q In other words, a psychosomatic type of pain is where, medically, there is no basis for the pain but the patient feels that there is a pain and actually the patient does suffer, does she not?
 - A Yes, I would agree to that.

I think that sometimes patients deliberately
put on and act like they have the pain, and other times they
have a type of anxiety reaction that is a psychosomatic
type of thing and they believe they are having some difficulty
but it is due to just anxiety, it is not due to a physical
illness.

And I would say that is what Miss Atkins has now.

Q Doctor, won't you agree that these are not intentional on the part of the patient?

A No, I would not agree completely that they are 1 not intentional. I think that there is an element of anxiety 3 here, and I don't know how much is anxiety and how much is 4 intentional. 5 Then, would you classify this as a subjective 6 type of a pain? 7 A Yes. 8 Doctor, you stated that Miss Atkins had her 9 breakfast this morning; is that correct? 10 Å Yes. 11 Were you there when she ate her breakfast? Q 12 I was there when part of the breakfast was 13 eaten, and the nurse told me that she had eaten her break-14 fast, and the nurse charted it on her chart. We go accord-15 ing to what the nurse's statement is: "Ate all of breakfast, 16 cereal, eggs and coffee." 17 My question was, Doctor, that you did not see 18 her eat all of her breakfast, did you? 19 I did not see her eat all of her breakfast. 20 I saw that her breakfast was by her bed, that half of it 21 was eaten when I was in there. 22 Were you present when she ate half her breakfast, Q 23 Doctor? 24 A No. 25

I have nothing further.

MR. SHINN:

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I have some very brief questions. MR. FITZGERALD: 1 . 2 CROSS-EXAMINATION 3 BY MR. FITZGERALD: Doctor, I take it that the ostensible purpose [•] 5 of prescribing tranquilizers is to make the patient Ĝ tranquil? Or relaxed. A 8 Or relaxed? Q 9 16a fls. 10 Ă Yes. 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 . ; 23 24 25 26

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Q And Miss Atkins was prescribed some tranquilizing drugs?

A Yes.

Could you tell us what drugs she was prescribed?

Yes. We gave her valium diazpam, which is a tranquilizer relaxing drug. We gave her two injections of that intramuscularly yesterday.

I recommended the same drug in smaller doses orally on a continuing basis for her.

If a patient were prescribed tranquilizing drugs, Doctor, wouldn't it be unusual or peculiar for that same patient to cry?

> A No.

It is not unusual for people to cry under the influence of tranquilizers, Doctor?

> No. A

0 It is, I take it, Doctor, your unqualified medical opinion that there is no pathological origin for any pain that Miss Atkins might be experiencing?

We certainly cannot find any.

Q But there may be a pathological or organic origin of the pain that you are unable to discover?

It is impossible to say that you can be a 100 per cent sure of everything, but as sure as two internists and two gynecologists and one surgeon can be, we think that she has nothing that is either gynecologically, medically or 1_.

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surgically wrong with her at this time.

And actually, Doctor, you adopted a diagnosis that is outside of any of those fields, didn't you?

A No.

Q Well, if your diagnosis is that the origin of the pain is an anxiety reaction, that is a psychological or psychiatric diagnosis, is it not?

A Internists make that diagnosis all the time. They probably make that diagnosis more commonly than psychiatrists.

In your role as an internist, Doctor, you are frequently called upon to be a diagnostician, are you not?

A Yes.

And you have frequently been unable to determine 16B-1 the origin of a patient's pain, have you not, Doctor? 2 Yes. MR. FITZGERALD: Nothing further. 4 THE COURT: Any other questions? 5 MR. KANAREK: No questions. 6 MR. STOVITZ: Just one point. 7 8 CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. STOVITZ: 10 Did Miss Atkins have any valium today? 11 A Yes, she did. 12 What time was it, Doctor? 13 We give her some just before she came to court. A 14 Q. 7:30 this morning? 15 A No. it was later than that. It was 9:10. 16 Q And the approximate dosage was what, Doctor? 17 A 7-1/2 milligrams intramuscularly. 18 Q, And that is usually good for what, four hours? 19 Four to six hours. A 20 Q And she hasn't had any since? 21 Not to my knowledge. 22 Q This type of tranquilizer in no way sedates the 23 patient, does it, Doctor? 24 Ą It is not a medating drug. 25 Q And this type of tranquilizer is commonly called 26

what, Doctor, a mild tranquilizer? It is not like thorazine, is it?

A No. It is a minor tranquilizer. It is more for anxiety reactions.

Q And if a patient were to take, say, boctor, three doses of 7-1/2 milligrams a day, could she still be alert and take part in normal activities such as typing and performing her work, and things of that nature, Doctor?

A Yes, that is very possible.

I recommended 5 milligrams four times a day for Miss Atkins.

Q And if a person were to go to work taking this dosage, Doctor, they could perform their work such as typing, bookkeeping, or anything of that nature; is that correct?

A Well, you have to qualify that.

Sometimes after being on this for several weeks, they get a little sedated. You have to watch the dosage.

MR. STOVITZ: Thank you.

MR. FITZGERALD: A few more questions.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. FITZGERALD:

Q The tranquilizers are a drug that is indicated for anxiety reactions; is that correct, Doctor?

A Well, there are several kinds of tranquilizing

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agents. We have minor tranquilizers and major tranquilizers

Major tranquilizers are the kinds like thorazine
which are used for psychotic illnesses; and minor ones are
used mainly for anxiety.

Q And you prescribed these tranquilizers, Doctor,

And you prescribed these tranquilizers, Doctor, because you felt that the origin of Miss Atkins' pain was anxiety; is that correct?

A I think the original origin of her pain was the fecal impaction, and I think she is very tense and anxious, and I felt that she needed tranquilizers, yes.

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Q Doctor, you just said in response to a question by Mr. Stovitz that a tranquilizer is indicated in a situation where there is anxiety; is that correct?

A Right.

Q Well, in prescribing tranquilizers for Miss Atkins, it didn't work, is that correct, Doctor?

A No, I didn't say that. I didn't say it didn't work.

Q What is your opinion, Doctor, if she continues to experience pain and to cry?

A Yesterday we gave her a tranquilizer. She got it at -- well, I can't find it right now. But I examined her at 5:00 o'clock and she had just had a shot of Valium. I think it was 4:30. It was about that time, anyway, or 4:00 o'clock.

I saw her between 45 minutes and an hour after she had gotten the injection, and she was completely relaxed.

When I examined her abdomen at that time, I was able to press on it. She was not having pain.

She told me that for the first time she felt well and she was not having the pain, and she was relaxed and felt much better.

Q Was she relaxed when you examined her approximately 45 minutes ago, Doctor?

A No, she was not.

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She was not this morning either.

MR. FITZGERALD: I have nothing further.

MR. STOVITZ: Nothing further, your Honor.

THE COURT: Anything further, gentlemen?

EXAMINATION

BY THE COURT:

- Q Doctor, in your opinion, is any pain that Miss Atkins may presently be suffering disabling to the extent that she could not participate in this trial?
 - A In my opinion, no.
- Q Or is it disabling to the extent that she could not cooperate with her counsel in her defense?
 - A In my opinion, no.
- Q Is there any medical treatment that she should be undergoing from here on?

A I would recommend that she daily be given a stool softener.

I think that sitting without any activity increases constipation and could give her a recurrence of the fecal impaction that she had, which we have now taken care of, but to prevent the recurrence of that, I have recommended a stool softener for her to take each night.

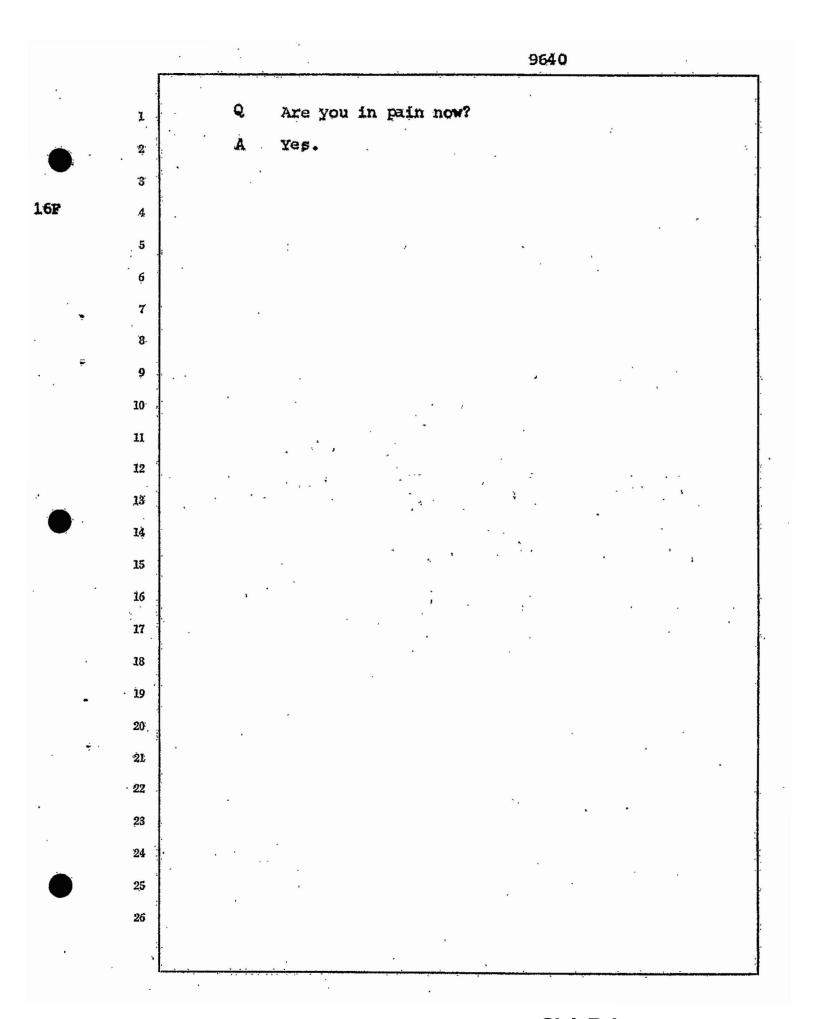
I also have recommended a mild pain relieving drug which is a little stronger than aspirin called acetominephen, and multiple vitamins, and one tablet of

16c-3 diazpam five millgrams four times a day. Will this medication be given to her while she 2 is at Sybil Brand? Yes. Do you advise any type of continuing physical 5 examination while she participates in this trial? Ġ No. Unless something else occurs. I think that we have examined her adequately 8 to say that at this point there is no medical illness that 9 needs to be treated, and I don't see any point in keeping, 10 you know, repeating the examinations when they are all 11 negative. 12 THE COURT: Any further questions, gentlemen? 13 MR. FITZGERALD: Yes. 14 15 CROSS-EXAMINATION 16 BY MR. FITZGERALD: 17 What is the treatment for pain that is related 18 to anxiety reaction? 19 16e fls. A mild tranquilizer. 20 21 23 24 25 26

16E-1	1	Q What if mild tranquilizers don't work, Doctor, as
	. 2	they didn't in the case of Miss Atkins?
	3	A They do work. Sometimes they work and sometimes
	4	they don't.
	5	I think that some of the times when they don't
	6	work, I question whether she is having pain at that time.
*	7	MR. FITZGERALD: I have nothing further.
	8	THE COURT: Anything further?
*	9	MR. SHINN: Nothing further.
	10	THE COURT: Thank you, Dr. McCarron.
	ri	You may step down.
	12	MR. STOVITZ: May the witness be excused, your Honor?
	13.	THE COURT: Yes.
	14	MR. STOVITZ: Do counsel have any need for the medical
	15	reports remaining, or may she take them with her?
	16	May she take her medical reports with her?
*	17	THE COURT: Yes.
	18	MR. STOVITZ: If necessary, a subpoena duces tecum
\$	19	can obtain them.
	20	THE COURT: They are available for any counsel that
5	21	needs them.
	22	MR. FITZGERALD: She may wish to remain, your Honor.
,	23	Miss Atkins is going to testify.
	24	We have no objection to her remaining, and maybe
	25	she ought to in the event that Miss Atkins testifies.
	26	MR. SHIMN: It will be very short.

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THE COURT: Do you intend to put her on?
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           MR. SHINN:
                       Yes.
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           THE COURT: All right.
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                Would you wait, then, Doctor, just a few minutes?
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           DR. McCARRON: Yes, sir.
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          THE COURT: You may proceed, Mr. Shinn.
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           MR. SHINN: Thank you.
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                Call Miss Atkins.
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           THE CLERK: May the witness remain seated while she is
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     being sworn?
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           THE COURT: Yes.
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           THE CLERK: You may remain seated.
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                Would you raise your right hand.
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                Would you please repeat after me.
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                I do solemnly swear ---
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           THE WITNESS: I do solemnly swear --
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           THE CLERK: -- that the testimony I may give --
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           THE WITNESS: -- that the testimony I may give --
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           THE CLERK: -- in the cause now pending --
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           THE WITNESS: -- in the cause now pending --
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           THE CLERK: -- before this Court --
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           THE WITNESS:
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           THE CLERK:
                      -- shall be the truth --
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           THE WITNESS:
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           THE CLERK:
                       -- the whole truth --
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           THE WITNESS: -- the whole truth --
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THE CLERK: -- and nothing but the truth --1 THE WITNESS: -- and nothing but the truth --2 THE CLERK: -- so help me God. 3 THE WITNESS: -- so help me God. 4 THE CLERK; Would you please state your name. 5 THE WITNESS: Susan Atkins. 6 MR. SHINN: May I proceed, your Honor? 7 Is there any reason why Miss Atkins can't THE COURT: 8 get into the witness box? 9 I don't know, your Honor. MR. SHINN: 10 THE COURT: Then would you please step up into the 11 witness box, Miss Atkins? 12 (The witness leaves the wheel chair and sits in 13 the witness box.) 14 THE COURT: You may proceed, Mr. Shinn, 15 MR. SHINN: Thank you, your Honor. 16 17 SUSAN ATKINS, 18 a defendant herein, called as a witness by and on her own 19 behalf, being first duly sworn, was examined and testified 20. as follows: 21 22 DIRECT EXAMINATION 23 BY MR. SHINN: 24 Q Miss Atkins, do you hear me? 25 Yes. Á. 26



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16f-1	1	Q Are you able to answer my questions?
	2	A Yes.
•	3	Q And understand my questions that I ask you?
*	4	A Anything I don't understand, I will ask you to
	5	repeat.
	6	THE COURT: What was the answer?
	7	(The answer was read by the reporter.)
•	8	BY MR.SHINN:
٠	9	Q Now, when did these pains begin?
9	10	A Last Tuesday.
	11	Q Last Tuesday?
24	12	A Yes.
	13	Q And where are these pains located?
	14	A In my right side, my right lower abdomen.
*	15	They go up underneath my rib cage. If I take a deep
* "	16	breath, sometimes my heart will start fluttering.
	17	And in my lower back. It goes up to my rib
ŀ	18	cage in my back.
£ .	19	Q Have you finished?
	20	A Yes.
\$	21	Q How do these pains affect you physically?
	22	A Physically, right now, I'd like to be a little
	23	ball.
· · ·	24	That is how it affects me. It hurts.
) .	25	Q Are you able to walk because of these pains?
	26	A If I could walk on foam rubber, I could walk
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16f-2	ì	fine.	•
	2	Q	How does it affect you mentally?
	3	Α	Mentally?
	4	Q	Yes.
	5	A	I am doing everything I can to hold on to my
¥	6	sanity.	
•	7	Q	Are you able to listen and hear what the
	8	proceedings	are that are going on in court this morning?
*	9	A	No. All I heard was a bunch of gobbledygook.
,	10	, · Q	Did you have these pains before, say, years
	11	ago?	•
	12	Ą	After, shortly after I gave birth to my first
	13	child, abou	t a month later, I went into a state of delirium,
	14	with pain.	I went out of my head. I went into another
	15	dimension.	
	16		And I am doing everything I can to keep from
٠.	17	going to th	at place again because it is not very nice
	18	there.	
*	19	Q	And when was this, Miss Atkins? About two
	20	years ago?	
, p	21	A	168.
	22	Q	Did someone tell you that you had a cyst or
	23	something?	
_	24	A	I didn't know I had anything with me until I
	25	got to SBI,	October 13th of last year.
	26		Then, around November, I started complaining

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of pain to the doctor at Sybil Brand because I thought I was pregnant.

He told me I wasn't pregnant.

He gave me a pelvic examination and he told me that I had a cyst either in my tube or on my overy.

He put me on medication, pain medication, and he put me on, I think it was, some kind of antibiotic to take down any infection, and I was put in the infirmary for about four days.

Then I was released from the infirmary. Then I was taken to lockup, special housing, protective custody, for four months.

I got sick again, and I didn't eat anything for ten days because I couldn't get off of the bed.

I was taken back up to the infirmary, and they said it was an ulcer.

So, they put me on an ulcer diet.

I didn't have an ulcer, but I went shead with the ulcer diet, anything they said, because it doesn't matter what I say is wrong with me, they are only going to believe what they want to believe and only do what they want to do. -1-24.

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25 26 Q Miss Atkins, do these miss sometimes come and got

A No. It is continuous.

Up until last night, and the night before that, I think Honday night, I was given memathing to go to sleep with, and it kneeled me out, along with the Darvon, and two aspiring.

About 4:90 o'clock in the morning on Honday I wolm up. It didn't do me any good to yell or screen because there are other people in the ward and I didn't went to wake them up.

No. I waited until the nurse came in to take my temperature and my blood pressure, and I haved her to please get me something for pain.

I den't remember whether anything was brought in to me or not.

All day yesterday I hopt complaining of pain.

I abo very little. What I didn't est of all my make,

the girls around me took off of my tray and put it by their
beds.

Yesberday I was given -- Honday I was given as comes, and it didn't do very well.

Yesterday I was given another enous and some yellow gunk to drink to go along with it, and it took care of most everything.

Them the nurse came in with a syringe. And I had been watching and observing the ether girls in the ward.

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and their syringes usually have about a half inch to an inch full of medication in it for pain.

Well, when the nurse came in to give me my shot, which I felt was for pain, it was almost full.

She gave me a shot and the shot hurt, and I guess about 10 or 15 minutes later I couldn't hardly stand up.

She came in and she gave me another enema. I barely remember having that.

Then the girls told me this morning that I was taken out for X-rays and I was given another shot. I don't ever remember having another shot. I don't remember having gone to X-ray, and I don't remember ever having a third enema like they say I did.

I woke up this morning about, I would say, anywhere between 3:00 and -- I will go along with the doctor -5:00 o'clock in the morning, and I was hurting, and I was
hurting bad.

I went and I banged on the door. Nobody came. So I went and crawled back in bed and I laid there.

one of the other girls in the ward got up and she told me to go bang on the door again.

So I went and banged on the door again.

The nurse came in and she gave me what looked like two white aspirins, and I curled up.

And it may appear to some people that I am

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moving because it hurts to move, and I am not asleep.

All during the two days that I was at Sybil Brand, the nurse's report was that I slept fine and that I ate fine. Well, I didn't sleep fine, I didn't move off the bed, only to go to the bathroom, because to move was to hurt.

If everybody wants to go ahead and think that my pain is psychological, let them think my pain is psychological. It is very physical to me.

Q	Do	you	know	Dr.	McCarron?
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- A Yes, I know her.
- Q This doctor sitting here? (Indicating.)
- A Yes.
- Q Did she examine you?

A She came in with, I think, one doctor, and she pushed my stomach, and I would take her hand and tell her not to push because it hurt.

Then she would come in with another two or three doctors, and they gave me pelvic examinations.

One doctor gave me a pelvic examination so bad and so hard and so rough that he bruised me, and I have got a bruise on my inside as well as the outside of my skin tissue from where he was trying to feel if there was anything on my cyst, on my ovary.

This doctor here, herself, told me yesterday that there was a small growth on my ovary but it didn't appear to be a cyst.

Q Now, these medications that the doctors give you, do they relieve the pain?

A When they gave me what they call darvon, no, it didn't relieve the pain.

They gave me a little cup of yellow stuff before each enema, and that didn't relieve the pain.

The only time that I have been relieved of pain was on Monday night when I got some liquid stuff that made

me go to sleep, along with two darvons.

I didn't sleep good. I woke up, and I would go back to sleep, and I would wake up and I would go back to sleep.

Every time somebody would walk into the room or there was the slightest noise, I would wake up.

Then the pain started coming back early Monday morning.

Last night, when they gave me those tranquilizers and those two shots, I was out, I was out of it. I don't remember doing anything.

I don't remember having a third enema. I don't even remember the second shot after the first one.

Q Now, do these pains cause you to have headaches or back aches or pain in your neck?

A Right now I have got an extreme back ache which goes along with the pain on my right side.

- Q Is this something that might give you headaches?
- A I think I have had one bad headache.
- Q And you feel, at the present time, that you are in no condition to go ahead with the trial?

A If I could sit in this courtroom and not feel any pain at all and be totally aware of what Mr. Bugliosi and Mr. Stovitz and what the attorneys and the Judge and everybody is doing in here, I would be glad to sit in here. But right now, in the condition that I feel I am in, I cannot

sit in here.

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Q Would you be more comfortable with a softer or bigger chair or an inclining chair? Would that help?

A If you want to bring me in a hospital bed, yes, I will stay in here.

MR. SHINN: I have nothing further, your Honor.

THE COURT: Any questions, Counsel?

MR. STOVITZ: No questions, your Honor.

MR. FITZGERALD: Nothing further.

THE COURT: You may step down, Miss Atkins,

Dr. McCarron, you are excused at this time.

If you will wait, Doctor, I will have Mr. Wilson take you back to the hospital.

Anything further, gentlemen?

MR. STOVITZ: Nothing further, your Honor.

We do have some witnesses here and we would like to know the pleasure of the Court.

We suggest that the evidence before the Court shows that there is nothing organically wrong and that the trial should proceed.

Perhaps with the new treatment and diagnosis that will be followed at SBI, Miss Atkins will feel better tomorrow, but she is physically able and mentally able to be present during the rest of this trial for this afternoon.

MR. SHINN: Your Bonor, in view of the evidence, Your Honor, I feel that even the doctor has stated that she I

has pains. Maybe they are psychosomatic.

A person that has psychosomatic pains, your Honor, although there is no medical basis for it, your Honor, the doctor has testified that a person like this actually feels the pain, and it may emotionally upset this person, your Honor.

I believe, your Honor, that if there is no medical basis for her pains, it may well be that she has these psychosomatic pains.

I think she should have a further examination by, maybe, a psychiatrist, your Honor, because evidently --

THE COURT: If you wish to have such an examination made, Mr. Shinn, you are free to do so, as I indicated to you this morning in chambers.

As of this point, however, I find no evidence whatever that Miss Atkins is physically incapacitated in any way, nor is she suffering from anything that would keep her from participating in the trial or from cooperating with her counsel in her defense.

MR. SHINN: Your Honor, may the record indicate that she was brought into court in a wheel chair, your Honor.

MR. STOVITZ: The record doesn't indicate anything.

When she first took the oath to testify as a witness, she testified in a whisper, and by the time she was through testifying, she was talking in an audible tone.

she understood, it appeared, every question you

asked her and she answered them in an intelligent manner.

MR. SHIMN: The fact that she had the microphone closer to her mouth toward the end of her testimony, your Honor, is immaterial.

THE COURT: I have heard enough.

She is articulate, she is lucid, and she is apparently perfectly healthy.

Let's call in the jury.

MR. SHINN: Very well, your Honor.

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(The following proceedings were had in open court in the presence and hearing of the jury.

MR. STOVITZ: Your Honor, I checked with all counsel.

It is agreeable that Steven Wise remain in the courtroom while Mr. Granado is testifying. They will testify to two unrelated subjects.

THE COURT: Very well. The record will show all parties and counsel are present; the jurors are in the jury box.

You may continue, Mr. Bugliosi.

M. JOSEPH GRANADO,

having been previously duly sworn, resumed the stand and testified further as follows:

FURTHER DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. BUGLIOSI:

Q Officer, I believe we were on GI4 when we left off. What was GI4?

- A G14 was a blue men's pajamas tops.
- Q Where did you find those?
- A They were handed to me by the Coroner.
- Q Did you examine them?
- A Yes.
- Q You found what?
- A Human blood, type B.

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17-2		Q Were these allegedly belonging to Leno La
	1	Bianca?
	2	A Yes.
	3	Q Goson down the line, G15 through 24.
	5	A G15 were leather shoe laces, appeared to be
*	6	boot type, approximately 42 inches long and they have
	7	human blood, Type B also.
, •	8	Q Where did you get these shoelaces?
£	9	A From the Coroner's representative.
,	10	Q You are not referring to leather thongs now?
	n	MR. KANAREK: Just a minute, your Honor, may I have
	12	that question read back, your Honor?
	13	THE COURT: Read the question.
	14	(Whereupon the reporter reads the question
	15	as follows:
	16	"Q You are not referring to leather thongs
	17	now?")
•	18	MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, that is leading and sugges-
	19	tive.
•	20	MR. BUGLIOSI: I don't know, I'm just asking.
, sa	21	BY MR. BUGLIOSI:
de.	22	Q Are you referring to leather thongs when you
	23	say shoelaces?
	24	MR. KANAREK: Mr. Bugliosi is now testifying.
	25	THE WITNESS: I don't know the difference.
•	26	THE COURT: Your objection is overruled. Let's

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proceed.

THE WITNESS: To me they look like shoelaces. They may be called thongs, I don't know.

BY MR. BUGLIOSI:

- Q You are talking about G15 now?
- A G15, yes.
- Q I show you People's 241 for identification, is that what you are referring to when you say G15, shoelaces?
 - A Yes.
 - Q Do these look like shoelaces to you?

MR. KANAREK: Just a minute, that is argumentative, your Honor.

Mr. Bugliosi will have plenty of time, hopefully, to argue to the jury.

What he is now doing is he is asking an argumentative question.

THE COURT: The witness's function is not here to describe the objects.

The objection is sustained.

BY MR. BUGLIOSI:

- Q People's 241 for identification, these are the laces or whatever you want to call them that you referred to as shoelaces, is that correct?
 - A That is correct.

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17A-1	. 1	MR. KANAREK: I object, your Honor. I object to the
	2	paraphrasing or the use of whatever you want to call them,
	3	. it's argumentative.
	4	THE COURT: Overruled.
	.5	Q BY MR. BUGLIOSI: And People's 241 appears as
	: 6 ;	G-15 in your record, is that correct?
*	. 7	A Thatis correct.
,	8	Q You found what type of blood on your G-15,
v	9.	Exhibit 241?
	10	A Human blood, type B.
	11	Q What about G-16?
*	12	A G-16, blue pajama bottoms.
_	13	Q Were these from Mr. La Bianca, supposedly?
	14	A Yes.
	15	Q What type of blood?
	16	A I don't have any blood or cuts indicated on this.
	1.7	Q Go on down the line.
	18	A G-17 were salmon-colored short nightgown,
į.	19	approximately 6 1/2 to 3/4 of an inch holes in the back
	20	and four 1/2 inch to 3/4 inch holes in the front.
ę	21	I found human blood, type A.
,	22	Q Was this article allegedly from Rosemary
	23	La Bianca?
	24	A Yes.
	25	Q Okay, you may continue.
	26	A G-18 appears to me to be a housecoat, blue in

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color with white stripes.

Q From Rosemary?

A Yes, I also found it to be human blood, type A, with numerous holes, eight in the front -- eight in the back and four in the front.

G-19 was a white pillowcase with blood, human blood, type A.

Q Was this the pillowcase that supposedly was around Rosemary La Bianca's head?

- A That's correct.
- Q And it had A type blood on it?
- A Yes.
- Q What about G-20?

A G-20 was electrical type wire used around the pillowcase and neck area.

Q I show you People's 239 for identification, is this the electrical cord that you are referring to now in your testimony?

- A That appears to be it, yes.
- Q Did you find any blood on this electrical cord?
- A I don't have anything indicated.
- Q okay.

A G-21 were possible blood stains on the door of an apartment over the garage in the rear of the residence which I found to be negative for Benzidine, no reaction.

G-22 were hairs taken from Rosemary's hands by

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25 26 Investigator Gallindo.

The right hand, right foot, again right hand, chest for further analysis, and I performed this analysis at a later date.

I found the hairs to be animal hairs.

G-23 was a cutter, a razor blade type cutter with the name "Hill Brothers Coffee" on it, and that was given to me to check for blood.

I found no blood present.

Then again, G-24, I have laces again, and they were submitted to me for comparison, size and type.

THE COURT: Was the word "laces"?

THE WITNESS: Yes, show laces that were submitted to me to compare with the ones that I had obtained from Leno La Bianca.

Q BY MR. BUGLIOSI: When did you get those shoe laces that you are referring to now?

A I have the date of 11-24-69, approximately 9:30 a.m.

17b-1From whom did you receive those laces? Q 1 Sermeant Patchett. And you compared those laces with what? Q 3 A With the Leno La Bianca laces. What conclusion did you reach? Q 5 · A They appeared to be of similar size and shape 6 and color. 7 Officer, did you find any blood on the premises Q 8 of the La Bianca residence anywhere, with the blood type from the blood types of Leno and Rosemary La different 10 Bianca? 11 No. 12 So all the samples of blood you took when you 13 examined the samples back at your office, they were either 14 A or B or not blood at all? 15 That's right. 16 The hairs that I showed you this morning, 17 People's 192-A and B, and People's 199-A and B, did you 18 cut those hairs at all? 19 A Yes. 20 So when you first received them they were not 21 in the form that they presently are in, is that correct? 22 Ă That's correct. 23 You cut them and placed them in the slides in 24 which they presently are, is that correct? 25 That's correct. 26

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17b-2	1	MR. BUGLIOSI: Your Honor, I have here a pair of
	2	glasses that appear to have prescription lenses, may they
	3	be marked People's next in order?
243 Id.	4	THE COURT: 243 for identification.
	5.	BY MR. BUGLIOSI:
*	6	Q I show you People's 243 for identification.
	7	Have you ever seen those glasses before, Officer?
÷ .	. 8	A Yes, I did.
•	9	Q Where did you see those glasses for the first
	10	time?
•	n	A This was at the Tate residence on August 9th,
	12	1969, and the pair of glasses were next to the trunks,
_	13	two trunks that were in the living room area of the
	14	residence.
	15	Q I show you People's 108 for identification, a
	16	photograph.
	17	Do you see those glasses in that photograph?
*	18	A Yes, that is the location they were at the
* *	19	time I saw them.
***	20	Q You do see the glasses?
	21	1 Yes.
	- 22	Q. And they are next to the two blue trunks, is
	23	that correct?
	24	A That's correct.
	25	Q Is this photograph a fair and accurate
	26	representation of the way the glasses looked at the time

17b-3	you saw them?
. ż	A Yes.
3	Q In relation to the two trunks?
4	A That's correct.
5	Q Did you ever examine these glasses to determine
. 6	whether there was any blood on them?
. 7	A Yes, I did.
≵	Q And what was the result of your examination?
و پ	A I did not detect any blood present.
17c fls.	MR. BUGLIOSI: No further questions, your Honor.
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17c-1 1	CROSS-EXAMINATION
2	BY MR. FITZGERALD:
3	Q Is there anything peculiar or unusual about
. 4	the glasses that have been marked for identification
5	People's 243?
.6	A Not to me.
7	MR. FITZGERALD: I have nothing further.
* 8	THE COURT: Mr. Shinn, do you have any questions?
. و	MR. SHINN: Yes, your Honor.
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щ	CROSS - EXAMINATION
12	BY MR. SHINN:
13	Q Officer, you testified, I believe, Exhibit 199-A
14	and 199-B and 192-A and B were similar, is that correct?
15	MR. STOVITZ: No, no, Counsel, you are talking about
16	the hair slide, 192-A and 192-B; 199-A and 199-B.
17	MR. SHINN: I said that.
ìs :	BY MR. SHINN:
19	Q I think you testified you had past experience
20	regarding hair, Officer.
? 21	A Regarding to this hair or any hair?
22	Q To any hair.
23	A To hair, yes. I studied them.
24	Q I believe you testified you made comparison,
25	what, 50 times?
26	A Yes, over 50 times on various types of crime

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17c-2	1	scenes.
	2	Q I believe you also testified that you did
	3	testify in court regarding hair samples, is that correct?
	4	A That's correct.
	5	When was the last time you testified in court
	6	regarding hair samples and hair comparison?
a.	7	A I cannot recall, probably several months ago
	8	on a hit and run.
?	9	Q Several months ago?
	10	A Yes.
	11	Q Between that time and this present time you
	12	did not testify in court regarding samples of hair?
<u> </u>	13	A Not testify, no.
	14	Q You don't have any special education or
	15	special training pertaining to hair, do you, Officer?
٠.	16	A None other than that of my own study in the
	17	lab, and study in criminalistics.
	18	Q Would it be fair to say that it is a do it
₽ ^	19	yourself type of training that you have?
	20	A No.
•	21	AN ATTORNEY: A what?
	22 .	MR. SHINN: A do it yourself type of training.
	23	THE WITNESS: No, I don't think so, because the
_	24	graduate courses in advanced criminalistics was not
	25	do it yourself.

Unknowns were given to you, and you do the

17c-3	1	best you can to get your information.		
	2	BY MR. SHINN:		
	3 ;	Q In other words, it was a hit and miss type of		
	4	training that you had?		
	5	A Not a hit and miss, you have to get so many		
	6	right to pass the course.		
Ł	7	Q And there is no scientific basis for your		
~	8	conclusion when it comes to comparing hair, is there?		
÷	9	A It depends on what you mean by scientific		
	10	basis.		
	11	Q All you do is compare one hair and the other		
	12	hair and look and see if it is the same color and all		
<u> </u>	13	that?		
	14	A That's correct.		
	15	Q No scientific basis for your conclusion, is		
	16	that correct?		
	17	A I don't know. You will have to define		
	18	scientific basis to me.		
£	19	Q Well, do you analyze the hair chemically?		
	20	A Not in this case, no.		
- ,	21	Q Oh, you did not?		
c.	22	There are various types of tests you can give		
	23	hair, is that correct?		
¥	24	A That's correct.		
	25	Q I mean, to determine whether or not this		
	26	is the same type of a hair, correct, Officer?		

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17c-4	1	A Yes, that is correct.
	2	Q What are those types of tests that you can
	3	give?
	4	I'm asking you what types of tests do you
	5	know of?
	6	A In this case I even ran a blood test. I
	7	found out what type of blood the individual that had this
*	8	hair had, and that is a chemical test.
မ	9 ;	Q By the hair itself you can tell what type of
	10	blood the person had?
	'n	A That's correct, inside the medulla there is
	12	entrapped cellular material, and you can actually get
	13	the blood type from the hair of the individual.
	14	Q What is the basis of your statement?
	15	A Published literature.
	16	Q Do you recall what published literature it
	17	was, the name, the person that wrote it?
	18	A Not at this time, but I can get it for you
	19	and also there was work that I have done myself.
<i>-</i>	20	Q Now, what other type of test is there avail-
. 🕶	21	able that you know of?
	22	A Microscopic.
	23	There are tensile strength tests that we use
	24	to run the strength of the hair and compare it against
	25	other hair.
Service P	26	And this is a double test, it gives you the

Q Now, when you say microscopically to the content of the hair, what do you mean by that?

A Your medullary characteristics.

Your medulla, the shape of the medulla, the internal consistency of the medulla, whether it is smooth or whether it is grainy.

You have your color of the granules in the cortex or the body of the hair shaft, and then you have tests in the cuticle or the scale pattern of the hair.

Q These tests which you just mentioned, they are not conclusive, are they, Officer? There is a lot of room for error?

- A No, error is not conclusive at all.
- Q In other words, all you can testify is this hair may look like this hair, isn't that all, Officer?

A That's correct, except for the blood typing which if you have two hairs and you blood type them, then you can differentiate sometimes if they are different blood types, but then again you could have two people with the same blood type.

- Q You did not run a scale test in this case.

 Do you know what a scale count is?
- A I know what a scale count is.
- Q You did not run a scale count?
- A No. I did not.
- Q What other type of test did you run to determine

1702	1	whether or not the hair was similar?
	2	A What was that again?
	, 3	Q What other type of test did you use to compare
	4	two hairs to see if they are similar?
	5	A I think I related them already as far as I can
	ģ	recall.
*	7	Q Did you ever hear of the density test?
	8	A Yes, that is used for hair, but not so commonly
**	. 9.	as it is for paint and pieces of glass seen in traffic
	10	accidents.
•	11	Q But they do use the density test, do they not,
	12	Officer, in determining hair?
	13	A I don't know.
	14	Q You don't know!
	15	A It can be used, but I don't think it would be
	16	very reliable because of the density of hair.
	17	Q How about the refraction type of a test?
	18	A Refractive index? That, again, is used for
	19	glass and paint.
•	20.	And also used to compare hair, too, isn't that
. 4	21	right, Officer?
	22	A It could if you read the literature by, I believe,
	23	Paul Kirk.
_	24	Q Isn't it also true, Officer, that on a person's
	25	head of hair that there are different types of hair even on
*	26	one's own scalp, isn't that right, Officer?

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A	That!	s correct
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Q Different sizes, different colors, different lengths?

A That's correct.

Q Some people would have gray hair, half gray, black hair, and even one or two red hairs, once in a while?

A That's correct, whether it belonged to them or some other individual transferred down.

Q Now, did you examine these hairs in Exhibit 192-A and 192-B, and 199-A and 199-B, to determine whether or not the hairs were torn, or they fell out loosely?

Did you give that kind of examination? Did you make that kind of a test?

A The one in the clothing appeared to have fallen out. There was no bulb present.

The one submitted to me for the exemplar did have the root bulb, and it was shriveled, and appeared to me to have fallen out naturally and not pulled.

Q Did you examine all of these exhibits I just mentioned, both ends of the hair?

A Yes.

Q Do you have the results of those examinations in your notes, Officer?

A I have the results of the examinations to what I thought it appeared to me and I submitted a report.

Q couldn't you by looking at your notes now determine

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*	1	whether or not you examined thoroughly Exhibit 199-A and
	2	B?
	3	A I studied both, 199-A and B.
	4	Q In other words
	5	A It is the same hair.
	6	Q Oh, it is the same hair?
4	7	A It is the same hair, cut up.
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17e-1	1	Q Did you examine both ends?
	2.	A Yes.
	3	Q Before you cut it off?
	4	A That's correct.
*	5	Q What did you find on both ends?
	6	A That is the one submitted to me from Sadie
bulb?	7,	Glutz, and that one had no bulb.
	8	I felt it had broken off, and the end to this
ů,	9	hair looked like it was split.
	10	Q When you say looked like it was split, what do
	11	you mean?
•	12	A Splintered, not cut.
	13	Q Did it look like a new hair or an old hair
	14	did the end taper off?
	15.	A I don't know if it was new hair or old hair.
	16	It was not too new because does not spontane-
	17	ously grow approximately eight inches.
	18	Q Well, did the end appear to you to be cut,
	19	I mean the other end now, not where the root was?
	20	A It appeared to me it was frayed.
٠	21	I could not tell if it was cut or not. It was
	22	frayed. This happens when you comb it.
	23	Q Did it taper off to a fine edge or did it just-
	24	A The hair tapered from the bottom part of the
	25	hair, there was a tapering from one end to the very other
	26	end.

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1	Q And how long was this hair when you first
2	received it?
3.	A The hair of Sadie Glutz?
4	Q I believe that is 199-A and -B.
5	A The hair that I mounted was approximately
Ģ	nine inches long before I cut it off.
7	Q Could you tell by just looking at the length
8	of the hair whether or not it was a male or female hair?
9	A Not these present days.
10	You mean men keep their hair looking just
11	like a woman, is that what you're saying?
12	A Yes.
13	Q So when you got this hair you did not know if
14	it was a male or female hair?
15	A That's correct, I assumed it was a female
16	because of the name, Sadie Glutz.
17	Q Without looking at the name, just by looking
18 .	at the hair itself.
19.	A Looking at the head?
20	Q Looking at the hair itself you cannot tell
21,	whether it is male or female.
22	A Not by itself, no.
23	Q What other characteristics did you find out
24	about the hair, 199-A and -B, before you cut it up?
25	A Before I cut it up?
26	Q Yes.

ľ	A The size, I measured it.
2	Q And did you examine the end very closely?
3	A For what?
4	Q For anything you found.
5	When you get a piece of hair what do you look
6	for, Officer?
7	A When I get a piece of hair I usually look
8	for similarities or dissimilarities, either they look
9	alike or they don't look alike.
10	Q In other words, you don't look for bleaches,
11 ,	for dirt, for grease?
12	A I wash the hair to remove the grease, using
13	ethanol and ether combination, 50-50.
14	Q And you don't know whether or not this hair
15	was dyed, you did not give it a test?
16	A It was not dyed because I looked throughout
17	the length of the hair.
18.	There was no differences of color.
19	When you have a bleaching you have a two-tone
20	type of hair.
21.	If you have a blond bleach you have a blond
22	hair at one end and the person's normal color at the other.
23	This was all one color.
24	Q Isn't it a fact, Officer, that horse's hair,
25	cat hair, dog hair look similar to human hair?
26.	A That is not a fact.

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1	Q That is not a fact?
2	A That is not a fact.
3	Q There is no similarities at all?
4	A No similarity at all.
5	The size of the medulla is different in
6	animals.
7	Q Can you determine age by looking at a hair?
8	Can you détermine a person's age?
9	A No, you would have to know the rate at which
10	that particular person's hair grows, then you can interpolate
11	how old the hair would be then.
12	Q How about by examining the hair and giving it
13	various types of tests, you can determine the person's
14	age, can you not, Officer?
15	A I don't think so, I don't think hair is like
16	a tree. You can look at the rings.
17	Q Now, I believe you testified about these two
18	hairs that you compared, 199-A and -B, against 192-A and
19	-в.
20	You came to your conclusion that it looked
21	similar because, No. 1, the color, is that correct?
22	A That's correct.
23	Q And, No. 2, the length?
24	A The approximate length is the same, yes.
25	Q And, No. 3, the diameter?
26	A That's comect, and also the medulia.

1	Q And you stated that you did not give it a
2	scale count, what they call a scale count?
3	A I know what a scale count is. There are various
4	Ways to do it.
5	But I did not perform a scale count on these
6	hairs.
. 7	Q And you did not perform a density test?
8	A No density test.
÷ 9	Q And you did not perform a refraction test?
17f fls.10	A No refractive index, no.
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Q And it is very difficult, is it not,

Officer, to say that two pieces of hair came from the same
person. It is very, very difficult.

A That's correct.

Q In other words, you are just guessing that it may be similar, is that correct?

A That is correct.

MR. SHINN: I have nothing further.

THE COURT: Mr. Kanarek, do you have any questions?
MR. KANAREK: Yes, your Honor.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. KANAREK:

Q Officer, these glasses, is it your information that these came from the Tate house?

A I saw them there.

Q Well, in other words, Mr. Bugliosi in his examination of you, you are supposed to be testifying about the La Biancas this afternoon, right?

A I don't know, I testified to both cases.

Q These glasses, in fact, were found at the Tate residence as far as your information is concerned, right?

A That is where I saw them.

Q They are supposed to belong to a man with a head about the size of a basketball, isn't that your information?

MR. BUGLIOSI: Assumes a fact not in evidence, your

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MR. KANAREK: This man is an expert. He testified to lots of hearsay --

MR. BUGLIOSI: He doesn't testify as an expert on glasses, Mr. Kanarek.

THE COURT: Sustained.

Q BY MR. KANAREK: Did you find these glasses at the Tate residence, Officer?

A I cannot say I was the only one. I saw them there. The first time I saw those glasses they were at the Tate residence in the living room next to the trunks.

MR. KANAREK: Somehow the prosecution has not seen fit to mark these, your Honor.

MR. FITZGERALD: Yes, they are, 243 for identification.
THE COURT: 243, Mr. Kanarek.

MR. KANAREK: I'm sorry. May I approach the witness, your Honor?

THE COURT: You may.

Q BY MR. KANAREK: Officer, is it a fact, Officer, that there has been an extended effort made to find out the person to whom those glasses were prescribed?

- A Is that whether I have done it?
- Q No, to your knowledge.
- A I don't know.
- Mr. Bugliosi has asked you about a lot of things here is it to your knowledge, Officer, that there has been

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an attempt made, an extended attempt made to find out the person for whom those glasses have been prescribed?

MR. STOVITZ: You are not talking about personal knowledge of his own?

MR. KANAREK: Well, your Honor, he has been fed all kinds of hearsay.

THE COURT: State the objection, Mr. Stovitz, and you will avoid this difficulty.

MR. STOVITZ: I object to the question as being ambiguous, whether he is talking about personal knowledge.

THE COURT: Do you understand the question?

MR. BUGLIOSI: To save time the People would stipulate.

MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, counsel knows it is improper to offer any stipulation.

THE COURT: Do you understand the question, Mr. Granado?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE COURT: The objection is overruled. You may answer the question.

THE WITNESS: As far as I know I gave the glasses to one of my colleagues. Dwayne Wolfer, and he was to find the formula of the glasses.

Now, that is the extent of what I know about these glasses.

From there I don't know who took them until I came to this courtroom I did not know where these glasses

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were.

Q BY MR. KANAREK: Now, Officer, would you tell us where in the Tate residence you first saw these glasses?

A In the Tate living room near the entry.

MR. KANAREK: May he step to the board, your Honor, and mark the place that he found them?

THE COURT: Is the diagram on the board?

MR. MOVITZ: Yes, it is, it is still here, your Honor.

THE COURT: Very well.

THE WITNESS: I found the glasses in front of a pair of trunks in this area here.

MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, may the officer put a circle there and draw a line to the free area and then put a GG, one G for glasses and the other G for Granado?

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MR. STOVITZ: Counsel. I believe that has been done on People's Exhibit 8 for identification.

THE COURT: Instead of writing "G," why don't you just write glasses?

MR. KANAREK: May be then draw a line to the free area and draw a G for Granado?

THE WITNESS: I put the G next to the glasses.

MR. KANAREK: Thank you.

(Witness resumes witness stand.)

MR. KANAREK: May I approach the witness, your Honor?
THE COURT: You may.

Q BY MR. KANAREK: Now, Officer, directing your attention to these glasses, then, and your notes from which you testified -- is there any mention in your notes concerning these glasses?

A No.

Q You made no mention --

A No, I turned the glasses over to Dwayns Wolfer who has more experience in this field of correction of glasses, and various formulas.

Q Would you tell us when it was that you turned these glasses over to Mr. Wolfer?

A Yes, immediately after I received the property from Central Property, and that would be approximately the same time I received the radio.

That would be, I believe, around the 11th or the

And you have testified here concerning hair, concerning shoe laces, concerning blood.

Now, in your work as a criminalist, have you on occasion studied glasses?

- A I have studied glasses but not glasses --
- Q In your work as a criminalist you never have attempted to use that to examine frames or the lenses in glasses for any purpose in connection with your work?

A Yes, I can run the frames for the molecular structure or the chemical plastic that is present, I can run the glass for a comparison analysis, emission spectograph, density, radiant, reflective index.

But I don't make an analysis of corrections or formula for various glasses.

- Q In other words, are you telling us that you don't pretend to prescribe glasses, is that what you are saying?
 - A That is out of my field.
- Q But you do, and you have in your work/cases other than this case, you have analyzed the frames and lenses of glasses?
- A Broken pieces on hit-and-run, for instance.

 You find some pieces of glass and you try to
 compare them back to the victim or the frames or chips off
 of the frame of a glass, and then you chemically try to
 identify it and see if it is the same type of material as

1	that of the victims.
Ż :	Q And you have done that in connection with your
3	work as a criminalist for the Los Angeles Police Department?
4	A That's correct.
5 -	Q And you testified in court concerning these
6	matters, is that correct?
7	A I don't know if I testified in court for that,
8.	some of these get stipulated out of court.
9	Q In any event it is part of your work?
10	A That is correct.
ú	Q Now, did you run a refractive index as far as
12	these glasses are concerned?
13	A No.
14	Q And did you do any work in connection with the
15	frames as far as this case is concerned?
16	A No.
17	Q You say you turned all of that over to Mr
18	A Dwayne Wolfer.
19	Q What is Mr. Wolfer's title?
20	A He is a criminalist with, I guess, some 20
21	years on the Police Department.
22	He is a professor in criminalistics at Long Beach
23	State College.
24	He is about to retire in January.
25	

17h-1 Would you say you and he were on the same Ò level rank-wise in the Los Angeles Police Department? 2 À Except for seniority I would say so. 3 Q. In other words, he is a criminalist and you 4 are a criminalist? Ś Yes. б And how long to your knowledge did Mr. Wolfer Q 7 have these glasses in his possession? 8 À I don't know. 9 Q Well, after you gave them? 10 A That is the last I have seen of them. 11 12 Q. And do you remember when that was? A It was about, I would say, I would have to 13 14 check the property card for an accurate date. I would say it was August 12, or 13, 1969, 15 when I picked up all of the evidence from the scene that 16 17 the detectives have booked to property. 18 I brought it to the lab -- I brought up each 19 item to see what I can get out of it as evidence. I took 20 up these glasses and I knew that Wolfer had done this type 21 of work in other cases, try to run down the manufacturer 22 and who had prescribed this formula. .23 Q Have you finished? 24 A Yes. 25 When you first found these glasses at the Q 26 Tate residence did you cause the latent people to dust them

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for prints?

A Yes.

Q Who were the people that you caused to dust these glasses for prints?

A The people from our latent prints section from the investigative division.

Q Can you tell us the names of the people that you asked to dust these for prints?

A I cannot recall the name -- probably if I heard it I could recall it.

But I cannot think of it offhand. I know somebody did dust them after they had finished, I checked them for blood.

Q Checking all of the written material that you brought to court today -- I will withdraw it and ask you:

Do you know, were any reports made by the Los
Angeles Police Department concerning the results of testing
these glasses for fingerprints?

A I don't know.

You will have to refer it to the latent people, the fingerprint people, that is out of my bag.

Q Well, now, the instruction or the request that you made, was that done in writing?

A The request I made?

Q Yes.

A No, I placed them on the trunks, I said

17h-3	1 1	"Would you reduce these for me?"
_	2	It was done.
	3	Q You say you placed them on the trunks?
	4	A On the pair of trunks.
	5	I picked them up with some tongs so I would
	6	not get my fingerprints on them and placed them on the
	7	trunks for the fingerprint man to check them.
•	8	Q You are referring to the trunks mentioned in
÷.	9	People's 8?
	10	A That is in the diagram, yes.
	11	Q And the prints I will withdraw that and ask
	12	you;
	13	Were any fingerprints checks made by the Los
•	14	Angeles Police Department personnel right there at the
	15	scene within your view or vision?
	16	A I saw them dusting them, but what the results
	17	were I don't know.
	18	Q I see, and you have never inquired, is that
	19	correct, from that date to this day?
t	20	A That is correct.
سر _ي . سم		Q And after you gave these players to these
~	21	Q And after you gave these glasses to these
-	21 22	people to be dusted, was it one or was it more than one
-	21 22 23	people to be dusted, was it one or was it more than one person or one person that dusted these glasses?
fls.	21 22 23 24	people to be dusted, was it one or was it more than one

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18-1	1	Q But with respect to these glasses, Officer, was
	2	there more than one person working on these glasses?
	ġ.	A No. There was one person.
	4	Q You kept no log of this, did you?
	5.	Λ This is out of my field.
	6	Q I see.
	7	Then after you gave these glasses to the person
<i>2</i> .	8	or persons to analyze these glasses for fingerprints,
¥	9	Officer, did you leave the immediate area of the person,
	10	the trunks and the glasses, and go about doing something
	11	else in connection with the investigation?
	12	A Yes.
	13	Q Yes?
	14	'A Yes.
	15	Q That is, you didn't stay there and watch
	16	whatever was done, if anything, in connection with these
	17	glasses?
•	18	A No.
<u>a</u>	19	3 Is that correct?
	20	Λ Yes. I went along and conducted the rest of
-	21	my examination for evidence, and when he had finished,
	22.	I came back and checked the glasses to see if there was
	23	any reaction to benzidine.
	24	That was it. That was the last I saw of
	25	the glasses until I picked them up at Central Property.
	26	Then I handed them to Wolfer, and then did

î	not see those glasses until in court here.
2	Q All right.
3 .	Now, you checked these glasses for benzidine?
4	That is, you gave them the benzidine test that you have told
5 ·	us about in this courtroom; is that correct?
6	A That is correct?
Ż	Q Right?
8	A Yes.
ġ	Q Do your notes indicate when you ran this benzi-
10.	dine test?
11.	A I ran this test on the day I was there.
12	Q The day you were there?
13	A That was 8/9/69.
14	Q That is, you ran the benzidine test right at
15	A That is the only day I was there.
16	Q Pardon?
17	A That was the only day I was there, so it was
. 18	that day.
19	Q I sec.
20	Did you put in writing the results of that
21	benzidine test?
22	A No.
23	Q Anywhere?
24	A No.
25	Q The results of that benzidine test is in your
26	memory only; is that correct?

Now, did you do this before or after you asked 1 the people there to analyze these glasses for fingerprints? 2 After. A 3 You did this after? A After it was checked for prints. 5. Q I see. 6 Now, you had a conversation with someone con-7 cerning running prints on the glasses; is that correct? 8 And then you came back at a later time and analyzed the ġ benzidine? 10 A Yes. 11 How did that work? 12 Well, it wasn't a later time. The time span 13 was not that great. 14 The glasses, I placed them on the trunks. 15 Then I went looking around. 16 At that time, then, I found the knife and had 77 the knife photographed. 18 The knife I placed on the counter or wet bar, 19 and I had them checked, the knife also, checked for prints. 20 Then I came back to the glasses when he had 21 finished with them, and at that time I checked the glasses 22 for blood. Then I went over to the knife. 24 He had finished taking the dusting of the knife 25 then, and then I checked the knife for blood. 18a fls.

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Q So that how soon, Officer, after you cast your eyes upon these glasses did you call the fingerprint people to analyze these or to scrutinize these glasses for fingerprints?

A Well, first I had them photographed in the same area and in the same position that I saw them.

After I had them photographed, I placed them on the trunks.

Then I called for one of the print men to come over and dust them for me.

Whatever that took, I don't know, 10, 15 minutes, whatever.

Q Have you finished your answer, Officer?

A Yes.

Q All right.

Now, directing your attention to the time after you spotted these glasses and directing your attention to your state of mind when you were thinking about getting them photographed.

Did you have to go to a telephone or --

A No.

Q How did you get the people who did the photographing of these glasses?

A They were there. I just asked the guy to come over and photograph them.

Q In other words, were they on the premises?

A That is correct.

Q How far did you have to go from the place where 18a2 1 2 the glasses were to get them? 3 MR. STOVITZ: That is immaterial, your Honor. I object to the question. 5 THE COURT: Overruled. 6 You may answer. 7 THE WITNESS: I don't know if they were in the same 8 room or in an adjacent room at the time. 9 MR. KANAREK: Q In other words, you may 10 have had to leave the room after you saw these glasses in 11 order to get the photograph people to come to the glasses 12 and take a picture; is that right?' 13 I can't recall. 14 That is possible, though? 15 A That is possible. 16 Now, what time of the day or night did you get Q 17 to the Tate residence? 18 MR. STOVITZ: That has already been asked and answered, 19 your Honor. I object to the question as immaterial. 20 THE COURT: Overruled. 21 MR. KANAREK: I don't believe I have asked that, 22 your Honor. 23 THE COURT: Overruled. 24 THE WITNESS: Approximately 10:00 o clock. 10:00 a.m. 25 MR. KANAREK: Q And when you got to the Tate 26 residence, Officer, is it a fair statement that there were

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other police officers there?

A Yes.

Q How many other police officers were already at the scene when you got to the Tate residence?

A I don't know. I never made a count of the actual manpower there.

Q Could you give us an estimate of the number of people that were at the Tate residence when you got there?

MR. BUGLIOSI: That is beyond the scope of direct, your Honor.

THE COURT: I think we are getting beyond the scope, Mr. Kanarek.

MR. KANAREK: Well, your Honor, I believe that it is within the ambit of the direct, because we have a right to inquire to see if police personnel — it is a reasonable inference that if these glasses were there when this officer got there, they were there prior to the time that he came there, and I think it is most interesting to inquire how many people may have come in contact with these glasses and what they did with them, and I think it is permissible, it is one way to find that out.

THE COURT: It is beyond the scope of the direct.

The objection is sustained.

.3-B-1	1	MR. KANAREK: Q Well, directing your
	2	attention, Officer, to your notes.
,	8 .	Do your notes indicate to you, Officer, at what
	4	time the first Los Angeles police officer came to the
	5	scene?
	6	A No.
	7 .	Q No?
à	8	A No.
**	9	Q Do you know of your own knowledge?
	10	A No. I don't.
4.	11	Q You show that you say that these glasses were
,	12	sitting on the trunks, the trunks that you have indicated;
	13	is that correct?
	14	A Sitting on the trunk when?
	15	Q When you first saw them, you saw them immediately
	16	adjacent to or on the trunks?
	17	A I think I testified to adjacent to them, on the
	18	floor.
ź	19	Q Adjacent to them?
2	20	A Yes.
-mail	21,	Q Would you show us, when you first saw these
	22	glasses, would you open and shut them to the position that
	23	they were in when you first saw them?
	24	A I believe it is in the photograph.
	25	Q Well, will you show us?
	26	A I think they were open and they were lying
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8B2	1	something like this, and the trunks were this way.
	2	Q So, the glasses were face down; is that
	3	correct?
	4	A Yes.
*	5	Q And the stems
	6	A These were up.
•	7	Q The stems were up?
ņ	8,	A Whether they were this way, or facing inward,
÷	9	I can't recall, but I know these things were up.
	10	Q The stems?
	11	A Yes.
	12	MR. STOVITZ: By "these things," Counsel, would you
_	13	call those the stems or the arms?
	14	MR. KANAREK: Pardon me?
	15	MR. STOVITZ: Are they called the stems or the arms?
v	16	MR. KANAREK: What are they called, Officer?
	17	THE WITNESS: I don't know.
	18	MR. KANAREK: All right.
186	19	MR, STOVITZ: Very well.
æ	20	MR. KANAREK: Q Now, Officer, directing your
÷	21	attention - may I ask you this, Officer: Is it a fair
	22	statement that hair can be examined and compared using
	23	computer techniques?
,	24	Are you aware of this, Sergeant?
	25	A This is possible.
	26	Q And is it a fair statement that you have not

used the computer techniques that are available in connection with the hair analysis you have discussed with us this afternoon?

A I don't have them available.

Q Well, what I am saying is, officer: You don't carry a computer in your vest pocket, do you?

A I don't even have access to a computer.

Q You mean, the City Council, the Los Angeles City Council, would refuse you the right, the power, to use any computer techniques?

MR. BUGLIOSI: That is irrelevant. It calls for a conclusion and is argumentative, your Honor.

THE COURT: Sustained.

MR. KANAREK: Q Well, in any event, to your knowledge, as a criminalist, you are aware that there are these computer techniques which are used to compare hair, to determine --

A The recent literature cites some, various ways you can imput material or data into a computer and then try to compare the data or output of the computer.

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Q Right.

And whatever those techniques are, Officer, you certainly haven't used them; right?

A No, I did not use them.

Q Now, you testified, Officer, that on 11/24/69 you received what you call laces; right?

If my notes are correct, I think that is what you testified.

A 11/24 I received some laces to compare, yes.

Q Now, you have told us, Officer, that they are similar.

I think in an answer to a question by Mr. Bugliosi, you said something about they were similar.

A Here are the laces. They appear to be similar to those that you are holding there.

Q All right.

Now, my question is: As to the laces, did you run any chemical test?

A No.

Q You ran no tests to determine the hide, the properties of the material, as to this comparison?

A No.

Q And so, when you say they are similar, you are merely saying that they are laces; right?

A No. I am not saying that.

I am saying that the outward physical

that you speak of here, Officer, these laces were given to 1, . you on November the 24th, 1969; is that correct? That is what my notes reflect, 11/24/69. 18d fls.4 13-22.

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Q And you don't have any knowledge of the history of these laces, do you?

A No.

Q No?

A No.

Q You have no knowledge -- as a matter of fact, you just pulled them out of your pocket; is that correct?

A Yes.

MR. STOVITZ: May we, with the Court's permission, your Honor, mark those laces so that the record is clear, as Exhibit 244 for identification, just so we are not talking about some other laces?

MR. KANAREK: That is agreeable, your Honor.

MR. STOVITZ: We will call it "the laces pulled out of Mr. Granado's pocket."

MR. KANAREK: That is agreeable, your Honor.

MR. BUGLIOSI: I don't want to mark them as laces, your Honor. There is no evidence that they are laces.

The evidence so far is that these are leather thongs.

MR. KANAREK: Your Honor, may that statement — may the jury be admonished to disregard Mr. Bugliosi's gratuitous statement?

This man, under oath, called it laces.

THE COURT: Let's not make a mountain out of a mole hill. We are just talking about a description for

identification purposes.

MR. KANAREK: Well, that was Mr. Bugliosi's statement.

THE COURT: The jury is admonished to disregard the
statements of both counsel.

We will adjourn at this time, ladies and gentlemen.

Do not converse with anyone nor form or express any opinion regarding the case until it is finally submitted to you.

The Court will adjourn until 9:45 tomorrow morning.

(Whereupon, at 4:16 p.m. the court was in recess.)