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## Condensed Testimony of Dr. Cyril Wecht

Cyril H. Wecht

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COUNTY OF CUYAHOGA.)
                                                                                      MONDAY MORNING SESSION, FEBRUARY 28, 2000
                   IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
                                                                                           THE COURT:
                                                                                                                Good morning.
                          CIVIL DIVISION
                                                                         3
                                                                                   ladies and gentlemen.
      ALAN J. DAVIS, Special
                                                                                          THE JURY:
                                                                                                                Good morning.
      Administrator of the Estate,
                                                                         5
      of SAMUEL H. SHEPPARD,
                                                                                                                Admit it, you're
                                                                                          THE COURT:
                         Plaintiff.
                                                                                  a little surprised.
  В
           -v-
                                        Case No. 96-312322-CV
                                                                                          You may, Mr. Gilbert, you may call
                                       C/A: N/A
                                                                                  your next witness.
      STATE OF OHIO
                                                                        û
                                                                                          MR. GILBERT:
                                                                                                                We will call Dr.
                        Defendant.
                                                                        10
                                                                                  Cyril Wecht to the stand.
                                                                       11
 12
                      TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS
                                                                       12
                                                                                          The PLAINTIFF, to maintain the issues
 1.3
                                                                       13
                                                                                          on their part to be maintained, called
 14
     APPEARANCES:
                                                                       14
                                                                                          as a witness, CRYIL H. WECHT, M.D.,
15
           TERRY H. GILBERT, ESQ., and
                                                                       15
                                                                                          who, being first duly sworn, was
16
           GEORGE H. CARR, ESQ., and
                                                                       16
                                                                                          emamined and testified as follows:
           GORDON S. FRIEDMAN, ESQ.,
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                                                                       17
                                                                                          MR. GILBERT:
                                                                                                               Good morning.
                 on behalf of the Plaintiff;
1.8
                                                                       18
                                                                                     DIRECT EXAMINATION OF CYRIL H. WECHT, M.D.
           WILLIAM D. MASON, ESQ.
19
           STEVEN A. DEVER, ESO,
                                                                       19
                                                                            BY MR. GILBERT:
           DEAN BOLAND, ESQ., and
           KATHLEEN MARTIN, ESQ.,
                                                                       20
                                                                                  Good morning, Mr. Wecht.
                 on behalf of the Defendant.
                                                                       21
                                                                                  Good morning.
                                                                       22
                                                                                  Would you please state your name for the
                                                                       23
                                                                            record?
                                                                       24
                                                                                  Cyril H. Wecht.
                                                                            A.
    Bruce J. Bishilany
                                                                       25
                                                                                  Would you spell your last name?
    Official Court Reporter
25
    THE STATE OF OHIO,
                             SS:
                                  RONALD SUSTER, J.
     COUNTY OF CUYAHOGA. )
                                                                                 W-E-C-H-T.
                                                                           A.
                 IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
                                                                                 And where do you currently reside?
                                                                                  Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
                         CIVIL DIVISION
                                                                           Α.
                                                                                  And what is your current occupation?
    ALAN J. DAVIS, Special
    Administrator of the Estate
                                                                                  Physician, specializing in anatomic, clinical
    of SAMUEL H. SHEPPARD.
                                                                            and forensic pathology. The occupations would include
                        Plaintiff.
                                                                           Coroner of Allegheny County, which is Pittsburgh, and
                                      Case No. 96-312322-CV
 8
                                      C/A: N/A
                                                                           129 other municipalities, director of forensic
    STATE OF OHIO.
                                                                           pathology at St. Francis Central Hospital, and
10
                       Defendant.
                                                                      10
                                                                           medical/legal forensic pathology consultant on a
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                                                                      11
                                                                            private basis, civil and criminal, and workers
                                                                      12
                     TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS
                                                                            compensation, occasionally other kinds of legal
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                                                                      13
                                                                           matters.
                                                                      14
                                                                                         THE COURT:
                                                                                                               Doctor, I want to
                BE IT REMEMBERED, that at the January,
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                                                                      15
                                                                                 make sure it is clear on the record, I know Mr.
          A.D. 2000 term of said Court, to-wit,
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                                                                      16
                                                                                 Gilbert checked with you about this, you have
          commencing on Monday, January 31, 2000, this
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                                                                      17
                                                                                  no objection to being televised or videotaped?
          cause came on to heard before the Honorable
18
                                                                      18
                                                                                         THE WITNESS:
                                                                                                               This is being
          Ronald Suster, in Courtroom No. 20B, Courts
                                                                      14
                                                                                 televised?
          Tower, Justice Center, Cleveland, Ohio, upon
                                                                      20
                                                                                         No, Your Honor.
          the pleadings filed heretofore.
21
                                                                      21
                                                                                         THE COURT:
                                                                                                               Just to be clear
                                                                      22
                                                                                 on the record. You may proceed. I didn't
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                                                                      23
                                                                                 think you would be shocked about that.
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I just remind counsel to make sure

before they come in.

THE STATE OF OHIO, )

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SS:

RONALD SUSTER. J.

I was coroner from 1970 to 1980, and I am now the coroner again since January 1 of '96. So this is the fifth year, second time around. Ten years before.

And four years before that as the chief forensic

pathologist in the Allegheny county coroner's office.

8 Those years were '66 to '70, '70 to '80 as coroner, '96 to the present as coroner again.

10 0. And how long have you been head of the St. 11 Francis Central Hospital department of pathology?

I was chairman of the department of pathology

13 from the time the hospital opened in '74 until '98, and since '98 to the present time I have been director

of forensic pathology at that hospital.

16 Would you tell the jury your educational background?

18 **A**. After graduating from the University of Pittsburgh in '52, I went to the University of Buffalo

20 School of Medicine, '52 to '54, and then finished my

third and fourth years at the University School of

medicine graduating with an M.D. degree in '56.

23 I spent one year in a rotating internship at

24 St. Francis General Hospital and Rehabilitation

residency or specialty training in pathology at the

University Veteran's Administration Hospital in 3 Pittsburgh. I was there for two years, '57 to '59,

when I was called into the service.

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I spent two years as a captain in the United States Air Force and served as an associate pathologist at Manwell Air Force base, Montgomery Alabama, '59 to '61. When I got out of the Air Force I went directly to Baltimore where I spent one year, 10 '61 to '62, as an associate pathologist and research fellow in forensic pathology at the office of the chief medical emaminer of Maryland.

I finished that program in the summer of '62 and went back to Fittsburgh where I have been 14 practicing in anatomic, clinical and forensic pathology doing hospital work, private laboratory, governmental and private consultation in Allegheny 18 County and in surrounding counties of southwestern 19 Pennsylvania.

As part of education, when I decided that I 20 eventually wanted to go into forensic pathology, I 22 also then enrolled in law school. I was at the 23 University of Pittsburgh School of Law '57 to '59. 24 That was interrupted by the stint in the Air Force, 1 Maryland, '61 to '62, and obtained a law degree then 2 in the June of '62.

So in addition to you being a physician and a forensic pathologist, you are also an attorney; is

5 that right?

Yes.

6 A.

How does education and the law, becoming an

attorney, assist you in the field of forensic

pathology?

10 Well, the role of the forensic pathologist 11 requires extensive contact with the criminal and civil

justice system. The interface between law and

13 medicine is no more frequently encountered than it is

in the work of the forensic pathologist, especially as

it relates to coroner and medical examiner's office

16 case.

Dr. Wecht, are you board certified in any 17 0.

18 state?

A. 19 Well, board certification is a national thing,

licensure is a state thing. I am licensed to practice

medicine in Pennsylvania, California and Maryland.

I'm certified by the American Board of Pathology in

anatomic and clinical pathology and also in forensic

24 pathology.

1 pathology?

You are not licensed now in the specialty, you are only licensed to practice medicine in any state.

You are certified by the boards.

0. I'm sorry.

So I was licensed in I quess '57 in

Pennsylvania and then California '59 or so, I'm not

sure, and Maryland '61. I was certified by the

American Board of Pathology in anatomic and clinical

pathology I think in '63 and in forensic pathology in 10

11 '64.

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12 Are you a member of any professional

organizations relating to forensic pathology?

Yes, I am. I am a fellow of the College of 14

15 American Pathologists, a fellow of the American

Society of Clinical Pathologists, I am a fellow and

former president of the American Academy of Forensic 17

18 Sciences, a fellow and former member of the board of

19 directors of the National Association of Medical

Emaminers, I'm a fellow of the British Academy of

Forensic Sciences, I'm a fellow and formerly vice 21

president of the International Association of Forensic

23 Science, I'm a fellow and formerly vice president of

the International Association of Accident and Traffic

- Medicine, I'm an honorary life fellow of the National Forensic Science Medical/Legal Organizations of Spain, France, Yugoslavia, as it used to be, Memico, Brazil, and Columbia.
- Q. Have you received in your career any majorachievement awards for your work in forensicpathology?
  - A. Yes, I have.
- Q. And give us a couple examples, please.
- 10 A. Well, I received an award given to one person
- 11 annually from the New York Society of Forensic
- 12 Sciences I think is the name. I received awards from
- 13 some law enforcement agencies, Commonwealth of
- 14 Pennsylvania. I received an award from the American
- 15 College of Legal Medicine, which I am a fellow and
- 16 former president, also. Those are some of the awards.
- 17 **Q.** Now have you written any books in the subject
- 18 area of forensic pathology?
- 19 A. Yes, written and edited. I am the editor or
- 20 coeditor of about 36 books. There is five-volume set
- 21 entitled Forensic Sciences, there is a three-volume
- 22 set that deals with soft tissue injuries, there is a
- three-volume set that deals with medical malpractice,
- 24 there is a book that is called, I think, Microscopic
- 25 Diagnoses in Forensic Pathology, and then there is a

- Rockefeller Commission in 1974 and I was the first
- ? nongovernmental forensic pathologist given access to
- $^3$  the JFK autopsy materials at the National Archives in
- 4 Washington, D.C., that was in '72.
- 5 **Q.** And have you been consulted in the death of 6 Robert F. Kennedy?
- A. Yes. I was an official consultant to the
- office of the medical examiner and coroner of Los
- 9 Angeles in the Robert F. Kennedy case. I went to the
- 10 Ambassador Hotel where he had been shot a few days
- 11 after that shooting, reviewed materials then and then
- 12 subsequently with Dr. Noguchi who was the chief
- 13 medical emaminer at that time.
- 14 Q. And in your career as a forensic pathologist,
- 15 can you give us a ball park figure of appromimately
- 16 how many autopsies you have conducted?
- 17 A. Well going back to 1957, well actually '56 I
- 19 did a few autopsies as intern, but then more
- 19 frequently, obviously when I started my residency in
- 20 pathology, so going back now 43 years I would estimate
- 21 that I have performed, myself, about 14,000 autopsies
- 22 and I have reviewed, supervised or signed off on about
- 23 30,000 other autopsies.
- 24 Q. Are you frequently called upon to testify
  - concerning your area of empertise, forensic pathology,

whole series called Legal/Medicine Annuals that went on for about 20 years or so.

- **Q.** Have you written articles for publications?
- **A.** Yes. I have about 420 or so articles that have
- 5 been published in regional, national and international
- 6 journals and other publications in the fields of
- 7 forensic pathology, forensic science, legal medicine,
  - and related subjects.
- 9 **Q.** Have you been involved in some nationally noteworthy cases over your career that you could talk about at this time?
- 12 A. Yes. I have been consulted by different
- 13 entities, and some cases that are well known.
- 14  $\,$  Q. Were you involved with the United States House
- of Representatives in terms of their investigation
- into the assassination of John F. Kennedy?
- 17 **A.** Yes. I was a member of the forensic pathology panel appointed by the house select committee on
- 19 assassinations of the United States Congress that was
- 20 constituted in 1977 to reanalyze and review the
- 21 assassinations of President John F. Kennedy and Dr.
- 22 Martin Luther King. I testified then before congress
- 23 in 1978.
- I had previously been consulted in that case by other groups and had also testified before the

1 in courts of law?

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- **A.** Well, I'm consulted fairly often in matters
- pertaining to my areas of specialty in pathology in
- 4 civil, criminal and workers comp cases. Fortunately
- 5 for me most cases don't wind up going to court. But I
- certainly have testified many, many times over the
- 7 past 35 years or so. But that's a relatively small
- percentage of the cases in which I have been
- g consulted.
- 10 **Q.** Dr. Wecht, showing you what has been marked as
- 11 plaintiff's exhibit 178 B, would you identify that
- 12 document?
- 13 A. Yes. This is the latest -- no, it is not the
- 14 latest, no. It is a curriculum vitae, a kind of
- 15 biographical sketch. Everything is correct, it is
- 16 just that I can tell from the number of the articles
- 17 that it was a previously typed one. There is a newer
- one but everything that is a matter of history is, of
- 19 course, fixed in place.
- 20 Q. This document is quite lengthy, as I see here.
- 21 Approximately how many pages?
- 22 A. Gee, I don't know, I have never counted --
- 23 Q. You don't have to count it.
- 24 **A**. -- the pages.
- 25 Q. One thing I empected to ask you was your

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teaching appointments. You have had an extensive career in the area of teaching other pathologists and other professionals related to forensic pathology; is that correct?

A. Yes, I have. I had faculty appointments that actually started in '57. But the ones that fell into place later and which exist at this time and have been present for several years are simplification adjunct professorships at the University of Pittsburgh. I'm a 10 clinical professor of pathology in the school of medicine, clinical professor of pathology in the school of dentistry, and an adjunct professor in the graduate school of public health at Pitt.

At Duquesne University I'm an adjunct professor in the graduate school of health sciences, an adjunct professor in the graduate school of pharmacology and tomicology, and an adjunct professor of law at the law school.

Then in addition to those simm formal teaching positions, we also do a fair amount of teaching at the Allegheny county coroner's office. Residents in pathology, doctors, men and women who are training to become pathologists at the teaching hospitals in Pittsburgh come to our office and spend anywhere from one to three months with us. We teach them, we then

We look for changes in body structure, anatomy, and we look for changes in body function, physiology. Anything that can produce a change is a pathological 4 process which we in the field of pathology try to 5 identify and clarify and in many instances quantify. So that's what a pathologist does. We do this through the study of tissues and through the study of body fluids and excrement.

And what is forensic pathology?

Forensic pathology utilizes all of the testing techniques that are found in anatomic pathology, 12 tissue work and cell study, cytology, preps like pap smears, clinical pathology, which is blood work, chemistry, urine analysis, serology, immunology, bacteriology.

The forensic pathologist uses all of that background information, all of those testing techniques, analytical processes, and applies them to the investigation of violent, sudden, suspicious, unempected, unemplained and medically unattended deaths. To a great extent it is the kind of work found in coroner and medical examiner's offices.

However, it also involves, as do all other medical specialties, teaching, writing, research in modern times, in the past couple few decades around

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have various other groups from time to time, but that's an ongoing structured teaching program.

- And I notice also that you have been a visiting professor and quest lecturer at other institutions; is that correct?
- Yes, I have. At various institutions in this country, the Yale University School of Medicine, Harvard University School of law, University of Southern Illinois, one of three speakers with the United States Supreme Court Justice, and I have been 11 an invited professorial quest lecturer at programs in China, Australia, Israel, and various other countries in different parts of the world.
- Doctor, is there anything that I have left out that this jury should know concerning your background? 15
- 16 No, this is -- I think that you have covered A. 17 it.
- 10 Thank you. Q. 19

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Now what is pathology?

Pathology is the study of any disease or any 20 A. 21 kind of emternal forces or agency that produces 22 changes in the human body, changes that we see with 23 the naked eye, changes that we see under the

microscope, changes that we measure in test tubes and

a variety of other analytical procedures.

the world and especially in an advanced country like the United States forensic pathology has also become

frequently involved in other situations, not all of

which result in death cases. Alcohol and drug abuse,

rape, sexual assault, child adult, spousal abuse,

environmental, public health concerns in tomicology and so on. These are all areas which the forensic

pathologist may be involved in, too.

- G Now does government have an interest in the 10 application of forensic pathology?
- 11 Yes, very definitely.
- 12 And generally why is it that governments would 13 have institutions that deal with forensic pathology?
- 14 Well, since time immemorial with any civilized 15 society people are always concerned when someone died 16 violently or suddenly, unempectedly, and we see

references then to these kinds of official 17

governmental investigations, literally thousands of

19 years ago. But coming up to modern times, the past 20 couple of centuries, in Europe they developed all

21 kinds of programs established by the government to

22 look into these kinds of cases.

23 In our situation, with the heritage in our law 24 from England, this coroner system goes back to the 12th century and for the same purpose, when someone

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It could range from an infectious communicable disease to a mass or serial killer, to a public health hazard. Any kind of potential danger to citizens can 8 only be fully appreciated and recognized if these deaths are thoroughly investigated by trained specialists.

The specialists that do this work are forensic pathologists, with much assistance and input from other kinds of forensic scientists, toxicologists, criminologists, anthropologist, odontologist, questioned document examiners, forensic psychiatrists. These are other forensic scientists who contributed to these overall investigations.

- Q. Now you mentioned the coroner system. What is the coroner system in terms of the way it is setup?
- A. It was set up by the king in England almost a thousand years ago to protect his financial interest.
- When there were violent deaths or people committed
- 23 suicide or one baron, earl or lord stormed another's
- 24 castle and took over or so on, the question became one

1 the same kinds of things, investigating the same kinds 2 of cases but with a somewhat different approach.

Now you have had an opportunity because of your 4 affiliations around the country to take a look at the 5 way the states generally handle the forensic pathology 6 issues from a coroner system versus a medical examiner system. What can you say about how America generally is broken down into the coroner versus medical emaminer system?

Well, it is an age-old controversy which I won't get into at this time about which is the better system, the appointed medical examiner or the elected coroner system.

14 I will say this, that as far as I am concerned 15 in modern days the good coroner offices perform essentially the same as the good medical examiner 17 offices. The bad ones in either system don't do such 18 a great job.

The big problem in the United States is that except for less than a half a dozen states that have some requirements, and even then it is quite limited to just having an M.D. degree, but in the remainder of states that have the coroner system literally anybody 24 can be elected coroner.

1 takeover the chattels. It could be a carriage with 2 sim horses that had run somebody over, it could be an entire castle with thousands of acres.

Suicide was a religious crime and your properties then can be confiscated upon your death. So everybody wanted a piece of the action. The church, the titled nobility and the king, who was not the all-powerful king of a unified England as the monarchy became in later years.

So the king appointed these people, they were called crowners, from the crown, and the name became coroner. Well in Latin, corona, crown, means the same 13 thing. Hence the term corona, or coroner. That's 14 where our system came from. The colonies in the 17th, 15 18th centuries adopted that office as it did other 16 offices from the Anglo Samon form of government and law.

The medical examiner system arose differently 19 in the rest of the world pretty much aside from the 20 countries that have been colonized by Great Britain. 21 The medical examiner system was related more to 22 universities, more to teaching, scientific 23 undertakings and affiliated them with these 24 institutions of higher learning which provided

in rural counties, people functioning as coroners who have no training in pathology, forensic pathology, law, or anything that might be related to the forensic

scientific field.

On the other hand, coroner's offices have retained many of the traditional powers that existed with the coroner system which are not to be found in many medical examiner's offices, such as the power of subpoena, the power to obtain records, to conduct inquest, to do a lot of things that medical examiner's offices don't get into in this country.

- 12 So the coroner is elected and the medical 13 examiner is appointed?
- A. Yes. There are few jurisdictions where coroners are appointed. For example, I was just on a 15 case recently in Las Vegas, Clark County coroner there is appointed. But 95 percent of coroner's offices, probably when you hear the word coroner you can assume that that person has been elected. Medical examiners are always appointed. There is no such thing, as far 21 as I know, as an elected medical examiner.
- And you are a coroner; is that right? 22
- 23 your coroner here in Cuyahoga County.

Yes, I am elected in Allegheny County, as is

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time to time?

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A. Yes. I assure you run as part of a political party and government includes politics and politics run government. So the answer obviously is yes. Sometimes in ways that are insidious. Sometimes ways which go far beyond the ethics, morality and law.

There are many examples of those that have occurred quite recently, some of which were extensively discussed last week at the annual meeting of The American Academy of Forensic Sciences which was held in Nevada talking about some of these instances in Temas and elsewhere.

What is an autopsy?

An autopsy is a post mortem or after death dissection of a human body designed to determine the cause of death, identify any and all disease processes, any and all other changes. Then in forensic pathology or so-called medical/legal autopsies we also deal with the determination of manner of death, natural, accident, suicide, homicide, or undetermined. And we have five choices. I gave them to you, by the way, in decreasing order of occurrence, frequency.

We also get into determination of mechanism of death, and some instances, time, place of death,

conscious pain and suffering, if there is more than one death, sequence of death. Those are the kinds of things that we attempt to ascertain from autopsies.

The hospital pathologist is dealing with a determination of cause of death. Hospital pathologists do not get into determination of manner of death because if there is such a case, then by the law of every state in this country that is a coroner or medical examiner's case.

Hospital pathologists doing hospital autopsies can only determine cause of death and they are presumed to be natural. If they find something that turns out quite startlingly to be suspicious or so on, then that case is to be reported immediately to the coroner or medical examiner.

So the three areas that an autopsy looks at are the cause of death, the manner of death, and the mechanism of death; is that correct?

A. Yes. Those are the three principal areas, 19 certainly for the forensic pathologist.

21 Q. And in connection with that autopsy, who 22 actually conducts the autopsy?

23 A. In all the larger metropolitan offices, the autopsies are done by forensic pathologists. In 24 25 smaller areas they may be done just by hospital

pathologists who have not trained in forensic 2 pathology who are providing a service to the community 3 because forensic pathologists are not available.

And once it is determined that the manner of death is not a natural kind of disease oriented death or from an accident or something like that, and it is something like a homicide, what then happens to the report that is done in the autopsy?

Of course the majority of homicides are identified as such from the outset and therefore the police, homicide detectives are involved from the 12 beginning. They then collaborate with the medical/legal investigative office and usually are present at the autopsy of one or two of them.

In those instances in which we uncover something that is suspicious, that we see is a homicide, could be, might be, what we do is immediately notify the homicide detectives and ask them to come by as quickly as they can or at their earliest convenience and apprise them of our findings.

21 And in addition to the forensic pathologist who conducts the autopsy, I think you already indicated there are other subspecialties, forensic emperts who join in the process for various aspects of the case; is that right?

22

1 A.

Just give us an idea of who they may be.

Well, at the scene of a homicide, the people who are involved are the criminalists. These are people who have trained in the area of what is called criminalistics, and in larger communities they then subspecializes, you will have people that do chemistry, drug work, people who do tool mark identification, people who do fingerprints, footprints, people who do blood work, serology, people 11 who do DNA in the last decade and a half. 12

These people or some of them will go to the scene. So they are the ones who are involved quite early and most of the time they are the only ones there. It is not frequent that the forensic pathologist goes to the scene. That does vary from one jurisdiction to another. Criminalists with the homicide detectives are there.

19 Then the pathologist does the autopsy. At that time there may be a need for other specialists to see 21 things. That might include the forensic 22 anthropologist, who studies bones and bone injuries, 23 the forensic odontologist, the dentist specially trained who studies oral, facial, teeth injuries, 24 25 defects, bite marks and things of that nature.

Then body fluids and tissues are submitted to the laboratory for toxicology. The toxicologists then play a very big role in modern forensic science.

Then there may be spin-offs into other areas of an ancillary nature which do not require the presence of people there at the autopsy, such as a forensic psychiatrist, such as a questioned document emaminer, studying notes, papers, records and so on. Those are other kinds of forensic scientists.

- Dr. Wecht, have you been requested to review from a forensic pathologist's perspective the case of the death of Marilyn Sheppard?
- 13 Yes.
- 14 0. When did you get involved in this effort?
- 15 I believe you first spoke to me in '97 and then
- got back in touch with me in the first quarter, late
- February or March of '98. That's my recollection. 17
- And were you provided with materials to review
- in connection with your study of this case?
- 20 Yes.

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- 21 Q. And what kinds of things did you look at?
- Well, you gave me a copy of the autopsy report,
- various autopsy photographs, transcripts of testimony
- by different people in this case, Dr. Samuel Gerber, a
- former coroner of Cuyahoga County, the coroner at the
- 26

time of the death in '54 and again at the second phase of this matter in '66.

I received a diagram or sketch of the house in which Mrs. Sheppard was slain. I got a copy of the death certificate, a very brief half-page report about a flashlight that was found some 13 months or so later, I think August of '55.

- Do you want to refer to your notes, that's q fine.
- I had made a list. Trace evidence report from 10 11 the coroner's office here and then there have been 12 reports generated following recent events in this case, 1999. The reports by Dr. Balraj, which is actually the most recent one that I received, the 15 current coroner of Cuyahoga County, and then reports submitted to Dr. Balraj by Dr. Lovejoy, an 17 anthropologist, by Mr. Wentzel, a photographer in the

19 Then reports from people that you have 20 consulted with. A DNA empert, Dr. Tahir; a forensic 21 odontologist, Dr. Michael Sobel. I submitted a report 22 to you, there was another report from the attorneys on 23 the other side or submitted to them from Mr. McCrary, 24 on the criminalistics aspects of it. I think that

coroner's office, and by Dr. Holland, a DNA empert.

pretty much covers it, at least categorically.

Did you --

I should say -- well, I was here on October 5th of last year to attend the enhumation autopsy of Mrs.

Sheppard at your request.

Have you received any materials that were

prepared by Dr. Paul Leland Kirk? Yes, I did. That was an affidavit on April 26th, 1955 by Dr. Kirk.

And who was Dr. Kirk, if you know?

10 Dr. Paul Kirk was professor of criminalistics

11 in California, a very well known and active in

12 prominent criminal cases in the '50s and '60s. I

13 don't recall when Dr. Kirk died. I know that he died

quite a few years ago. I had met him, I knew him just

15 a little, not well. I never worked with him on any

16 case.

17 0. And Dr. Kirk, you are aware, did some work on

18 this case, did he not?

10 A. Yes.

20 And that was when?

21 Well, he was involved back in 1954 and did work

on the case then.

23 Okay. And you have been a president of the

24 American Academy of Forensic Sciences?

And is there an annual achievement award that

is awarded every year by that organization?

There are several in different fields. The

American Academy of Forensic Sciences has about nine

or ten sections. Most, I don't know if all, have an

award designated after some prominent deceased

individual. In the field of criminalistics given by

the section of criminalistics, which I think is

definitely the largest section in the academy, that

10 award is called the Paul Kirk Award.

11 Now was Paul Kirk early on in this organization

12 allowed to be a member of the organization?

13 No, he was not.

14 And do you know why?

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16 Q. Why was he not allowed to be a member of the 17 organization?

18 Because the then secretary-treasurer of the

organization, Dr. Gerber, spoke forcefully against him

and was able to persuade other people not to allow Dr. 21 Kirk to become a member of the American Academy of

Forensic Sciences.

And was that a result of Dr. Kirk's work on the 23

24 Sheppard case?

25 Yes, it was related directly to Dr. Gerber's

1 statements and allegations pertaining to Dr. Gerber's work in the original case involving Dr. Sam Sheppard.

- Q. And did Dr. Kirk's being blackballed from that organization change at any point?
- Yes. Subsequently Dr. Kirk then did become a member.
- Q. And now there is an award being given in his name; is that right?
- Yes, and you can be proud in this community 10 that the recipient of the award this past year is Mary
- 11 Cowan who I think is now retired and she was for many,
- many years the chief of the laboratory division,
- 13 criminalistics at the Cuyahoga County coroner's 14 office.
- Q. So it would be safe to say that Dr. Gerber's
- attempt to blackball Kirk because of his role in the 17 Sheppard case was not long lived, was it?
- I don't recall the number of years. I don't
- think that it was long lived. A few, several years,
- something like that.
- Now, Dr. Wecht, in reviewing the materials on
- the Sheppard case, were you asked to look at -- were
- you specifically asked to look at some issues
- revolving around the Sheppard case?
- 25 Yes.

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- And what were the issues that you were asked to Q. 2 look at?
  - **A.** You essentially laid out for me three areas that you wanted me to address informing me that other
  - areas would be dealt with by other appropriate emperts. The three areas that you called my attention
  - to and asked me to focus on because of my practice as a forensic pathologist and my long involvement and
- emperiences as a coroner were, one, determination of 10 cause, manner and mechanism of death, and other
- 11 matters related to those determinations.

Number two, to deal with the scene investigation, how it was handled, and especially and particularly the role them of Dr. Gerber as coroner, and the other roles or nonroles of other people.

Then thirdly, to look at the autopsy and see what I thought about things that were done, were not done, could have been done, might have been done, 19 matters that I agreed with or disagreed with. Those 20 are the three areas that you asked me to address.

- 21 **Q**. Now let's start with the cause, manner,
- 22 mechanism of death. Let's deal with those issues 23 first.
- 24 I'm going to hand you what has been marked as plaintiff's exhibit 59 and ask you to identify that

- document.
- This is a copy of the post mortem emamination
- from the Cuyahoga County coroner's office. This deals
- with the death of Marilyn Reese Sheppard on July 4th,
- 1954. It sets forth the final conclusions of the
- coroner and then gives in detail the autopsy findings.
- Just preliminarily, the autopsy report does
- identify who the victim is; is that right?
- Yes.
- 10 Q. Her age?
- 11 Yes.
- 12 And what was her age?
- 13
- 14 How much did she weigh?
- 15 125 pounds.
- 16 And what was her height?
- 17 Five feet, seven inches.
- 18 And does the autopsy -- by the way, do you know
- 19 who conducted the autopsy?
- 20 Yes.
- 21 Q. Who conducted the autopsy?
- 22 Dr. Lester Adelson, who was the chief forensic
- 23 pathologist in the coroner's office.
- 24 Did you know Lester Adelson? Q.
- 25 A.

Q. Did he sign off on this autopsy?

- No, not that I can see, except for I do see
- initials LA on the last page of microscopic, beneath
- microscopic description. So I will assume that LA
- stands for Lester Adelson. I happen to know that he
- did the autopsy. It is an assumption, I think a
- correct one. Aside from that, I don't see his name or
- initials anywhere else.
- Who did sign the autopsy?
- 10 The autopsy report is signed by S. R. Gerber,
- 11 Cuyahoga County coroner.
- Did you know whether or not Dr. Sam Gerber was 12
- 13 a forensic pathologist?
- 14 Yes. I knew that he was not a forensic
- 15 pathologist.

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- 16 Did you know whether or not he had any training 17
  - in forensic pathology?
- 18 Yes. He did not have any training in forensic
- 19 pathology and to the best of my knowledge did not have
  - formal residency training in pathology.
- 21 Q. Is it inappropriate for a coroner to sign off
- 22 on an autopsy?
- 23 It is not inappropriate for a coroner to affi::
- 24 his or her name to an autopsy report, but in my
  - opinion, based upon my knowledge of how these things

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were done generally around the country and some specific instances where problems have arisen because things were not done that way, it is in my opinion essentially that the person who does the autopsy have his or her name affixed to the report, too.

- Q. Dr. Adelson, other than an initial LA under microscopic description, is nowhere mentioned in this autopsy?
- 9 **A.** Not that I recall or see as I peruse the sheets 10 now.
- 11 **Q.** Let's review generally the nature of the wounds 12 that were described in the autopsy report. Just give 13 us a run-down of the -- of what this autopsy found in 14 terms of the marks and wounds on her body?

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A. There were 16 lacerations on the scalp. These were located in both frontal areas, which is forehead and up above, both parietal areas, that's the top and the middle of the skull curving around on the bony prominences on the top sides of the head.

In the left temporal area, which is the area around and above the ear and in the right occipital area, which is the rear portion of the skull, these were large, several, I think, four were described as crescentic, crescent shaped, one was I think described as linear, one or two were irregular or stellate, and

left, there were many injuries on the right arm and hand and there was an injury to the left fourth fingernail region. Those were the injuries. Mostly on the head and face, the right forearm, wrist and hand, the left hand minimally.

There was a small bruise on the top of the right shoulder, and I think that pretty much covers it. The nose was broken, the nasal bones right and left, they were broken, too.

THE COURT: We are going to take a very short break. Ladies and gentlemen, this will be a very short break. It would probably be best to stay on this floor. If you do need to return to the fourth floor, you may, but come right back up.

Do not discuss this case among yourselves, do not permit anyone to discuss it with you or in your presence. You are instructed not to form or empress an opinion on this case until it is finally submitted to you.

(Thereupon, a recess was had.)

THE COURT: Mr. Gilbert, you

23 may continue

24 BY MR. GILBERT:

Q. Dr. Wecht, when I believe we left off we talked

others had no specific description other than measurements and location.  $% \left( \frac{1}{2}\right) =\frac{1}{2}\left( \frac{1}{2}\right) ^{2}$ 

Through these lacerations in many areas one could see and feel broken portions of bone that would be the calvarium. The entire face and head is called the skull. We say skull, and doctors do it, too, when they mean the top of the head only. The skull actually is, of course, the entire face.

Here we are talking pretty much about the top portion and that is called the calvarium and it has simularity geographic divisions. Frontal right and left, temporal right and left, around the ears and above, occipital right and left, in the back and everything in between on the top of the head between frontal and occipital going straight back and between right and left temporal from side to side, that's called parietal right and left. So that's how Dr. Adelson located these in his descriptions.

- 19 **Q.** I'm going to show you some actual 20 photographs --
- 21 **A.** Encuse me. I just want to say there were also 22 markings around the eyes that were swollen, they were 23 discolored, there were other injuries on the face, 24 there were fragments of teeth missing from the upper

medial incisors, that's the two front teeth, right and

- about the extent of the marks and wounds on Mrs.
- Sheppard's body during the course of the autopsy. How many wounds and marks were identified in this autopsy?
- A. Dr. Adelson numbered these from one to 35.
- 5 Q. Can you tell how many strikes or blows to her 6 body from the description of the markings and the 7 wounds?
- A. Well, it could be somewhere around 20 to 25 or even more. Some of these things you see could be components of the same injury. For example, and I don't mean for this to be specific, but just to illustrate what I mean, if the right hand were held up as a blow were being inflicted on the scalp, then you could have one of the hand injuries inflicted at the same time as a head injury. That's why I can't give you a specific number.

I have no problem at all with the way in which Dr. Adelson enumerated these. That's fine. That's quite proper. I'm just saying that you can't be sure that there are 35 separate blows. There could have been, but I think some whatless than 35.

By the way, for example, the swelling and discoloration of the eyes, that's a phenomenon that's going to occur with these kinds of skull fractures.

Q. Can you tell from the wounds on her head, can

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A. Yes. In a semi-quantitative sense, not with precise specificity in terms of a physics formula. In order for these kinds of injuries to have been inflicted, the person who did this would certainly have had to have had some strength. This is not from a weak or debilitated individual. I don't think it's the kind of thing that a child could do.

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On the other hand, there is nothing here of super human strength. These are strong blows inflicted to the skull of Mrs. Sheppard sufficient to produce lacerations of the scalp and then fractures of the underlying bones. Please keep in mind that once the calvarium has been fractured and the suture lines, as we call them, where portions of the bone come together and fuse as we grow older, once those suture lines are displaced and the integrity of the skull has been compromised by one or two blows, then it is much easier for subsequent blows to produce additional 21 · fractures.

All I can tell you about the kind of force, obviously they were deliberately inflicted blows of a forceful nature, nothing that is tangential or of a superficial glancing nature.

Was there anything in the autopsy which indicated an examination forensically of the head in the condition that it was found at the time that it was found in the room, in terms of looking for trace evidence, was there any indication there?

I don't see any specific reference to that kind of examination or collection of blood on the head, top of the head and face. I did not tell you if anything special was done. I do not see any such reference.

Were you aware whether her head was washed in 10 11 order to examine the wounds?

Yes. Dr. Adelson then conducted his 12 emamination with the head, face washed, and in 13 several, most of the areas of laceration he had the hair shaved so that he could better visualize, 15 describe and measure those wounds.

Would there be a forensic value in looking for 17 trace evidence in the prewashed condition of that face 18 19 and head?

20 A. Yes, there would be.

21 And what would be the value of doing that?

22 You would look to see if there might be any

particles of material that came directly from the

instrumentality that produced these injuries or which

may have been transferred from the instrumentality,

although not an integral part of the structure of that instrumentality.

In other words, just think of something, I'm not going to name anything, but just think of something. So you might get apparel from that 6 instrumentality or you might have that instrumentality which had been lying around in something that would have been transferred upon infliction of the blow from the instrumentality to the scalp. That is why you 10 would look in the blood and in the hair as well as on 11 the skin, of course, and all the structures of the head and face, particularly where most of the injuries were, to see if any such extraneous material could be identified.

Q. And do you know whether that was done in this case?

17 A. No, I do not see any reference to it. Do I know whether it was done? No, I cannot tell you as a matter of my own personal knowledge and I cannot glean information from the record so as to give you a simple 21 yes or no.

22 In your practice as a forensic pathologist, 23 have you had criminalists examine the bloody condition of a body or a head to look for trace evidence like hairs or like materials, like metals or any kind of

transference of materials for identification?

A. Yes. That's done at the scene. It's done with the body at the autopsy table and it is done with materials submitted to the criminalist in the laboratory by the pathologist who has performed the autopsy.

I'm going to show you a series of photographs, emhibit 2002, 2012, 2008, and 2022. That doesn't mean, Judge, there are going to be 2,000 exhibits in this trial, that's just the numbers.

2002 is what?

12 This is a head-on picture of Mrs. Sheppard. 13 The face has been washed and one can see multiple 14 lacerations on the forehead extending backward onto a 15 shaved portion of the left temporal parietal region 16 that is above the ear.

One can also see some discoloration of the eyes, more so on the right, and one can also see some abrasions, contusions, scratches and bruises, an abrasion is a scratch, a contusion is a bruise, above and below the right upper and lower eyelids and at the bridge of the nose and a little laceration beneath the right -- encuse me, beneath the left lower eyelid.

24 Showing you 2012, what does that photograph 25 depict?

**Q.** And 2008?

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A. This is a view from the upper right portion of Mrs. Sheppard's face showing you some wounds in the right frontal and temporal area injury beneath the 8 right eye, discoloration of the eyelids with some swelling, and a laceration with some scratches in front of the right ear.

Q. And showing you 2022, what's that?

This is a picture of the top of the skull, the calvarium. The scalp has been reflected and an 14 incision is made from behind one ear over the top of the scalp to the same point behind the other ear. 16 Then with a sharp knife you undermine the tight facia that is located on the under surface of the scalp which is attached to the skull. After you have done that, you can then reflect the scalp, the front part forward, the rear part backward and you empose the top of the skull. This picture shows the top of the skull with the scalp reflected.

There is entensive hemorrhage on the under 24 surface of the scalp, front and back, and multiple 25 fractures with dislocation of the fractured segments then when the brain was serially sectioned, that is

cuts are made through the brain, hemorrhages were 3 found on top of the brain and then within portions of

the brain that were caused directly by the force that produced the fractures, contusions of portions of the

temporal lobes and frontal lobes as well as some areas of hemorrhage deeper inside the brain.

How deep were some of those?

Well, some of those are the result then of some pressure that develops within the brain. By deep I 10

mean you would not see it until you cut into the brain

and then you would see it further in. How deep? An 13 inch or two, something like that.

And are you able to examine -- when you 14

enamined the nature of these wounds, is there any way

that a forensic pathologist can determine the sequence

of the wounds, which wound came first, which wound

came second, that kind of thing?

10 A. I cannot do so.

20 Can you tell how long would it take, given the

nature of these injuries, for the victim to empire, to die from such wounds?

23 A. I cannot tell you specifically. I believe that

the wounds were inflicted within a relatively brief

25 period of time with no interval between and among the

of the calvarium.

MR. GILBERT: Judge, can I pass these out to the jury? I would rather not show it on the screen.

THE COURT: Any objection?

MR. MASON: No.

THE COURT: You may.

Mr. Gilbert, you may continue.

MR. GILBERT: Thank you.

After reviewing, Dr. Wecht, all of the injuries sustained by Mrs. Marilyn Sheppard, did you have a chance to review the autopsy and come to a conclusion 13 as to the cause of death?

14 A. Yes.

15 And what is the conclusion?

16 I would refer to this as blunt force trauma of the head or craniocerebral injuries or describe it as 17

multiple fractures with hemorrhages surrounding and

19 involving the brain. These are all different ways of

20 describing the findings at autopsy that caused Mrs.

- 21 Sheppard's death. Simply put, entensive skull

injuries with damage to the brain.

23 And the description of the injuries to the

brain, what was the extent of the brain injury? 24

There was hemorrhage overlying the brain and

1 wounds. Nothing here to make me believe that.

Therefore, the answer to your question is that I

believe Mrs. Sheppard would have been dying as the

wounds continued to be inflicted, but she would not

have died in an instant. The vital centers of the

brain that control cardiac and respiratory activity were not damaged.

On the other hand, she did not live a long period of time. I can tell that both from the brain and the lungs. There is some swelling of the brain 11 and there is some fluid that collects in the lungs as the heart begins to fail. But these are not severe.

They are not marked. The brain had a little chance to

swell but not a lot of time. The lungs had a little time to collect fluid in, but not a whole lot. So she

was dying as the injuries were being inflicted but she

17 did not die in an instantaneous moment.

18 Now you had indicated that there were wounds to 19 her right arm; is that right?

20 Yes, the right forearm and wrist and hand.

21 Was there any indication of what we call

22 defensive wounds?

23 Yes. I would consider most possibly all of

24 those wounds to be, could be characterized as

defensive wounds. It's perfectly consistent with the

- And defensive wounds would indicate some consciousness on the part of the victim during the course of the attack; is that right?
- A. Yes. By definition you are talking about some effort by the victim to ward off the blows.
- And that would indicate that she was aware and conscious and struggling with the perpetrator; is that right?
- 10 A. Yes.

- 11 Can you offer an opinion as to when during the
- course of this attack the victim would have lost
- consciousness?
- A. No, I cannot tell you that. Any blow to the
- head that produces the kind of scalp laceration and
- fracture that we see here would have led to
- unconsciousness. On the other hand, sometimes someone 17
- is not rendered immediately unconscious. I cannot
- tell you specifically.
- 20 And during the course of this attack, would the
- 21 victim been able to be audible?
- Oh, yes, nothing wrong with the laryn: from 22
- 23 which sounds emanate. None of this until
- 24 unconsciousness sets in would preclude verbalization.
- Now we have talked about the cause. Is there

- penetrates more deeply. A wound can be stabbing and
- 2 incised simultaneously, the difference being the depth 3 of penetration.
- Showing you what has been marked as plaintiff's
- emhibit 272, this model here, have you had a chance to
- take a look at that?
- Yes, I have seen it before, briefly.
- And how would something like that be created?
- I believe it's a kind of a hard plastic
- 10 material. The person doing this then would take the
- description by the pathologist, photographs of the
- 12 body, and then attempt to reproduce those injuries by
- 13 way of configuration, size, location and depth as 14
  - closely as possible.
- 15 And is there, from what you have been able to
- view from the photographs you have seen in this case
- of the autopsy, and the description in the autopsy
- report, is this a fair characterization of the
- calvarium or head wounds that you have talked about?
- Yes. Could you just turn it to me?
- 21 0. You can come down.
- 22 Just turn it. Yes, it is a fair
- 23 representation.
- Can you tell from this and from all your review
- in this case the type of object that would be

anything else about the cause of death that we haven't

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- 2 covered, Doctor? No, I don't believe so.
- 4 Now the manner of death is obviously a
- 5 homicide?
- 6 Yes, quite obviously. A.
- 7 I think both sides would agree with that.
  - The mechanism of death, what can you say about
- Ģ that?
- 10 I would call this blunt force trauma of the
- head. A little bit more specifically, or by way of
- definition of what we mean in forensic pathology, when
- we say blunt force trauma, we mean by something other 13 than a sharp cutting instrument. 14
- 15 If you have a sharp cutting instrument, you then talk about stab wounds or incise wounds, cuts.
- When you have something that is caused by anything 17 18 other than a sharp cutting instrument, we talk about
- 19 blunt force trauma.
- If you hit me on the head with a microphone, 20 <del>-</del> 21 with the stenographer's equipment, the lectern you are
  - leaning on, that would be blunt force trauma from 22
  - whatever kind. If you stab me with a knife, that's a
- stab wound, if you cut me with a knife, or a shard of
- glass, that would be an incise wound, a stab wound

- consistent with those injuries?
  - Only in a broad categorical sense, not with
  - specificity.
  - Okay. Now were you aware of Dr. Paul Kirk's
  - report in 1955?
  - Yes.
  - 0. And when Paul Kirk did an analysis of this

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- Ģ A. Yes.
- 10 Did Paul Kirk offer a suggestion as to what a
- 11 possible weapon could have been in this case?
  - MR. DEVER: Object to
- 13 suggestion.
  - THE COURT: Sustained.
- 15 Did the idea of a flashlight come up?
- 16 A.
- 17 And in your 44 years emperience in looking at
- these kinds of injuries, could a flashlight be an
- instrument that could have caused these injuries?
- 20 39 years of forensic pathology. I had been in 21 pathology for five years before that.
- 22 I don't want to make you older than you are.
- 23 Thank you. But I don't want anything on the
- record that's not correct. I didn't do forensic 24
  - pathology except for some aircraft crashes in the Air

Force in 1961, but anyway, 39 years.

Yes, in my opinion those injuries could have been inflicted by a good sized heavy duty type of flashlight.

- Q. Now showing what you has been marked as plaintiff's exhibit 110 and 110 B, have you seen these documents before?
- A. Yes.
- Q. And generally that relates to what?
- 10 **A.** The finding of a flashlight by a person who
- ll lived in the area where Dr. Sheppard and Mrs. Sheppard
- 2 had lived. The flashlight was found I think on the
- 13 property adjacent to theirs while he was swimming on
- 14 August 1st, the evening of August 1st, 1955. It was
- 5 about 20 feet, I think, from the shore line and it was
- 16 in about 18 inches of water.
- 17 Q. This is 110 A. The second paragraph, and I
- 18 will read it for you and tell me if this is what you
- 19 recall the text. "This light is a three-cell
- 20 flashlight and appears to be an Eveready. There is no
- 21 glass in the reflector and the bottom cap is broken
- 22 out. The light has been damaged by striking something
- 23 repeatedly and the case has been dented on the side
- 24 about where a person's thumb would come. Batteries

- indenting of its casing, obviously -- I say obviously,
- 2 for me it would have been something that would have
- 3 had to be examined in great detail such as I have
  4 indicated.
- 5 **Q.** And showing you what has been marked as 6 plaintiff's exhibit 110 B, which is a Cleveland police
- department report, the last paragraph --
  - THE COURT: What's the date
    - on that one?
      - MR. GILBERT: That's August
- 11 4th.

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- THE WITNESS: August 4th, Your
- Honor.
- 14 Q. Now what happened to that flashlight, can you
- 15 tell from that report?
- 16 A. Yes. It's the concluding paragraph. Shall I
- 17 read it?
- 18 Q. Yes.
- 19 A. "The above flashlight and the copy of Chief
- 20 Eaton's report was conveyed to county coroner Gerber
- 21 with a copy of this report turned over. The coroner
- 22 Gerber, "I guess the word "to" is missing, "for
- 23 further examination. Respectfully Adelbert O'Hara,
- 24 detective."

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the water for sometime." Is that your recollection of

- 2 that exhibit?
- 3 **A.** Yes, and that's what is written on the report, 4 a copy of which you had sent to me.
- 5 **0.** And in the course of your emperience as a
- coroner, if in connection with a case that an
- instrument such as this would be turned over to the
- $\theta$  coroner's office, what steps would then be taken
- regarding that instrument?
- 10 A. It would be given in our situation to our
- 11 division of laboratories, specifically to the
- 12 criminalist for examination, a detailed examination to
- 13 look for anything that might be adherent to the
- 14 flashlight, to measure it, to weigh it, to identify
- 15 it, to describe what kind of metal it is comprised of.
- 16 All of these things would be done.
- 17 Q. And when you see the description of the
- 18 condition of that flashlight that was found the night
- 19 of August 1st, 1955, is there something about the
- 20 condition of that flashlight in terms of its physical
- 21 properties that would alert a trained forensic
- 22 pathologist or a criminalist to want to follow-up on
- 23 that in connection with this case, the Marilyn
- 24 Sheppard case?

1 matter to you that there was already a conviction of

- 2 the defendant in a case prior to the time that a
- 3 suspected murder weapon might have come forward?
  - **A.** No.
- Q. And why is that?
- 6 A. As a forensic scientist these are not matters
- 7 for me to be influenced by. I might well be cognizant
- of them but it would be for others, namely the
- 9 judicial system, the investigative system to determine
- 10 what if anything is going to be done with newly
- 11 acquired evidence. The disposition of a trial is a
- 12 legal process and is separate and apart, essentially,
- 13 then, from the forensic scientific investigative
- 14 functions, duties and responsibilities.
- 15 Q. And all the materials that you have been
- l6 provided, have you seen anything which will indicate
- 17 that Dr. Gerber, or anyone else, for that matter, did
- 18 any kind of emamination of that flashlight or even
- 19 preserved the flashlight for future tests?
- 20 A. No, not to my knowledge.
- 21 Q. Now were you aware of what Dr. Gerber had
- 22 indicated at one time what the weapon might have been
- 23 in this case?
- 24 A. Yes.

- pattern of blood on the pillow case of the bed on 3 which Mrs. Sheppard was found, he concluded that that
- 4 pattern clearly and unequivocally denoted a surgical
- instrument.
- Q. And you are aware that Dr. Sheppard was a surgeon, right?
- Yes.
- Would you be able to say how significant such
- 10 an assertion would be from a coroner in a case in
- which the accused doctor, an accused doctor is the
- 12 defendant?
- I think you have a coroner who is respected and
- has been in place in the community for sometime, such
- a statement would have great impact conveyed through
- the news media, upon the population generally.
- 17 Are you aware as you sit here today whether or
- not any surgical instrument has ever been found that
- would be consistent with those injuries to Marilyn
- Sheppard?
- To my knowledge no such instrument has ever
- been found.

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- Now you indicated that the basis for Dr.
- Gerber's assertion was the emamining blood patterns on
- a pillow case; is that right?

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- Yes, that's my understanding. A.
- First of all, do forensic pathologists look at blood stain patterns?
- Well, initially, and to a limited entent we would not ignore some things but the detail technical evaluation and analysis, in my opinion, would be more appropriately undertaken and performed by a criminalist.

If you were a large community you may have some subspecialist in your division of laboratories that deal with blood stain patterns, blood spatters, blood drops, and blood stains. So that's the kind of person that would evaluate those things.

The forensic pathologist might attempt to 15 correlate those findings with the configuration of wounds as well as with other information perhaps submitted by detectives who may have found something. 17 18 I'm not saying that the forensic pathologist ignores all these things, but the detailed analysis technical description with specific characteristics, et cetera, of blood stains in my opinion are within the realm of 22 the criminalist.

- 23 Was Dr. Gerber a criminalist? Q.
- 24 A.
- 25 As far as you know?

- Not to my knowledge. A.
- You have already indicated he was not a 3 pathologist?
- That's correct.
- Yet he was going around telling people that it
- was a surgical instrument because of the pillow?
- Yes, that's what the records and my memory indicate.
- Was that appropriate for a coroner, not a
- 10 pathologist, not a criminalist, to offer such an 11
  - opinion?
- 12 A. Speaking as coroner I believe it was not 13 appropriate.
- Now did you have an occasion to look at the
- crime scene photographs in this case in terms of where
- the body of Mrs. Sheppard was found, the condition of
- 17 the body, et cetera?
- 18 A. Yes.
- 19 Could you describe to the jury what was
  - depicted and what was the condition?
- Mrs. Sheppard was lying supine, that is on her 21
- back on her bed, the body was down at the lower
- portion of the bed with the calves hanging down off
- 24 the edge of the bed.
  - The upper pajamas top was rolled up toward and
  - around the breast, the lower pajamas top was still on,
- I think the right leg. A portion of the chest, the
- abdomen, the pelvic area, the front of the left leg, a portion of the front of the right leg then were
  - emposed.

The bed was a large bed and above her body at the foot of the bed was a post that ran from side to side of the bed that was located above the lower portion of her body.

- 10 And in considering the state and position of 11 the body and in the room that it was found, in addition to the clothing, were you -- would you be
- 13 able to offer an opinion as to the motivation for this 14 assault?
- 15 Yes, as a forensic pathologist and coroner going to the scene or reviewing materials by other
- 17 people, I would have an opinion as to the likelihood.
- I could not state with absolute certainty, but I
- certainly would be moved toward an opinion based upon
- the position and location of the body and the state of
- 21 undress.
- 22 Now do you know whether this matter, this -
  - the murder of Marilyn Sheppard was investigated from a
- 24 perspective of a potential semually motivated crime?
- 25 A. It's my understanding as I look through the

- anybody ever thought about that. I have no way of knowing that. But overall I have the impression, as I sit here today, that it was not perceived, at least
- 5 not eventually as any kind of a sem related or sem 6 motivated crime.
- Q. Now in terms of the autopsy itself, were there any detailed descriptions of the genitalia area and the area surrounding the genitalia?
- 10 **A.** There is not a detailed description, but to be complete and fair, so to speak, there is no mention of
- 12 any injuries in the area. So those are the two parts
- of the answer. There is no detailed description of
- 14 Programmer and another second to be the
- 14 the anatomic structures that we consider to be
- 15 external genitalia, the labia, the labia majora, the
- 16 labia minora, the vaginal canal, the lower abdomen,
- 17 the upper thighs, the buttocks, the peritoneum, that
- anatomic area between the vagina and the anus, the
- 19 anus, rectal area itself. There is no such
- 20 description but I also want to point out that no
- 21 injuries are mentioned in any of these areas or in any
- 22 of these structures.
- 23 Q. Now in your practice, even if there is nothing
- 24 remarkable about the condition of those areas, do you
- 25 note that nonetheless?
  - A. In my opinion, in a case of this nature with a
- 31 year old woman found in the state and condition which I have described, I would make a very detailed
- 4 description of the entire pelvic region. I would
- 5 believe that this would be important to do so as to
- 6 deal with any subsequent questions as to whether or
- 7 not there had been an attempted semual assault of any
- 8 kind.
- 9 **Q.** And there was no detailed description in this autopsy; is that correct?
- 11 A. Yes, as I have stated before.
- 12 Q. Now in terms of the microscopic description, do
- 13 you know whether there were vaginal smears done at the
- 14 time of the autopsy of Mrs. Sheppard?
- 15 A. Yes, a vaginal smear was made.
- 16 **O.** We are going to throw on the machine emhibit
  - 59, the autopsy report, and call your attention to the
- 18 vaginal smears. Can you see that there? Or you can
- 19 look at your report.
- 20 A. Yes, I see that.
- 21 Q. Just to be complete there, do you see
- 22 microscopic examinations of the lungs, thyroid,
- 23 breast, ovary, uterus, vaginal smears, and brain?
- 24 **A.** Yes
- 25 Q. And all the various sections of the heart,

- 1 liver, kidney, placenta, umbilical cord as well.
- A. Yes
- Q. By the way, she was pregnant; is that right?
- 4 **A.** Yes, a Dr. Adelson estimated the gestational
- 5 age at four months.
- **Q.** In that autopsy report, by the way is there a
- reference to the removal of the fetus and any
- emamination or autopsy of the fetus?
- A. No, there is not. Just a reference to the
- 10 fetus. Well there is a measurement. There are
- 11 measurements as we do from top of the head to the base
- of the buttocks and overall from top of the head to
- 13 the heel. It is those measurements which enable you
  - 4 to estimate the gestational age. That's the only
- 15 description I see that makes a reference to the
- 16 amniotic sac in which the baby was enclosed and the
- 17 placenta itself. Those are the statement.
- 18 Q. Does the autopsy make any reference to what
- 19 happened to the fetus?
- 20 **A.** No.
- 21 Q. We will jump up here a few years now. You did
- 22 see the fetus?
- 23 **A.** Yes.

- 24 Q. When did you see the fetus?
- 25 A. At the time of the enhumation of Mrs. Sheppard
- 1 October 5th of last year.
  - Q. And when you first saw the fetus, where was it?
  - 3 A. As I recall it was lying next to Mrs. Sheppard
  - 4 when the body was exhumed, as I recall.
  - Q. And do you know if there had ever been any kind
  - of autopsy of the fetus?
  - 7 A. To my knowledge there had not been. I don't
  - have any report and I don't recall ever seeing one.
  - 9 Q. Now looking at the vaginal smears, what is --
  - 10 what did the examination reveal?
  - 11 A. Just what it says, abundant epithelial cells
  - 2 and bacteria. Epithelial cells are the lining cells
  - of the vaginal canal and from the cervix lower part of
  - 14 the uterus that is at the back of the vaginal canal,
  - the decide that to de the back of the taginar band
  - 15 and bacteria which are frequently found within a
  - 16 vaginal smear.
  - 17 Q. Based on your review of the case in the year
  - 18 1999 and now into 2000, have you become aware of
  - 19 whether or not there is a contrary finding regarding
    - 0 the vaginal smears?
  - 21 **A.** Yes.
  - 22 Q. And what did you learn?
  - 23 A. The report from Dr. Tahir of the Indiana
  - 24 forensic science laboratory states he looked at these
  - 25 slides and he identified sperm heads. It is from

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1 those sperm heads that he then did a DNA analysis.

- And can you put into perspective the absence of the discovery of sperm on a vaginal smear in 1954?
- A. I can only say that it would have been a finding of interest and possible investigative 6 relevance to the authorities at that time, especially in light of the location, position and condition of the body as it was found.
- And in terms of what a pathologist or forensic 10 pathologist could have or should have done in the nature of the following up on the semually motive crime issue, what would you say could have been done 13 back then that wasn't done?
  - A. I have already stated what I consider would have been appropriate in terms of detail condition of the anatomic structures in the entire pelvic, lower abdominal, buttock and upper thigh regions.

In addition to that, it is customary and proper to obtain that fluid and have it typed. In those days there was no DNA but they did do typing, traditional blood typing, the ABO system. That's something that, to my knowledge, was not done in this case.

23 Now Dr. Balraj, who is the coroner of this 24 county, were you provided a report that she has done on this case?

opinion, it was done by the larger medical examiner and coroner's offices in particular in any case in which you thought that there might be any possibility of rape or sexual assault suggested by the condition and location of the body.

I would say that in cases by the way of deaths involving men when there is some state of undress and so on, oral -- oral and rectal swabs are made. Obviously there are no vaginal swabs, but for the same reason, to just make sure that there is no evidence of semen, seminal fluid in any of the body orifices.

- Now in terms of the vaginal material in a case such as this where there could be a possible semually motivated crime, what more could have been done at that time with the secretions in the vagina?
- A. Well, as I stated, the secretions could be submitted for typing, just as one would test blood.

About 82 percent or so of the population are what we call secretors, that is about five out of every sim of us secrete in our saliva, in our semen, the men, et cetera, those substances which are identical with the substances that permit our blood to be typed, A, B, O, AB, and so on.

Also, acid phosphatase was a test that was done 25 routinely in such instances because semen contains a

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She indicated, did she not, that the reasons that mouth and anus, rectum swabs were not done is because that was not the protocol in the '50s; is that your understanding, Dr. Wecht?

Is that my understanding of what she has indicated or my understanding of her statement?

Do you agree with that assessment?

A. No, I do not.

10 And you were around in the '50s, right?

Yes, I wasn't in forensic pathology in the '50s, although in 1960 I did attend a full-week program at the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology in forensic pathology. That was my first formal emposure aside from things that I might have read and so on.

So I cannot tell you that I was practicing because I wasn't practicing forensic pathology until '61, aside from the aircraft accident fatalities.

However, I have knowledge from the literature and I have knowledge from I believe some cases that I have reviewed back in those days, a few for historical 21 purposes and others of medical/legal interest, based 22 upon that knowledge, in my opinion, it is not correct 24 to state that it was not the practice to take oral and rectal swabs also in cases of this nature. In my

very high quantity, relatively speaking, of acid phosphatase. So that, too, was a test that could be 3 done.

> There was an emudate described by Dr. Adelson in the vaginal canal, I think he said creamy white emudate, and he described it as a -- it's on page five under "Internal Genitalia" and he says, "Within the vagina there is a moderate quantity of creamy white emudate." I can't tell you how much there was, what he meant by moderate quantity, but obviously something that he could see and not just a drop or so. So there was material there to be examined for whatever it may have contained. I can't tell you what it contained. Now creamy white emudate, can that be seminal

14 15 fluid? 16

It could be. Emudate to a pathologist is, I want to make clear, is not synonymous with what we would call seminal fluid. However, seminal fluid can be, I have discussed that, have a thick kind of consistency, not just a liquid that will pour or flow easily, it can be described as white or whitish.

I do not want to suggest that this was seminal fluid. You asked me could it be? The only thing I can tell you is this kind of a description is not exclusive, does not exclude the kind of description

that somebody might give to a significant deposit of seminal fluid.

- Q. And would there have been a methodology to be able to examine that material to determine if it was seminal fluid back in 1954?
- A. Yes, as I have said, acid phosphatase was one test, I think that others that emisted weren't around, another one came into being in '78. So acid phosphatase as well as the emamination of the smears
- and the, as I have said, the attempt to type as you would type a blood stain.
- 12 And would the presence -- if there was the presence of seminal fluid in that vagina, as a result 14 of examining it, if it had been examined, would that
- be evidence of recent sexual involvement?
- Yes. If this had been semen that would have 16 **A**. been evidence of recent involvement. Semen would not
- remain identifiable quantitatively such as was
- 19 described in this case had it been present beyond some 20 hours.
- 21 Q. In an effort to -- you have read Dr. Balrai's
- 22 report. She seems to think that because Dr. Adelson
- 23 didn't see the sperm that the sperm was old because
- 24 the tails had disappeared; do you recall that?

Overruled.

- Dr. Balraj states that because there were no sperms present and no injury to the genitalia, she 4 does not believe there was a sexual assault. She also 5 states that the position of the body with the overlying horizontal bar would not have been, her words, physically conducive to sexual intercourse. So I think that those are the reasons that she bases her
- opinion on as far as I can deduce from her report. Do
- 10 you agree with that?
- 11 A. No.
- 12 And why do you not agree with that?
- 13 Well, in so far as the presence of sperms is
- concerned, you can have a sexual assault without emission of an ejaculate. The person who is
- 16 assaulting the victim may not necessarily have an
- ejaculation. You don't need an ejaculation to have a
- semual assault. Semual assault also has a beginning
- and it has an end. It doesn't just take place in a split second like a gunshot wound. You are shot or
- 21 you are not shot. Semual assault begins and it just
- may not ever come to fruition, it may not be
- consummated by the perpetrator.
- 24 As far as injuries to the genitalia are

Do the tails of spermatozoa disappear over 1 Q. time?

3 A. Yes, the tails do fall off and the heads can be identified after the tails are gone. By the way, the shape of a tadpole, the big head and a very long slender tail. So the tail does disintegrate, go away, 7 and the heads of the sperms can be seen longer.

Now Dr. Balraj also suggested that this crime did not -- did not involve a semual assault; do you 10 know that?

- Yes, I recall that statement. 11 A.
- 12 You can pull that report out if you want.
- 13 Yes, all right. A.
- 14 And --0.
- 15 A. I have it.
- 16 Page five.
- 17 A.
- 18 Why is she saying, and what's her opinion based
- 19 on as far -- as why this did not involve a semual
- 20 assault?
- 21 MR. DEVER: I'm going to
- 22 object, Your Honor.
- 23 THE COURT: It's Dr. Balraj's
- 24 opinion. He acknowledged that in his question,

to assault somebody, but that doesn't mean that you

are going to damage the genitalia. If there is no

forceful penetration there may not even be a touching.

Again, it is a dynamic continuum and to say because

there is no injury, there is no sperm, that therefore

there is no semual assault, I believe, is not a logical inference.

One can say that there is no evidence of a semual assault. I have no problem with that alone

based upon the absence of sperms and the absence of injuries to the external genitalia, but that doesn't

mean that a semual assault may not have been

initiated. When you jumtapose those findings with the

location, position of the body on the bed and the 15

state of undress, you must still take those things 16

into consideration.

17 Insofar as the horizontal bar, here, again, if I understand correctly, and I think I do, that Dr.

19 Balraj is saying someone could not have had

intercourse by getting underneath the bar, I agree.

21 There is no room. But this is again a struggle.

22 Mrs. Sheppard is down at the lower part of the 23 bed. We have talked about defensive wounds, we have talked about the number of injuries. It's a very

presume, in this kind of a struggle within a matter of seconds.

So that doesn't mean that this is the position that the assailant had in mind in which he was going to engage in intercourse. Clearly he could not have engaged in intercourse in that position, normal face to face intercourse. I don't disagree with that. But how can anybody know what the person had in mind and where things started and where things would have ended. I can't know that.

- 11 So what you're saying is that the attempt of semual activity could have occurred long before the legs got under the horizontal bar; is that right?
- 14 I wouldn't say long.
- 15 Q. Not long. But at some point?
- 16 A. Seconds, minutes, sure.
- 17 Now in the autopsy report there was a
- 18 mention -- let's refer to page, I think the third
- 19 page, number 35, wound number 35.

20 THE COURT: What page is that

21 on?

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22 THE WITNESS: It's on the third

23 page, very bottom.

24 It says there is a partial evulsion of the 25 fingernail of the left fourth finger with the root of

You can see the nail bed looks rather congested. If you contrast that with the number, you can see a little bit of -- and the index finger much more clearly, it looks like there is some hemorrhage beneath the nail of the fourth finger. It has a dull pinker-red color. I don't disagree with Dr. Adelson's description, partial evulsion of the fingernail with the root of the nail emposed. It's a correct description.

- 10 Now that type of injury, Dr. Wecht, is that 11 consistent with gouging into the soft tissue of another person?
- 13 It could be. As the nail digs into the soft 14 tissues and both from the pulling, tearing or twisting of this case Mrs. Sheppard, as well as any movement of the person whom she was attempting to ward off, you
- 17 could have then a pulling of the nail from its base.
- You don't have to have necessarily a broken off portion of nail from its tip. If the nail gets in
- there and just gets snagged, either on skin or
- 21 clothing, whatever, you can have then some pulling out
- of the nail from its root.
- 23 Now, Dr. Elizabeth Balraj, who is the Cuyahoga
- County coroner, said in her report, you can refer to
- it on page sim.

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the nail emposed. Do you see that?

A. Yes.

This is emhibit MR. CARR: 4 2015.

- 5 Do you see that, Dr. Wecht? Q.
  - A. Yes.
- Is that the nail that we are speaking of?
- 8 Yes, the left fourth finger.
- And based on the description that was given and 10 what you -- could see from that photograph, what can you say about that injury? 11
- 12 I would agree with the description as partial 13 evulsion, which means a tearing away from, a tearing out of, that's what evulse means, to tear from, to 15 pull away from. You can see that the skin is torn at the base of the nail and there is an obvious injury in that region. There is, by the way, a little abrasion, 18 too, back on the top of the fourth finger, a little 19 scratch mark.
- 20 Q. So when you say evulsion, does that mean that the nail is torn off away from the finger? • 21
- Part of the nail is pulled out at the root or 22
- base of the nail and it looks like the nail is a 23
- little separated from the underlying soft tissue, the

subunqual bed as it is called.

1 A. Yes, I have it.

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She did not -- she does not agree with that.

She says that the evulsion injury to the left fourth

finger is not due to inflicting gouging type injury to

the assailant, but due to blunt trauma to the hand.

Do you agree with Dr. Elizabeth Balraj of the Cuyahoga County coroner's office?

I don't agree with her statement. I cannot with 100 percent certainty rule out the possibility of 10 blunt force injury. However, in the absence of more 11 entensive injuries on that finger and on the 12 surrounding fingers I lean more toward a tearing, an 13 evulsion, then to direct blunt force trauma.

It is interesting and I think relevant to note that Dr. Adelson used the word evulsion. He does not use the word abrasion or contusion or laceration, he uses the word evulsion. To a forensic pathologist to use the word evulse or the nonevulsion is to describe something which is torn from, quite different from being struck by something.

So I am not -- I don't want to suggest I can speak for Dr. Adelson. I can just tell you what evulsion means to a forensic pathologist. You have no injuries on the other fingers so is it possible that somehow the one finger got in there and was struck, I

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can't rule out that possibility, but I mean more
     toward, much more strongly toward a tearing as from a
     forceful pulling out as the nail is snagged or
     attached to something that is tearing and twisting as
     contrasted with direct blunt force injury, especially
     from the kind of instrumentality that was used in this
     case.
     Q.
           So Dr. Adelson doesn't say it's blunt force,
     does he?
10
          No, he doesn't.
11
           So she disagrees with her own pathologist?
    Q.
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          Well I can't say that. I don't want to put
    words in Dr. Balraj's mouth, whether she disagrees or
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    not. You would have to ask her. I'm just dealing
    with the words that are there.
15
           She also says that if the fingernail was used
17
    to cause a gouging type injury or scratch type injury
    of the assailant, I would empect the tip or the free
     end of the nail to be damaged.
                  MR. DEVER:
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                                       I'm going to
21
           object, Your Honor.
22
          And not the base portion of the fingernail.
    Q.
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                  MR. DEVER:
                                       Objection. Can
24
          we approach?
25
                  MR. GILBERT:
                                       There is no
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report?
     A.
           Yes.
           And Dr. Lovejoy did some tests for Dr. Balraj,
     did he not?
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     A.
          Yes.
           What did he do?
          He got a skull, which he referred to as a young
     adult anatomical specimen with no previous injury, he
     put suet, what is it, it is fat from meat, S-U-E-T,
10
    inside to simulate the brain. He attached a dowel
11
   through the hole in the back of the skull called the
    foramen magnum to stabilize the skull, then he covered
    it with a synthetic clay and then covered that with a
14
     thin layer of a yellow acrylic enamel.
15
          He then positioned it and he struck it with
    some different instrumentalities. One of these was a
17
    flashlight which he held with his rubber gloved hand,
    then he took off the glove and struck it with that
    again. So those are the things he did. He struck the
    head a couple or few times, a couple times, I think,
21
    in that fashion.
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          He also did an emperiment with a fireplace
23
    poker in the same fashion and he also did one with a
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heavy adjustable wrench in the same fashion. I think

So that we get this right, did he get an actual

those are the three instrumentalities that he used.

3 THE COURT: I will try and determine that. Overruled. 4 5 MR. GILBERT: Thank you. THE COURT: Proceed. She says that the fingernail, because the tip here is not broken, that it couldn't have caused a gouging type injury. Do you agree with that? No. For the reasons that I have said. You can 10 11 have the nail held in place and the force is directed 12 toward the base of the nail with a tearing out, but the tip of the nail does not necessarily have to be 13 broken off. It's a matter of the lines of force, how 14 15 they are directed. 16 Now there was a report -- Dr. Balraj retained 17 the services of a forensic -- an anthropologist. 18 MR. DEVER: I'm going to 19 object, Your Honor. If I could approach the 20 bench and we could discuss it. 21 THE COURT: Maybe you better. (Thereupon, a discussion was had 22 23 between Court and counsel at sidebar.) THE COURT: 24 Overruled. 25 Dr. Wecht, were you aware of the Dr. Lovejoy

reason for that objection. It is in the

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report.

That's my understanding. A. And so the actual human skull is then -- then there is all that material you were talking about put over the skull; is that right? 7 Yes. The clay first and then the enamel 8 overlying the clay. û This emperiment was designed to do what? 10 To see if a flashlight could produce fractures of the skull --11 12 And --13 A. -- such as were seen in the case of Mrs. 14 Sheppard. 15 And does he describe the flashlight at all? 16 Let's see. Yes, that's what I am looking at. 17 I'm not finding his description. 18 I know Dr. Balraj refers to a 1950s vintage 19 flashlight, whatever that means I can't tell you. Please direct my attention, Mr. Gilbert, but I'm 21 looking at his report and I am not finding a description of the flashlight in terms of its size, 23 weight, physical composition. I do not see it. 24 Well, he does on page three under -- below 25 four, now here he does refer to the aluminum. So

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human skull?

- 1 there is a reference to constituency, aluminum. He
- 2 does talk about lens and light end so we obviously
- 3 know this is a glass. That's all I'm seeing.
- 4 Q. So in the report we don't know the dimensions
- 5 of the flashlight, the size or the weight of the
- 6 flashlight, wether there is even batteries in the
- 7 flashlight, do we?
- A. I'm not seeing it.
- Q. How many times did he strike that figure?
- 10 **A.** The first one was a glancing blow. He
- 11 essentially missed it. The second one he took the
- 12 glove off to get a better grip and he struck it and
- 13 then he struck it again and then he struck it a third
- to then he struck it again and then he struck it a third
- 14 time. So it looks to me, not counting the glancing
- 15 blow, that he struck it three times.
- 16 Q. Does he come to any conclusions about whether
- 17 the flashlight test excludes a 1950s vintage
- 18 flashlight?
- 19 A. Yes, he does.
- 20 Q. And what did he say?
- 21 A. His conclusion was that, I want to use his
- 22 words, he did not feel that the flashlight could have
- 23 produced those fractures. By the way, I see he also
- 24 used pliers. I want to add pliers to fireplace poker
- 25 and wrench as additional instrumentalities. I think
- 78
- basically he concluded that the flashlight could not
- $2\,$  have produced the fractures that were visualized and
- 3 described in Mrs. Sheppard's case.
- 4 Q. And as a forensic pathologist with 39 years
- 5 emperience and 14,000 autopsies and seeing blunt force
- 6 injuries, do you agree with him?
- 7 A. No, I do not.
- Q. Why is it that you don't agree with him?
- 9 A. Well, first of all I don't know what kind of
- 10 flashlight. I'm not a flashlight empert but I have
- 11 seen some very heavy, industrial type flashlights and
- 12 I have seen some very flimsy flashlights. I don't
- 13 know the weight, I don't know the length, if batteries
- 14 were inside it would certainly make it heavier but
- 15 that would get to the description of weight.

In my opinion, taking a battery that is let's say ten inches or longer, something along that --

- 18 Q. You mean a flashlight?
- 19 A. Did I say battery? Flashlight, thank you, and
- O smashing a skull with force, I do not hesitate to
- 21 empress the opinion that an adult person using that
- 22 flashlight with force could fracture someone's skull.
- 23 Once the skull has been fractured, subsequent blows
- 24 would produce additional fractures, each of which
- 25 theoretically could be produced with even a little

- less force once the structural integrity of that bony skull has been compromised.
- 3 **Q.** Dr. Wecht, you described how this test was done in terms of the material. Is there anything about the
- 5 way that Dr. Lovejoy prepared this model for the
- 6 purposes of using it to strike various weapons that
- 7 you find to be unlikely in terms of similarities to an
- actual real life assault?
- MR. DEVER: Objection.
- 10 THE COURT: Sustained.
- 11 Q. What did you find wrong with this test?
  - MR. DEVER: Objection.
- 13 THE COURT: Overruled. Let
  - me just see there one minute.
    - THE WITNESS: Yes, Your Honor.
- $16\,$  THE COURT: You can answer.
- 17 A. Well, simply put, clay and enamel are not
- 18 synonymous structurally from a physical standpoint
- 19 with human tissue. A live person with healthy
- tissues, 31 year old person, so on, a scalp with hair
- 21 and so on are not the same as clay and enamel.
- 2 Q. Also in terms of the Dr. Balraj report, she
- offered an opinion as to the time of death; is that
- 24 correct?

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- 25 **A.** Yes.
- 1 Q. And what was her opinion?
  - 2 **A.** Her opinion?
  - 3 **Q**. Yes.
  - 4 A. Dr. Balraj's opinion was that death occurred
  - 5 between three and 4:00 in the morning, and that was
  - 6 based upon the gastric contents. As I recall --
  - 7 Q. That's page three, by the way?
  - 8 A. Yes. That was the -- that was the basis upon
  - 9 which she arrived at her opinion. I think the sole
  - 10 basis, relating to a time that the meal had been
  - 11 ingested, the kind of food that had been ingested.
  - 12 **Q.** Do you want to see my copy?
  - 13 A. No, I'm okay with the Judge's. I'm okay.
    - THE COURT: Let me see this.
  - 15 THE WITNESS: Yes, Your Honor.
  - 16 Q. Is it --

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- 17 A. I see it. It's on page three, time of death,
- 18 bottom of page three.
- 19 Q. How precise is the process of emamining the
- 20 contents of a stomach or the gastric contents of a
- 21 stomach in predicting the time, the actual time of
- 22 death in an autopsy?
- 23 A. I would say in forensic pathology it's probably
- 24 the least precise of all the indices or criteria that
- 25 we employ. Rigor mortis, livor mortis, body

Gastric contents vary greatly and the medical literature is replete with this. However, again, to 6 be fair about this, what Dr. Balraj has done here is 7 not extremely atypical, it is not illogical, it is not a great deviation from norms that one might read. I would just say that I think her estimate of tying it into three to four is very tight.

11 You can have this kind of a meal, which 12. included some meat, ham, vegetable, blueberry pie and so on. I would say generally a meal like that will pass in about four to seven hours, something like that. Dr. Balraj says four or five. I just think 16 that's a little tight. Four to seven, four to sim, based upon what we know, especially where you have 18 meat and so on. So, again, I am not in great 19 disagreement with her but I would empand those 20 temporal parameters somewhat.

- 21 **Q.** So she said three to four a.m. on July 4th.
  - What would you say?
  - 23 I would say -- well of course I have some knowledge of when a call went in, too, so I would say

2 Adelson did not specifically describe. It is of no consequence, of no relevance.

1 there were a couple more fractures or so that Dr.

The 16 blows to the head, so if there is 17 or 18 or if a couple more bones are fractured, it just doesn't make any difference. This unfortunate woman was struck repeatedly with a blunt force

instrumentality breaking many bones of her calvarium and of her face. So it just doesn't make any 10 difference.

- 11 Now I have here an Eveready Captain flashlight.
- 12 Can you take a look at that?
- 13 A. Yes.

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14 Would you come down for a second?

THE WITNESS: Your Honor? THE COURT: Yes, you may.

17 Show the ladies and gentlemen of the jury how it is that you -- these crescentic kinds of injuries could be inflicted with that kind of object.

Well, crescentic, again, a little curved. When 21 you are struck by a blunt force instrument that is

rounded, then depending upon how the instrumentality,

in this case the flashlight, would strike your head, that would determine the configuration of the wound.

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specificity for gastric emptying time, would be

2 somewhere between three and five a.m. I think that would be -- that would cover probably 90 percent or so

4 of normal people.

Now there was an exhumation that occurred that you attended; is that right?

A. Yes.

What was the purpose of the enhumation as far as you understood it to be?

As I understood it, and I was not involved in 10any of the discussions, it was, one, to examine the

12 wounds of Mrs. Sheppard and, two, to obtain DNA

analyses perhaps of any materials or tissues of her as

14 well as of the fetus.

In terms of the nature of the wounds, were you 15 **Q**. 16 able to view the skull of Mrs. Sheppard and any

17 follow-up reports concerning the emamination of the

18 skull?

19 **A**. Yes, I saw some things and then subsequent 20 reports in more detail.

Do you have an opinion as to whether anything 21 that was determined by the exhumation in connection

with the natures of the wounds was significant?

24 **A.** Not for me, no. I cannot speak for others. a flat surface. We all have contours. The forehead, the sides of the head, the top of the head, these are contours, our eyebrows, our ridges. So you have a curved surface of the flashlight, you have curvature of the top of the skull and the forehead. So you can

If it strikes with the head of the flashlight where the lens is, then you can see that that could easily give you a crescentic laceration because of the

10 curvature of the head or lens portion of the

have then a crescentic laceration.

11 flashlight. Crescentic lacerations are not

12 particularly atypical in individuals who have been

13 struck by a rounded, relatively smooth type of

14 instrumentality.

15 Okay. You can sit down.

I will mark that 16 MR. CARR: 17 flashlight as plaintiff's exhibit 273.

18 Dr. Wecht, I believe that you, one of the areas that I asked you to look at was the role of Dr. Gerber 20 and how he handled this case.

21 Tell the ladies and gentlemen of the jury your opinion as a coroner, as a forensic pathologist, as a forensic scientist in this field, what was it about

Dr. Sam Gerber that you found to be inappropriate in

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MR. DEVER: Objection. THE COURT: Overruled.

A. I will try to state this succinctly and refer to some things that have already been commented upon.

In a case of obvious homicidal violence with blood spatters and stains, injuries of a multiple nature, evidence of some kind of a dynamic struggle, 8 all of these things, or indeed any of them 9. individually would have required a trained 10 criminalist, people who look for trace evidence, hair, fibers, fingerprints, footprints, identify the location, the size, the shape of blood spatters, of blood stains, make observations and measurements, diagrams of the body, do all of these things as quickly, as thoroughly, as meticulously as possible. You are in no hurry.

I believe that a forensic pathologist should go to a scene like this, too, as quickly as possible to check for rigor mortis, body stiffening, look for livor mortis, the settling of blood, to get some idea of the time of death. The faster you can do this upon discovery of the body, the more reasonably accurate would be your estimate.

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Since Dr. Gerber was neither a criminalist nor a forensic pathologist and for his reasons, which I

cannot speak to, chose not to summon such people from his office, then I believe his actions were quite inappropriate. He had criminalists and he had forensic pathologists. Cuyahoga County had a good medical/legal investigative office and such people were available. They should have been utilized.

There were findings of tooth injuries with pieces of teeth then found by Dr. Gerber. It would have been good to have a forensic odontologist look at the body in relationship to where the pieces of teeth were found to get a better idea as to how the teeth were broken.

Then to continue from that point of my critique, to follow the route of Dr. Gerber to go to the hospital, to question and examine Dr. Sheppard, go back to the scene, still not calling upon the specialist, to make determinations of blood stain patterns, et cetera, I must tell you that I just don't know of this being done.

I don't mean to be flippant in referencing - 21 this, but the best way to get the point across is that this is not Quincy, this is not Jack Klugman playing Quincy in which he is, for purposes of that character, everything wrapped into one. He is a criminalist, he is a pathologist, he is an odontologist, he is an

anthropologist, he is an investigator, he is an attorney, he is everything in the world as well as a philosopher and a psychiatrist.

In real life we have all of these specialists and we call upon them. Especially keeping in mind in the coroner system as you have it here, and I have got no problem with it, ours is very similar, maybe even in some respects more extensive in terms of inquest and arraignments because they are all handled by our office, you are going to be sitting in a quasi judicial capacity. We are not quite a judge, with all due respect to his Honor, and I don't think of myself as a judge, but I think it can be said and it has been so described as a coroner or the coroner solicitors if he designates, sitting in a quasi judicial position, something like a judge.

You are going to be there as a fact finder. You are not then issuing statements as to someone's quilt or even getting into extensive details, that should be forthcoming from the homicide detectives who are investigating the case. There are some things that you don't just give out to anybody, the homicide detectives and the district attorney's office want to play close to their vest. When they get somebody they will want to know things that nobody but the

perpetrator might know.

So you maintain an unbiased position, just as his Honor in this case and all qualified judges do. You don't address it and you don't make comments affining quilt, otherwise then why go through the inquest. Just finish it and say you have already made the determination and save everybody time and effort and not have a whole big public production.

I am not here to posthumously attack Dr. Gerber, he was friendly and gracious to me, never did anything to me and we never had any conflicts or run ins, but you ask a question and that's my answer. It was just not handled appropriately and the available empertise was not utilized as it should have been in this case.

- 16 And you have indicated about the inquest being already predictable, forgone conclusion to some emtent?
- 19 That's my understanding from the news media reports and so on. That's my overall take on the 21 case.
- 22 Do you remember when Dr. Gerber decided that 23
  - Dr. Sam Sheppard was guilty of this crime?
- Gee, I did see that date and I don't remember 24 25 the enact date now. I better not empress it.

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If I told you it was July 4th, 1954 --
                                                                                  with your lawyer, I don't want you to discuss
                   MR. DEVER:
                                                                        2
                                        Objection.
                                                                                  your testimony with him.
      Q. -- what would you have to say about that, Dr.
                                                                                         MR. GILBERT:
                                                                                                              Your Honor, I'm
     Wecht?
                                                                                  not his lawyer.
                   MR. DEVER:
                                        Objection.
                                                                                         THE COURT:
                                                                                                              The lawyer who
  б
                   THE COURT:
                                        Is that the date?
                                                                                 brought you in here, Mr. Gilbert.
  7
                   MR. DEVER:
                                        That's not the
                                                                                         (Thereupon, a luncheon recess was
           date.
                   THE COURT:
                                        There is a
 10
           dispute.
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                   MR. GILBERT:
                                       It is in the
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                                                                      12
           Supreme Court decision, Steve.
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                   THE COURT:
                                       Overruled. I
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14
           will allow the question. You will have a
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15
           chance to examine, assuming that was the date,
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           I quess, at this point.
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           I won't repeat what I have said. It just makes
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    it more bizarre, more unacceptable. July 4th, well,
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    the death occurred on July 4th, the death occurred
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    after midnight of July 3rd into the morning hours of
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    July 4th. I'm not saying that he was not entitled to
    his personal opinion or that I never have an opinion
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    in a homicide case as to who I think might have done
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    it, but I would never, and have never, and nobody in
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     my office certainly while I have been coroner would
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empress an opinion, I don't care what the police say, until somebody is arraigned in my office and the inquest has then been conducted. And in Cuyahoga County inquests were conducted. How can you make a statement and then you are going to be sitting conducting an inquest? You don't have to, my opinion, 7 be a coroner to understand that. MR. GILBERT: Thank you, Dr. ĝ Wecht.

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THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, we will break for lunch. I remind you, of course, do not discuss this case among yourselves, do not permit anyone to discuss it with you or in your presence. You are instructed not to form or empress an opinion on this case until it is finally submitted to you.

Be ready to be called into the courtroom at 1:30 and we will have cross examination of this witness.

And to the witness, you are in the middle of your testimony, do not discuss this

Not with the THE WITNESS: attorney either, Your Honor? THE COURT:

Well you may talk

not formally by the attorneys. And would it be fair to say that some of the opinions that you have drawn or made over the years 5 would be categorized to be outside of traditional views? You would have to be more specific. Certainly there are differences of opinion. For example, on the John F. Kennedy assassination the last poll that was taken about 85 percent of Americans felt as I do. In the Jon Bonet Ramsey I think maybe 85 to 90 percent 11 feel as I do. I don't know which one you are talking 13 about. First dealing with the assassination of 14 0. President Kennedy, it is your belief or your view based on your evaluation of the evidence that Lee Harvey Oswald did not act alone; is that correct? 17 18 A. Yes, that's correct. There was a conspiracy 19 that there were two shooters, that's correct. And you provided assistance to some -- a film that was made by Oliver Stone relating to the assassination of President Kennedy? Yes, I was a technical adviser to Oliver Stone 24 in the movie called JFK. 25 The view that was presented in the movie  $\ensuremath{\mathsf{JFK}}$ 

Yes, that has been for some news media people,

THE COURT: Thank you for that.

You function or you are an elected public official in Pittsburgh; is that correct?

Yes, Allegheny County.

And the title of your office is coroner for Allegheny County; is that correct?

Yes.

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Q Now over the years you have researched into 0. 10 issues or been involved in matters outside of your 11 responsibilities within the Allegheny County coroner's

office; is that correct?

13 Yes.

And you had indicated that you had provided

some assistance to the House Committee on

assassinations; is that correct?

A. Yes, I was a member of the Forensic Pathology 17

18 Panel.

And you have also had an opportunity to look

into the matter concerning the death of Senator Robert

21 Kennedy; is that correct?

22 Yes.

23 As well as had an opportunity to look into most 0.

24 recently the death of a girl out in Colorado, Jon

Bonet Ramsey; is that correct?

essentially alleged that this was a massive conspiracy

involving CIA as well as Mafia as well as individuals

who were associated with anti Castro forces; is that

correct?

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A. Yes, as far as the movie is concerned. Of

course, I was not the script or screen -- you know,

the writer. I was a technical advisor on the matters

that related to the forensic scientific findings. I

think your summary is basically correct --

10 Okay.

11 -- what the movie portrayed.

In addition, you have made the claim, have you 12

13 not, that Sirhan Sirhan did not fire the fatal shot

that killed Robert Kennedy; is that correct?

15 That's correct. There was a shot fired with a

bullet entering behind the right ear from a distance

17 of about one inch away from the right scalp which is

agreed to by 12 forensic pathologists, including three

from the military of the United States Government. So 19

based upon where Senator Kennedy was and where Sirhan

was, I have concluded, as have many other people that,

22 a shot was fired behind and, as I said, much closer to

23 his head.

24 You are aware that Sirhan Sirhan is doing life

25 in prison for the death of Senator Kennedy?

- 1 **A.** Yes.
- 2 Q. Is it your claim that Sirhan Sirhan had then 3 acted as part of a conspiracy?
- A. I don't know what Mr. Sirhan knew. He shot his gun. He may not have been part of a conspiracy in so far as his own knowledge is concerned, but I think there was an conspiracy on somebody's part, yes.
- Q. Now you also have indicated, I believe, that there is some recent writings of yours where you allege that the death of Jon Bonet Ramsey was caused
- allege that the death of Jon Bonet Ramsey was caused by someone in the immediate family, family member; is that correct?
- 13 **A.** That's correct, one or both of the parents, 14 that is correct.
- 15 **Q.** Okay.
- 16 A. I have written a book with Charles Bosworth,
- 17 formerly of the St. Louis Post Dispatch, setting forth 18 my theory.
- 19 **Q.** And you understand that there hasn't been any
- 20 trial on the death of Jon Bonet Ramsey?
- 21 A. That's correct.
- 22 Q. You also understand that there was a grand jury
- 23 proceeding that evaluated the evidence concerning the
- 24 death of Jon Bonet Ramsey?
- 25 **A**. Yes.

You are aware that the grand jury chose not to

- 2 go forward with any specific charges; is that correct?
- A. That's not quite correct. It was not the grand if jury's decision. If you would check into it you will
- 5 find that it was the district attorney's decision. He
- never polled the grand jury. They never actually voted.
- 8 Q. So the prosecutor never asked the grand jury to 9 return an indictment?
- 10 A. That's correct.
- 11 Q. Now you would acknowledge that the coroner,
- 12 especially in the State of Ohio, has some duties and
- 13 responsibilities as they relate to an event of death;
- 14 is that correct?
- 15 **A.** Yes.
- 16 Q. And you would agree that the coroner has the
- 17 power to issue subpoenas to make inquiry concerning
- 18 the matters arising to a death; is that correct?
- 19 **A.** Yes.
- 20 Q. And, as a matter of fact, I think you indicated
- 21 to me during your deposition that in Pittsburgh or
- 22 Allegheny County you have the power to call what is
- 23 known as a coroner's inquest; is that correct?
- 24 A. Yes.
- 25 Q. You have the power to preside over a public

- hearing where information may be gathered pursuant to
- subpoena revolving around all of the circumstances
- concerning a particular death?
- A. Yes.
- Q. So when we go back and evaluate the conduct of
- Dr. Gerber, Dr. Sam Gerber, as far as his duties and
- 7 his responsibilities back in 1954, you would
- 8 acknowledge, first of all, that Dr. Gerber had the
- 9 power, the responsibility, and the duty to ascertain
- 10 the cause and manner of death?
- 11 **A.** Yes.
- 12 Q. And you would also acknowledge that Dr. Gerber
- would be permitted to issue subpoenas and to call
- l4 witnesses before a public hearing who would be
- 15 compelled to give testimony concerning the events
- 16 surrounding the death?
- 17 **A.** Yes.
- 18 Q. That, in fact, occurred in this particular
- 19 case, did it not?
- 20 **A.** Yes.

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- 21 Q. And you were aware of the type of laboratory or
- 22 the facilities of the Cuyahoga County coroner as it
- 23 emisted back in 1954?
- 24 A. Yes, an overall idea. I didn't know the
- 25 specifics. I hadn't been there until -- I did not go
- 1 there until 1961 or '62. But I have some idea of what 2 emisted there.
  - $\ensuremath{\mathfrak{J}}$   $\ensuremath{\mathbf{Q}}.$  And you were aware that the facilities that you
  - had visited in 1961, '62 on Adelbert road were in fact
  - the same facilities that existed back in 1954?
  - A. Yes, that's my understanding.
  - Q. You were aware of the reputation as far as Dr.
  - 8 Lester Adelson, as far as his competence as a forensic
    - pathologist; is that correct?
      - MR. GILBERT: Objection.
  - 11 THE COURT: Overruled.
  - 12 **A.** Yes.

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- 13 Q. And what was your opinion, sir?
- 14 A. Competent, emperienced, respected forensic
- 15 pathologist.
- 16 Q. You knew him over a number of years, did you
- 17 not?
- 18 A. Yes, I would see him at occasional meetings.
- 19 It wasn't like a close personal friendship but I
- 20 certainly saw him from time to time.
- 21 Q. And you were also aware of the trace evidence
- 22 laboratory that was housed at the Cuyahoga County
- 23 coroner's office, were you not?
- 24 A. Yes, to a lesser extent, but I was aware that
- 25 it was there.

- Q. Were you aware of an individual by the name of Mary Cowan?
- Yes. I don't know emactly when I came to meet Ms. Cowan, later I guess, '61, '62, for the first
- time. I may have heard her name in conjunction with
- that trace evidence laboratory before then.
- Did you come to meet Mary Cowan over the years?
- Yes, I would see her again at the American
- Academy of Forensic Science meetings usually on an annual basis.
- 11 Was Mary Cowan a member of that academy?
- 12 A.
- 13 Was Dr. Adelson a member of the academy?
- 14 A.
- 15 And was Dr. Gerber a member of the academy?
- 16 A. Yes.
- 17 Did you formulate an opinion in the years that
- you have dealt with Mary Cowan as far as her
- 19 competence, empertise and honesty?
- 20 MR. GILBERT: Objection.
- 21 THE COURT: Overruled.
- 22 **A**. As far as I knew, Ms. Cowan was considered to
- 23 be a trained, emperienced and competent criminalist
- 24 and I never heard anything and had no personal
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- 1 honesty.
- In evaluating this particular case, did you
- 3 have an opportunity to review the testimony of Mary
- Cowan?
- No. That was not sent to me, I don't believe.
- Did you have an opportunity to review the trace
- evidence report generated by the Cuyahoga County
- coroner's office?
- G Yes, I did get that.
- 10 Did you have an opportunity to review the
- testimony of Dr. Lester Adelson? 11
- 12 **A**. No.
- 13 Did you have an opportunity to review the
- 14 testimony of the information that was presented during
- 15 the coroner's inquest that was held by Dr. Samuel
- 16 Gerber?
- 17 **A**. Yes. I'm sorry, which testimony during the --
- The entire transcript of the coroner's inquest. 18 **Q**.
- Not the entire transcript. Not the entire 19
- transcript, no, not everyone. - 20
- What portions of the transcript did you read? 21 Q.
- I was just looking for the sheet. Here it is. 22 **A**.
- 23 I had the trial testimony -- I beg your pardon, I
- 24 correct myself of an answer a moment ago. I did have

- testimony of Dr. Gerber and that's it from the 1954
- And then you had no part of the inquest then? 4 THE COURT: The question
- 6 No, Your Honor, I did not, except for the
- autopsy report, Dr. Kirk's affidavit which came later.
- The inquest, no, sir, I did not.
- So as far as how the inquest was conducted, the
- method of questioning, the particular witnesses, you
- can't speak to how that transpired; is that correct?
- 12 No, I have no knowledge and no opinion about
- 13 that.
- 14 But, again, you would acknowledge that a
- coroner indeed has the responsibility and the duty to
- ascertain cause and manner of death?
- 17 Oh, yes.
- 18 And you yourself over the years have used a
- coroner's inquest, have you not?
- Yes. In Allegheny County every homicide where
- charges have been filed results in an inquest at our
- office. In addition to those we have the power and do
- from time to time conduct what we call open inquests
- 24 where no charges have been filed but we feel that
- 1 public's attention.
  - So would you categorize these open type
  - inquests as a public accounting for a particular
  - death?
  - A. Yes, public accounting, a need to extract more
  - information and sometimes more desire to bring to the
  - public's attention a matter that we think might be of
  - interest and relevance to the public's safety and
  - welfare.
  - And from time to time have you had open 10
  - inquests relating to say policemen shootings?
  - 12 Yes, we have made a policy of having an open
  - inquest in every instance in which a death has
  - occurred as a result of a policeman shooting a
  - 15 civilian.
  - And from time to time do you find -- the 16
  - findings that you make as far as cause and manner of
  - death are not necessarily agreed upon by the
  - 19 prosecuting attorney for Allegheny County; is that
  - 20
  - 21 A. Yes, that has happened a couple of times over
  - 22 these past five years.
  - So from time to time there are issues that are
  - of such great interest to the public, surrounding

known as an open inquest; is that correct?

A. Well, we feel it is necessary. I just want to make it clear, it is not legally mandated but we feel it is necessary in these police shootings to have them aired.

- Based upon your authority and your responsibility?
- Yes. A.

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Is that correct?

So would it be fair to say then, Doctor, from time to time a prosecuting attorney might not necessarily agree that a crime has been committed or that a death should be ruled a homicide, and you have chose to go forward and produce information by way of subpoena so that there is a full accounting in the public view of a particular death?

A. Your statement is correct, except that it needs to be reversed in the order in which you stated it. 19 The district attorney in our county, to my knowledge, has not voiced an opinion before our inquest was conducted.

It is correct, as you stated before, that after the inquest has been conducted there have been a couple of instances where the district attorney's office did not continue forward with our

1 made any statements or pronouncements or official rulings, then they decide what they are going to do 3 afterwards. They are not bound by the findings of our 4 inquest.

But as a general principle, the function of the coroner, say for instance in looking at the death of Jon Bonet Ramsey, should that crime have occurred in your jurisdiction and you are dissatisfied with the presentation of the evidence before the grand jury or the conduct of the prosecuting attorney, you could 10 call your own inquest and present and demand all of those witnesses come before you and answer questions surrounding that child's death; isn't that correct?

- 14 Yes, that would be true.
- 15 Q. All right.
- 16 Except there, again, we would have conducted 17 the inquest, then what the district attorney's office would have done would have been their interest. I wouldn't wait. That's never happened, by the way, where the district attorney's office has failed to move and then we have gone ahead and conducted an inquest in opposition or in contrast to their decision. It's always we making the move first and then they doing what they want to do. 24

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- recommendation that a homicide charge be filed.
- That's all we can do is recommend or suggest. It's
  - not binding. But the district attorney doesn't make
- the decision first and then we go ahead with the
- inquest nevertheless. It works in reverse order.
  - Everything starts with our office in these matters and
- then the district attorney can do what he wishes.
  - You would acknowledge then that there are appropriate checks and balances in our system of
- government as it relates to a death whereas the 10
- 11 coroner is not bound by decisions made by the
- prosecuting attorney as to the sufficiency of a death
- 13 being adequately investigated?
- Yes. I haven't heard it referred to as checks 14 **A**. 15 and balance, but I have no problem with that. Two different entities reviewing it from two different
- 17 perspectives. 18 If, for instance, you had a corrupt or a qun shy prosecutor who was not willing to take on a case 19
- of great public interest, the coroner could in turn 21 call for a coroner's inquest and give a public
- 22 accounting of that particular death?
- 23 **A**. Yes. And I don't mean, really, I am not
- arguing, I just want to make it clear that our office
- proceeds before the district attorney's office has

- instances such as that where a prosecutor has chose
  - not to bring charges against an individual, chose not

You are familiar with that that has happened,

- to go forward for an accounting of that particular
- crime, and then a coroner has taken up the issue and called for a coroner's inquest?
- I imagine it has happened, sure.
- All right. So what I am referring to in all of
- these questions, Dr. Wecht, as far as how far out of bounds was Dr. Gerber in his conduct back in 1954.
- 10 What you have told us so far is that his
- 11 responsibilities allow for him and his duties allow
- 12 for him to force witnesses to appear before him to
- provide information for him to make a determination as
- to method and manner of death; isn't that correct? 14
- 15 Yes, I agree.
- 16 Now the American Academy of Forensic Sciences 17 is a body of -- why don't you tell us what that is,
- 18 first of all.
- A. It was founded in 1948 by a small number of 19
  - eminent forensic scientists, mostly forensic
- 21 pathologists, and I think one forensic toxicologist,
- 22 and continued from that time to the present, half a
- 23 century later, in which we find the American Academy
- 24 of Forensic Sciences to be the largest such group in
- 25 the world.

It started with six sections and now has, I think, ten sections. These are the ones we have talked about, pathology, tomicology, anthropology, odontology, psychiatry, criminalistics, juris prudence for attorneys, a general section, engineering. They 6 have a publication which is a journal that comes out, I believe, monthly. They have the big annual meeting every year in late February.

They do other things as a foundation. They try to help educate and inform young people in high school and college who are interested in forensic sciences. These are the things that they do.

And how is admission governed to the -- to become a member of the American Academy of Forensic 15 Science?

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- 16 You submit an application, it's reviewed by the 17 membership committee. Everybody first is granted nowadays what is called provisional membership, then after you do certain things you can become a member. After you do certain things you can become a fellow, which is the highest level of active membership, and 22 after you get old and retire then you're an emeritus 23 member.
- Now to understand the term science, what do you 25 define that term to mean, science?

Science means the study of all kinds of disciplines ranging from the absolute science of physics, astronomy and chemistry, to a much more subjective science of psychiatry, with all of the other medical sciences in between. But engineering is a science, I guess technology today, all the computer business, that's science. All kinds of things are science.

Would you agree the common characteristic of 10 science is the ability to replicate or reproduce results? 11

12 I think that's a part of a definition that could logically be applied. I think it would be more applicable with some scientific endeavors than with 15 others.

The common practice in a particular field that you're involved in, pathology, you were able to verify 17 results by reproducing the conditions time and time 19 again; isn't that correct?

20 Sometimes, but not always, and not easily and 21 not predictably because in the biological sciences 22 involving human beings there are so many variables.

23 But under the objectives or the purpose of your organization, the American Academy of Forensic Science, you would agree that if you follow a certain procedure, time and time again you should come up with

the same result every time as far as testing mechanisms?

I think if you follow the same procedure time and time again you would come up with similar results, sometimes identical. There, again, it depends. If it's chemistry and you put a certain number of ingredients into a test tube it should be the same. If you talk about a human being, two of us gets shot 10 in the chest, one of us drops down immediately and the 11 other one makes it to the elevator and even down to

the lobby. There is no predictable way. So that's what I am saying, there are so many variations with the human body and in the field of medical science as 15 with the practice of medicine, by the way. 16

Why did one person have a heart attack and die in an instant and another person live forever and you look at the autopsy and the heart is nothing but a massive scar tissue. There is -- cancer moves in three months here and same kind of cancer four years in another person. I just don't know.

Now relating to the death of Mrs. Sheppard, if 22 23 you take a moment and look at the autopsy protocol.

24 A. Yes.

17

21

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25 Now the autopsy protocol is in fact the

official record by the Cuyahoga County coroner's

office; is that correct?

A. Yes.

That protocol, which is pursuant to the Ohio Revised Code, will detail the method and manner of death; is that correct?

I haven't checked your revised code but I will take your word for it.

Ģ THE COURT: Actually this 10 protocol was generated when Ohio had the 11 General Code, 1954.

12 MR. DEVER: Before the Revised Code.

13

14 THE WITNESS: Thank you, Your 15 Honor.

16 But pursuant to the laws of the State of Ohio?

17 I'm sure it is official, yes. A.

Now, Dr. Lester Adelson performed the autopsy 19 on the remains of Mrs. Sheppard; is that correct?

20 A. Yes.

19

21 And the body was received sometime around 12:30

22 p.m. on July 4th 1954?

23 A. Yes.

24 Is that correct? And then Dr. Adelson at that

25 point in time began with an external examination on

- 1 the body; is that correct?
- A. Yes.
- Q. And that would be the normal way that you would
- 9 go ahead and perform an autopsy, would it not?
- 5 **A.** Yes
- 6 Q. It would take a full view of the body and make
- notes as far as any particular defects that were found
- on the external portion of the body; is that correct?
- 9 A. Yes.
- 10 Q. Now this particular body at the time that it
- 11 arrived at the coroner's office was blood soaked, was
- 12 it not?
- 13 A. Yes. There was a great deal of blood,
- 14 especially around the entire head area and some blood
- 15 on other parts of the body.
- 16 Q. And Dr. Adelson goes through and lists
- 17 essentially 35 particular type of wounds that he finds
- 18 on the body; is that correct?
- 1<sup>G</sup> **A.** Yes.
- 20 Q. Did you find that to be complete as far as his
- 21 notation of the injuries or defects to the external
- 22 portions of Mrs. Sheppard's body?
- 23 **A.** Yes.
- 24 Q. Now those particular injuries that were
- 25 sustained to the head of Mrs. Sheppard, you have

- threatening, not necessarily all.
- **Q.** Can you give us a definitive amount of -- as opposed to many? More than ten?
- A. It's difficult to do for the reason that I
- said, probably around ten, whether it is eight or 11
- or so on I can't really be sure because of the
- 7 multiplicity and the redundancy typographically, that
- ${\it \$}$  is to say some injuries were sustained in an immediate
- close promimity to others and you just can't be sure
- 10 which injury produced which fracture and which injury
- 11 produced the hemorrhage overlying and within the
- 2 brain. I can't cleave them out in that fashion.
- 13 Q. You will agree that since the injuries are
- 14 close in promimity, it would be fair to assume that
- $5\,$   $\,$  they were close in time as far as being struck to the
- 16 head and face of Mrs. Sheppard?
- 17 A. Yes, and even the one that's a little farther
- 18 back in the right occipital region, I have no basis to
- lg believe that there was some lapse in time between and
- 0 among the injuries inflicted upon Mrs. Sheppard.
- 21 Q. How many of those particular injuries would
- 22 have rendered Mrs. Sheppard unconscious?
- 23 A. I would say that any of the 16 blows to the
- 24 head could have rendered her unconscious. Any time
- 25 you have a severe blow to the head you are going to

.

- 1 indicated that the type of object that would have been
- 2 used to cause that death had to be something other
- 3 than a fist, would that be correct?
- 4 **A.** Yes.
- 5 Q. Now were you able to ascertain as far as the
- frequency of the blows that were sustained to Mrs.
- 7 Sheppard's head, as far as how many?
- A. How many?
- 9 Q. Yes.
- 10 A. No. As I have said, there would appear to be
- 11 at least 15 to the head, 16, actually, 16 based upon
- 12 Dr. Adelson's descriptions.
- 13 Q. Of those particular 16 wounds that Dr. Adelson
- 14 describes, how many of those would you have viewed to
- 15 be life threatening or life ending?
- 16 A. I think many of them in the absence of
- 17 treatment could have resulted in death. Because of
- 18 the entensive nature of the fractures, it's not
- 19 possible to associate in a definitive fashion the
- 20 underlying fractures in each and every instance with
- 21 16 head wounds. Therefore, I can't say that each
- 22 wound produced fractures. Those wounds that did not
- 23 produce fractures would not necessarily then have been
- 24 life threatening. I could say that many of these in
- 25 the absence of treatment could have been life

- 1 have what you call a concussion. So even in the
- absence of any hemorrhage or fracture, if you get a
- disruption of the normal nerve pathways that control
- 4 consciousness, you can have a state of
- 5 unconsciousness. Any one of the 16 could have
- resulted in a concussion, could have therefore
- resulted in unconsciousness.
- **Q.** Would it be fair to say then that after blow
- number one struck to the head, Mrs. Sheppard was
- 10 rendered unconscious?
- 11 A. No, only that she could have been. I cannot
  - say that she was. I just don't know.
- 13 **Q.** Would after blow number two have rendered her unconscious?
- .4 unconscious.
- 15 A. I just don't know that.
- 16 Q. You would agree that the more -- that as the
- 17 blows are applied to Mrs. Sheppard's head, to her
- 8 skull, the more blows that are applied, the more
- 19 likely that it is that she is unconscious prior to
- 20 blow number 15 striking her head?
- 21 **A**. Yes
- 22 Q. Now you have indicated that they appear to be
- 23 in somewhat of a rapid order of succession; is that
- 24 correct?
- 25 A. Yes, I think the nature of the wounds, the

- anatomical location all are consistent with the blows being inflicted in fairly rapid succession.
- **Q.** You would also agree that since they are to the frontal portion, except for the left side of the head, it would be consistent that Mrs. Sheppard was facing
- 6 her assailant at the time that these blows were 7 struck?
- 8 A. Yes, and one I think farther back on the right9 that would be suggestive of that, yes.
- 10 **Q.** And would it also be consistent by the markings 11 on the head as far as the various --
- THE COURT: Does that exhibit
  have a number?

  MR. DEVER: That's 272, Your
  Honor.
- THE COURT: Proceed.

  Q. Would it also be consistent that the head
  wasn't moving during the period of time that the blows
  were being struck, would that be fair to say?
- 20 **A.** Well, I would agree that there is nothing to suggest any extensive movement except for the one
- further on the left and farther on the back of the
- 23 right side. But the relative closeness is more
- 24 consistent with a minimal amount of movement of the 25 victim of Mrs. Sheppard.
  - Q. And it would be fair to say, wouldn't it, Doctor, that death came to Mrs. Sheppard in a very short period of time?
  - A. Yes. I think a matter of a few to several minutes, but not instantaneous.
- 6 **Q.** And it would also be fair to say that prior to death coming to Mrs. Sheppard, she was in fact 8 unconscious?
- q A. Yes.
- 10 Q. Now you had indicated that you had made some
- 11 observations of the 35 or so defects that were
- 12 described by Dr. Lester Adelson in the autopsy
- protocol. If you go to item number 35, the evulsed
- 14 left fingernail.
- 15 **A.** Yes.
- 16 Q. That's the ring finger; is that correct?
- 17 **A.** Yes
- 18  $\,$  **Q.** Now you indicate that that indicates that it is
- 19 partially evulsed, is that the correct term?
- 20 **A.** That's the term that Dr. Adelson used, partial evulsion.
- 22 Q. And then in defect number 34, just above that
- 23 particular notation there is also noted an abrasion to
- 24 the left ulna of the left middle finger; is that
- 25 correct? I don't want to give you the finger, but

- this finger here?
- A. No, 34 actually is talking about the left ulna which is back on the forearm. He says ten inches
- 4 proximal to the tip of the left middle finger. You
- 5 would have to go back ten inches from the tip of your 6 third finger. Somewhere around in here.
- 7 Q. As you are demonstrating on your left hand?
  - A. I am demonstrating on I would say the lower
- 9 third of the forearm is the best that I can do for you
- in approximating ten inches back from the tip of my finger.
- 12 Q. It is clear there is some additional trauma
- caused to the left arm, left hand of Mrs. Sheppard
- 4 other than the evulsed left ring fingernail?
- 15 A. It was an abrasion, that's correct, on the back
- part of the left forearm.Q. Okay. And looking at that photograph of the
- left ring finger, there was a substantial amount of a
- $1^{\rm G}$  fingernail protruding over the tip of the finger; is
- 20 that correct?
- 21 A. Yes.

- 22 Q. I think you told us on direct testimony that
- 23 the nature of that particular wound is consistent with
- 24 Mrs. Sheppard either scratching her assailant or
- 25 getting caught up in some clothing; is that correct?
- 1 A. Yes, having it snagged and kind of pulled out
  - from its root.
    Q. And you would expect then if there had been any
  - $4\,$  type of contact that Mrs. Sheppard had with either her
  - 5 assailant by scratching her assailant or tearing some
  - 6 clothing, that you would expect a microscopic analysis 7 of that particular fingernail to find some material
  - that could corroborate that belief, would you not?
  - 9 A. In many instances, yes, in others, no. It
  - 10 would depend upon whether or not such foreign material
  - 11 was picked up and remained adherent to the
  - undersurface of the nail.

    13 **Q.** You were aware that there were certain
  - $14\,$   $\,$  scrapings done on the fingernails of Mrs. Sheppard by
  - 15 Mary Cowan, were you not?
  - 16 **A.** Yes.
  - 17 Q. Were you aware of what the results were
  - 18 concerning those fingers?
  - 19 A. I believe nothing was found.
  - 20 Q. As far as your opinion concerning that Mrs.
  - 21 Sheppard in fact scratched her assailant, that's how
  - 22 that injury was sustained to her, that is just
  - 23 speculation on your part, is it not, Doctor?
  - 24 A. Well, it's forensic scientific speculation.
  - 25 You can call it that. It is my analysis of the nature

- 1 of that injury in conjunction with the other injuries
- 2 and the amount of blunt force trauma produced when the
- 3 instrumentality used in this murder struck other parts
  - 4 of the body. So -- well, anyway, that's the basis of
- 5 my reason.
- 6  $\,$  Q. You cannot rule out the possibility that that
- 7 evulsed fingernail is a result of blunt force trauma
- 8 striking the top of the nail?
- 9 A. I can't rule it out, no. I said before that it
- 10 is a possibility.
- 11 Q. Now dealing with the enternal enamination, did
- 12 you find in your review of these particular records in
- 13 looking at the photographs of the body of Mrs.
- 14 Sheppard, did you find any evidence of any type of
- 15 biting, scrapes, cuts, to the breast area of Mrs.
- 16 Sheppard?
- 17 **A**. No
- 18 Q. Did you find any evidence of any type of burns
- 19 on her body?
- 20 **A.** Burns? No.
- 21 Q. Did you find any evidence in the vaginal or
- 22 pubic area, any evidence of trauma?
- 23 A. No.
- 24 Q. Bid you find that Dr. Lester Adelson's

- 1 A. I don't recall any description of it being torn
- or ripped. As I recall the top part was pushed up,
- 3 the pajama bottom was off on the left leg and still on
- 4 the right leg. I don't recall and I don't have the
- ${\tt 5}$   $\,$  report in front of me to say whether there were any
- 6 rips or tears. I don't recall any offhand.
- $oldsymbol{Q}$ . If there was no evidence of any type of rips or
- Be tears, would it be fair to say that there is no
- 9 evidence as far as the clothing itself to suggest a 10 sexual assault?
- 11 A. Well, the position of the clothing, the absence
- 12 of tearing, but of course pajamas tops can be pushed
- 13 up and pajama bottoms can be pulled off a leq, you
- 14 don't have to have them torn in some kind of an
- 15 assault.
- 16 Q. And then as far as the bottom pajamas, the
- 17 pajama half, one leg is on and one leg is off; is that
- 18 right?
- 19 A. Yes, that's my recall.
- 20 Q. Did you learn whether or not any portion of
- 21 that clothing was torn, ripped in any way?
- 22 A. As I said, I don't recall any tears.
- 23 Q. Now you indicated that you had learned from Dr.
- 24 Tahir that he evaluated vaginal smears that were

- reading his testimony, that this was in fact a
- 2 thorough and competent autopsy?
- 3 A. I would accept it as a thorough and competent
- 4 autopsy with the caveats or with the specific
- 5 enceptions that I noted earlier about certain things
- 6 that I believe should have been done in a case of this
- nature. But I don't question the competency of the
- 8 autopsy or the thoroughness in so far as his
- 9 identification of the injuries was concerned.
- 10 Q. Okay. So as far as any trauma to the breast or
- 11 vaginal region areas, there is no evidence to suggest
  - 2 that that occurred; is that correct?
- 13 A. No, not to my knowledge.
- 14 Q. As far as any type of force, forceful semual
- 15 act perpetrated against Mrs. Sheppard, there is no
- 16 evidence that has been provided to you to suggest that
- 17 in fact occurred, as far as injuries to the body?
- 18 A. As far as the injuries to the body are
- 19 concerned, that is correct.
- 20 Q. Now what you did observe, Doctor, was the fact
- 21 of the way that the body was displayed at the time
- 22 that she was found, that her breasts were emposed?
- 23 A. Yes, pretty much.
- 24 Q. Did you learn whether or not that clothing was

- were placed onto microscopic slides; is that correct?
  - A. That's a written report of his which I read and
- 3 I think that I do state it correctly based on his
- 4 written report. I haven't discussed this with Dr.
- 5 Tahir but my recollection of the written reports was
- that he examined it, saw some sperm heads, extracted
- them, and saved some of the other material.
- B Q. If Dr. Tahir was to come in and testify that he
- 9 visually looked at those particular slides and did not
- see any sperm heads, would that be a surprise to you?
- 11 A. Well it would be inconsistent with what is on
- 12 paper. So, yes, a surprise in which case I would then
- 13 infer that he made his determination of sperm heads
- 14 based upon DNA extraction. I can't speak for him. I
- 5 can only tell you what I know from his written report.
- 16 I have not discussed this with him.
- 17 Q. Let's talk about these vaginal smears and how
- 18 even today if we wanted to -- if those smears still
- 19 emisted, those microscopic slides still emisted we
- 20 could put them on a microscope right here in the
- 21 courtroom, could we not, and take a look to see if
- there are sperm heads on them?
- 23 A. Yes, it would -- I don't know what state they
  - would be in of deterioration, it's a long, long time,

- $\cdot$  1 absence of special stains it would have been very
  - 2 difficult. It would be difficult today.
  - Q. So you would acknowledge that these particular slides could have deteriorated over the 46 years that
  - they have been in emistence; is that correct?
  - A. Yes, to some degree of deterioration, biological degradation will occur. Things don't remain intact forever.
- 9 **Q.** You would also agree with contamination as 10 well?
- 11 A. You shouldn't have contamination on a slide if
- 12 the cover is properly affined. If it has been
- 13 preserved in an appropriate fashion there should not
- 4 be actual contamination of the material on the slide.
- 15 Q. There are a couple of ifs that you put in
- 16 there.
- 17 A. Yes, that's right, how it was preserved.
- 18 Q. And if you were to do a vaginal smear, that's
- 19 essentially taking a Q-Tip material and swabbing the
  - vaginal area of a female; is that correct?
- 21 A. Yes, that's correct.
- 22 Q. And then placing that onto a slide itself; is
- 23 that correct?
- 24 **A.** Yes.
- 25 Q. And then putting a cover over this particular

- l encounter?
- A. Yes. Depending upon how many sperms, whether
- they are motile, they are moving, whether they still
- 4 have tails and so on.
- 5 **Q.** Now once the sperm is deposited into the
- vagina, it goes through a process where it becomes degraded; is that correct?
- **A**. Yes.
- Q. Those sperm heads, the tails essentially
- 10 disintegrate, do they not?
- 11 **A.** The tails drop off first and disintegrate.
- 12 Q. Isn't it fair to say that tails only remain
- 13 intact with sperm heads up to a matter of several
  - hours; is that correct?
- 15 A. Generally that's correct. A few hours, unless
- the woman has been in a very, very cold environment.
- 17 Cases have been reported where the body had frozen and
- 18 the vaginal canal is filled with ice and so forth.
- 19 Obviously that's very atypical. In the great majority
- O of cases you are talking about a few hours, that's
- 21 correct.
- 22 Q. And the emistence of sperm heads can remain
- 23 inside the vagina for up to four or five days, can
- 24 they not?

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25 A. Yes, that's correct. There again it depends

slide, right?

- 2 **A**. Yes.
- 3  $\,$  Q. And then looking through a microscope at the
- 4 particular slide; is that correct?
- 5 **A.** Yes.
- 6 Q. And then if there was evidence of recent semual
  - encounter, you would find contained within that slide, once magnified you would observe sperm with intact
- 9 tails; is that correct?
- 19 A. If there had been an ejaculation. Keep in mind
- 11 you can have actual semual activity without
- 12 ejaculation. As you can have a semual assault without
- 13 penetration. So it just depends. But if you are
- 14 asking me if there is an ejaculate, would you then see
- 15 sperms in someone who is not, for medical reasons we
- 16 say azoospermic, he is able to have an ejaculate but
- 17 it doesn't contain sperms, there are such people, it's
- 18 not rare, that's why some men can't have semual
- 19 intercourse, they have the ability to be potent for an
- 20 erection, but don't have the ability to procreate
- 21 because they have too few sperms, or in some instances
- 22 almost none. But taking 98 percent or 99 percent of
- the male population that can have an ejaculation, yes,
- 24 I would expect there to be sperms.
- 25 **O.** And that would be evidence of recent semual

- 1 upon the environment, the temperature. They remain
  - 2 visible longer in a dead body than in a live body. In
  - 3 a live body the woman's enzymes and secretions will be
  - 4 breaking down the sperms faster than in a dead body
  - 5 where that kind of enzymatic activity is no longer
  - 6 occurring. So there are variations. But you're
  - 7 right, a few days, and then it is, generally speaking,
  - three, four, five days in the majority of instances
  - and then they will be gone.
  - 10 Q. And you were aware that Dr. Lester Adelson
  - 11 testified that he performed, gathered two vaginal
  - 12 smears from the vagina of Mrs. Sheppard that he
  - 13 microscopically analyzed and found them to be absent
  - 14 of sperm; is that correct?
  - 15 A. That's correct.
  - 16 Q. So then when Dr. Tahir, 45 years later, looks
  - 17 at those particular slides, or I won't say look,
    - performs a chemical test on those particular slides,
  - 19 he comes of the opinion that there is in fact sperm,
  - 20 not tails, but sperm heads; is that correct?
  - 21 A. Yes. He uses the term sperm head.
  - 22 Q. So based upon that information, wouldn't you
  - 23 agree, Dr. Wecht, that if there is evidence of semen
  - 4 found on those particular slides, you cannot say that
- 25 that semen was deposited contemporaneous or close in

- time to Mrs. Sheppard's death; is that correct?
- 2 A. That's correct.
- 3 **Q.** So as far as whether or not that semen is 4 related to the death of Mrs. Sheppard, it's more
- 5 likely, sir, that that semen is two, three, four days
- 6 of age; is that correct?
- **A.** If the findings in 1999 were those which
- emisted in 1954, then it is more likely that the sperm
- 9 heads were from a previous semual act rather than a
- 10 sexual act on the night that Mrs. Sheppard was
- 11 murdered.
- 12 Q. And if they were consistent with a semual act
- 13 on the night that Mrs. Sheppard was murdered, you
- 14 would empect to find sperm heads as well as tails at
- 15 the time that Dr. Adelson gathered those slides, would
- 16 you not?
- 17 A. Yes. Well, Dr. Adelson's emamination at 12:30,
- death some eight hours or so before, a full ejaculate
- 19 probably still would have been seen, some with tails,
- 0 but others would have lost the tails already.
- 21 Q. Well if it was full ejaculate then Dr. Adelson
- 22 should have been able to discover that type of
- 3 material, that type of liquid in the vaginal cavity of
- 24 Mrs. Sheppard, wouldn't you agree?
- 25 A. Yes. If you have a full ejaculate of five cc's

- 1 have disguised or hidden evidence of semen?
- A. That's possible. I can't remember a case by
- name offhand, but the concept is a possibility.
- 4 **Q.** I just have some questions concerning the scene of the murder itself. What's the number on this,
- 6 76-47? This, Doctor, if you can see it, this is
- 7 marked as state's exhibit 76-47. Can you see it okay?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. First of all, Doctor, can you tell us, based
- 10 upon a reasonable degree of medical certainty or
- 11 scientific certainty, whether or not Mrs. Sheppard,
- the assault that eventually culminated in her death
  - began and ended in that particular location?
    - MR. GILBERT:

Objection.

THE COURT:

If you can tell

us.

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- 17 A. Yes, I believe that it did. I have no
- 18 knowledge of information and have made no analysis of
- $1^{9}$  the facts available to me to indicate otherwise.
- Q. And you would agree that there is massive
- 21 trauma to the head area of Mrs. Sheppard; is that
- 22 correct?
- 23 **A.** Yes.
- 24 Q. Blood soaked; is that correct?
- 25 **A.** Yes.

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- or more, that's correct.
- 2 Q. Now in addition to that there are what are
  - known as epithelial cells that are contained within
- 4 the woman; is that correct?
- 5 **A**. Yes.
- 6 Q. What are those?
- A. The epithelial cells are the cells that line
- 8 the inner tracks of our body, whether it be the GI
- g tract or the genitalia or so on. The inner surface of
- 10 these structures that are referred to as epithelial
- 10 these structures that are referred to as epithelia.
- 11 cells.
- 12 **Q.** Do epithelial cells disguise sperm heads with
- 13 tails?
- 14 **A.** They can on occasion.
- 15 Q. Now as a forensic pathologist you from time to
- 16 time have had cases involving -- or a young woman has
- 17 met her death by way after semual assault; is that
- 18 correct?
- 19 A. Yes. Well the semual assault did not kill her,
- 0 but you mean death in which there had been semual
- 21 assault.
- 22 Q. Contemporaneous with.
- 23 A. Yes. Whatever injury was inflicted, yes.
- 24 Q. Have you found in those various microscopic
- 25 analysis that you have done where epithelial cells

- 1 Q. And you would also agree that there is a
  - covering that apparently has some spatter on it that
  - is covering the lower portion of her body; is that
  - 4 correct?
  - A. Yes.
  - 6 Q. Did you find in your evaluation in looking at
  - all these photographs, did you find evidence of blood
  - smears on the abdomen of Mrs. Sheppard?
  - A. I don't recall blood smears and I can't recall
- 10 Dr. Adelson describing any blood smears on the
- 11 abdomen.
- 12 Q. And would you call -- in defining blood smears,
- 13 those are wiping of blood; is that correct?
- 14 A. Well, yes, if you say a smear, then you are
- 15 talking about wiping. On page two of his autopsy
- 16 report -- maybe it's a good time to put in what Dr.
- 17 Adelson noted. Abundant dry blood over the entire
- § face, neck, upper chest and hands. Bloody crust in
- the nostrils and in the mouth. You asked me about the
- O abdomen and I said I don't see any reference to blood
- 21 on the abdomen.

- 22 Q. And then in addition you have indicated that
- 23 the legs were straddling this bar down in this area?
  - A. No, they were beneath the blanket rail as I
- 25 believe it is called. Not straddling it, beneath it.

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They were down off the edge of the mattress but beneath that blanket rail.

- **Q.** And is it your opinion that or your belief that the sexual assault began in this particular location as well?
- A. I can't tell you exactly where the attempted assault began. This is a dynamic process, somebody obviously who is going to be fighting for her life, movement to some extent. I just cannot tell you to the extent as you asked me earlier. Do I have any reason to believe that the assault took place somewhere else or began somewhere else? I don't. So I believe that it occurred while Mrs. Sheppard was on the bed. Can I tell you that it occurred exactly with

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- 16 **Q.** Can you tell us whether or not she was standing 17 or sitting at the time that this assault began?
- 18 A. No. She has the injury to the back of the 19 head, one could conjecture, and it is only conjecture,
- 20 that someone struck her in the back of the head

her in that position? I cannot.

- 21 causing her to then fall backward and then inflicted
- 22 the blows on the front. As a matter of fact, that's
- $^{23}$  interesting, I just said that as I -- as I'm sitting
- 24 here now you have all the injuries in the front and
- 25 then you have the head back, how do you get an injury

in the right back of the head? I just don't know.

There are different scenarios you could postulate.

- Q. And as far as scenarios of the position of the assailant, is he sitting, is he kneeling, I won't even use the term he. Is the person that -- first of all, based upon your evaluation of this case to a reasonable degree of medical or scientific certainty, can you tell us whether or not there is more than one assailant involved here?
- 10 **A**. I can't do that. I have no reason to believe 11 that there is more than one assailant, but there is no 12 basis for me to rule out a second person being there.
- 13 **Q.** You would agree that the position of the body 14 is consistent with someone pushing the shirt up after 15 Mrs. Sheppard has come to this particular type of a
- position; is that correct? **A.** Yes. After she has come to that position. At
- what point in the attempted assault is it pushed up, I don't know. But I would agree that it is pushed up
- when she is in that position as opposed to if you mean
- 21 could she have been standing or sitting with it in
- 22 that position, I don't think so. Gravity alone would
- 23 cause it to fall down.
- 24 **Q.** And would it also be fair to say that she has already sustained that blow to the back of the head;

isn't that correct?

2 MR. GILBERT: Wait a second.
3 The question was unclear and I am objecting to
4 it in relationship to the previous question.

THE COURT: I will sustain

it. Ask another question.

**Q.** Apparently this is how Mrs. Sheppard was found when the authorities got there, when the photograph was taken.

MR. GILBERT: Objection. Don't assume anything, Judge.

THE COURT: I'm not assuming

THE COURT: I'm not assuming anything, but he is asking this empert on cross emanination. Overruled.

Q. You would agree --

16 **A.** As far as I know this is the position in which she was found.

18 **Q.** You would agree that the injury that was sustained to the back of her head could not have been accomplished in this particular type of position?

A. Well, no, not completely. I gave you one scenario before, I will give you another scenario that her head is fasing ever to the right and one of the

her head is facing over to the right and one of the blows -- to the left, facing to the left, and one of

the blows comes down and hits the back of the head as

1 she is lying there. This process, whether it is the

first or the third or the fourth or whatever, again I don't know. It is a dynamic process. I think of it as a continuum. It is flowing, it is moving.

It's not as if somebody is necessarily immobilized from the first moment and all kinds of movements can occur, especially when there is a violent situation with injuries that produce pain, that engenders great freight, obviously, panic, hysteria, call it what you wish. And the head is a swivel, you can picture different things.

Q. Okay.

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Now also with the legs underneath the rail of the bed, in order for secual penetration to have taken place, the assailant had to straddle the rail or fit in under the rail in order for that to be accomplished; isn't that correct?

A. If there had been sexual penetration, number one. Number two, if it occurred down there. I have already said I don't believe that anybody could have been accomplishing sexual penetration with the body is

been accomplishing sexual penetration with the body in that position in the traditional missionary fashion or

23 position which would have required the assailant to be

24 underneath the blanket rail also on top of Mrs.

25 Sheppard. I don't believe that.

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- Q. As far as then my question, there is no evidence of semual penetration here, is there?
- A. I find no evidence of semual penetration anatomically.
- Q. And is it your opinion based upon your review of all of the items that were submitted to you that Mrs. Sheppard was semually penetrated on the morning of her death?
- G I have no evidence that would permit me to state that conclusion. 10
- Okay. Now looking at the remaining portions of her body, looking at the photographs and based upon
- the autopsy protocol, was there any evidence of any
- type of cuts, scrapes, tears, burns, bruising, to any
- 15 of the genital areas at all?
- 16 A. No.
- 17 You had an opinion that the object that was
- used to cause these injuries to Mrs. Sheppard's head
- and face, that it had to be somewhat of a heavy
- object; is that correct? 20
- A. Yes. Some firm composition which would not
- likely have broken, fragmented or splintered in the
- course of its striking the head multiple times.
- And had the object either fragmented,
- 25 splintered, broken, or anything of that nature, you

2 hands. Then you have got a couple more inches coming 3 out before you reach the victim's head and then you 4 have got a couple of inches striking the victim's 5 head. So I come in somewhere I would say eight inches 6 would be the minimal length and it could be

1 inches at least, maybe four, I have kind of small

considerably longer than that. I can't give you an outside limit.

You could have something in theory that would 10 be much, much longer that you are wielding and 11 striking only at the very end. I don't think that's 12 real likely. But I mean somewhere certainly beyond 13 eight inches, ten, 12 inches, a little bit more. Something like that.

- 15 The nature of the injuries themselves, the size of these particular defects to the head, some of them measured in excess of two and a half inches; is that 18 correct?
- 19 Let's see. Here is one that was two inches, here is one that's two inches, another one that's two
- and a half, another one that's two and a quarter.
- Yes, so you have one two and a quarter and one two and 23 a half.
- 24 With a two and a half inch side defect, is it fair to say that the surface of the object while

would have found evidence of that either in the bed

- sheets, the floor, or in the wounds themselves; is
- that correct?
- A. Yes. If a thorough search had been done of all of those materials and of all the blood on her scalp, in her hair and face and so on, if that was thoroughly emamined then I would empect some evidence to be found.

Some of this can be extremely minute, which is where we get that term trace evidence, things that are so small they can't perhaps even be seen with the naked eye. If such an examination had been performed, 13 then I would have empected something to be found, if 14 it could come from an object that would fragment or splinter.

- If the object fragmented or splintered, a good trace evidence department would have found that 18 particular item; is that correct?
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- 20 Now as far as the type of object or some people
- 21 have used the word instrument, and I will stay away
- 22 from that, the type of object, can you give us a
- 23 minimum size that that object would be?
- Well, the assailant would have had to have clutched it in his hand which would be about three

- striking or causing the blow to Mrs. Sheppard's head
  - had to be at least that length in inches, that
  - particular surface area?
  - 4 A. No, pretty close to it. You can inflict a
  - laceration from some kind of object that doesn't cover
  - the full length. The tissues as they tear can tear a
  - little bit more. I would say, I would agree at least

  - two inches but you can have a little longer tear than
  - the actual length of the object producing the injury.
  - 10 Q. Okay. In looking at the hands, the arms of
  - 11 Mrs. Sheppard, did you ascertain that there is
  - 12 definitive type wounds caused to her hands and arms?
  - 13 Yes, the right arm and hand more so.
  - 14 So it would be fair to conclude then that she
  - 15 put up some sort of struggle or fight prior to her
  - 16 death?
  - 17 A. Yes, I would agree.
  - 18 And can you quantify how many defective type
  - blows or defensive type blows were caused to her
  - hands, to her arms?
  - Let me see. I would say at least a half dozen
  - probably on the right and a couple on the -- well one
  - 23 or two superficial in nature on the left.
  - 24 So essentially eight blows in which she was
  - 25 defending herself?

- Yes. Keep in mind, as I said before, that some of these could have been a component of injuries 3 inflicted to the head. If you raise your hand as I am
- 4 doing thusly, your forearm to your head, you can see
- 5 an instrument or object coming down and striking the 6 head and catching a part of the hand or the wrist or
- so on. But I would say that you have got that number
- of injuries to the right forearm, wrist and hand and a
- couple of lesser injuries on the left side.
- 10 So that for at least eight particular blows,
- 11 although some could have deflected and hit her in the
- 12 face and been -- one single swing could have produced
- 13 a number of injuries, at least for eight particular
- 14 blows the victim, Mrs. Sheppard, hands are in a
- defensive type posture close in promimity to her head
- or face; is that correct?
- Yes, I think that's a reasonable number.
- 18 Q. And yet we know at the time that the body is
- found, or at least this photograph was taken, that the
- hands are along side the abdomen and another along the
- side; is that correct?
- 22 Yes.
- 23 It would be fair then to indicate, would you
- agree, Doctor, that at the beginning of this assault 24

- substantial amount of strength inflicting blows with a
- significant degree of force.
- Okay. Now the noise that would be produced
- from this type of a particular assault, especially
- these cracks to the head, this would produce some
- level of noise, would it not?
- Yes, I think there would be like a thud as you
- impact the object against Mrs. Sheppard's head. A
- thud is the best word I can think of. A kind of a low
- keyed obviously nonshrilled type of noise as one firm
- 11 object strikes against another.
- 12 In this particular instance we have talked
- 13 about at least 20 particular thuds being produced by
- way of this assault; is that correct?
- Yes, in so far as bony structures are
- 16 concerned.
- 17 And the level of noise that would be produced,
- if I was standing at the back of the room within
- normal hearing and the instrument that was applied
- caused the death, the object that was used to sustain
- 21 these injuries to Mrs. Sheppard, certainly would be
- within earshot of me standing back here, would it not?
- I think some, perhaps many of them would be.
- 24 Not necessarily all.

- was alert, that she was in a standing position?
- 2 No, not necessarily. One can be lying down and
- being struck and holding up one's right arm so as to
- deflect the blows. You could be sitting. You don't
- have to have been standing for that to happen. But based upon the position of the hands as
- that photograph depicts, wouldn't you expect then if
- her hands were in this position as she was lying down
- that you would find the hands up along the side of the
- head, would you not? 10
- 11 Oh, no, not necessarily. You are being struck
- and then you are knocked unconscious, as you are going into unconsciousness and then down come the hands in
- 14 this fashion as I am depicting and just plop down.
- 15 One could be along side the body, one could then come
- 16 across the cleft to the abdomen. You don't lose all
- mobility either of a conscious or a subconscious
- 18 nature in an instant in a millisecond.
- 19 You also indicated that the assailant had to be
- 20 someone who had at least some measure of strength as opposed to a boy or a small woman; is that correct? 21
- 22 Yes. I didn't say a boy or a small woman. I
- don't know what your definition of a boy would be and
- a small woman could be someone who is very strong and

- rapid, rapid assault; is that correct?
  - Yes, I believe that the blows were in quick
  - succession.
  - 4 Did you find any evidence of strangulation?
  - 5 A.
  - What normally would be found to substantiate
  - strangulation?
  - Most likely some markings and injuries around
  - the neck. Then externally some pinpoint hemorrhages
  - in the eye grounds, sometimes on the face, sometimes
  - on the inner aspect of the cheeks. And then 11
  - 12 internally upon dissection of the neck with refraction
  - 13 of the skin going down in layered fashion at least
  - some focal hemorrhage, albeit perhaps quite small. In

  - one or more of those muscles or facia structures you
  - might or might not find some fracture of the hilal
  - 17 bone, a small U-shape bone high up in the neck beneath
  - the open jaw, with the open end of the U directed
  - backward, or the thyroid cartilage, the Adams apple or
  - 20 another cartilage just below that.
  - 21 You can have strangulation, however, without
  - 22 any fractures of this cartilage structure or of the
  - 23 bone. In order to determine that someone has been
    - strangled you have got to have some markings

- Sometimes you may have very little on the skin, more 2 inside. But you have got to have some findings in
- order to say there is strangulation.
- In your review of all the records and the photographs, did you find any evidence that Mrs.
- Sheppard was gagged?
- No.
- Q. Did you find any evidence that she was bitten,
- any kind of bite markings on her?
- 10 That she was bitten?
- 11 Q. Yes.
- 12 A. No.
- 13 Did you find any evidence to suggest that she
- was tied up or that she was restrained?
- 15 A. No.
- 16 Now in summary, then, of all the things that
- 17 you told us concerning the death of Mrs. Sheppard,
- 18 when you say she was rendered unconscious fairly
- 19 rapidly, what would you pinpoint as the minimum amount
- 20 of time?
- 21 Oh, I would say here with these injuries A.
- 22 probably a couple of minutes.
- 23 A couple of minutes?
- 24 A.
- 25 Did you find any evidence of torture?

A. No.

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- Did I find any evidence of any type of
- sadomasochistic attack here?
- Not sadomasochistic, but I wouldn't hesitate to
- 5 use the term sadistic. This number of injuries
  - inflicted on a defenseless woman, multiple, multiple
- injuries, I would have no problem using the word
- sadistic. Although I wouldn't put that in an autopsy
- report but as a descriptive term I would use it.
- 10 So I think that the nature, extent,
- 11 multiplicity of the injuries would qualify for
  - someone's characterization of this death as having
- 13 been a sadistic killing.
- Did you find any evidence of overkill? 14
- Well any time you strike somebody on the head 15
- 16 times, one can certainly say this is overkill.
- Again, I would have no problem if someone wished to 17
- 18 characterize this case in that fashion.
- 19 Did you find any of the injuries to be post
- mortem, or to come after Mrs. Sheppard's death?
- 21 **A**. No, there is nothing I can say here was post
- 22 mortem.
- All right. Now as far as the object, you told 23
- us it had to be greater than eight inches in length;
- is that correct?

- Yes, I believe so.
- And it could be a number of things, a
- 3 flashlight, a pipe, pliers; is that correct?
- It could be any number of things that would
- have a fairly smooth, somewhat rounded or curved
- surface as opposed to anything that would have a sharp
- or reasonably sharply angled bend.
- So anything rounded, would it have to be a
- metal object?
- 10 No. There are some woods which are entremely
- 11 firm and there are some very hard plastics that are
- 12 extremely firm.
- 13 I mean back in 1954.
- 14 Are we in the preplastic era? I don't know
- whether plastic was discovered, I'm embarrassed to
- 16 say.

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- THE COURT: I'm not sure that
- Mr. Dever does either.
- 19 I thought about that possibility.
- 20 I'm sure any man who did work in the kitchen
- would know. If there were no hard plastics, then
- obviously no hard plasticizing. Some very firm smooth
- 23 wood or metal.
- 24 Metal object. Okay. So it could be a number
- of things, at least being eight to ten inches in

- length, and could be longer; is that correct?
- Yes, I think about that, yes.
- Anything from pipe, flashlight, table lamp?
- Those could be the type of weapons; is that
- correct?
- 7 A. Yes, one of those --
- Q. Thingamajigs.
- û A. The legs of the table, sure.
- 10 So you are not suggesting for a moment here
- 11 that exhibit 273 is in fact the murder weapon, are
- 12 you?
- 13 I did not say that it is. I said that it would
- 14 be consistent with a murder weapon or another kind of
- 15 a flashlight would be quite consistent with in terms
- 16 of its physical structure and so on. 17
  - Can I say that that flashlight or really a
- 18 prototype of that flashlight, because the flashlight 19 that was found is not here, was the murder weapon?
- 20 No, I don't say that.
- 21 You are not saying that that flashlight that
- was fished out of Lake Erie 13 months after the
  - homicide is related to this murder?
- 24 I can't say that and we will never know.
- 25 You can't say that whatever defects were caused

- to that particular flashlight are related to the murder as well, can you?
- 3 A. The same thing would also be true.
- 4 Q. You are aware of how ferocious Lake Erie can
- 5 be, aren't you?
- **A**. Yes, from song and saga, yes.
- 7 Q. You can't tell us where that flashlight went
- $\vartheta$  into the water or when it went into the water; is that
- 9 correct?
- 10 A. No, I don't know.
- 11 Q. Were you aware that there were a number of
- 12 objects that were submitted to the coroner's office
- 13 over the years relating to possible weapons or for
- 4 purposes of examining for pinpointing as a possible
- 15 weapon?
- 16 A. No, I have no such information or list.
- 17 Q. Now you are aware that Dr. Lovejoy, he is an
- 18 anthropologist over at the coroner's office, did some
- 19 particular tests involving flashlights and whacking
- O them on a skull at least the way that that emperiment
- 21 was conducted?
- 22 **A.** Yes.

- 23 Q. And his opinion was that the flashlight
- 24 wouldn't stand up for the number of blows, that it
- 25 would essentially fall apart, are you aware of that?
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- A. I think that's what he said.
- 2 Q. You don't agree with that because it was not
- done under correct scientific principles?
- 4 A. Yes, and for the reasons that I stated.
- 5 Q. Are you aware that Dr. Paul Leland Kirk
- 6 performed tests back in 1955 after Dr. Samuel Sheppard
- 7 was convicted?
- 8 **A.** Yes.
- 9 Q. You read the affidavit that he prepared
- 10 concerning the experiment's that he conducted?
- 11 **A.** Yes.
- 12 Q. You are aware of the compelling testimony that
- 13 he gave in 1966 concerning the various tests that he
- 14 performed?
- 15 A. Yes. I don't have that but I'm aware of it.
- 16 Q. You were aware that Dr. Kirk's opinion was that
- 17 Mrs. Sheppard bit her assailant?
- 18 **A.** Yes.
- 19 Q. Are you still -- do you share that opinion?
- 20 **A.** No.
- 21 Q. Why is it that you no longer share that
- 22 opinion?
- 23 A. Not no longer, I never said that. I haven't
- 24 changed my mind. My review and evaluation led me to
- 25 believe that it was blunt force injury to her mouth

- l that broke off parts of her upper right and upper left
- 2 medial incisors, the two fang teeth.
- Q. And you were present during the time of the
- exhumation of Mrs. Sheppard where there was some
- 5 evaluation done by two odontologists on the teeth?
- **A.** Yes
- Q. And that was Dr. Sobel, who is your colleague;
- is that correct?
- A. Yes.
- 10 Q. And then Dr. Levine from New York State?
- 11 A. Also a friend and a colleague but on the other
  - side.

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- 13 **Q.** So everybody agrees that Mrs. Sheppard didn't bite anyone, right?
- bite anyone, right?

  MR. GI
  - MR. GILBERT:
  - THE COURT:
- Sustained.

Objection.

- 17 Q. You were of the understanding that Mrs.
- 18 Sheppard didn't bite anyone during the -- that Mrs.
- 19 Sheppard -- it is your opinion, Dr. Wecht, that Mrs.
- O Sheppard did not bite her assailant; is that correct?
  - MR. GILBERT: Objection.
    - THE COURT: Overruled.
- 23 A. It is my opinion that her teeth were not broken
- as a result of a bite inflicted upon her assailant.
- 5 Q. Okay. Now were you aware that Dr. Paul Leland
- 1 Kirk in his affidavit made that claim?
  - 2 A. Yes.
  - 3 Q. Now were you aware also that Dr. Paul Leland
  - 4 Kirk made the claim that the assailant of Mrs.
  - 5 Sheppard was in fact left-handed?
  - A. Yes.
  - 7 Q. Do you share that opinion?
  - 8 A. Yes, with reasonable medical probability based
  - 9 upon the majority of the defensive wounds being on her
  - 10 right arm and hand. I believe that it is more likely
  - 11 than not that the assailant was left-handed. I can't
  - 12 state that with certainty, that is just more likely
  - 13 than not. It more likely fits in with a left-handed
  - 14 person than with a right-handed person, but it is
  - 15 nothing that is definitive.
  - 16 Q. Have you said on previous occasions that you
  - 17 can't tell whether it is a left-handed assailant or
  - 18 right-handed?
  - 19 A. In this case?
  - 20 **Q.** Yes.
  - 21 A. Gee, I don't know. In my written opinion I
  - 22 think I said I thought it was left-handed. I don't
  - 3 know if I have ever said otherwise. I don't know.
  - 24 It's possible.
  - 25 Q. Refreshing your recollection, do you recall on

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1 · the date of October 5th of last year at the conclusion of the exhumation that you appeared on CNN as far as -3 giving an opinion as to the left-handedness of the assailant?

- A. I remember being on CNN but I don't remember the day.
- Why don't you watch this for a second. MR. GILBERT: Objection, Your Honor.

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(Thereupon, the following is from the videotape that was played to the jury.)

"Question: Dr. Wecht, one of the positions in this case is whether or not her stab wounds were caused by a left-handed person or caused by a right-handed person. Was there any way of discovering that piece of evidence yesterday?

"Answer: Well, I would rather not comment on that at this time. I don't think it would be appropriate for me to express opinions. Things have to be studied.

"Question: Let me say this, was there evidence there for that kind of conclusion to be made?

24 "Answer: I think it is very doubtful that it 25 is. And in the best of conditions this handedness is

more a matter of fiction than it is of reality.

"If I stab you, Roger, from the rear, as a right-handed person, think of the directionality. If I stab you when you are facing me as a right-handed person, think of the directionality. How was I holding you when the police come and find your body, do they know whether I was holding you touching your back to my bosom or that I was lunging at you as you face me. This business about right-handed or 10 left-handed, this is more in the realm of the novelist

- 11 than it is in real life." 12 Doctor, are you writing a novel up here on the · 13 witness stand?
- 14 A. Am I what?

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- Are you writing a novel up here on the witness 15 Q. 16 stand?
  - No, I don't have time.

I don't disagree with what I said, but I stand by what I have said today. That if it is put to me which is more likely in a tight call, thinking of Mrs. Sheppard lying there, if a person is coming down, the assailant, with the right arm, then it seems to me 23 that it's just a little bit more anatomically likely 24 that she is going to reach up with her left arm. The assailant is coming down with his left arm, that she

is reaching up, because it is closer.

If she is reaching over from this arm here, it doesn't fit in. But, again, I -- it is an opinion of a conjectural nature based upon what I have just said, which arm is more likely to have come up by the victim, and I believe it's the arm closer to the arm of the assailant.

- Would you say conjecture, then, that means speculation?
- Well, it is speculation. You could call it that, I'm not offended. Opinions that emperts give are that many times, but as long as they are based on something that is not scientifically impossible or something that is illogical, then I think it's quite reasonable for that opinion to be empressed.

I repeat, I think it's a tight call, but as between the two I'll stick with that because of what I have said. You are going to try to use the arm that's closer to the inflicting weaponry, in this case some object in the hand of the assailant, and it just seems to me more likely than not that you will reach up closer and you will have more strength, better fulcrum then you will by reaching over. That's all it's based on.

25 Doctor, how do you emplain the fact that the

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> left side of Mrs. Sheppard' head sustains most of the injuries if the assailant is left-handed? Wouldn't it normally seem to reason that the injuries would be

then to the right side of her face if she was

confronting and facing her assailant at the time that she sustained these injuries?

This is totally unpredictable for this reason, that if she is struck on the right side and struck

then a second and third time and then she begins to

10 lose consciousness and her head rolls to the right and then the remaining blows in this fashion are inflicted

12 on the left side, you have got kind of scenarios that 13 are possible.

14 Emactly. As the target being the top of her head moves, or the assailant moves from side to side, 15 or the assailant switches hands, there is a number of 17 scenarios that can produce this particular type of result other than the left-handed assailant; isn't 19 that correct?

Yes, there are other possibilities. I am not 20 so sure about the ambidentrous nature of somebody doing this. Some people have a lot of force with the 23 opposite hand, not very many people. So leaving out 24 that part that you said, but the rest of it that you

25 commented upon is reasonable and possible.

- Q. But you are aware that Dr. Kirk gave testimony
- in 1966 that it was his opinion to a reasonable degree 3 of scientific certainty that the assailant of Mrs.
- 4 Sheppard was left-handed?
- But to be fair on a matter that I am not
  - addressing, and you will correct me if I'm wrong, I
- 7 believe that his opinion was predicated upon the
- location of certain blood spatters in different places
- 9 from which he then deduced that individual was
- 10 standing in a certain way. I don't think that Dr.
- 11 Kirk based his opinion of left-handedness on the same
- 12 scenario that I have just set forth. That's my
- 13 recollection of his testimony.
- I want to be fair, Doctor, as far as Dr. Kirk's
- blood spatter testimony or evidence, are you prepared
- to address those issues as well?
- 17 No, I'm not dealing with those.
- 18 That would be left to Dr. Epstein --
- 19 Well, whomever.
- 20 -- and those individuals?
- 21 A, Yes.
- My question to you is that Dr. Paul Leland Kirk
- in 1966 gave the opinion from the witness stand that
- 24 Marilyn Sheppard's assailant was left-handed, are you

- between Court and counsel at sidebar.)
- THE COURT: Ladies and
- gentlemen, we are going to take a short break.
- 4 I remind you do not discuss this case among
- 5 yourselves, do not permit anyone to discuss it with you or in your presence. You are
- 7 instructed not to form or empress an opinion on 8
- this case until it is finally submitted to you. If you do go to the fourth floor, just come
- 10 right back up.
  - (Thereupon, a recess was had.) THE COURT: You may continue
- 13 BY MR. DEVER:
- Just a few more questions on that. You would
- agree, Doctor, that the injuries were all consistent
- with a single type of object being used; is that
- correct?

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- 18 Yes. Again, I have no pattern delineation that
- would permit me to suggest two different objects
- 2û having been used.
- 21 Would it be fair to say, also, Doctor, that you
  - cannot rule as a possible object a surgical instrument
- as producing these particular injuries?
- 24 **A**. Well, I would unless you were to show me

- Yes, I understand that. A.
- 2 And were you aware that Dr. Sam Sheppard was Q.
- right-handed?
- 4 Yes. I have asked that and I'm told he was
- right-handed.
- Were you aware of that evidence,
- left-handedness, as well as Mrs. Sheppard bit her
- assailant, you were aware of those two items, were you
- 9 not?
- 10 A. Yes.
- Were you also aware of some claim that Dr. Kirk
- 12 made concerning a stain of blood that was found on the
- 13 wardrobe door?
- I don't recall. I haven't really addressed
- 15 that so I -- I know there have been analyses of
- 16 different stains, but exactly who said what and which
- 17 opinions have been empressed upon such findings, I
- 18 have not delved into that because it is my
- 19 understanding that is being addressed by other people.
- 20 **Q**. You won't talk about the blood typing
- 21 controversy?
- 22 **A**. That's correct.
- 23 MR. DEVER: May I approach
- 24 the bench for a minute, Your Honor?

- 1 There is nothing here to suggest a patterned injury
  - such as would be expected with a surgical instrument
  - or with other kinds of specific tools. I would empect
  - much similarity among wounds were something like that to be used.

  - Certainly there is nothing of a bilaterally
  - symmetrical nature here to suggest some kind of a
  - surgical instrument. So I don't know offhand, I'm not a surgeon. I have been in surgical suites but I don't
  - know every surgical instrument in the world, that's 10
  - 11 for sure.
  - 12 You were aware that a set of pliers was tested
  - by the coroner's office, were you not?
  - 14 Yes, that was one of the objects they used.
  - Were you aware that surgical type instruments 15
  - in the pliers type of functioning was also used as far 17 as testing?
  - 18 A. I did not know that it was surgical pliers, but
    - if you tell me that, then I accept it. I just saw, as
  - I recall, pliers. But if you say they were surgical
  - pliers, then I will accept it. 21
  - 22 Did you go through all of the autopsy that you
    - performed over the years to see if you could find any
    - type of similarities as far as the nature and extent

- where you had previous cases that they have similar type wounds?
- **A.** You mean cases that I have done where the wounds in those cases were similar to the wounds in Marilyn Sheppard's case.
- Q. Yes.
- 7 **A.** I have not gone through cases. I have had 8 cases of people who have been struck on the head with 9 instrumentalities that have produced various kinds of
- 10 -lacerations. Some of them were similar, I'm sure, 11 over the years, they had to have been.
- 12 **Q.** In those cases where there may have been similar over the years, have you in those particular
- cases been able to identify the type of object that caused the wounds to that particular individual?
- 16 **A.** Sometimes you can if there is a pattern, other 17 times you can only do it categorically, such as I have 18 done here today.
- 19 **Q.** So you have not gone through and made a 20 systematic search of all of the autopsies that you
- 21 performed over the years to try and narrow down to the
- 22 type of object that would produce the wounds that are
- 22 type of object that would produce the wounds that are
- 23 on the body of Marilyn Sheppard; is that correct?
- 24 A. No, I have not.
- 25 Q. Now there came a point in time that there --

- l the opinion and my recollection is that his objections
- were indeed related to this case, but I don't know the specifics of his allegations.
- **Q.** So you could not tell the ladies and gentlemen of the jury whether or not Dr. Gerber's objections to
- $\epsilon$  Dr. Kirk being admitted into the American Academy of
- Forensic Sciences were legitimate concerns or
- 9 legitimate complaints; is that correct?
- A. Well, I can for this reason, sir: That Dr.
- 10 Kirk was subsequently admitted. If someone had done
- 11 something that was professionally unethical and
- 12 dishonest, that doesn't change with time. It's not
- 13 like somebody goes to jail for 30 days or two years
- 14 and they come out and they start from square one. If
- 15 he had done something that was unethical and dishonest
- within his profession, that would have remained fined in place and would not in any year have diminished in
- in place and would not in any way have diminished in its adverse consequences and negative ramifications.
- 19 Those objections would have been there and he would
- not have been admitted later. It's not like he was on
- 21 probation.
- 22 Q. But you have indicated that you do not know the
- 3 reasons why Dr. Gerber voiced objection to Dr. Kirk's
- 24 admission into the American Academy; is that correct?
- 25 A. Well, that's correct, emcept that they were

- you told us about the difficulty that Dr. Paul Leland
- 2 Kirk had in gaining admission to the American Academy
- of Forensic Sciences; is that correct?
- 4 **A.** Yes
- **Q.** Were you present for those statements that were made by Dr. Samuel Gerber?
- 7 A. I was present on some occasion, I'm sure not
- $ext{8}$  all. I became a member of the enecutive committee and
- 9 then I was an officer working my way up to the
- 10 presidency. There were private or group discussions.
- 11 I don't remember specifically. I have no reason to
- 12 believe, and I'm sure that I was not privy to all the
- deliberations that occurred, only to some at some point in time.
- 15 **Q.** Now admission to the American Academy of
- 16 Forensic Sciences requires you, in the various work
  - that you do, to be honest with the work, do you not?
- 18 **A**. Yes.
- 19 Q. Were you aware that Dr. Gerber's objections to
  - Dr. Paul Leland's Kirk's admission into the American
- 21 Academy of Forensic Sciences were based upon the
- 22 opinions and the testimony that he gave in the 1966
- 23 trial of Dr. Sam Sheppard?
- 24 A. I do not recall the specific focus of Dr.
- 25 Gerber's attention and criticism of Dr. Kirk. I am of

- 1 related to this case.
  - Q. Were you aware of the testimony that Dr. Kirk
  - gave concerning blood spatter and blood stains found
  - 4 on the wardrobe door?
  - A. Only in the sense -- to the extent that he gave
  - such testimony. I have not addressed those matters
  - 7 because I am not dealing with them in my role here.
  - ${f 8}$   ${f Q}$ . Were you aware that a portion of the quarrel or
  - the objections that Dr. Gerber had concerning Dr.
    Kirk's admission related to the blood spatter and the
  - blood testing, blood stain testing on that wardrobe
  - 12 door?
  - 13 A. Yes, vaguely. Not with specificity.
  - 14 Q. Okay. So you can't tell us whether or not
  - 15 these concerns as raised by Dr. Gerber were in fact
  - 16 legitimate?
  - 17 A. That's correct.
  - 18 Q. Okay. Now there came a point in time that you
  - 19 appeared on a television program known as NOVA; is
  - 20 that correct?
  - 21 A. Known as what?
  - 22 **Q.** NOVA?
  - 23 A. The NOVA program, yes. I have been on more
  - 24 than one NOVA. You mean the NOVA for this case?
  - 25 **Q.** Right.

- 1 A. Yes, sir, that's right.
- Q. When did you become involved with that production?
- 4 A. When or why?
  - Q. When.
- Gee, I don't know the day. I was contacted, I
- quess, by Mr. Gilbert or then by Mr. Marcinsky, it
- could have been visa-versa. If Mr. Marcinsky
- Ģ contacted me first, I would have contacted Mr. Gilbert
- 10 because I would never do anything in a case of which I
- have been consulted without the attorney's knowledge
- 12 and approval. So which came first I don't know.
- 13 When, I think in 1998, if I am not mistaken. I
- 14 think I met Mr. Marcinsky with Mr. Gilbert, he came
- 15 with Mr. Gilbert to the American Academy of Forensic
- 16 Science's annual meeting and I think it was February
- 17
- 18 At that time had you been retained as empert on
- 19 behalf of the Sheppard estate?
- 20 A. I don't think I had formally. We had had
- contact back in '97. I think I did not get materials
- and formal involvement until after that meeting when
- 23 Mr. Gilbert followed through with a letter, then
- either later in February or early March of '98.
- 25 Okay. And Marion Marcinsky was the producer or

- investigation. I have never stated that there --
- 2 today I haven't -- that there was definitive evidence
- 3 of semual assault. I don't believe I have ever stated
- that because there is no, you know, definitive
- scientific evidence that Marilyn Sheppard was semually
- assaulted.
- Can you exclude the possibility that the
- display of the body was staged?
- Can I exclude it? I cannot exclude it in a 100
- 10 percent fashion. I can only say that based upon my
- 11 emperience, over three and a half decades of
- 12 medical/legal investigation, going to scenes, doing
- autopsies, many hundreds of other cases and
- consultation, probably thousands, maybe -- well let's
- 15 say several hundred is good enough, in these 35, 37
- years, whenever I began to do it, that based upon all
- 17 of that emperience I just don't see anything here that
- 18 would permit me to make such a statement to arrive at
- 19 such a conclusion that this was staged.
- 20 You cannot exclude the possibility that the
- shirt was lifted up above the breast after death came
- to Marilyn Sheppard, can you?
- 23 No.

- 24 What significance do you attach of smears found
- on the ankle areas of Marilyn Sheppard's body?

director of the NOVA program; is that correct?

- Something like that, producer, director.
- That's what I was told.
- And you appeared on that program, did you not? 4
- 5 Yes, I did.
  - And on that program did you indicate, at least Q.
- for the portion that was filmed of you, did you
- indicate that there was in fact evidence of semual
- assault on Marilyn Sheppard?
- 10 I don't remember exactly what. It was an
- 11 interview in Pittsburgh. I was not present in
- Cleveland when everybody else was. So my involvement
- was very limited. I don't recall what I said. If 13
- 14 you -- whatever I said, I said.
- Okay. But it would be clear based on your 15
- testimony today that the only evidence of a semual 16
- 17 assault or semual related crime is the display of the
- 18 body as far as the breast and the pubic region being
- 19 open; is that correct?
- 20 Yes. And I said that there is the suggestion 21 of semual assault, I have not said that there was a
- 22 semual assault. I have said that the position, the
- 23 location, the state of dress, et cetera, all were
- 24 suggestive of that and that therefore certain things
- 25 were required by way of then immediate and subsequent

- Oh, that could be in any number of ways. Blood
  - from the assailant transferred from his bloody hand
  - holding the instrument, the instrument or object
  - brushing against the ankle. Different possibilities.
  - I don't know.
    - Q. Smear would indicate touching, would it not?
    - Yes, a touching of some kind by object, by
  - hand, by body, by clothing. Smear could be caused in
  - any way.
- 10 So you cannot exclude the possibility then,
- Doctor, that the body was pulled down to the position
- 12 in which it was found?
- 13 Can I state to you today that I am able in some
- way to physically determine that someone could not 14 15 have pulled the body down? There is no way I can do
- 16 that.
- 17 Okay. Doctor, you also indicated that there
  - was some information that you reviewed concerning Dr.
- 19 Samuel Sheppard's watch; is that correct?
- 20 Yes. That was limited. It had to do with a
  - report that was sent to me by Mr. Wentzel, the
- photographer -- well, it wasn't sent to me by him, it
- 23 was a report that Mr. Wentzel, a photographer,
- 24 submitted to Dr. Balraj. Mr. Gilbert sent that to me
- and asked me to look it over.

1 Q. Based upon the information that was provided to you, was it your understanding that the watch was removed from Dr. Samuel Sheppard after his first confrontation with the assailant, it occurred in the bedroom where Marilyn Sheppard's body was found?

**A.** You asked me was it my understanding in relationship to whose determination or analysis or are you asking me about mine?

Q. Your analysis.

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MR. GILBERT: Objection.
THE COURT: Overruled.

12 **A.** Let me go back if I may, then, please, to my 13 own report and I will tell you then what I said.

You have, as I recall, Mr. Dever, when we met in Pittsburgh and with regard to the watch I stated that the watch had been found, as I understood, in a

7 green bag near the house and I did express the opinion

 $\boldsymbol{\vartheta}$   $\,$  in that report that the watch had been removed after

Pr. Sheppard was first struck on the head in the

20 house. I mentioned that the description of the watch

21 by Dr. Kirk indicated some damage suggestive of or

22 consistent with its having been forcefully taken from

23 Dr. Sheppard's wrist, and I referred to Dr. Kirk's

24 disagreement with Mr. Wentzel's interpretation

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that there were smears or contact blood rather than spatter.

So based upon those opinions, those findings, I felt that the watch had been removed after the first altercation involving Dr. Sheppard. I also made the comment that to my knowledge the blood on the watch hadn't been typed. So nobody could even know whose blood it was on the watch.

9 Q. Well did you read Mary Cowan's testimony and 10 her -- in both trials?

11 A. No, I did not have her trial testimony.

2  $\,$  Q. As far as her efforts to type and the M and N

13 factor as far as ABO?

14 **A.** No. You mean she emplained why it wasn't done? 15 I don't know.

16 O. You don't know what she said or what she did?

17 A. No, I don't.

18 Q. Now you say that the breaking of the watch is

19 consistent with it being pulled from Mr. Sheppard?

20 A. Some damage. I didn't say breaking, some

21 damage.

22 Q. You would agree, also, that the damage that was

23 sustained to the watch was also consistent with it

24 being broken or the band being broken through a

1 the watch on? You can't exclude that, can you?

A. That's possible, although, and I don't know,

 $\ensuremath{\mathtt{3}}$  but if Dr. Sheppard as a right-handed person such as I

i am, wore his watch on the left hand, then I -- then I

find it hard to believe that this right-handed man

6 would have been using his left hand to inflict such

7 powerful blows. Is it physically impossible? No. Is

8 it likely, is it logical? No.

🕽 🛕. Okay. You, from time to time, I know that you

10 are a pathologist, do you ever do any type of home

11 carpentry or anything like that?

12 **A**. No.

13 Q. You don't drive any nails ever?

14 A. No, my wife does that.

15 Q. You would agree that hammering or using that

l6 type of a movement, if you had a watch on, can be

17 sufficient enough force to break a watch band, would

9 you agree with that?

19 A. Gee, I have hit a few nails over the years. I

have never thought of that breaking a watch band. I

21 don't know. You better get a watch -- I can't empress

22 an opinion. I find it hard to imagine that a watch

23 band would break, but I am no empert on that.

4 Q. You would have to ask a carpenter.

l you, Dr. Sam Sheppard's claim that the watch was

removed while he was in the murder room after his

first assault; is that correct?

A. Yes, that's my understanding.

Q. Were you aware that Dr. Sam Sheppard provided

information and claimed that the watch --

MR. GILBERT: Objection.

Q. -- was removed while he was on the beach?

MR. GILBERT: Objection.

THE COURT: Overruled.

11 A. Well, I said removed after he was struck on the

12 head. Whether it was in the room or on the beach

13 after he had been struck the first time, I don't know

14 emactly where and I don't know if in the testimony

15 anywhere it was indicated. I have not read Dr.

16 Sheppard's testimony.

17 Q. So you wouldn't know?

18 A. No. Where exactly he says, it was found in a

19 green bag near the house is all I know.

20 Q. Depending on what Dr. Sam Sheppard said that

21 would provide us a lot of information as to how blood

22 got on his watch; is that correct?

23 A. Well, some information, yes, and then the

24 subjective interpretation, the opinions from different

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resemble, smear or spatter.
           All right. You can distinguish between a smear
     and a spatter, can you not?
                  MR. GILBERT:
                                       Objection.
           Yes.
                  THE COURT:
                                       Overruled.
 7
     A.
          Generally.
           But --
     Q.
           But I would not be the one to do it
     professionally. I might have some thoughts but I
     would not give that testimony in a courtroom in a case
     in which I am involved. I would defer to the
13
     criminalist.
14
          What are the common characteristics of a
15
     spatter as opposed to smear?
16
                  MR. GILBERT:
                                       Objection.
17
                  THE COURT:
                                       This witness has
18
           indicated he is not an empert in this area. He
19
          is called here as an empert witness. I will
20
          allow this question but I take it this is not
21
          his empertise. You can answer it. Overruled.
          Thank you, Your Honor.
          I would hesitate to respond because I don't
    want to be inconsistent or to waffle on the area. I
    have previously given that these are not opinions that
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I would not empress an opinion. If this came to me I would give it to our criminalist and ask him to look it over. You wouldn't call it a spatter? I would not empress an opinion. What would you describe --MR. GILBERT: Objection. 0 THE COURT: I will sustain it. 10 Between 1 --11 MR. GILBERT: Objection. 12 THE COURT: If you want to 13 describe it, we are playing with words here 14 15 What would you describe to be the size, Q. 16 approximately, of that spot? 17 I'm not seeing anything where you are pointing. 18 Right here. 10 You mean this round object right here? 20 21 It looks to me like it has the color of blood. Whether it's a droplet or whether it's a small smear, I simply would not empress an opinion. 24 Okay. 25 THE COURT: Where is this 175

I would empress. A smear is something that does not denote any kind of a forceful thrusting of the blood, it does not have any kind of configuration that would suggest that it has been hurled.

5 Do you need to have empertise in identifying spatter versus smear?

**A.** I think in the definitive situation involving 8 something as important as homicide in modern days, yes.

10 Showing you what has been marked as state's emhibit 124, look at that -- you looked at Mr.

12 Wetzel's photographs, did you not?

13

14 And looking at this particular photograph, do

15 you observe any evidence of spatter on that watch?

16 I would not empress an opinion on that.

17 What would you describe the object at the 11:00

18 range on the watch, on the gold portion of the face of

19 the watch?

20 What would I describe? It looks to me like A. 21 it's blood.

22 Would you call it a spatter or a smear? 23

MR. GILBERT: Objection, Your

24 Honor.

25 THE COURT: Overruled. last question, you are pointing to where? At 11:00 on the

MR. DEVER: face of the watch.

Q. Down to the area between six and 7:00, what do

you observe to be in that particular area?

It looks to me like there is pale, dulled reddish discoloration strongly suggestive of blood.

Now you are telling us you can't distinguish between a smear, which would be wiping, as opposed to

10 a spatter, which would be a droplet of blood applied

to a surface; is that correct?

12 I would not empress opinions in a homicide case 13

differentiating between the two, for one thing. I see no reason that you could not have both. You could

15 have a spatter which subsequently, perhaps

inadvertently, has been smeared in its handling. I 17 would not get into that. That's why we have

18 criminalists.

19 Have you in the past ever empressed an opinion as to what is spatter as opposed to smear?

Probably years ago to some entent. Maybe in 21

22 some cases I have to a limited extent. I think I 23

probably have.

25

24 But you don't want to do it today?

I would not do it today for a couple reasons.

Number one, I have not addressed it, I have not studied it, I have not analyzed it, I have spent no 3 time on it. I only have seen written references to it. It was clear from the very beginning I would not be addressing those issues. That alone would preclude

me from rendering any opinions. Secondly, I do know that emperts who deal with these matters have been retained on both sides so that the matter is being addressed. It is not as if I 10 don't talk about it, it's not going to have any light shed upon that subject. So for those reasons, plus the fact that, oh, in the last ten years or more there has been growing empertise in the field of blood spatter. It has developed into a whole subspecialty of its own. It's no different than in the field of medicine. There was a time when a general surgeon removed lungs. Today he would not dare go above the diaphragm. These things change so they change in the forensic sciences. I refer you to your supplemental report that you dated January 14th, 2000.

23 Do you go to -- you make some comments concerning paragraph three, the wristwatch worn by Dr. Samuel Sheppard?

12

17

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A. Yes.

A. Yes, that's from the part that I referenced and read from previously.

Now you have indicated that Dr. Kirk felt that these particular objects that were found on the watch were smears as opposed to spatter; is that correct?

Yes, that's right. A.

Yet today you are not prepared to give an opinion as to whether or not that was accurate; is that correct?

10 A. No. I stated in my report and I am so stating here today, that the opinion I empressed was 11 predicated upon Dr. Kirk's analysis. 12

In the years that where you were doing blood 13 spatter testimony, you were giving an opinion as to 15 blood spatter, did you ascertain the size of a particular spot of blood as far as how big of a spot of blood could there be to indicate that it was a 17

18 blood spatter as opposed to smear?

19 I don't recall. It's possible, but offhand I don't have any specific recollection.

You would agree and you have indicated already 21 **Q**. that blood spatter comes into emistence by

23 accelerating blood, does it not?

Yes, blood splatter, blood dropping from you or me bleeding, blood dropping or being hurled from some object being used to strike someone. Yes, anything

2 like that. Whereas a smear then would be a deliberate

3 or inadvertent or fortuitous brushing of one object against another, a person against blood. Some object,

anything that would produce some kind of a staining

without a projectile component.

And the velocity of the blood, say for instance in the area of gunshot wounds, is what you would call high velocity spatter; is that correct?

10 Yes, that would be high velocity.

11 And the size of those blood droplets

12 essentially become a fine mist; is that correct?

Yes, it can go to a fine mist. 13

14 And they don't travel very far, do they?

15 No, the mist would not travel far.

16 And then what is known as medium velocity

17 spatter, which is from accelerating blood not as fast

18 as a qunshot wound but say for instance from blunt

trauma, those blood droplets are a little bit larger

in size than the mist; is that correct?

21 A. Yes.

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They also have certain characteristics such as 22

23 how far they travel?

24 Yes, they can be measured and calculated.

25 Also by measuring them that would be the

diameter of the particular blood droplet; is that

correct? Yes, the diameter and the configuration, does

it have a teardrop appearance, things likes that.

These are all very scientific matters, as I say, of quite sophisticated nature in relatively recent years.

But they all apply to common physics of fluids and fluid dynamics, do they not?

Yes, fluid, fluid dynamics, yes.

10 It would be fair to say that medium velocity spatters can only be to a certain size; is that

correct? 12

13 A. No. You are getting into some detail technical terms. It seems to me that as a generalization that would be correct. If you are talking about medium

size, there probably are some diametric parameters

17 that would be applied. But I don't know what they 18 are.

19 So in the time that you have given opinions in Q. the past as to identifying blood spatter, you were not

aware at that time as far as the maximum size of

22 dimension or diameter of a particular object of blood?

23 I can't tell you what I would have been aware of 30, 20, 15 years ago. I really don't know. I 24

don't recall giving testimony of a precise technical

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nature. I do vaquely recall in some instances with
    qunshot wounds some question of the direction of the
 3 blood. I do recall vaguely sometimes having testified
 4 when an object was used to strike someone on the head
 5 and blood was thrown backward onto the ceiling or so
 6 on. I have some vague recollections of those. But I
    don't recall getting into precise measurements and
 8 things of a calculated physical nature.
          You would agree, Doctor, at least that the size
10 of the diameter of a droplet of blood can be telling
   concerning whether or not it's a spatter as opposed to
    a smear?
13 A.
          I would not answer that. I just don't know.
14
          Okay.
15
    A.
          I just don't know.
16
          What is a basal brain concussion?
17
                 MR. GILBERT:
                                      Judge, can we
18
          approach?
19
                 THE COURT:
                                      Yes.
20
                 (Thereupon, a discussion was had
21
                 between Court and counsel at sidebar.)
                 THE COURT:
                                      Overruled.
23
          A concussion is a disruption of the neural
    pathways from one neuron to another. The basal brain
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2 would that remain constant over time?
          Yes. If you have a body that has not been dead
     so long as to have led to a loss of the perivertebral
    soft tissues so that you then can be sure what the
   structural alignment of the vertebrae was. If you
 7 think the body is still intact, and if there was no
   analysis of the vertebrae, then you might be able to
    learn something if you are looking for a fracture or a
10
    significant dislocation.
          And you could by way of m-ray or MRIs, those
11
    type of tests, be able to ascertain fracture even
13
    after a number of years?
          If there is a fracture there and the bones have
    not disintegrated, then you would be able to pick it
15
    up unless it is a very subtle fracture.
          A C2 chip fracture of the spine?
18
                  MR. GILBERT:
                                       Objection, Your
19
          Honor.
          Would that remain present throughout your life,
20
21
    first of all?
22
                  THE COURT:
                                       Is this the same
23
          type of question?
24
                  MR. DEVER:
                                       No, it is not.
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structure, to the vertebrae, those type of things,

the brain, the inferior part of the brain that leads to a concussion. 4 Would you categorize that to be a life threatening injury? MR. GILBERT: Objection. THE COURT: Sustained. How would you categorize that particular kind g of injury as far as severity? 10 MR. GILBERT: Objection. THE COURT: 11 Sustained. Have you, from time to time, exhumed bodies for purposes of performing an autopsy after they have been buried? 14 15 **A**. Yes. Now even over a many year period of time have 17 you done that, Doctor?

Now is there still evidentiary value that you

can find even after enhuming a body over a great

23 instances, yes, and some forget about it, there is

It depends what you're looking for. Some

18 **A**.

19

20

Yes.

21 number of years?

24 nothing to be obtained.

from that that something happens to the lower part of

It would depend on how big the chip is. By definition, a chip fracture can be extremely minute and even trained radiologists disagree many times on whether or not there is a chip fracture. So I couldn't tell you. It would depend on how big it is and how good the m-rays are and perhaps even the anatomic dissection to remove the vertebrae and study it. Ģ Doctor, I'm about done. It is fair to say that you do not conclude or share the opinion that Dr. Kirk gave that Mrs. Sheppard bit her assailant; is that 11 12 correct? 13 MR. GILBERT: Objection. It's 14 already been asked. 15 THE COURT: It's a 16 summarizing question. Overruled. 17 That's correct. 18 And after your review of all of the evidence that was provided to you in this case, you would agree that the nature and extent of the injuries that were sustained to the body of Mrs. Sheppard are consistent 22 with a rage-type killing; is that correct? 23 Well, yes, that someone manifested rage, and 24 more than rage as I have said before. It's a sadistic

rage of a fleeting transient nature.

Finally, are you familiar with the DSM number four, Diagnostic Statistical Manual of the American Psychiatric Association?

A. No. Only that I heard the term. Do I have it or seen it or studied it? No.

MR. DEVER:

One moment,

please.

Thank you, Doctor.

THE WITNESS:

Thank you.

MR. GILBERT:

Just a few

12 questions.

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REDIRECT EXAMINATION OF CYRIL H. WECHT, M.D.

15 BY MR. GILBERT:

You indicated that while there was no, 17 necessarily, evidence of a physical semual attack, assault, in terms of trauma, you also indicated that you believe this was a semually motivated crime; is

20 that correct?

21 Yes. Putting it all together as a forensic pathologist, viewing everything that we have talked

23 about and has been demonstrated here today, that would

be my take on the case as the most likely motivation,

25 that's right.

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- And have you indicated that this episode with Marilyn Sheppard was a dynamic process?
- Oh, yes. Any struggle in which somebody is beaten and battered and fighting for her life is a 4 dynamic process. You don't just sit there. The 6 normal biological response to pain, to injury, is you are going to be -- to cause you to struggle, to move, to evade, to thwart and fight off. Absolutely it is a
- dynamic process. 10 And as far as the position of the body, we
- don't know where the body would have been before the 11 12 culmination of the assault, do we?
- 13 A. I don't know, no.
- 14 You can't tell that from looking at the
- 15 autopsy; is that right?
- 16 No, I cannot tell that from the autopsy.
- 17 And you cannot tell that from the position of
- 18 the body where it finally rested after she empired?
- 19 No. For the reason then jumtaposing or
  - correlating this to the previous question, since it is
- 20 21 a dynamic process, a continuum, I can't tell where
- 22 somebody was a second or a few seconds before. There
- 23 is no way to know that.
- Dr. Wecht, considering the number, the multiple number of blows in this case, can you give us an idea

- of how long this beating went on for?
- A. I would say when you are talking about these 35 enumerated injuries, whether they were 35 or 30 or
- even 25, with a dynamic process of movement and so on,
- 5 I would say probably two and a half, three minutes as
- a minimum, and it could have been a little bit longer,
- depending upon how much fighting off and so on. But
- it has got to take more than a couple of minutes just
- to do this physically.
- 10 And as you indicated there was, in the process 11 of this attack, in this assault there was a period of
- time where Mrs. Sheppard fought back?
- Yes. You have the injuries on the right arm.
- They, in my opinion, denote a conscious effort on her
- part to fight back and a couple on the left. The
- hands are not in this position when she is rendered
- unconscious. So these injuries are inflicted while
- she has some degree of consciousness.
- 19 And is it consistent with your findings that an
- 20 attempted semual contact with Mrs. Sheppard could have
  - occurred prior to any actual blows that were inflicted on her?
- 23 Yes. It's a possibility. I can't tell you
- definitely. It's not an unreasonable possibility.
- In terms of the blood spatter, what was Dr.

Kirk's contribution, if you know, to the area of

forensic science?

Well, it was overall in the field of criminalistics. I know he did a lot of work with

blood stains and blood spatters, whether that would be

considered his principal field I really don't know. I haven't studied his career.

He was a professor, he taught all aspects of criminalistics, lectured widely, wrote extensively. I do know that the evaluation and study of blood stains 10

11 and blood spatters was an area that he addressed,

whether it was his principal one I do not know.

- 13 And would you say that the empert, that the empertise in blood spatter is a specialized field in
- 15 forensic science?

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23

- 16 Oh, yes. Quite definitely. More and more 17 symposia are being offered by various offices,
- 18 individual coroner, medical examiner's offices. It's
- 19 just been an incredibly empanding area over the past decade and a half to something like that. 20
- 21 And --
- 22 It was around before. It's not like nobody
  - thought of it. In fact, there was work done in Europe
- 24 by some imminent scientists in Germany and elsewhere
- last century. I don't want to say it was discovered

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like somebody discovered a new planet or meteor, but
as a forensic science subspecialty with books and
monographs and so on, you are talking a couple of
decades pretty much.
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- Q. And just because you see some blood, even a spot of blood on a surface, that doesn't just mean,
- ? necessarily, that it's from spatter, does it? There
- 8 could be many reasons why you see a spot of blood on a 9 surface; is that right?
- 10 A. Yes, that's right.
- 11 Q. You would defer to a forensic scientist or a
- 2° criminalist in specializing in this area for opinions
- 13 in that regard, would you not?
- 14 A. Yes. What I am telling you today is what I
- 15 practice in my own jurisdiction. I leave this to the
- 16 criminalist. We, whether there was a gunshot case, we
- 17 have had cases like this quite recently. I did not
- 8 address those matters.
- 19 Q. Now when you wrote your supplemental report on
- 20 January 14th, 2000, were you commenting on some
- 21 opinions that were written by a James Wentzel?
- 22 **A**. Yes.
- 23 Q. Regarding blood on the watch; is that right?
- 24 A. That's correct.

- 1 Kirk's opinions rendered some decades ago, and that's
- 2 correct, I -- I empressed my thoughts about that.
- Q. And were you aware as to whether or not Dr.
- 4 Kirk, back in 1955, actually saw the watch?
- A. Yes, that's my understanding, that he did.
- $\delta$  **Q.** As opposed to somebody coming in and looking at
- 7 a 45 year old photograph?
- A. That's my understanding.
- 9 Q. And as a forensic scientist, as a scientist,
- Would it not be the ideal condition to render opinions
- 11 to have the ability to actually inspect, analyze,
- 2 enamine and review the actual item that you're going
- to be offering opinions on?
- 14 A. Well, yes, that's preferable. In fairness, of
- 15 course if something is no longer available, it's not
- 16 the subsequent expert or reviewer's fault. But
- obviously it's better if you have the original, the real McCoy than some photographic depiction later on.
- 19 MR. GILBERT: I have no further
- 20 questions.
  - MR. DEVER: A couple of
- 22 questions.
- 23

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RECROSS-EXAMINATION OF CYRIL H. WECHT, M.D.

A. It's my understanding he is a photographer in

- 2 the office of the Cuyahoga County coroner.
  3 Q. A photographer?
- 4 A. That's what I believe he is.
- $oldsymbol{Q}.$  Do you commonly consult with photographers on
- the matters pertaining to complemissues of blood
- smear and blood spatter and blood contact?
- A. No, unless he also happens to be a criminalist.
  I guess you can be both. But we have had forensic
- $10\,$   $\,$  photographers always and other offices do, I'm sure.
- I can only tell you that never has the photographer been the person to evaluate and analyze
- 13 blood spatters. He or she takes the pictures at the
- 14 direction of the pathologist doing the autopsy or the
- 15 criminalist at the scene or later, but I have never
- 16 heard of a photographer empressing empert opinions on
- 17 blood spatters and stains. That's foreign to me.
- 8 Q. When you were answering questions by Mr. Dever, 9 essentially you were just saying that Dr. Kirk, who
- 20 was a blood spatter expert, was disagreeing with Mr.
- 21 Wentzel, who is a photographer, regarding the
- 22 interpretation as to blood on the watch; is that
- 23 right?
- 24 A. I would turn it around. That is Mr. Wentzel,

- 1 Q. It's clear from the nature of the severity of
  - 2 the injuries that were sustained to Mrs. Sheppard that
  - 3 she was in a fight for her life prior to her death; is
  - 4 that correct?
    - A. Yes, I would agree with that.
  - 6 Q. And as far as evidence of a semually motivated
  - 7 attack, the only evidence that you have is based on
  - $\theta$  the display of the body as far as how the clothing
  - appears; is that correct?
  - 10 A. Yes, an attractive 31 year old woman not
  - 11 involved in a kidnapping or organized crime or to my
  - 2 knowledge kind of robbery or burglary or so on, this
  - 13 is what I would think of as a medical/legal
  - 14 investigator.
  - 15 Q. And you cannot rule out the possibility that
  - 6 there was staging that took place after her death?
  - 17 MR. DEVER: Objection.
  - 18 A. With scientific certainty -- I'm sorry.
    - THE COURT: Overruled
  - 20 A. With scientific certainty I can't rule out
    - 1 that. As I have already said, I have no reason at all
  - to think that and I have no basis that I can think of
  - 23 scientifically.

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24 Q. And then, finally, the sperm, if there in fact

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the ladies and gentlemen of the jury to a reasonable
   degree of scientific or medical certainty that there
   is no evidence of semual penetration contemporaneous
4 with Mrs. Sheppard's death; is that correct?
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- 5 A. That's right. There is evidence of presumably consensual conjugal semual relations between husband and wife some days before is the most that I would be able to say in a case like this involving this married woman.
- 10 So those vaginal smears and what results are or nonresults appear on those smears are essentially a 11 12 red herring; is that correct?

13 MR. GILBERT: Objection. 14 THE COURT: Sustained. 15 MR. DEVER: Thank you,

16 Doctor.

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FURTHER REDIRECT EXAMINATION OF CYRIL H. WECHT, M.D.

20 Just to follow-up on that, Dr. Wecht, is there any evidence that you have that there was not sperm taken from her vagina, put on a slide and examined 45

and a half years later through Dr. Tahir? 24 That's right. I'm not aware of any

emperiments. It would be an interesting one to do, to

questions.

THE COURT: I think you are encused, Doctor. Yes, you are. THE WITNESS:

Thank you, Your

Honor.

THE COURT: You may return to Pittsburgh with our blessing.

THE WITNESS: Thank you, Your Honor, I appreciate that.

Counsel, approach.

(Thereupon, a discussion was had between Court and counsel at sidebar.)

13 THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, we do have a witness ready.

However, rather than hold you over I think she can be available first thing in the morning, we will take her at that time so that you will be emcused for the day.

You had a long -- we were in the box a long time here today. I would ask you to get a good night's rest and be ready at 9:00 tomorrow morning.

Do not discuss this case among yourselves, do not permit anyone to discuss it with you or in your presence. You are

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take a slide with definite spermatozoa heads only, heads and tails, and so on. You could obtain them with human volunteers and no fixed times and then put them away and come back in five and ten and 30 and 40 years. I'm not aware that any such emperiment has ever been done. I cannot tell you what would happen to biological degradation in 45 years.

- And assuming that there is sperm that was identified through DNA evidence, and assuming for the moment that that sperm was over 24 hours, 12 to 24 10 hours, because it didn't have tails on it, okay, are 11 you with me so far?
- 13 Yes.

12

- 14 Then this woman, who was four months pregnant, would have had to have semual activity with someone a day or two early -- a day or two days earlier from 17 when she was murdered; is that right?
- 18 Yes, one flows from the other.
- 19 And if it was her husband a day or two days earlier that she had a conjugal contact with, this 21 four months pregnant woman, would that indicate good 22 relations with his wife?

23 MR. DEVER: Objection. 24 THE COURT: Sustained. 25 MR. GILBERT: No further instructed not to form or empress an opinion on this case until it is finally submitted to you.

As I am looking at you I can see you are tired today. I just remind you, too, as you go home the normal admonitions I give you, do not read about this case, watch it on television, listen to the radio, go on your computer on this case. Emplain this rule, don't discuss it with anyone else.

With that, get a good night's rest and be ready to be called into the courtroom at 9:00 tomorrow.

> (Thereupon, the following proceedings were had out of the presence of the jury.)

THE COURT: We are on the record. The jury has been encused. We had a sidebar conference where assistant county prosecutor Steve Dever wanted to place something on the record at the end of the direct examination of Dr. Wecht and I told him just to wait and we would put it on the record afterwards, and now I recognize Mr. Dever.

MR. DEVER: Your Honor, could you allow me the opportunity to consult my

notes and proffer this on the record in the morning? I'm at a loss as to what I was objecting to at that time.

THE COURT: It had to do with what should have been a rebuttal witness in part of the testimony of Dr. Gerber and others, I think. But I will take it in the morning.

MR. DEVER: Thank you, Judge.

(Thereupon, Court was adjourned.)

1 2

CERTIFICATE

I, Bruce J. Bishilany, Official Court
Reporter for the Court of Common Pleas,
Cuyahoga County, Ohio, do hereby certify that
as such reporter I took down in stenotype all
of the proceedings had in said Court of Common
Pleas in the above-entitled cause; that I have
transcribed my said stenotype notes into
typewritten form, as appears in the foregoing
Partial Transcript of Proceedings; that said
transcript is a partial record of the
proceedings had in the trial of said cause and
constitutes a true and correct Partial
Transcript of Proceedings had therein.

. 25

Bruce J. Bishilany, RDR/CRR Official Court Reporter Cuyahoga County, Ohio

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