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Deposition of Dorothy Kilgallen Kollmar, New York Journal American Reporter

F. Lee Bailey
Counsel for Sam Sheppard

Dorothy Kilgallen Kollmar Deponent

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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO

EASTERNDIVISION

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Petitioner,															:							
	-against-																: No. 6640 Civil					
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Statement of Dorothy K. Kollmar, held at 220 South Street, New York, New York, on May 9, 1964, at 3:45 P.M.

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Appearances:

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LARRY BRAKE, ESQ.,
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MR. BAILEY: This statement, taken for submission with a stipulation resulting from the Order of the Court of May 6, 1964, is agreed by the parties to have the status of a deposition; by agreement of counsel, no oath is administered since the integrity of the witness is not in dispute.

EXAMINATION BY MR. BAILEY:

Q Your name is Dorothy Kilgallen Kollmar?
That's correct.

Q By whom are you employed?

A The New York Journal American, 220 South Street, New York City.

Q For the purpose of this statement would you rather be referred to as Miss Kilgallen or Mrs. Kollmar?

A Well, perhaps Kilgallen would be more pertinent, because in the writing I do for the Journal American I use the name Dorothy Kilgallen, which is my maiden name.

Q Miss Kilgallen, did you at some time in 1954 go to Cleveland, Ohio for the purposes of writing certain articles or other material concerning the case of the State of Ohio against Samuel H. Sheppard?

A I did.

Q Could you tell us approximately when you first started to cover this case?

A I believe that I went out on an early Sunday morning flight after "What's My Line?" and arrived in Cleveland at some hour in the morning.

I did a broadcast with my husband, station to station from Cleveland to New York here. Then I went to the courtroom, and to the best of my recollection that

was the first day of the actual trial.

Q At what stage were the proceedings then?

Was this the impaneling of the jury that was going on?

A I was certainly there during the impaneling of the jury. So, I would say, it was the Monday on which the trial began, if it did begin on a Monday. I am not exactly sure of the date without looking it up in my records.

Q The trial judge who presided over the trial, according to the record, was Edward G. Blythin. And I ask you whether or not during the impaneling of the jury you ever had an occasion to have a conversation with Judge Blythin?

A Even before the impaneling of the jury I had a conversation with Judge Blythin.

The day I arrived in court there were other reporters and photographers, and some photographers took my picture for television or for the local paper and my own paper. And as soon as I got into the courtroom a deputy or someone connected with Judge Blythin, perhaps his secretary, whom I got to know, but I don't recall his name, said, "Judge Blythin would like to see you in chambers."

This was in the morning before court had

actually started or before Dr. Sheppard had been brought into the courtroom.

And so I went into the chambers. And that was the first time I met Judge Blythin.

Q Did you at that time have a conversation with the Judge?

A Yes, I did.

Q Would you tell us, as best as you can, what was said by you and what was said by Judge Blythin in the course of the conversation?

A Yes.

He was very affable. He shook hands with me and said, "I am very glad to see you, Miss Kilgallen. I watch you on television very frquently and enjoy the program." And he said, "But what brings you to Cleveland?"

And I said, 'Well, your Honor, this trial."

And he said, "But why come all the way from

New York to Cleveland to cover this trial?"

And I said, "Well, it has all the ingredients of what in newspaper business we call a good murder. It has a very attractive victim, who was pregnant, and the accused is a very important member of the community, respectable, very attractive man."

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And I said, "Then added to that, you have the fact that it is a mystery as to who did it."

And Judge Blythin said, "Mystery? It's an open and shut case."

And I said, 'Well, what do you mean, Judge Blythin?"

I was a little taken aback because usually, I have talked

to many judges in their chambers, but usually they

don't give me an opinion on a case before it's over.

And so I said, 'What do you mean, Judge Blythin?"

And he said, 'Well, he is guilty as hell. There
is no question about it."

And after that we talked about the accommodations.

He, I believe, again expressed his astonishment that

people like Bob Considine and people from foreign

newspapers were on hand. Theo Wilson was there from the

News with another man from the News, whose name I don't

recall, Hank something or other.

And the Judge seemed genuinely surprised that there was so much interest in this particular case, which to him seemed to be a mere formality.

- Q Did you have any further conversations with the Judge during the course of the trial?
- A Only casual conversations on the sidewalk when we were both waiting for taxis in the rain or something

 like that. But nothing that really pertained to the case.

Q There were no further discussions with relation to the matters of the trial?

A No.

Q I want to ask you about the arrangements made for the press in the courtroom. I am particularly interested in the benches erected inside the trial bar. A Yes.

Q Do you happen to recall which of the several reporters covering the trial were seated at these benches? Who had the front row seats?

A No, I really don't recall. I know I had a good enough seat where I could see. But sometimes I would sit in the actual courtroom part, in what we call the pews, where the general public was admitted or the members of the family. Sometimes, because I wanted to get out quickly. But I don't believe that I had a stated place where I was entitled to sit if I so chose. I am sure Bob Considine, and the New York Times and Marguerite Parton of the Herald Tribune had a place; and, of course, the Cleveland reporters had the best place because I suppose they being hometown newspapermen were entitled to the best places.

Q One other thing that I want to ask you. Do you recall whether or not photographs were taken inside the courtroom during the trial? And I don't mean the proceedings. But --

A As I recall, photographs were taken when the Judge was not on the bench, but when the defendant was in the courtroom.

Q Do you know whether or not the defendant was photographed after the jury had been taken out and as he was leaving the courtroom, or before the jury came in and he was entering the courtroom?

A You mean from day to day?

Q Yes.

A I believe there were some photographs usually after the proceedings at luncheon recess, in the morning before the Judge took the bench and the court was called to order.

MR. BAILEY: That is all that I have.

Mr. Kessler, can you think of anything else?

MR. KESSLER: No.

Can you think of anything, Mr. Brake?

MR. BRAKE: No.