IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

Case No. 74743

WILLIAM BRANHAM

Appellant,

Electronically Filed Apr 04 2018 11:16 a.m. Elizabeth A. Brown Clerk of Supreme Court

v.

ISIDRO BACA, WARDEN, et al.,

Respondent.

Appeal From Order Denying a Post-Conviction Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus Second Judicial District Court, Washoe County

The Honorable Elliott A. Sattler, District Judge

APPELLANT'S APPENDIX TO THE OPENING BRIEF VOLUME V OF VII

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DATED this 4th Day of April, 2018.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Jonathan M. Kirshbaum JONATHAN M. KIRSHBAUM Assistant Federal Public Defender Nevada State Bar No. 12908C 411 E. Bonneville Ave., Suite 250 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 702-388-6577

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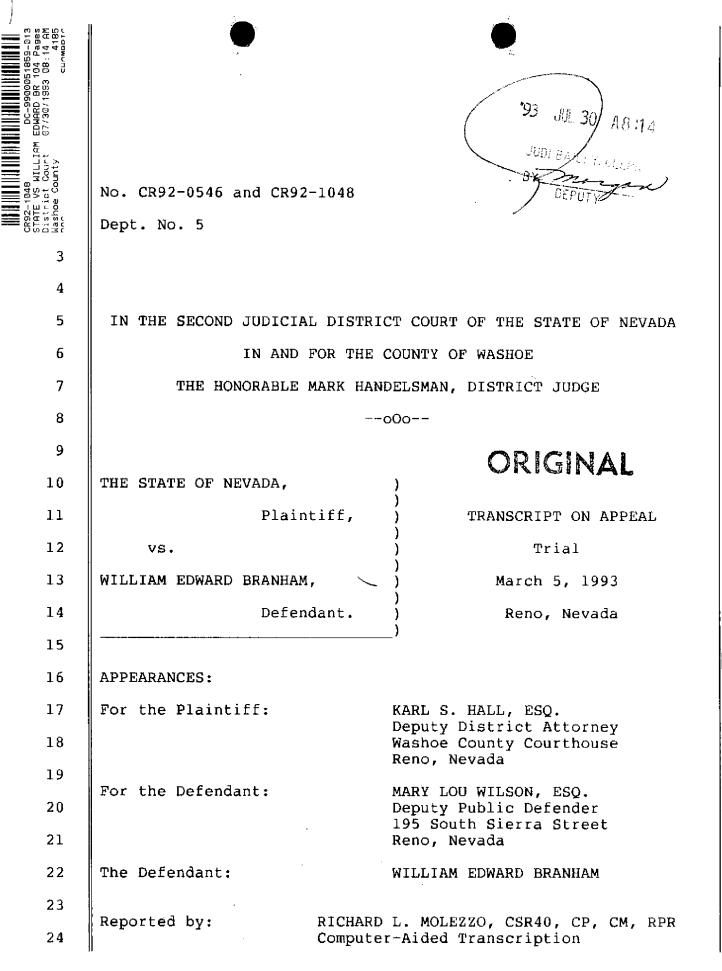
I hereby certify that this document was filed electronically with the Nevada Supreme Court on April 4, 2018. Electronic Service of the foregoing Appellant's Appendix to The Opening Brief (Volumes I-VII) shall be made in accordance with the Master Service

List as follows:

Terrance P. McCarthy, Deputy District Attorney

/s/ Adam Dunn

An Employee of the Federal Public Defender, District of Nevada



1	Ī	<u>N</u> <u>D</u> <u>E</u> <u>X</u>			
2	WITNESSES:	<u>Direct</u>	Cross	Redirect	Recross
3	FOR THE STATE:				
4	Outside the presence of the	jury - p	g 3		
5	DRAPER, Juanita Sue		7		
6	DRAPER, Betty	26	37	42	
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11	CLARK, Ellen Previously transcribed -	na 101			
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17	EXHIBITS:				<u>Evidence</u>
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RENO, NEVADA; FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1993; 10:10 A.M.

--000--

THE COURT: Thank you. Be seated, please.

We are back with CR92-1048, State of Nevada versus William Edward Branham. Mr. Branham is present this morning along with Miss Wilson; as is Mr. Hall, representing the State. And the jury is complete and in place.

Are you ready to proceed?

MS. WILSON: Ready, your Honor. We're in cross-examination of Juanita Draper.

THE COURT: That's right. Juanita Draper.

Would counsel approach the bench, please.

(Discussion at the bench.)

THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, I'd like to try to figure out where Miss Draper is, or what the problem is. Apparently she's not in the hallway at least. She may be delayed somewhere. But I'd like to ask you to return to the jury room for just a couple of moments so that I can discuss this matter outside of your presence.

We'll have you back in just a few minutes. It shouldn't take more than five to ten minutes at the most. So we'll conduct some business and I'll ask you to please relax, and we'll have you back in a few minutes.

	$oldsymbol{parabol{I}}$
1	(Whereupon, the jury left the courtroom and the
2	following proceedings were had:)
3	THE COURT: Good morning. Are you Betty Draper?
4	MRS. DRAPER: Yes, I am.
5	THE COURT: Would you approach the lady to my
6	right, please, and be sworn in.
7	MRS. DRAPER: Sure will.
8	(Witness sworn.)
9	THE COURT: If you'd have a seat in the darker-
10	colored chair for a moment, please.
11	Would you state your name, please.
12	MRS. DRAPER: Betty Draper.
13	THE COURT: Are you Juanita Draper's mother?
14	MRS. DRAPER: Yes.
15	THE COURT: Were you present yesterday during
16	Miss Draper's testimony?
17	MRS. DRAPER: In this room?
18	THE COURT: Present in the Courthouse?
19	MRS. DRAPER: Oh, yes. Outside.
20	THE COURT: Did you leave the Courthouse with
21	Miss Draper?
22	MRS. DRAPER: Yes.
23	THE COURT: When is the last time you saw
24	Juanita Draper?

1	MRS. DRAPER: This morning about 9 o'clock.
2	In her room at the hotel, Pioneer Inn.
3	THE COURT: All right. When you saw her at
4	9 o'clock, was she awake?
5	MRS. DRAPER: Yes.
6	THE COURT: Was she aware that she was to be
7	here today?
8	MRS. DRAPER: Yes.
9	THE COURT: Do you have any idea where she is?
10	MRS. DRAPER: I'm not sure. I just tried to
11	call her room and the line was busy, and that's when I came
12	in here.
13	THE COURT: Okay. The telephone line to her
14	room was busy?
15	MRS. DRAPER: Yes.
16	THE COURT: All right. We'll stand in recess.
17	I'm going to send my bailiff with you over to the Pioneer Inn
18	to locate Miss Draper. We'll stand in recess until further
19	notice of the Court.
20	MR. HALL: Your Honor, I'd also like to indicate
21	an associate of Miss Draper's has already been sent over to
22	the room to try and collect Juanita Sue Draper. So we've
23	already got somebody on the way over.
24	THE COURT: All right. I'm going to send Deputy

13

1	Engelmann. I think his presence may be a little more
2	official.
3	MR. HALL: I agree.
4	THE COURT: We will stand in recess.
5	(Recess.)
6	
7	(Whereupon, the jury returned to the courtroom
8	and the following proceedings were had:)
9	THE COURT: Thanks. Be seated, please.
10	We're back with CR92-1048, State of Nevada
11	versus William Branham. The parties and counsel are present.
12	Miss Draper, Miss Juanita Draper,
13	THE WITNESS: Yes.
14	THE COURT:is now on the witness stand.
15	You were sworn in yesterday, Miss Draper. Your
16	oath stays with you today.
17	I'd like to ask a couple of questions before
18	we proceed.
19	I've been advised that you're not feeling well.
20	Is that true?
21	THE WITNESS: Yes.
22	THE COURT: Are you intoxicated?
23	THE WITNESS: No.
24	THE COURT: Okay. Anything bothering your

14

1	mental faculties? Can you think and understand the questions
2	that are being asked?
3	THE WITNESS: I think so.
4	THE COURT: Do you understand what I've asked
5	you?
6	THE WITNESS: Yes.
7	THE COURT: You've had a chance to speak with
8	Ms. Wilson for a couple of moments when you came in the
9	courtroom? This is Ms. Wilson in the purple.
10	THE WITNESS: Yes.
11	THE COURT: I'm sorry?
12	THE WITNESS: Yes.
1.3	THE COURT: And have you had a chance to speak
14	very briefly with Mr. Hall when you came in the courtroom?
15	He's the gentleman with the mustache and the gray suit.
16	THE WITNESS: Yeah.
17	THE COURT: Okay.
18	Would counsel stipulate that this witness is
19	fully able to testify at this time?
20	MR. HALL: State will so stipulate, your Honor.
21	MS. WILSON: Yes, your Honor.
22	THE COURT: All right, With that stipulation,
23	you may proceed.
24	///

i				
1	JUANITA SUE DRAPER,			
2	called as a witness by the plaintiff herein,			
3	being previously duly sworn, was further			
4	examined and testified as follows:			
5				
6	CROSS-EXAMINATION			
7	BY MS. WILSON:			
8	Q Miss Draper, if you do not feel well, please			
9	stop your answer and let us know.			
10	A Okay.			
11	Q Do you believe you had food poisoning this			
12	morning?			
13	A Yes.			
14	Q What did you eat this morning?			
15	A A Spanish omelette, hash browns and English			
1.6	muffin.			
17	Q There's water in front of you. And you let us			
18	know. Okay?			
19	A Thank you.			
20	Q You testified yesterday under oath,			
21	A Yes.			
22	Qand we're going to review a little bit of what			
23	you talked about yesterday. Okay?			
24	A (Nods head affirmatively.) Yes.			

1	Q	You spoke with the police on February 12th.
2	Is that corr	rect?
3	A	Yes.
4	Q	And at that time you talked with Detective
5	Jenkins and	Detective Duncan; correct?
6	A	Yes.
7	Q	Okay. And they came to your home at 1860
8	Oak Meade Dr	ive; right?
9	A	Yes.
10	Q	That's where you were living at the time?
11	A	(Nods head affirmatively.)
12	Q	And you told them that you'd known Bill Branham
13	for all your	childhood and adult life; right?
14	A	Yes.
15	Q	Excuse me?
16	A	Yes.
17	Q	Would you like me to move that microphone down
18	a little? M	Maybe it will make it easier for you.
19		Okay. Now, I'm going to direct your attention
20	to this char	et, which is Defendant's 4. Can you see that
21	chart?	
22	A	No.
23	Q	You cannot?
24	A	(Shakes head negatively.)

```
Better?
l
             Q
 2
             Α
                   Yes.
                   And I show you --
 3
             Q
                   MS. WILSON: Is this marked, counsel?
 4
                   MR. HALL: No.
 5
                   MS. WILSON: Okay.
 6
     BY MS. WILSON:
 7
                   I show you a map of February, 1992.
 8
             Q
 9
             Α
                   Yes.
                   Can you see that this chart correlates with the
10
             Q
     dates on this calendar? For example, Sunday, February 2
1.1
      is Sunday, February 2nd here.
12
13
             Α
                   Yes.
             Q
                   Right?
14
                   (Nods head affirmatively.)
15
             Α
16
             Q
                   Okay. Now, the first time that you saw
      Mr. Branham was on a Saturday; right?
17
18
             Α
                   Yes.
                   And that was the 8th?
19
20
                   Yes.
                   Is that the first time you saw him?
21
             Q
22
                   Yes.
             Α
23
             Q
                   Because you talked to him on the phone on
      Friday?
24
```

		A	Right.
2		Q	But the first time you saw him was Saturday?
3		A	(Nods head affirmatively.)
4	ı	Q	May I put that you saw him on that date?
5		A	On Saturday?
6		Q	Yes.
7		A	Yes.
8			MS. WILSON: The record should reflect that
9	I'm pla	acing	the name "Juanita" on February 8th, Saturday.
10	BY MS.	WILSO	N:
11		Q	Do you recall what time?
12		A	It was about 10:30, 11:30. Morning.
13		Q	10:00 to 11:30 a.m.?
14		A	Yeah, about Yes.
15		Q	Okay. Approximately 10:00 to 11:30 a.m.?
16		A	Yes.
17			MS. WILSON: The record should reflect that
18	I'm pla	acing	that on the chart.
19	BY MS.	WILSO	on:
20		Q	Now, when you spoke to him on the telephone,
21	do you	know	what time that was?
22		A	It was about 5:30, 6:00.
23		Q	Would that be February the 7th?
24		A	Yes.

```
May I place your name here?
1
             Q
 2
             Α
                   Yes.
                    MS. WILSON: Record should reflect I'm putting
 3
      "Juanita, phone".
 4
     BY MS. WILSON:
 5
                   And the times, ma'am?
             0
 6
             Α
                    About 5:30, 6:00.
7
                   P.m.?
             Q
 8
                    Yes.
 9
             Α
                    Now, you didn't see him this evening; --
10
             Q
             Α
                    No.
11
12
             Q
                    --right?
13
             Α
                    Right.
14
             O
                    Okay. And then Saturday you saw him?
                    Yes.
1.5
             Α
                    And he was with a man by the name of Ed;
1.6
             Q
17
      correct?
18
                    Yes.
             Α
                    Was Ed with him at 11:30 in the morning?
19
             Q
20
                    Yes.
             Α
                    May I place "With Ed" at that time?
21
             Q
22
             Α
                    Yes.
23
             Q
                    Had you ever seen Ed before?
24
             Α
                    Not to the best of my knowledge.
```

1.4	Q	Excuse me?
2	A	Not to the best of my knowledge.
3	Q	Okay. You may have, but you don't remember?
4	A	Yeah, right.
5	Q	Okay. Now, how long did they stay with you that
6	day?	
7	A	Till about 2:30 in the afternoon.
8	Q	Till 2:30 p.m.?
9	A	Yes.
10	Q	May I place that on the chart?
11	A	Yes.
12		MS. WILSON: The record should reflect that I'm
13	placing "2:3	30 p.m." on that particular date on the chart.
14	BY MS. WILSO	ON:
15	Q	To your knowledge, they left your home?
16	A	Yes.
17	Q	You don't know where they went?
18	A	No.
19	Q	The next time that you saw Bill Branham was
20	when?	
21	A	Sunday.
22	Q	Sunday?
23	A	February the 9th.
24	Q	This date right here?

```
Yes.
1
             Α
                   What time?
 2
             Q
                    It was about 1:30-- probably about 12:30, 1:30
 3
             Α
      in the afternoon.
 4
                    Okay. May I place that here?
 5
             Q
 6
             Α
                    Yes.
                   MS. WILSON: Record should reflect that I'm
 7
     placing "Juanita" on Sunday, February 9th.
 8
     BY MS. WILSON:
 9
                    1:30, you say?
10
             0
             Α
                    Yes.
11
                    P.m.?
12
             0
13
             Α
                    Yes.
                    Now, was he with Ed at that time?
1.4
             Q
15
             Α
                    No.
1.6
             O
                    No.
                         Okay.
1.7
                    How long did he stay at that time?
                    Till about 6:00, 6:30 that after-- that evening.
18
             Α
                    P.m.?
19
             Q
                    (Nods head affirmatively.)
20
             Α
                    May I place that here?
21
             Q
22
             Α
                    Yes.
                    "6:00 or 6:30 p.m."?
23
             0
24
                    Yeah.
             Α
```

1	Q	And that would reflect on Sunday, the 9th?
2	A	Right.
3	Q	Are you sure that he left at 6:30, or did you
4	spend the	e night with him?
5	A	Yes, I'm sure he left at 6:30. And yes, I spent
6	the night	t with him.
7	Q	Did he come back to your home?
8	A	On Sunday?
9	Q	Yes.
10	A	No.
11	Q	How did you spend the night with him on Sunday?
12	A	In his car.
13	Q	Oh, I'm sorry.
14		So he left your home at 6:00 or 6:30, but you
15	left with	h him?
16	A	Right.
17	Q	Okay. May I place on here that you left with
18	him?	
19	A	Yes.
20		MS. WILSON: Record should reflect that I am
21	writing	"With Juanita" after 6:30 p.m. on Sunday, February
22	9th.	
23	BY MS. W	ILSON:
24	Ω	And you slept in the car?
	••	

1		A	Yes.
2		Q	Okay. And the next time that
3			I should place, "Slept in car there", too.
4	May I d	o that	:?
5		A	Sure.
6	: :		MS. WILSON: Record should reflect I'm placing
7	"Slept	in car	r", Sunday, February 9th.
8	BY MS.	WILSON	N:
9		Q	The next time that you went back to your home
10	was wha	t time	? ?
11		A	Monday.
1 2		Q	Monday, February 10th?
13		A	Right.
14		Q	What time?
15		A	About 2:30 in the afternoon.
1.6		Q	May I place that here?
17		A	Yes.
18		Q	"Juanita arrived 2:30", did you say?
19		A	Yes.
20		Q	P.m.?
21		A	Yes.
22		Q	Okay. Was that the last time you saw him?
23		A	Yes.
2 4		Q	Okay. Now, the reason that he found out where

1	you lived is	because he went to your parents' home; right?
2	A	Yes.
3	Q	And your mother's name is Betty Draper?
4	A	Yes.
5	Q	And when he showed up on Saturday, he was
6	looking for	nis daughter; right?
7	A	Yes.
8	Q	And he drove a brown Firebird?
9	A	Yes.
10	Q	Now, you had a conversation Saturday and you
11	were talking	about your car not running right;
12	A	Yes.
13	Q	correct?
14	A	Yes.
15	Q	And then Bill indicated that he would sell the
16	car that he	had outside, a Firebird; right?
17	A	Yes.
18	Q	You were also asked about a Valley Bank; right?
19	A	Yes.
20	Q	And that was Monday?
21	A	Yes.
22	Q	Okay. And you went to go with him to find his
23	daughter; ri	ght?
24	A	Yes.

L5

Q	And your sister is Dorothy Keller?
A	No.
Q	Your sister is not Dorothy Keller?
A	(Shakes head negatively.) No.
Q	Who is Dorothy Keller?
А	You may be thinking about Dorothy Kale, but
Q	Dorothy Kale? Is that your sister?
A	No.
Q	Who is Dorothy Kale?
A	It's Linda's grandmother.
Q	Excuse me?
A	It's Linda's grandmother.
Q	Is Linda Bill's daughter?
A	Yes.
Q	You went to Pittsburg, California to see Linda?
A	(Nods head affirmatively.)
Q	And as far as you know, he used the telephone
and you stay	ed in the car to try to locate his daughter, or
did you go i	nside, too?
A	No, I didn't go in.
Q	You didn't go inside?
A	(Shakes head negatively.)
Q	Okay. Now, you noticed that there was a blanket
in the car;	right?
	A Q A Q A Q A Q A Q A Q A Q A Q A Q A Q

h,

1	A	res.
2	Q	Did you also notice this green bag in the car?
3	That would be	e State's II.
4	A	There was a green bag in the car, yes.
5	Q	Does this look similar?
6	A	Yes.
7	Q	Where was this located?
8	A	Way in the back.
9	Q	Did you see anything inside the bag?
10	A	No.
11	Q	Okay. Did you see any clothes inside the car?
12	A	No.
13	Q	Now, Sunday evening when you spent the night in
14	the car, did	you have a sexual relationship with Mr. Branham?
15	A	Yes.
16	Q	At that time that you had a sexual relationship
17	with him, die	d he grab you by the neck?
18	A	No.
19	Q	Now, when he dropped you off Monday afternoon,
20	you indicate	d to him that he should come in and he said, "No,
21	I'm already	running behind, and I have to go back to Reno"?
22	A	Yes, I did ask him.
23	Q	And did he say that to you, that he was running
24	behind and h	e had to get back to Reno?

1	A	Yes.
2	Q	Is that a "Yes"?
3	A	Yes.
4	Q	Okay. Now, you had a romantic relationship
5	with him abo	ut ten years ago; right?
6	A	Yes.
7	Q	And then you actually lived with him for four
8	years. Isn'	t that true?
9	A	Yes.
10	Q	And during that time he was quite friendly with
11	your parents	?
12	A	Yes.
13	Q	Now, Bill Branham knew that you were living
1.4	with someone	, but that person wasn't there when he came to
1.5	visit on Sat	urday. Isn't that true?
16	A ·	Yes.
17	Q	Now, you recall Mr. Branham drinking Coors beer
18	during the t	ime that he was with you. Isn't that true?
19	A	Yeah, I guess it was Yeah.
20	Q	Do you remember, or would you like to see
21	something to	refresh your memory?
22	A	I guess it was Coors. Yeah.
23	Q	Do you have a direct Do you remember that?
24	Δ	Yes .

1	Q	And Bill said, "There's a Firebird out there
2	that's for sa	ale." Isn't that what he said?
3	A	He said, "I have I have a Firebird out there
4	for sale."	
5	Q	Okay. Did he say, "This is my Firebird that's
6	for sale"?	
7	A	Not that I remember.
8	Q	Okay.
9		MS. WILSON: May I approach?
10		THE COURT: Yes.
11	BY MS. WILSON	N:
12	Q	I'm showing you preliminary-hearing transcript
13	page 124, and	d ask you to read this to yourself.
14		MR. HALL: What lines are you referring to,
15	counselor?	
16		MS. WILSON: That would be lines 2 through 16.
17	BY MS. WILSO	N:
18	Q	Can you read that? Are you able to read that?
19	A	Yes.
20	Q	Okay. After reviewing page 124, does it refresh
21	your memory	of what Mr. Branham said?
22	A	Yes.
23	Q	What did he say?
24		Isn't it true that he said, "There's a Firebird

1	that's out there for sale?
2	A Yeah, I don't know. Can I
3	Q Would you like a moment to compose yourself?
4	A (Nods head affirmatively.)
5	THE COURT: We'll take a brief recess. We'll
6	reconvene in a few moments.
7	(Recess.)
8	
9	THE COURT: Please be seated. Go ahead, ladies
1.0	and gentlemen. Be seated as you come in, please.
11	All right. We're back on the record with
L2	CR92-1048, State of Nevada versus William Branham.
L3	Mr. Branham and counsel are present. The jury is in place.
1.4	The witness is back on the witness stand.
15	Ready to proceed, Miss Wilson?
16	MS. WILSON: Yes, I am, your Honor.
L7	THE COURT: All right. Go ahead, please.
18	
19	CROSS-EXAMINATION RESUMED
20	BY MS. WILSON:
21	Q Miss Draper, during your relationship with
22	Mr. Branham, approximately that lasted for four years; right?
23	A Yes.
24	O And during that time did you have an opportunity

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to fight with him?

- A Deliberately, you mean?
- Q Well, any way.
- A Not deliberately, but yeah.
- Q Did he ever strike you?

MR. HALL: Objection, your Honor, relevance.

48.035.

THE COURT: Miss Wilson?

MS. WILSON: Your Honor, we've heard about Mr. Branham's reaction with Miss Fetherston. It's the defense's view that Miss Fetherston is not alive. We must focus our attention on his behavior with other women that he's had relationships with, how he reacts during those fights. And it is relevant so that the jury can determine whether he is the kind of person that is a violent person.

We've heard the State talk about his violent nature, and I think that the defense is certainly allowed to rebut any inference of violence with women.

THE COURT: NRS 48.015 would indicate that "relative evidence" means evidence having any tendency to make the existence of any fact that is of consequence to the determination of the action more probable than less probable than it would be without the evidence.

I do not believe that actions taking place ten

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years prior in time with different individuals under a variety of different circumstances would in fact make an issue in dispute in this case more probable or less probable of proof.

Additionally, there is a 48.035 provision which says, "Although relevant and real, though this evidence may be marginally relevant at best in my view, evidence must be excluded if its probative value is substantially outweighed by the danger of unfair prejudice, confusion of the issues, or by consideration of undue delay, wasted time or needless presentation of cumulative evidence."

For you to be able to sustain a 48.035 objection, you must be able to establish to me that the probative value is so high that whatever prejudicial impact or chance of confusion of issues that may exist would be outweighed by the significance of the probative value.

I do not share that opinion, so I will sustain the objection.

MS. WILSON: Very well, your Honor.

BY MS. WILSON:

Q Miss Draper, have you been subpoenaed by the defense?

A Yes.

Q Is that a "Yes"?

. 6	1	A	Yes.
	2	Q	Miss Draper, you drove over to this area; did
	3	you not?	
.7	4	A	Yes.
. ,	5	Q	How long did it take you to drive?
	6	A	Took about four hours.
	7	Q	Do you recall what time you left?
	8	А	About 2:00.
	9	Q	And you arrived?
	10	A	Say quarter after 6:00.
	11	Q	Quarter after 6:00?
	12	A	(Nods head affirmatively.)
	13	Q	And that would be from 2 o'clock to 6:15?
	14	A	Yes.
	15	Q	Was there any stops on the way?
	16	A	One. There was.
	17	Q	How long was that stop?
	18	A	About five minutes.
	19	Q	Sorry?
	20	A	About five minutes.
	21	Q	Five minutes. Okay.
	22		And were the roads open and clear?
	23	A	Yes.
	24	Q	Do you know Jerry Tackett?

1	A	Yes.	
2	Q	How do you know him?	
3	A	From my mom and dad.	
4	Q	Pardon me?	
5	A	From my mom and dad.	
6	Q	How long have you known him?	
7	A	All my life.	
8	Q	And do you know his son, Donny Tackett?	
9	A	Yes.	
10	Q	And have you known him for a while?	
11	A	I known Donny all of his life, yes.	
12	Q	Okay.	
13		MS. WILSON: Thank you.	
14		THE COURT: Mr. Hall, redirect?	
15		MR. HALL: I have no redirect, your Honor.	
16		THE COURT: You may step down. Thank you very	
17	much.		
1.8		May this witness be excused?	
19		MR. HALL: Yes, your Honor.	
20		MS. WILSON: She's under subpoena by us, your	
21	Honor. And	at this time we're not going to excuse her.	
22		THE COURT: Okay. You may return to your room,	
23	if you'd lik	e, and we'll contact you there if we need further	
24	testimony from you.		

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1	THE WITNESS: Thank you.
2	MR. HALL: Betty Draper.
3	THE COURT: Ms. Draper, approach the lady to
4	my right, please, raise your right hand and be sworn in.
5	THE COURT CLERK: She's already been sworn.
6	THE COURT: I want her sworn in, please.
7	(Witness sworn.)
8	MS. WILSON: Thank you.
9	THE COURT: Thank you. If you'd have a seat
10	in this dark-colored chair by the microphone, please.
11	
12	BETTY DRAPER,
13	called as a witness by the plaintiff herein,
14	being first duly sworn, was examined and
15	testified as follows:
16	
17	DIRECT EXAMINATION
18	BY MR. HALL:
19	Q Mrs. Draper, would you state your name, and
20	spell your last name, please.
21	A Betty Draper. D-r-a-p-e-r.
22	Q And where do you live.
23	A Pacheco, California.
24	Q How long have you lived there?

1	A	Since 1977.	
2	Q	Do you know Bill Branham?	
3	A	Yes, I do.	
4	Q	And his true and correct name would be William	
5	Edward Branham?		
6	A	Yes.	
7	Q	And what was your relationship with Mr. Branham	
8	say 10, 12 years ago?		
9	A	Ten years ago, I hadn't seen him. Twelve years	
10	ago, 13 years ago, he used to live with my daughter.		
11	Q	What was your relationship with Mr. Branham at	
12	that time?		
13	А	It was good.	
14	Q	And was there a breakup between Mr. Branham and	
15	your daughte	r?	
16	A	Yes.	
17	Q	After that breakup, did you have any contact	
1.8	with Mr. Branham?		
19	А	For a short time, till he left the area.	
20	Q	When did he leave the area; do you recall?	
21	A	Not exactly. Within months after they broke	
22	up, he left	the area. I don't know where he went exactly,	
23	but I was to	ld he went to the Clear Lake area.	
24	Q	Did you have continued contact with Mr. Branham	

after he left the Pacheco area? 1 2 No. How far is Pacheco from Reno? 3 210 miles, approximately. Α 4 Q Okay. Have you had any contact with 5 Mr. Branham -- or had you had any contact with Mr. Branham 6 from the time he left Pacheco until the time he arrived at 7 your door on or about Friday, February 7th, 1992? 8 Α No. 9 Can you explain the circumstances surrounding 10 Q when Mr. Branham arrived at your house at Pacheco? 11 You mean what time he came, or just --1.2 Α What time? Who was there? 13 He knocked on the door. A knock came on the 14 Α 15 It was sometime between 4:30 and 5 o'clock. husband was there sleeping, and Andy Mehalpoulos was there, 16 17 and I was in the house. The knock came, and he answered the door, and 18 I heard him say, "Guess who. I got here." And I went and 19 20 looked, and it was Bill. You saw him at 4:30, 5 o'clock in the afternoon? 21 Q 22 Α Yes, yes. Is that on Friday, the 7th? 23 0

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	Q	1	oid	you	have	any	forewarning	Mr.	Branham	was
going	to	show	up	at	your	doors	step?			

A No. He said he just thought he'd drop by, see if the folks-- Said, "I thought I'd drop by, see if you folks still live in the same place."

Q Do you know whether or not Mr. Branham had been drinking when he was at your house?

A Yes. He had a beer or more. I don't know what he'd been drinking, but it-- it was on the breath, yeah.

Q And once Mr. Branham arrived at your door, did you invite him in?

A Of course.

Q And what happened when Mr. Branham came into your house?

A Well, I talked to him for a little bit, Andy did, and then I went in and woke my husband, who was sleeping because he worked the night before, and told him Bill was there, and he got up, came in, sat down in the family room and talked about since—— like who was where, you know, children, previous neighbors.

He said that he was down here trying to get in touch with his daughter, that he had went to the grandmother's, but she had moved and he didn't know where she was, that he had been-- that he had received a phone

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call from the daughter and hadn't been able to get back in touch with her.

- Q Okay. Well, when he first came to the house, your house, did Mr. Branham indicate why he was down there?
 - A Yes, to locate his daughter.
- Q Do you know whether or not Mr. Branham had his daughter's address or phone number?
 - A They had moved. He said they had moved.
- Q Did he indicate when the last time was that he had contact with his daughter?
- A No. He said that she had called while he was out at work or in the field, or something to that order, and that when he came back in and tried to contact her, he couldn't reach her. So he came down there to see why and what was wrong, because he felt something might be wrong.
 - Q And did he try and contact his daughter Linda--Is Linda his daughter's name?
 - A Yeah.
 - Q Did he try and contact Linda that night?
- A I don't know. I contacted my daughter Juanita, because I have several daughters. Four. And I knew that his daughter's mother Toni lived in my daughter Shelly's neighborhood. I didn't know which house, but I knew it was her neighborhood. And I knew Mrs. Kale was someplace in the

area, because the girls had told me they saw her at the supermarket.

So I went into my room and called Juanita and told her that Bill was here looking for his daughter, and could Shelly or Sue or one of them put him in touch with the daughter.

And so I asked Sue for permission to give her phone number out, and she told me to go ahead and give it to him. And he called her from my house.

Q How long did Mr. Branham stay at your house that night?

A Well, I'm not exactly sure on the time. I know that my son Richard was at work, and he got off at 5:00. He works about a mile from home. He has a 10-speed. So that made it maybe five after 5:00 or 10 after 5:00 when he came in and talked to Bill.

After that, Richard brought up the subject of dinner, and said why didn't I go down to the Colonel Sanders and get something, which I did. And so I think maybe enough time passed that it might have been 6 o'clock or so when Bill left.

Q Okay. Do you remember talking to me the other day?

A Yes.

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	Q	Do	у Уог	ı recall	whet	her	or	not	you	indica	ated
that	time	that	Mr.	Branham	had	stay	yed	at	your	house	until
appro	oximat	ely 8	010	clock?							

A Could have been 8 o'clock. The reason I'm so sure of it up front is because of-- of what occurred before he got there, and I knew the time.

And the reason I became unsure after is my husband doesn't leave for work until 9 o'clock when he works the night shift, and I knew Bill was gone by that time. And I had went to Colonel Sanders and these different things in the meantime. So it could have been 8 o'clock, yes.

Q What did you talk about with Mr. Branham while he was at your house?

A Previous neighbors from the neighborhood we both used to be in. Where they were, what they were doing, you know, who was doing what, and where they moved to.

Where my children were, each of them. He knows all six of my children. And what they were doing. Things like that.

Q Did he drink any beer while he was at your house after he first got there?

A Yes. He went out to his car and got a beer and brought it in.

Q Can you describe that car?

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A I'm not good at cars. I can't describe makes and models, and so forth. But when I was leaving to go to Colonel Sanders is when he went outside and I commented that, "You have a nice car, Bill."

And he said, "Yeah." But women didn't drive it.

I said, "Why?" to that.

He said, "Because they dent it."

Q Did Mr. Branham indicate that he was employed?

A Yes. He said he worked out in the field, so many days on and so many days off.

O What kind of a field?

A I took that to mean oil fields. But they tell me you guys don't have any up here. We do down there. And so when he said he worked in the fields, I thought he was working in oil fields, drilling or-- He told us drilling or-- Drilling, I think he said.

Q Did the defendant show a lot of concern for his daughter while he was there at your house?

A Other than getting in touch with her, nothing undue.

Q Did Mr. Branham-- Do you know whether or not Mr. Branham had any money?

A Yes, because— he had some money, because when Richard brought up the subject of the Colonel, he'd asked me

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what we were going to do about dinner, and I definitely told him I hadn't planned to do anything. And he said, "Well, why don't we all go in together and you go down to the Colonel and pick up dinner." And so Bill did give me some money for that.

O Is that normal for Mr. Branham?

A Well, I'd never received money from him before, so, you know, I was a little surprised. And when in the house, you know, Richard said, "Let's go in together", I just assumed it meant Richard and Andy and Jack, you know.

Q What happened after you came back from running errands and getting chicken?

A He was leaving the house, going out to his car, and I-- I just assumed that he was going out there for another beer. I-- I can't remember if it's the first time or second time I mentioned we had some beer in the house, but, you know, Bill often kept his own beer, you know, separate and did--

So it didn't seem strange to me or anything.

And I just assumed he was going out for another beer, but he left.

- Q Did he say, "Good-bye"?
- A No.
- Q Did he say anything?

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A No. I-- I thought he was just going to go out there and come back in, but he never came back in.

Q Did he ever indicate where he was going after he left your place?

A Well, I think he-- when he called Sue, he was going to go to her house. Juanita Sue. I'm sorry. Her name is Juanita. That he was going to her house. He talked to her and was going to her house.

Q Juanita Sue is your daughter who just finished testifying?

A Yes.

Q Who was sick and vomiting this morning?

A Um-hum.

Q Did you have an opportunity to see Mr. Branham after he left your house on Friday?

A No. I didn't see him anymore that— that weekend. I heard from different people, my daughter Shelly, that he'd been to her house. I heard from my daughter Juanita that he'd been to her house. Juanita's neighbors, different people, you know. So actually I knew his whereabouts.

And I know that I spoke to Jerry Tackett. He'd been there. And, you know, I know who he saw, but I didn't see him anymore.

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Q No	w, Mrs.	Kale
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- A Um-hum.
- Q --is Toni's mother; is that right?
- A That's right.
- O And Toni is Linda's mother?
 - A Right.
 - Q And Linda, of course, is Mr. Branham's daughter?
 - A Yes.
- Q Did you ever have any contact with any of these people on a regular basis over the last ten years?

A No. Mrs. Kale and I lived in the same neighborhood from about 1962 to 1977. We didn't stay in close touch. It was a matter you see them at the marketplace or in a restaurant or something, you know. And you speak and say, "How are the kids?" and this stuff.

But my daughter Shelly, who lives in that neighborhood, purposely avoided seeing them. And when she saw Toni in the store, Toni said, "Well, I don't think you remember who I am", he was so drunk.

She said, "I know exactly who you are", and just walked off. They didn't stay in touch.

- Q Were you surprised when Mr. Branham showed up at your house--
 - A Shocked to death. Somebody told me he went up

1	to Clear Lake and had died of cancer. We We didn't know
2	he was still living.
3	MR. HALL: Thank you. That's all I have.
4	THE COURT: Miss Wilson?
5	MS. WILSON: Thank you.
6	
7	CROSS-EXAMINATION
8	BY MS. WILSON:
9	Q I hate to lug this up for one question, so I'm
10	going to bring this to you and ask if I can write on it.
11	A Certainly.
12	Q This is a chart of the days in February,
13	A Yes.
14	Qand it will reflect on this calendar of 1992.
15	A Yes.
16	Q Can you see that they correlate, Sunday,
17	February 2nd is Sunday, February 2nd?
18	A Um-hum.
19	Q May I write on this chart that you saw
20	Mr. Branham for the first time Friday, February 7th, from
21	what time did you say?
22	A He arrived between 4:30 and 5:00. Like I said,
23	I can't given you an exact time that he left, but I do know
24	it was before 9:00 p.m. Probably about 8 o'clock.

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No, I don't know. I just know that he told me

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he was seeking his daughter.

Q Okay. And as far as you know, he was asking you because his daughter had moved; right?

A Yes. Mrs. Kale is always the standby to get in touch with that family, the grandmother, and she calls out and gets them when somebody needs to speak to them.

Q Now, you indicated that drilling and oil is in your area?

- A In my area. He said he'd been working drilling.
- Q Okay.
- A Okay.
- Q When you--
- A Go ahead.
- Q I'm sorry.

A He said he had been working, and I forget the number of days that he said he was on, but he would be on so many days and off so many days, that he was drilling.

I think he said oil, but I could have thought oil because oil is in my area, and up here you have a different kind of drilling going on in mines and things.

Q And when he was in your area, that's what he did for a living; right?

A He worked-- No, he didn't drill, I don't think.

He worked in maintenance, plant maintenance of the oil

1	refineries.
2	Q Was it in the oil refinery business?
3	A Yes.
4	Q And do you recall the beer that he drank being
5	Coors?
6	A I don't pay attention to the brands of alcohol
7	that people drink, only that they're in a can and they're
8	drinking them.
9	Q Okay. Would you recall if you saw a Coors can
10	by chance?
11	A Well, I know what a Coors can looks like, and
12	I know that's the brand he used to drink, and so forth.
1.3	Q Okay.
14	A But
15	Q You can't be sure?
16	A I don't drink, so I don't pay attention to the
17	alcohol that other people are drinking, what brand it might
18	be.
19	Q When you saw him, he was alone?
20	A Yes.
21	Q Did he tell you where he was going to go after
22	he left?
23	A He told me where he'd been before he came to our
24	house.

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Q What did he say?

A That he had been to Bella Roma Pizza Parlor on Alhambra. It used to be a local person that owned it, all locals worked in it, everybody knew everybody. And he knew the person that owned it and the people that worked there when he lived in that area.

And he had stopped there and that the same people were no longer there, nobody knew him. He asked, you know, about different persons, and he said they treated him with suspicion, so he left.

Q Okay. And is that a neighborhood bar or neighborhood pizza hangout?

A Not in my neighborhood, but within a short distance. About three miles from us, yeah.

Q What is the population of your area? Is it a small town or a big city?

A My-- My town is a very small town. I live in the town of Pacheco. It's a township, not a city. But I live two blocks from the city of Martinez, which has got a larger population.

Q Would both places be about Reno size?

A No. Pacheco is a very small community. It's a little township between the cities of Concord, Pleasant Hill and Martinez, an unincorporated area. It's a very small

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23 24 community.

Martinez is a larger community, but not as big as Reno, no. And Martinez was the community that we had all lived in previously, Mrs. Kale, Bill, myself, Toni, you know, all the people that we knew.

MS. WILSON: Very well. Thank you.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. HALL:

- I have a couple of questions. Would you bear 0 with me for a couple of minutes here?
 - Um-hum.
- You indicated earlier that you had an Q opportunity to talk with Mr. Branham regarding the old people in the neighborhood that you knew, and--
 - Um-hum. Α
 - --so forth. 0

Do you recall whether or not when Mr. Branham got over to your house and was talking about where he had been, did he mention that he had seen anybody that he knew when he was over at your house?

He said he went-- "Before I came here, Α No. I stopped at Bella Roma's, and none of the old crowd was there, under new ownership and new employees, and so forth."

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So he didn't know them.
Q Did he mention he had seen his old friend Ed
Lee?
A No.
Q Did he mention he had seen his old friend Jerry
Tackett?
A No. At that point I don't think he had seen
Jerry Tackett.
Q Did he mention he had seen Donny Tackett,
Jerry's son?
A I don't think so. Donny and Jerry told me it
was on a Saturday that they saw him. Donny I think saw him
on Friday night after he was at our house. I think that's
what Donny told me and Jerry.
Q How about Jack Lee? Do you know Jack Lee?
A No, I don't. I've been told that I know both of
these Lee persons, and I could by sight and not by name,
because I've lived in that County for since 19 and 42,
mostly in the Martinez-Pacheco area, and I know a lot of
people by sight that I don't know by name.
Q Did Mr. Branham, the defendant, indicate that
he had seen anybody prior to getting over to your house?
A Not to me. Just that he went to Bella Roma's.

MR. HALL: Thank you. That's all I have.

1	THE COURT: Any recross?
2	MS. WILSON: No.
3	THE COURT: You may step down. Thank you very
4	much.
5	MR. HALL: Next witness will be Detective
6	Jenkins.
7	THE COURT: Okay.
8	Good morning.
9	THE WITNESS: Good morning, your Honor.
10	THE COURT: If you would step forward, raise
11	your right hand and be sworn in, please.
12	(Witness sworn.)
13	
14	DAVID PHILIP JENKINS,
15	called as a witness by the plaintiff herein,
16	being first duly sworn, was examined and
17	testified as follows:
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19	DIRECT EXAMINATION
20	BY MR. HALL:
21	Q Sir, would you state your name, and spell your
22	last name.
23	A David Philip Jenkins. J-e-n-k-i-n-s.
24	Q What is your occupation, sir?

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A	I'm a	police	officer	for	the	City	οf	Reno.
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- Q And how long have you been employed as a police officer with Reno?
 - A Almost 17 years.
 - Q And what are your duties at the present time?
- A I'm currently assigned to the Major Crimes/
 Homicide Unit of the Detective Division at the Reno Police
 Department.
 - Q How long have you worked in the Homicide Unit?
- A I think this summer will be five years in Homicide.
- Q Do you have any special training or experience that has prepared you to become a Homicide detective?
- A During my tenure with the Reno Police

 Department, I've attended several in-service training seminars and classes.
- Most recently I've attended in the last two years a 40-hour death-investigation seminar conducted right here in Reno and hosted by the Washoe County Sheriff's Office. A 40-hour instructional block.
- And prior to that I received a 40-hour specialized block of training in homicide investigation hosted by Los Angeles Police Department in Los Angeles, California.

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Q	How	many	hor	nicide	investigations	have	you
personally	been	involv	ved	in?			

A During the entire time of my career, I can only estimate a ballpark figure. It would be perhaps between 80 and a hundred that I've been actively involved in.

Q Were you involved in the investigation of the death of Beverly Fetherston?

A Yes, sir.

Q And did you respond to Miss Fetherston's residence on or about February 9th of 1992?

A Yes, sir, I did.

Q And in what capacity did you respond to Miss Fetherston's residence?

A I was called from home that evening by Detective Jim Duncan. I was directed to assist in the investigation of a suspicious death.

Q What did you observe when you arrived on the scene?

A The residence I went to, Miss Fetherston's residence, is a small single-family dwelling or an apartment located in an alleyway near the 100 block of South Wells Avenue, just outside of the downtown core. It's an older home. The front entrance to that home is on the south side of the residence, off the alleyway.

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When I initially approached— Other officers had been in the home prior to my arrival, so I— I don't personally know what condition the home had been in prior to my arrival. But it was represented to me that the positioning of items inside the home was essentially the same as it had been when the first officers arrived.

Q And the home you're talking about was located at 129 and a half Wells Street here in Washoe County, Nevada?

- A South Wells, that's correct, sir.
- Q Did you go inside the home and inspect it?
- A Yes, sir, I did.
- Q And what was your opinion after you had an opportunity to look at Miss Fetherston?

A That the death had occurred inside that residence of Miss Fetherston, and that in my opinion, the death was most likely a homicide.

Q All right. What I'd like to do, Detective Jenkins, is show you a photograph.

The positioning of the body of Miss Fetherston, did that give rise to any suspicion on your behalf as to whether or not this was a homicide?

A Yes. Miss Fetherston's body itself in the positioning of the body caused me considerable concern for a variety of reasons. Items in and about her hands and on

her face all caused me a great deal of suspicion that this was not a natural death.

Q If I showed you the photographs of
Miss Petherston in the position she was found in, would
that aid you in assisting the jury on why you thought her
positioning was suspicious?

A Yes, sir.

Q What I would like to ask you to do, Detective Jenkins, is step down from the witness chair, put these two photographs AA and BB on the easel, and if we could go over—if you could explain to the jury why you thought the positioning of the body was suspicious. And I have a pointer, if you need that.

A I guess I would begin by pointing out this green afghan at the back of the couch is clumped at one end. What isn't visible in this photograph, though, is the fact that the back of the afghan is pressed hard against the wall of the apartment and the back of the couch.

Being clumped like this suggests to me that there may have possibly been a struggle or some disturbance on that couch. It's not in a manner or typical to other items in the house, which I would have described as generally being neat and well-organized. And I'm specifically referring to this line of clumping at the top of the afghan.

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- Q You're referring to State's AA?
- A Yes, sir. And perhaps in this photograph it's more plainly seen. This area right here.
 - Q That would be State's BB.
- A Secondarily, perhaps as great a concern to me, is the placement of this second afghan over Miss Fetherston's torso. The photograph shows here how her left arm and hand is underneath the afghan and her right hand contains a beer can.
- This clumping near the center suggests in my experience that it's unlikely that Miss Fetherston could have covered herself with the afghan.
- Third, the beer can itself. I looked at it closely and noticed several things that I felt were very irregular and unusual.
- First of all, this is the first time I had ever in the hundreds of death scenes that I've been at, not counting the homicides, I've ever found a decedent actually with a container of alcohol in their hand at the time of death.
- Unusual is that this container was empty and I could not observe any staining, spatter staining below the can to indicate the contents of the beer can had spilled out onto the pillow.

Furthermore, a closer inspection of this beer can revealed to me that it was not in a position which I would have expected someone to have held it if they were drinking from a can.

You can't see it in this photograph, but the hole or opening to the beer can is actually located closer to her fingers. In other words, it would have been opposite from what you would expect if someone were drinking from the can.

The pillow itself is unusual in that it covers

Miss Fetherston's head. I think obviously that is unusual,

that most people do not cover themselves with pillows in that
manner.

Then the positioning of the legs and the overall positioning of the torso is unusual for someone in what I would term as a natural death.

Q Okay. Thank you.

Now, with respect to the overall appearance of the house, is there anything about the house that would lead you to believe-- or lead you to the identity of a person who may be responsible for the homicide of Beverly Fetherston?

A Well, I think there are several general things that would suggest that the person responsible for the death had some familiarity with the house. There was no evidence

of ransacking or obvious disarray.

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There was one thing in the kitchen which caught my attention. The kitchen was generally tidy and well-organized. However, one drawer in the kitchen area was left open. That drawer contained bags, both paper and plastic bags. There were some sandwich bags, as I recall, some paper grocery bags, and some larger plastic garbage bags all within that drawer. It was striking in that that was the only drawer in the home which was open and standing ajar.

Additionally, there was no evidence or suggestion that the home had been entered into forcibly. All of the windows were intact. There was no evidence or suggestion that an attempt had been made to enter the home forcibly. The lock on the front door was intact, and my understanding is that the lock had initially been in place and functioning when the first Reno police officer responded to the home that afternoon.

Q Detective Jenkins, I'm going to show you State's O, State's P.

You made reference to a drawer that was open.

Do those photographs depict the drawer that you were talking about in the kitchen that was open?

- A Yes, sir, they do.
- Q Can you draw any correlation between O and P

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and State's II?

Yes, sir, I can.

What is that, please?

You'll see shown in the photograph at this Α corner in the drawer what appear to be large plastic garbage bags that are generally of the same appearance of the item you just showed me.

Now, with respect to the ransacking, do you know whether or not there was anything of value in the home when you went in on the 9th?

Well, yes, sir, there were several items. was an older stereo or -- or radio equipment. There was a There was jewelry and furniture. Certainly not television. expensive jewelry, but there were some rings and a bracelet and some things in the home. There were dishes and the sort of things that you would expect to find in most anyone's home.

> The fact that you had--O

Well, let me ask you this: Did you see any obvious signs when you first arrived on the scene of trauma to Miss Fetherston's body?

Α I wouldn't characterize them as overt or gross signs of trauma, but some of those observations could be clouded by the fact that Miss Fetherston's body at the time

1	I observed it had already begun to decompose. So what might
2	have otherwise been apparent may well have been concealed by
3	the fact that her body decomposed substantially.
4	Q Now, the fact that you had a lack of ransacking,
5	a lack of apparent theft of some of the valuable items, the
6	viewing of the body, did that give rise to you to any belief
7	as to who might be involved in Miss Fetherston's homicide?
8	A Typically, those factors that you have discussed
9	would lead me to conclude that there was a good likelihood of
10	this being an associate, or acquaintance murder.
11	Q Now, did your investigation continue from there?
12	A Yes, sir, it did.
13	Q Did you have an opportunity to interview a
14	number of subjects in this case?
15	A Several.
16	Q Did you interview Richard Sokolik?
17	A Yes.
18	Q Ikie Woody?
19	A Yes.
20	Q Gary Swinehart?
21	A Yes.
22	Q John Bell?
23	A Yes.

Q Dudley Poorman?

1	A Yes.		
2	Q Do you recall during your conversation with		
3	John Bell whether or not he indicated that Gary Swinehart was		
4	"sparking" Beverly?		
5	A I beg your pardon? What?		
6	Q Do you recall Mr. Bell saying that Gary		
7	Swinehart was "sparking" Beverly Fetherston?		
8	A No. I'm not familiar with that term.		
9	Q All right. Did you have an opportunity to be in		
10 .	my office last week when we reviewed a tape which purportedly		
11	was a tape recording of the interview that you did with		
12	Mr. Bell?		
13	A You played a very brief portion of that tape for		
14	me, and I listened to that.		
15	Q Was that a true and accurate tape recording of		
16	the conversation that you had with Mr. Bell?		
17	A I believe so, yes. The portion I listened to.		
18	Q And do you recall what Mr. Bell's comment was		
19	regarding that particular statement?		
20	A Not verbatim, no.		
21	Q If I played that tape recording, would that		
22	refresh your recollection?		
23	A I can sure try.		
24	MS. WILSON: Your Honor, may we approach?		

1		THE COURT: You may.
2		(Discussion at the bench.)
3		(Playing tape recording.)
4	BY MR. HALL:	
5	Q	I believe it's before this. Let me rewind it
6	briefly.	
7		(Playing tape recording.)
8	BY MR. HALL:	
9	Q	Did that sound like Mr. Bell said that Gary was
10	"sparking"?	
11	A	I thought he said, "Gary was a bartender."
12	Q	Would it help to hear that one more time?
13		(Playing tape recording.)
14		THE WITNESS: "He's bartending now."
15	BY MR. HALL:	
16	Q	Do you recall what was said now?
17	A	"He's bartending."
18		And to put that in context, Mr. Hall, if I may,
19	Gary Swineha	rt had been the bartender when I had been called
20	to be inform	ed that Mr. Bell was at the bar. I had asked
21	several peop	le to contact me if they had come in contact with
22	Mr. Bell, as	he was an individual that I was trying to talk
23	to.	
24	0	What I'm getting at so painstakingly is: The

transcriptions of the audio tapes during interviews, are they always completely accurate?

Well, it's dependent upon a third person.

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tapes in particular were transcribed by our secretarial pool, and usually there are several little inconsistencies or errors in the course of every transcription that have to be gone through and corrected.

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Q Did you sit down and edit any of these tapes?

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A No, sir.

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Q Now, what information did you gain from Ikie
Woody and Richard Sokolik regarding the possible identity

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of anybody who may be an associate of Beverly Fetherston's?

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A Well, we discussed several individuals, one of whom came to light early in the investigation was an

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individual who according to Mr. and Mrs. Sokolik had

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previously been living with Miss Fetherston until just before

17

her death.

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someone that they were vaguely familiar with after this

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individual had come into their bar several times.

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Q Who is that?

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A Mr. Branham. William Branham.

23

Q Any other individuals that you wanted to contact

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after talking to Mr. Sokolik and Mrs. Woody?

And they identified that individual by name as

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A Well, yes. Mentioned John Bell there, too.

There were a number of individuals who we tried to talk to early in the investigation, anyone who we believed had been acquainted with her.

I don't remember off the top of my head all the people we talked to initially, or all the people that Mr. and Mrs. Sokolik may have mentioned.

Q Do you recall any information regarding

Miss Fetherston's bank account which had a bearing on this

case?

A Quite a bit of information, actually, about her banking account.

Q Well, let's talk about any evidence that was retrieved from the residence, 129 and a half Wells. Was there any evidence there regarding Miss Fetherston's bank account; do you recall?

A Yes, there was both evidence that was present in the apartment and evidence that was conspicuously absent from the apartment regarding Miss Fetherston's checking account.

During our search of her home the night she was initially found, we came across blank or unused checkbooks, which appeared to be unused at first glance, but later we determined that there were in fact some checks missing or

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taken out of order from one of the checkbooks.

THE COURT: Excuse me, Mr. Hall. May I ask you and Miss Wilson to approach for just a moment?

MR. HALL: Sure.

(Discussion at the bench.)

THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, we're all in agreement, both Mr. Hall and Miss Wilson and I, that this is an area which is going to take a little bit of time. There will be some questioning and some cross-examination. So I see no reason to try to press forward specifically now in the noon hour. I don't think there's really much to be gained from that.

So I will instruct you not to discuss this case amongst yourselves or with anyone else, or to form any conclusions as to any issue in this case until such time as it is submitted to you as a jury. You are not to read, look at or listen to any media accounts of this event, should there be any.

In the event you come across any media accounts, please advise Deputy Engelmann, who will in turn advise me, and I will take the appropriate action. We will reconvene at this trial at 2:00 p.m. this afternoon.

(Noon recess.)

1	RENO, NEVADA; FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1993; 2:10 P.M.		
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4	THE COURT: Thank you. Please be seated.		
5	We're back on the record with CR92-1048, State		
6	of Nevada versus William Branham. Mr. Branham is present,		
7	represented by Miss Wilson; Mr. Hall is present on behalf of		
8	of the State; and the jury is in place in the jury box.		
9	Detective Jenkins is back in the courtroom and		
10	present and still under oath.		
11			
12	DIRECT EXAMINATION RESUMED		
13	BY MR. HALL:		
14	Q Detective Jenkins, I believe when we left off,		
15	I had showed you State's Exhibit FF. Do you recognize that		
16	Exhibit, sir?		
17	A May I open it and inspect the contents?		
18	Q Yes.		
19	A Yes, sir, I do.		
20	Q And when did you first see that Exhibit?		
21	A The night Miss Fetherston was found in her		
22	apartment, this item was found in the entertainment center		
23	in the living room area.		

Q

And is there any significance-- What is the

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significance of those checks?

A Well, first of all, the checks appear to have been changed in position. When I initially observed this-If I may show the jury?

Q Please do.

A There are two books contained within this box. The first book containing the series beginning with 234 was underneath the book starting at 301, with the reorder form in this fashion here. What caught our attention was that there were checks missing from this checkbook.

In other words, this appeared at first glance to me to be an unused portion of checks, not a working checkbook. And the fact that there were checks missing from this book caught my attention.

- Q Did you assist in the search of the house?
- 16 A Yes, sir, I did.
 - Q Did you see any other alcohol containers other than those seen in the living room, the beer cans?

A I think there were six MeisterBrau beer cans. Aside from that, there were no other alcohol containers in the house.

- Q Did you check the refrigerator?
- 23 A Yes, sir.
- Q Did you see any wine or any beer in there?

1	A No, sir.
2	Q Did you see any bottles of hard liquor in the
3	house?
4	A No, sir.
5	Q Now, when did you determine the identity of
6	Miss Fetherston's roommate?
7	A Actually, his name had been brought up initially
8	by Mr. Sokolik, I believe, to Officer Flores, and I don't
9	recall who initially mentioned that name to me, but it
10	was early on. In fact, prior to my having even gone to
11	Miss Fetherston's home.
12	MR. HALL: May I have State's JJJJ.
13	BY MR. HALL:
14	Q Showing you State's JJJJ, do you recognize that?
15	A Yes, sir, I do.
16	Q What is it?
17	A This is a Nevada State of Nevada Department
18	of Motor Vehicles identification card.
19	Q Who does it belong to?
20	A It was issued to William Edward Branham.
21	Q When was that collected?
22	A I believe the day that I first came in contact
23	with Mr. Branham. That was I believe the llth of February,
24	'92.

1	MR. HALL: Move for admission of JJJJ.
2	MS. WILSON: No objection.
3	THE COURT: Admitted.
4	(State's Exhibit JJJJ was admitted into evidence.)
5	BY MR. HALL:
6	Q Detective Jenkins, are you familiar with
7	autoeroticism?
8	A Yes, sir.
9	Q What is autoeroticism?
10	A It's a form of sexual activity by which
11	participants gain sexual gratification from the restriction
L2	of blood or oxygen flow to the brain.
13	Q Okay. When you looked at the crime scene in
14	this particular case, did you see any evidence that
L5	autoeroticism may be a factor to be considered in the death
16	of Miss Fetherston?
L7	A No, sir.
18	Q Continuing with your search of the residence,
19	did you see any toxins or poisons in the area of
20	Miss Fetherston?
21	A No, sir.
22	Q Did you see any toxins, poisons or other
23	 medications which you could attribute to Miss Fetherston's

death anywhere in the residence?

)	1	A	None that I could attribute to her death, no.
	2	Q	Did you see any arsenic or potassium chloride?
	3	A	No, sir.
	4	Q	Did you see any syringes?
	5	A	No, sir.
	6	Q	Now, you indicated that you came into contact
	7	with Mr. Bra	nham on February 11th, 1992?
	8	A	I believe that's the date, sir.
	9	Q	Okay. And at that time was he searched incident
	10	to arrest?	
	11	A	Yes, sir.
	12	Q	And what did he have in his possession?
	13	A	He had several items with him. Not all of
	14	them were ob	tained during the search. Some of them were
	15	surrendered	to me prior to his being searched. Would you
	16	like me to i	nclude those items?
	17	Q	Yes, please.
	18	A	He had a checkbook with him. He had a set of
	19	car keys, and	d he had a wallet, miscellaneous personal items.
	20	I think he h	ad a razor, some change, maybe a small pocket
	21	knife, maybe	some loose coin.
	22	Q	Do you remember if he had any money?
	23	A	I don't remember off the top of my head. If he

did have money, it would have been a very minimal amount.

5	1	Q	Let me show you a number of items, State's JJ,
	2	that are in	an envelope containing a wallet. Take a look at
	3	that if you	would, please.
	4	A	I recognize this item, sir.
	5	Q	What is that?
	6	A	This is Mr. Branham's wallet. I took that from
	7	Mr. Branham'	s pocket myself and placed it into this envelope
	8	which has my	writing on the front.
	9	Q	Okay. Place that back in the envelope, if you
	10	would, pleas	e.
	11		Show you what has been marked as State's PP.
	12	A	Yes, sir.
	13	Ω	Recognize those?
	14	A	Yes, I do.
	15	Q	What are they?
	16	A	These cars Or these keys, this key tag, were
	17	given to me	by Mr. Branham.
	18	Q	Okay. Do you know what those keys go to?
6	19	A	These two go to a vehicle, Pontiac vehicle,
Ü	20	which was re	gistered to Miss Fetherston. And this key went
•	21	to her house	•
	22	Q	Now, when you searched Miss Fetherston's house,
	23	did you find	any other house keys?
	24	A	No, sir. There were none for that house that we

1	found.	
2	Q :	Showing you State's LL. Recognize that?
3	A	Yes, sir, I do.
4	Q i	How do you recognize that, sir?
5	A !	This checkbook is the same checkbook that
6	Mr. Branham g	ave me on February 11th.
7	Q :	Showing you State's AAA, do you recognize
8	State's AAA?	
9	A	May I look at the contents of the envelope?
10	Q	Certainly.
11	А	Yes, sir, I do recognize this.
12	Q	What is it?
13	A	This is referred to as a handwriting exemplar.
14	I requested t	hat Mr. Branham complete this in my presence.
15	I watched him	•
16	Q	Did he?
17	A	Yes, sir.
18	Q	Did you just tell him what to write? Is that
19	how this was	completed?
20	A	There are self-explanatory instructions on the
21	forms, and I	provided him with the instructions on the form.
22	Q	Now, did you ever become aware that
23	Miss Fetherst	on's car was missing?
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U	wnen	was	That?

A Actually, again prior to my having even gone to her home on the afternoon that she was discovered. I believe that's February 9th, I believe. Yes.

Q Okay. And did you ever come in contact with that vehicle?

- A Yes, I did.
- O When was that?

A First time I personally observed the vehicle was at the Washoe County Sheriff's Office, and specifically at the Sheriff's Office in the Crime Lab. It was in a garage bay.

Q And did you assist in the search of that vehicle?

- A Yes, sir, I did.
- Q What did you find in the effect?

A There were miscellaneous items of garbage or trash, a couple of empty beer cans, and a large garbage bag containing men's clothing.

Q I show you what has been marked State's II. Recognize State's II and the contents?

- A Yes, sir.
- Q What is in the bag?
- A There are several pairs of socks, men's brief

7	underwear, some levis, T-shirts. Miscellaneous clothing
2	items.
3	Q Where were they located in the car?
4	A In the rear deck, or trunk area of the Pontiac.
5	Q And did you have a chance to look at the
6	photographs of the car and see if you can see the bag in
7	the back of the car?
8	A I haven't done that today. I have previously
9	looked.
10	Q And can you?
11	A Yes, sir.
12	Q All right. Now, is this the bag, State's II,
13	that you indicated was similar to the plastic bags contained
14	in the drawer of Miss Fetherston's residence,
15	A Yes, sir.
16	Qthe open drawer?
17	A That's correct.
18	Q Did you take any of those plastic bags out of
19	the drawer in the kitchen for comparison?
20	A No, sir.
21	Q Why is that?
22	A Initially when we had processed the residence,
23	we had not yet come in contact with Miss Fetherston's

vehicle. And because I was not aware of the contents of

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Miss	Fetherst	on's	vehicle,	the	bags	at	that	time	had	no
signi	ificance	toπ	ie.							

- Q You indicated there were several items of personal property belonging to Mr. Branham that you took incident to his arrest. Showing you State's Exhibit MM,--
 - A May I go through the contents?
- Q --would you please go through and describe the items that you took from Mr. Branham.
- A There are four coupon books of U.S. Department of Agriculture, food stamps, in the name of Mr. William Branham. There is a pair of men's gloves, a razor, a pocket comb, a pocket lighter, some candies, fingernail clippers, key chain and a very small pocket knife, a room key, and 40 cents in coin, a quarter, a dime and five pennies.
 - Q Was there any paper money--
 - A No, sir.
 - Q --in Mr. Branham's possession?
- Let me show you what has been marked State's Exhibit KK, KK. Recognize that?
 - A Yes, sir, I do.
 - Q How do you recognize that, sir?
 - A I removed this item from Mr. Branham's wallet and had it packaged separately from the other items.
 - Q What is it?

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A It is typewritten "Beverly Fetherston", and then there were in blue-colored ink Beverly Fetherston's name written out and appears to be traced over several times.

- Q Where was that retrieved?
- A Out of his wallet.
- Q Did you obtain any hair samples for comparison purposes in this case?
 - A Yes, sir.
 - Q Who did you obtain hair samples from?
- A Mr. Branham, Mr. Dudley Poorman, and I'm aware that samples have been collected which I submitted to the lab on Mr. John Bell.
- Q How is it that you came into contact with Mr. Poorman?
- A Initially, he came into the Reno Police

 Department. I had subsequent contacts with him, one of which was at his home.
 - Q Did he voluntarily submit hair samples to you?
 - A Yes, sir, he did.
- Q And how was it that you came into contact with John Bell?
- A He had gone into a local bar, the same bar where Miss Fetherston had been employed, and one of the employees of the bar had told Mr. Bell that the police were seeking him

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to	talk	to	him	and	С	alled	me,	and	I	drov	ve t	0	the	bar	and	met
wit	h Mr	. Ве	ell,	and	u	ltima	tely	too	k ł	nim t	to t	he	pol	lice	stat	tion.
	(Q	Αı	nd i	s	that	the	subj	ect	t of	the	i	ntei	rviev	v of	the
tap	e tha	at v	we he	eard	a	few	minu	ites	aqo	?						

A Yes, sir.

MR. HALL: Your Honor, I'd like to have this tape recording marked State's next in order, and I'd move for its admission.

MS. WILSON: I'd object.

THE COURT: Your grounds?

MS. WILSON: He's already testified to it, and there's no need. Mr. Bell has already testified. It's cumulative.

THE COURT: Overruled. It will be marked and admitted.

(State's Exhibit was marked for identification and admitted into evidence.)

BY MR. HALL:

Q Why did you arrest Mr. Branham for Murder?
What information did you have which led you to believe that
he was responsible for Miss Fetherston's demise?

A Well, it's a culmination of all of the evidence.

Having been collected and reviewed and submitted to the

District Attorney's Office and ultimately to a Magistrate

1	with a	reque	st for a warrant, a warrant in fact did issue,
2	and Mr.	Branl	ham was arrested for Murder on the basis of the
3	arrest	warra	nt.
4	,	Q	Did you meet with Juanita Draper and Betty
5	Draper?		
6		A	Yes, I did.
7		Q	Did that information also influence your
8	decisio	n to s	Submit for an arrest warrant?
9		A	Yes, it did.
10			MR. HALL: That's all I have. Thank you.
11			THE COURT: Your witness.
12			MS. WILSON: Thank you.
13			
1.4			CROSS-EXAMINATION
15	BY MS. 1	WILSON	N:
16	•	Q	Good afternoon.
17		A	Good afternoon.
18	,	Q	Detective, you have been an officer for
19	17 year:	s?	
20	1	A	Actually, it will be 17 years April 5th of this
21	year.		
22	,	Q	And you've been in Robbery-Homicide how many
23	years?		
24]	Λ	Five vears in July

1	Q	And you've never had any other occupation beside
2	an officer a	nd a detective?
3	A	Well, I was a grocery clerk in high school.
4	Q	Okay. Now, the viewing of the scene that you
5	did on the 9	th, and the photographs that you have observed,
6	that was fro	m your training as a detective and a police
7	officer?	
8	A	I'm not sure I understand your question, ma'am.
9	Q	Your analysis of the scene was from your
10	experience a	s a detective and a police officer?
11	A	In part.
12	Q	And you've never had any forensic pathology
13	training; ha	ve you?
14	A	No, ma'am.
15	Q	You're not a physician?
16	A	No, ma'am, I'm not.
17	Q	Okay. Were you present at the scene when
18	photographs	were taken?
19	A	Yes, ma'am.
20	Q	And during that time the body was moved in order
21	to take phot	ographs of the different areas of the body?
22	A	Yes, ma'am.
23	Q	Now, when you indicate that your feeling was

24 that this was most likely a homicide, that was your

1	interpretation	on before the autopsy?
2	A	Yes, ma'am.
3	Q	And you were present at the autopsy?
4	A	Yes, ma'am, I was.
5	Q	Now, at the autopsy you were there as well as
6	another offic	cer?
7	A	Actually, there were at least three other
8	officers who	come to mind that were present.
9	Q	And who were they?
10	A	Deputy Chuck Lowe from FIS, Jim Duncan, and
11	Detective Day	ve Wood, who was brand-new in our unit at that
12	time.	
13	Q	So you, Detective Duncan and Detective Wood
14	are all Robb	ery-Homicide detectives?
15	A	That's correct.
16	Q	And you were so at the time of the autopsy?
17	A	That's correct, also.
18	Q	Okay. Now, at the time of the autopsy you
19	provided Dr.	O'Donnell some circumstantial information.
20	Isn't that t	rue?
21	A	Yes.
22	Q	And in fact, that information included that
23	Miss Fethers	ton was found in her residence?
24	A	Correct.

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Q Alone?
A Correct.
Q And that some jewelry was missing?
A I believe I told Dr. O'Donnell that there was
a possibility of jewelry being missing.
Q Okay. And checks missing?
A I don't remember if I talked about checks with
Dr. O'Donnell or not. I may have.
Q Would it help to refresh your memory if you
heard the autopsy tape?
A Yes, ma'am. I'm sure if those items or
discussions are on the recording.
MR. HALL: Your Honor, I would object if there's
any plan to play the autopsy tape, as Detective Jenkins was
not the individual who dictated the autopsy tape. Obviously,
it was Dr. O'Donnell. Again that would be improper
impeachment. I'm sure that Detective Jenkins has some
police reports that he drafted and that may refresh his
recollection.
THE COURT: Ms. Wilson?
MS. WILSON: I think it's appropriate to refresh
his memory. He was there. We did so with Mr. Bell's tape.
THE COURT: I believe that that tape was created
by Detective Jenkins with respect to Mr. Bell.

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MS. WILSON: Well, he was present at the time of the autopsy and he so testified, and I'm sure that he was present when Dr. O'Donnell was talking into the microphone, because it's done during autopsy.

THE COURT: Well, I'm not convinced that your certainty is placed in this record as being fact. So if you can establish a proper foundation, I'll consider your request.

MS. WILSON: Thank you.

BY MS. WILSON:

Q When Dr. O'Donnell was doing the autopsy, was he speaking into a microphone?

A There is a microphone hanging from the ceiling in the coroner's examination room. It's a dictaphone. The pathologist typically operates the machine as he goes along. I can't tell you what portions he records and what portions he does not record.

Q But when you were present and he was talking about the body, he was talking and it was being recorded. Isn't that true?

A I assume it was being recorded. Again, since
I wasn't working the dictaphone, I wasn't paying attention
to at what points in our conversation he was holding down the
pedal, so I can't tell you what portions of the conversations

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- Q And you were present during the whole autopsy?
- A I believe so.

MS. WILSON: Does the Court wish anymore foundation?

THE COURT: Mr. Hall?

MR. HALL: Your Honor, doesn't make any difference to me. If she wants to play the tape, I have no objection.

THE COURT: Fair enough. There's no objection-MS. WILSON: I believe we've got the indication
of what was said in the front part of the autopsy tape.

Maybe it will take a moment to get the original from Mr. Hall and set up the tape recorder.

THE COURT: Okay. Rather than sit and wait, let's take a five-minute break, and let's let Miss Wilson do what she needs to do. You can stretch your legs, grab a drink of water, otherwise convenience yourselves.

You're instructed not to discuss this case with yourselves or anyone else, or to form any conclusion on any issue in this case until such time as you are specifically asked to do so. You are not to look at or listen to any news media accounts of this event, should there be any.

We will stand in recess for five minutes or so.

he can advise us of that fact. 2 (Recess.) 3 4 Thank you. Be seated, please. THE COURT: 5 We're back in CR92-1048, State of Nevada versus 6 Parties and counsel are present, as is the jury. 7 And the witness is on the witness stand, still under oath. 8 Ready to proceed? 9 MS. WILSON: Yes, sir. 10 11 CROSS-EXAMINATION RESUMED 12 BY MS. WILSON: 13 Detective, during the break, the record should 14 reflect that Mr. Hall has provided a tape of the autopsy. 15 I would like to play a portion of that and see if this 16 17 refreshes your memory. And this should be regarding the circumstances of death. 18 (Playing tape recording.) 19 20 BY MS. WILSON: Detective, after listening to that portion of 21 0 22 the tape, does that refresh your memory of what was indicated

regarding the circumstances of that?

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After you're prepared, you can advise Officer Engelmann and

Well, yes and no, ma'am. From what the doctor

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is saying, someone told him that we couldn't find a checkbook. I can't tell you whether or not that's something I discussed with Dr. O'Donnell or not.

Q Okay. And how about the jewelry?

A Again, I can't definitively say that's something I told him or not. I know there were likely conversations had in the presence of Dr. O'Donnell by way of giving him some background about the circumstances which resulted in the individual being brought to the coroner's office.

Q How about the car?

A Yes.

Q Do you recall telling him about the car being missing?

A I don't specifically have a recollection.

I'm saying that it's likely, because it is typical of our practice that there is a discussion between the investigators providing some brief and limited explanation to the pathologist, with the understanding that the circumstances regarding the discovery of death may often dictate to the pathologist what types of examinations and course of examination will follow.

In other words, a body found in a body of river-- or in a body of water might well be examined in a manner different than someone found absent water. As just

1	an example.
2	Q And the same question regarding the lack of
3	underclothing and undergarments
4	A Correct.
5	Qbeing told to Dr. O'Donnell?
6	A Correct.
7	Q Now, initially when you viewed this scene and
8	the way that the decedent is positioned, you believed that
9	there was a possibility of sexual activity. Isn't that true?
10	A Yes, ma'am.
11	Q And you believed that because of the missing
12	jewelry and/or checkbook and/or car that there may have been
13	robbery?
14	A No, ma'am, not necessarily.
15	Q Okay. Would it be fair to say that you were
16	open to all possibilities?
17	A Yes, ma'am.
18	Q Even though on direct examination you indicated
19	that you believed it was a homicide?
20	A A homicide, ma'am, for my purpose is the killing
21	of a human being by a human being.
22	Q And that was your belief before autopsy?
23	A That's correct.
24	O Okav. Now, you have described

1	MS.	WILSON: May I approach, your Honor?
2	ТНЕ	COURT: Yes, you may.
3	BY MS. WILSON:	
4	Q You	have described the scene as being one of
5	possible fight o	or some type of struggle?
6	A Yes	, ma'am.
7	Q And	I that was based on your feeling that the
8	green afghan was	s pulled slightly in this photograph from the
9	back?	
10	A In	part.
11	Q Oka	y. And just this middle area appears to
12	show struggle to	you?
13	A No.	, ma'am. You're asking me to take one item
14	out of context,	stand it alone
15	Q Oh,	, no. Yes, please take the green afghan
16	alone. Is this	just the portion that you believe to be
17	significant of a	a struggle?
18	A No	, ma'am.
19	Q Wha	at other area in the green afghan?
20	A Wei	ll, how about her stretch pants, the pink
21	pants that are	inside out, balled up and appear to be wadded
22	in the corner o	f the couch would have some influence
23	Q De	tective, I was asking you about the green
24	afghan. We'll	get to the stretch pants.

9	1	A I'm sorry. I thought you said other than the
	2	green afghan.
	3	Q No, just the green afghan. The green afghan
	4	being pulled in the middle is the only thing regarding the
	5	green afghan that you think is significant of struggle?
	6	A I think that
	7	Q Just the green afghan.
	8	Athat it supports that possibility, yes.
	9	Q Okay. And let's move to the colored afghan.
	10	You believe that that appears to indicate struggle the way
	11	it's positioned on the body?
	12	A I think what it indicates is third-party
	13	intervention, or second-party intervention. As my memory
	14	serves me, I testified it was unlikely that she would have
	15	covered herself in that manner.
	16	Q Would it be your testimony that a person would
	17	never wrap theirself or cuddle up in an afghan towards the
	18	arm area?
	19	A I don't think that's what I said at all,
	20	Ms. Wilson.
	21	Q You said that there was a lumping portion
	22	A Over the arm. Her arm is not wrapped in the
	23	afghan, nor is it grasping the afghan.

This is a clumping situation?

person would

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- A I beg your pardon?
- Q Is this clumped?
- A I don't know. If you want to describe it as clumped, it--
 - Q I was using your word, Detective.
- A I think I was referring to the green afghan, wasn't I, when I said "clumped"?
 - Q So how would you describe this afghan placement?
- A Unusual in that it only covers portions of her naked anatomy, her torso; and unusual in that from my perspective it would be very unlikely that a person whose hand is resting underneath a gathered area would have been used if the other hand is occupied by the beer can to pull it up.
- I-- Just from my perspective and in my experience that is not a natural position, and to me it suggests an involvement by a second party covering the individual.
- Q How much experience have you had in viewing people that have died of a natural death?
- A I can't provide you with an exact number. Again

 I could perhaps arrive at some ballpark figure. During the

 course of my career?
 - Q Yes.

)	1	A	Several hundred, perhaps up to a thousand.
	2	Q	And you've seen people die in bed
	3	A	Yes.
	4	Q	or on the couch?
	5	A	Both.
	6	Q	Okay. Now, the beer can that you have indicated
	7	in the deced	ent's hand, you stated that there was no liquid
	8	on the pillo	w to your observations?
	9	A	No liquid staining.
	10	Q	No liquid staining.
	11		Do you have any degree in forensic work, any
٦	12	scientific b	packground?
J	13	A	Only my life's experience with beer and fluids.
	14	Q	Okay. And you certainly know that liquid
	15	evaporates;	does it not?
	16	А	Most liquids do, ma'am, yes.
	17	Q	And you know that this decedent did not pass
	18	away within	a day. Isn't that true?
	19	A	That would be my interpretation of her
	20	appearance v	when I saw her.
	21	Q	And that was because you saw decomposition of
	22	the body.	Isn't that true?
	23	A	That's one of the factors, yes.
	24	Q	Now, when you gathered evidence at the scene,

1	that included	d cigarettes and an ashtray; did it not?
2	A	Yes.
3	Q	Do you recall what brand of cigarette butts you
4	saw in the as	shtray?
5	A	I believe they were Montclair.
6	Q	Montclair, M-o-n-t-c-l-a-i-r?
7	A	Gosh, I don't know the spelling, ma'am. That
8	sounds right	•
9	Q	You know they weren't Mores, M-o-r-e?
10	A	I don't believe they were, no.
11	Q	Okay. Now, you indicated that the beer can was
12	something th	at made you suspicious because the top was facing
13	toward the f	ingers; correct?
14	A	The opening on the top, yes.
15	Q	And this beer can was not upside down; was it?
16	A	I beg your pardon?
17	Q	The bottom of the beer can was here;
18	A	Correct.
19	Q	correct?
20		And the top was towards the head; correct?
21	A	No. The top Well, are you referring to the
22	opening or t	he top of the can?
23	Q	The opening.

A

The opening would have been pointing up, if you

1	orient if	you were using the orientation of the couch as
2	your referen	ce point.
3	Q	And the can itself, the top was up here by the
4	fingers?	
5	A	Correct.
6	Q	Okay. We don't have an upside-down can with
7	the opening	down here; right?
8	A	Well, the opening is on the top, but it's not
9	upside down.	
10	Q	And by "the top", you mean here and not here?
11	A	Right.
12	Ω	Okay. And you can also see the bottom of the
13	can in this	photograph?
14	A	Yes, ma'am.
15	Q	Now, when you viewed the vehicle of Beverly
16	Fetherston,	did you inventory that vehicle?
17	A	I searched it.
18	Ω	Okay. And do you recall seeing any chains that
19	would be use	ed for snow?
20	A	Tire chains?
21	Q	Yes.
22	A	No, ma'am, I don't.
าว		Okay And do you regall that the yehiole was

24 empty of gas?

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1	A	Yes, ma'am.
2	Q	Now, the drawer that you indicate had plastic
3	bags and so	forth in it, you did not take any plastic bags
4	from that dr	awer?
5	A	No, ma'am.
6	Q	So there's no way to determine whether the bags
7	in that draw	wer matched the bag that was found in the vehicle?
8	A	Not that I'm aware of.
9	Q	Now, the bag that was found in the vehicle that
10	contains clo	othing, you don't know when that was placed in
11	Miss Fethers	ston's vehicle?
12	A	No, I don't.
13	Q	You don't know if she placed it there or someone
14	else?	
15	A	No, ma'am, I don't.
16	Q	And you don't know when it was placed there?
17	A	No, ma'am.
18	Q	Now, John Bell was intoxicated, was he not, when
19	he spoke wi	th you?
20	A	Yes, ma'am.
21	Q	And you had gone to the Swiss Chalet to pick him
22	up. Isn't	that true?
23	A	Correct.
24		MS. WILSON: Court's indulgence?

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1	BY MS. WILSO	N:
2	Q	Now, directing your attention to Defendant's 30,
3	did you walk	around the surrounding area in your
4	investigatio	n?
5	A	Yes, I did.
6	Q	Does that reflect that area?
7	A	Yes, ma'am.
8	Q	Okay. Did you note the businesses along Wells
9	and Mill?	
10	A	I'm sorry?
11	Ω	Did you note the businesses along Wells and
12	Mill?	
13	A	By name or
14	Q	Yes.
15	A	I'm fairly familiar with that area. I didn't
16	specifically	make an inventory of the businesses located in
17	that block,	if that's what you're asking.
18	Q	Okay. Do you know if that's a high-crime area,
19	a medium-cri	me area, a light-crime area?
20	A	Could you give me some other criteria to use?
21	Q	Than what I've presented to you?
22	A	High-crime compared to?
23	Q	Compared to what you would typically compare
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0	1	A	To south central Los Angeles? No, ma'am, that	
	2	would be a very low-crime area.		
	3	Q	How about to Reno?	
	4	A	It's I would imagine it's an average	
	5	business, mi	xed residential area. I wouldn't describe it	
	6	as either ex	cceptionally low or exceptionally high.	
	7	Q	Kind of a medium?	
	8	A	Yes, ma'am.	
	9	Q	And that would include the area of the Pink	
	10	Pussycat?		
	11	A	Yes, ma'am.	
	12	Q	And do you recognize this, showing you	
	13	Defendant's	28, as an area that you viewed through your	
	14	investigati	on?	
	15	A	Yes, ma'am.	
	16	Q	And you talked to Mr. McRunnels from this	
	17	location?		
	18	A	That's correct.	
	19	Q	Okay. Now, there was also people you spoke	
1.1	20	with, Detec	tive Jenkins, from the surrounding area; for	
	21	example, Le	ster Stiffler? Do you recall that?	
	22	A	Yes, ma'am.	
	23	Q	And do you recall speaking with his girlfriend	

Pam Kendall?

1	A Yes, ma'am.
2	Q Showing you Defense 22. Do you see their home?
3	A This could be the back of their home. I don't
4	have enough familiarity with their home to say with any
5	degree of certainty that it is.
6	Q Where do they reside?
7	A I think the address is 610 Mill Street. In the
8	600 block.
9	Q Okay. And in what direction is it from Beverly
10	Fetherston's home?
11	A It would be northwest, across the alley.
12	Q Okay. Could you see where across the alley
13	would be in that photo?
14	A No, ma'am.
15	Q Not easily? Let me give you some more. That
16	would be 18, 16, 19, 15, 20.
17	A I could reference it by saying that it's on the
18	same side of the alley as the Suds, as the laundromat, and
19	to the west. Whether or not it's the adjoining property or
20	a house down from there or two down, I don't recall.
21	Q Do you recall if it was in relative close
22	proximity to Beverly Fetherston's?
23	MR. HALL: Objection, your Honor, vague.
24	THE COURT: Why don't you define in some other

1	way "relative close proximity".		
2	BY MS.	WILSO	N:
3		Q	How close was it?
4		A	It would have been within a hundred yards.
5		Q	Thank you.
6			And Mr. McRunnels was next door?
7		A	Yes, ma'am, across the driveway.
8		Q	Now, also removed from Miss Fetherston's vehicle
9	was two	o Coor	s beer cans?
10		A	I think they were Coors.
11		Q	Would you like to see something that would
12	refresi	n your	memory?
13		A	Certainly up to you, ma'am. I mean I think they
14	were Co	oors.	
15		Q	Okay.
16			MS. WILSON: Court's indulgence?
17	BY MS.	WILSO	N:
18		Q	Now, there were hairs found on the sweatshirt
19	and on	the i	ndex finger of Beverly Fetherston. Isn't that
20	true?		
21		A	Yes, ma'am.
22		Q	Do you recall seeing that?
23		A	Yes, ma'am.
ایر	Į.	0	Did you also interview Pohert Stiffler?

•	_	_ A	165, ma am.
	2	Q	Do you recall where he resided?
	3	A	I'm at a loss right now to tell you which is
	4	which. I th	ink one is the nephew of the other, Robert and
	5	Lester. One	of them One of the Stiffler men lives in the
	6	600 block of	Mill. The other gentleman lives a couple of
	7	blocks away,	I believe on either Second or Kuenzli. The
	8	other side o	f Wells.
	9	Q	And how about interviewing Ken Masterman?
]	١0	A	Yes, ma'am.
1	1	Q	And Ken, he is the bartender at the Hideout
1	.2	Lounge?	
1	.3	A	I believe he's the owner.
1	. 4	Q	And that's 240 Park Street?
1	. 5	A	I believe so.
1	.6	Q	Now, when you went to the scene, you noted that
1	.7	the thermost	at in the house was 78 degrees?
1	.8	A	Yes, ma'am.
1	.9	Q	And in your opinion, death had not just
2	20	occurred?	
2	21	A	Could you define "just"?
2	22	Q	Well, isn't it true that in your statement you
2	23	believed tha	t death did not just occur? That there was

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discoloration and swollen areas of the body that you believe

1 1	Miss Fethers	ton had
2	A	Would you like my explanation of "just" then,
3	or I just	want to make sure we're on the same page.
4	Ω	Certainly. Certainly.
5	A	My initial observations would have led me to
6	conclude tha	t death had occurred in excess of at least 12 to
7	20 hours.	
8	Q	Okay. And that is from your experience as a
9	detective and	d a police officer?
10	А	That's using the widest possible range regarding
11	the factors	that I considered.
12	Q	And that was 12 to 20 hours?
13	A	At the extreme outside limits, yes, ma'am.
14	Q	Okay. Thank you.
15		Now, there was a pair of pink-colored stretch
16	pants on the	couch?
17	A	Yes, ma'am.
18	Q	And those, in your opinion, were balled up and
19	stuffed into	the couch; correct?
20	A	They were pressed into the corner of the couch,
21	yes, ma'am.	
22	Q	And they had been turned inside out?
23	A	Yes, ma'am.
24	Q	Rolled into a ball?

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A	I would be careful in saying they were rolled
into a ball.	I don't know if they were open in the corner
of the couch	and then pressed in a series of maneuvers into
a compact are	ea, or if they had been balled up and then
placed.	
Q	And that was located nearest to the decedent's
feet; correct	t ?
A	Yes, ma'am.
Q	Now, you noted that the beer can in the
decedent's ha	and was the same as that on the table, being
MeisterBrau?	
A	Same brand, yes.
Q	Do you know if any testing was done on the
cigarette but	ts?
A	What kind of testing, ma'am?
Q	Forensic testing.
A	Could you be more specific?
Q	For saliva.
A	I don't know if that has been requested or not.
Q	Now, also there was an empty cardboard container
on the coffee	e table; was there not?
A	Yes, ma'am.
Q	Now, there were two ashtrays in the front room,

and both, to the best of your knowledge, contained cigarette

1	butts of Montclair?		
2	A I don't remember specifically that there were		
3	two. There may well have been.		
4	Q Okay.		
5	THE COURT CLERK: Defendant's 31.		
6	MS. WILSON: May I approach?		
7	THE COURT: You may.		
8	BY MS. WILSON:		
9	Q I'd like to approach with Defendant's 31, ask		
10	you to look at it and see if you recognize the contents?		
11	A These are the same items you showed me a moment		
12	ago, yes, ma'am.		
13	MS. WILSON: Move for admission, your Honor.		
14	MR. HALL: No objection.		
15	THE COURT: I'm sorry?		
16	MR. HALL: No objection, your Honor.		
17	THE COURT: Admitted.		
18	(Defendant's Exhibit 31 was admitted into evidence.)		
19	BY MS. WILSON:		
20	Q Now, when checking the bedroom, the bed in		
21	that room had been turned down and appeared to have been		
22	slept in?		
23	A It certainly gives rise to that possibility.		
24	We can't definitively say someone slept or not.		

1.2

1.2 1	Q Do you recall writing that in your report?
2	A Yes, ma'am.
3	Q Okay. And the undergarments, being panties,
4	bra and nylon hose with a pair of stretch pants were on a
5	hope chest at the foot of the bed; right?
6	A Correct.
7	Q And there was a ring and bracelet that was
. 8	placed on the nightstand beside the bed?
9	A Yes, ma'am.
10	Q And there was a purse on the hope chest?
11	A Yes, ma'am.
12	MS. WILSON: That's all I have. Thank you.
13	THE COURT: Mr. Hall?
14	
15	REDIRECT EXAMINATION
16	BY MR. HALL:
17	Q Briefly, Detective Jenkins. With the time of
18	death, I think you said something 14 to 20 hours would be
19	extreme outside limits. Did you mean by that Miss Fetherston
20	had to have been dead for at least 14 to 20 hours?
21	A At least. And in that reference from my
22	training, that would be the extreme, extreme outside limits,

factoring in the heat of the apartment and not knowing

anymore information about the activity level of the decedent

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1
      just before death.
 2
                   Okay. Now, do you recall seeing two ashtrays?
             Q
 3
             Α
                   I don't at this point specifically remember
 4
                      There could have been. I remember having
      more than one.
 5
      some discussion about an ashtray.
 6
                   Do you remember one ashtray?
 7
             Α
                   Yes.
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                   Did you see any photographs earlier that
      indicated or depicted a Montclair-- or at least a carton of
 9
10
      cigarettes--
11
             Α
                   Yes.
12
             0
                   Okay. -- and a cigarette lighter?
13
                   Correct.
             Α
14
                   That would be State's Exhibit F, in that
             0
15
      photograph?
16
                   Yes, sir.
             Α
17
                   How many ashtrays do you see in that photograph?
18
             Α
                   One.
19
                   MR. HALL:
                              That's all I have.
20
                   THE COURT: Any recross?
21
                   MS. WILSON: Court's indulgence?
22
      ///
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23
24
                            RECROSS-EXAMINATION
```

1	BY MS. WILSON:		
2	Q Now, Detective		
3	MS. WILSON: Court's indulgence? Thank you.		
4	BY MS. WILSON:		
5	Q You did a supplementary report in this case;		
6	did you not?		
7	MR. HALL: Your Honor, I'm going to object at		
8	this time because the scope of the recross-examination is		
9	limited to the scope of the redirect examination, and this		
10	exceeds the scope.		
11	MS. WILSON: It has to do with the cigarettes,		
12	your Honor.		
13	THE COURT: I'm not sure what it is she wants		
14	to ask, so it's premature at this time. You may raise the		
15	objection at a later time when appropriate.		
16	MS. WILSON: You may answer.		
17	THE WITNESS: What was the question there?		
18	BY MS. WILSON:		
19	Q You did an extensive supplementary report dated		
20	February 14th through March 10th, 1992?		
21	A Yes, ma'am.		
22	Q I'm going to direct your attention to page 34.		
23	A May I follow with my own copy, or would you		
24	prefer me to use yours?		

12	1	Q	You can use yours. I'm sure it's what I have.
	2		I refer you to page 34 at the bottom. Bottom
	3	paragraph, tl	hree lines up.
	4	A	Okay.
	5	Q	Does that refresh your memory that there were
	6	two ashtrays	in the residence?
	7	A	Yes, ma'am, it does.
	8		MS. WILSON: That's all I have.
	9		MR. HALL: Nothing further.
	10		THE COURT: Thank you very much for your
	11	testimony, De	etective Jenkins.
	12		THE WITNESS: Thank you, your Honor.
	13		MR. HALL: Your Honor, at this time I'd like to
	14	inquire of Mi	iss Clerk if there's any evidence that has not
	15	been admitted	d that has been marked?
	16		THE COURT: Any evidence marked and not admitted
•	17	initially of	fered by the State?
	18		THE COURT CLERK: GG, HH, DDD, EEE, FFF, and
	19	QQQ.	
	20		MR. HALL: I would not move for the admission of
	21	GG, HH. I'd	move for the admission of the rest of the
	22	evidence that	has not been admitted, save and except for QQQ.
	23		THE COURT: Do you know what those items are?
	24		MS. WILSON: No.

-	INE COOKI: MI. Hall, Would You
2	DDD, EEE, FFF. And Mr. Hall will show you the
3	clerk's record of what those items of evidence might be.
4	MS. WILSON: Your Honor, in looking at those
5	Exhibits, I believe those were presented yesterday. Those
6	involved the display and the diagrams with Shelly Skender.
7	The defense objected. The Court overruled and admitted.
8	THE COURT: Well, my clerk says they're not
9	admitted right now.
10	MS. WILSON: Okay. Well, I'd make that
11	objection, that
12	THE COURT: Are you sure I think I'm probably
13	the only one who hasn't seen this list. Are you sure that's
14	what we're talking about?
15	MS. WILSON: Well, just on Mr. Hall's
16	representation. Let me take a look again.
17	THE COURT: What is
18	MR. HALL: This is the blow-ups, your Honor.
19	THE COURT CLERK: I wrote the Exhibit Numbers on
20	the bottom.
21	MR. HALL: R and F
22	MS. WILSON: Savings deposit record of victim's
23	checkbook.
24	MR. HALL: That is the blow-up of the front of

1	the the blow-up of this. Is this blown up.
2	THE COURT: Do you have it here?
3	MR. HALL: Yes.
4	(Discussion off the record.)
5	THE COURT: All right. And that is marked as
6	what, please?
7	MS. WILSON: That is marked as DDD. Is that
8	right?
9	MR. HALL: Yes.
10	THE COURT: And you want to voice an objection
11	to that?
12	MS. WILSON: No objection to that.
13	THE COURT: Admitted.
14	(State's Exhibit DDD was admitted into evidence.)
15	MS. WILSON: That's what I did voice an
16	objection to if you recall yesterday. I indicated that even
17	though Miss Skender did not have personal knowledge My
18	understanding was that the Court overruled that objection.
19	THE COURT: I did. That will be admitted.
20	MR. HALL: That's EEE.
21	(State's Exhibit EEE was admitted into evidence.)
22	MR. HALL: This is FFF.
23	MS. WILSON: Same objection.
24	THE COURT: Same result. Admitted.

13	1	(State's Exhibit FFF was admitted into evidence.)
	2	THE COURT: And that's all you'd wish to offer
	3	at this time, Mr. Hall?
	4	MR. HALL: That's correct, your Honor.
	5	THE COURT CLERK: What about QQQ?
	6	MR. HALL: Not going to offer QQQ.
	7	That's the State's case-in-chief, your Honor.
	8	THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Hall.
	9	Ready to begin with your case, Miss Wilson?
	10	MS. WILSON: Yes, your Honor. We'd call
	11	Dr. Clark.
	12	THE COURT: All right.
	13	Good afternoon Dr. Clark. If you would approach
	14	the clerk, be sworn in, please.
	15	(Witness sworn.)
	16	(See transcript of testimony of Ellen Clark,
7	17	previously prepared.)
7	18	THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, I don't think
	19	there's much more we can accomplish with it being seven
	20	minutes to 5 o'clock, so I would prefer to release you at
	21	this time.
	22	You're once again instructed not to discuss
	23	this case among yourselves or with anyone else, or to form
	24	any conclusions concerning any issue in this case until such

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time as all the evidence has been presented and it is submitted to you for your determination as a jury. You are not to read, look at or listen to any media accounts of this event, should there be any.

Thank you for your attention throughout this trial to date. I certainly appreciate it, and I know
Ms. Wilson and Mr. Hall are most appreciative, as well.

We will reconvene Monday at 10:00 a.m. I'll see you Monday at 10:00 a.m.

(Proceedings Continued to March 8, 1993, at 10:00 a.m.)

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/bb

I, RICHARD L. MOLEZZO, official reporter of the Second Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada, in and for the County of Washoe, do hereby certify:

That as such reporter I was present in

Department No. 5 of the above court on Friday, March 5, 1993, at the hour of 10:10 a.m. of said day, and I then and there took verbatim stenotype notes of the proceedings had and testimony given therein upon the Trial of the case of THE STATE OF NEVADA, Plaintiff, vs. WILLIAM EDWARD BRANHAM, Defendant, Case No. CR92-0546 and CR92-1048.

That the foregoing transcript, consisting of pages numbered 1 to 102, both inclusive, is a full, true and correct transcript of my said stenotype notes, so taken as aforesaid, and is a full, true and correct statement of the proceedings had and testimony given upon the Trial of the above-entitled action to the best of my knowledge, skill and ability.

DATED: At Reno, Nevada, this 28th day of July, 1993.

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RICHARD L. MOLEZZO CER #40

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Reported by:

ORIGINAL

No. CR92-1408

Dept. No. 5



5 IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA 6 IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE 7 THE HONORABLE MARK HANDELSMAN, DISTRICT JUDGE 8 --000--9 10 THE STATE OF NEVADA, PARTIAL 11 Plaintiff, TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS 12 VS. Testimony of Joseph Masters 13 WILLIAM EDWARD BRANHAM, March 8, 1993 14 Defendant. Reno, Nevada 15 16 APPEARANCES: 17 For the Plaintiff: KARL S. HALL, ESQ. Deputy District Attorney 18 Washoe County Courthouse Reno, Nevada 19 For the Defendant: MARY LOU WILSON, ESQ. 20 Deputy Public Defender 195 South Sierra Street 21 Reno, Nevada 22 The Defendant: WILLIAM EDWARD BRANHAM

RICHARD L. MOLEZZO, CSR40, CP, CM, RPR

Computer-Aided Transcription

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JOSEPH H. MASTERS,

called as a witness by the defendant herein, being first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MS. WILSON:

- Q Dr. Masters, would you please state your full name, and spell your last name.
 - A Joseph H. Masters. M-a-s-t-e-r-s.
 - Q And Dr. Masters, where do you reside?
 - A I reside in Fair Oaks, California.
 - Q Okay. And how long have you resided there?
 - A In Fair Oaks since 1961.
- Q Now, could you tell us a little bit about your educational background?
- A I had undergraduate school at Drexel Institute at Philadelphia and Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore,

 Maryland. I went to medical school at the Medical College of Virginia, the Commonwealth University in Richmond, Virginia.
- I had a one-year internship at Walter Reed Army Hospital. I had four years of residency training at Letterman Army Hospital. I subsequently had practiced pathology in the Army and other parts of the world. And this country since

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19-- I returned from Germany in 1957, and had practiced pathology in Sacramento since 1958.

Q And can you tell us a little bit about your work experience in pathology?

A I practiced pathology first in the military after completing my residency. I was chief of laboratories at the 98th General Hospital in Germany, then at Madigan Army Hospital. I left the Army in 1958.

I have been in Sacramento. I have been at Sutter Hospitals. I've been a member of a pathology group in Sacramento that varies from four to twenty pathologists. I was chief of the Department of Pathology at Sutter Hospitals for several years.

During the time I was there, I was-- with my pathology group, we became involved with the Sacramento County Coroner's Office about 1964, and I began to use part of my time to do forensic pathology, and did forensic pathology part-time or full-time until I retired in 1983. Since that time, I see an occasional case in consultation.

Q Now, are you Board certified in pathology?

A I'm Board certified in pathology and anatomic pathology, clinical pathology, radioisotopic pathology and forensic pathology.

Q When was your last certification?

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	A	My 1	ast c	ertifi	cation	was	in	the	subs	pecia	ilty
οf	radioisot	copic	patho:	logy,	and it	was	som	etim	e in	the	early
'7	Os, and I	would	have	to ge	t out 1	ny CV	7 to	rec	all	exact	:ly.
I	think it v	vas 19	74.								

- Q Okay. Now, in the area of forensic pathology, have you testified in court?
 - A Yes, I have.
- Q And approximately how many times have you testified in court?
 - A 500 or more.
- Q Of those times that you've testified, how many times has it been for the State?
 - A 95 percent, plus. Probably closer to 98 percent.
- Q And you have become acquainted with the case of State v. Branham?
- A I've become acquainted with certain aspects of the case. Certain material was presented to me and I had looked at that, yes.
 - Q What materials have you reviewed?
- A I've reviewed the autopsy report, including the coroner's first-page summary. The-- Reviewed microscopic slides. I reviewed an autopsy tape of that autopsy. I've reviewed some testimony by a Dr. McDonnell-- O'Donnell, both at preliminary and at trial. I've reviewed some testimony of

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a Dr. Clark from trial. I reviewed a report from a criminalist who looked at some hairs. And I believe that is all I have looked at.

Q Did you have an opportunity to review the diagrams that are in front of you on this board?

A I briefly looked at these diagrams.

Also, I do recall I looked at a group of copies of photographs also in the case among the material submitted to me previously.

Q Would that include this diagram that's on the floor?

A I saw that diagram a little while ago, yes.

Q And did you see the scene where the body was found, these two photographs, which are marked as AA, State's AA, and State's BB?

A I did not see the scene itself. I have seen copies of those pictures, yes.

Q Okay. And did you see the photographs which are in the corner here, that would be State's Z and State's G?

A I saw those a few minutes ago, yes.

Q After reviewing the materials that you have indicated, did there come a time that you submitted a written report to the defense?

A I submitted a written report at your request

some time ago, and I do not know the exact date at this time.
Q Would that include
MS. WILSON: May I approach?
THE COURT: You may.
BY MS. WILSON:
Q Would that include these pages, handwritten on
your part?
A This is This is my written report, yes.
Q Okay. And did you subsequently submit articles
in that package of material that you submitted to the defense?
A I did.
Q Now, after reviewing all of that material, that
being the photographs, the things that you've listed, as well
as the articles, did you form an opinion as to the cause of
death in this case?
A I formed an opinion. I have a little difficulty
with the question, because my opinion is that I cannot state
the cause of death in this case.
Q Okay. Did you note that Dr. O'Donnell had
determined that the cause of death was undetermined, but
consistent with asphyxia?
A I did.

And what is your feeling with regard to his

feeling that it would be consistent with asphyxia?

A I agree with the determine-- I agree with his determination of "undetermined". I have trouble with "consistent with asphyxia", because "consistent" can mean different things to different people.

If he means asphyxia cannot be ruled out with the information available, I would be in agreement with his statement.

"Asphyxia" also is a term that one may have trouble with. Actually, the term means in its derivation, "without beat", or "without a heartbeat". So that's the definition of death.

And asphyxia as it is currently used and commonly used at the present time, especially in forensic pathology, it means death due to one of a variety of things that interfere with the exchange of oxygen. And I don't find anything in the materials that I have that give any strong support for that determination.

The findings that are present, I think, can be explained by other things, by-- by things other than those-- those entities that cause asphyxia. And certainly there are many things that are not present in this case that-- of his findings that are often seen in various types of asphyxial deaths.

Q What would you determine to be the focal point

of this case with regard to cause of death?

A I have a little trouble with that question, because you look at everything when you're trying to determine a cause of death, especially if it's a case in which homicide is— is suspected. So everything to a degree is to be considered.

I think as far as the report is concerned, as far as Dr. O'Donnell's report, there are three items in the report which apparently represent the substance of the findings that might be considered to— to be significant in ruling in or ruling out asphyxial death.

Q And what are those areas that Dr. O'Donnell believes to be the focal point?

A There are only three lesions in the neck, three spots in the neck. Otherwise, everything in the neck is described as either completely normal or unremarkable.

The-- One of the areas is in front of the-in front of the neck involving skin. It's a butterfly lesion
which he says is in front of the thyroid.

A second lesion is deep within the neck behind the larynx in the laryngeal pharynx. He describes that as a blood extravasation.

And the third lesion is some hemorrhage, or blood extravasation into some fat in front of the trachea, beneath

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the skin, in the front of the neck.

Taking those one at a time, the first point that Dr. O'Donnell believes to be significant, how would you describe that area?

He gave the measurements, I think, and again I don't have his report in front of me. My recollection is it was about 3.5 by 1.5 cm in its largest dimension. It's made up of two possibly connected areas of discoloration in the front of the neck. Dr. O'Donnell called it a purple discoloration. He said it was an apparent bruise, and I think he also used the term "bruise-like".

In his dissection, after reflecting the skin flap, which is part of the normal autopsy procedure, he was-apparently saw no evidence of hemorrhage in the subcutaneous tissue. Asked that a photograph be taken and-- to prove that there-- to document that there was no hemorrhage.

So the other--

0 What does that mean to you?

Α Well,---

speculation.

MR. HALL: Objection, your Honor. Calls for

THE COURT: Ms. Wilson?

MS. WILSON: I think that's what we've been doing since we've been talking to the doctors. I think he can give

an opinion as to what it means to him.

THE COURT: He can give an opinion based upon ascertainable facts. I'm not sure he can give an opinion as to what is in someone else's mind or what it means to someone else.

MS. WILSON: Well, I believe that Dr. Clark had talked about a thumbprint--

THE COURT: Well, then, I'll allow you to establish a greater foundation than has been established. Objection is sustained at this time.

BY MS. WILSON:

Q Do you believe that that was a bruise, from the information that you received?

A I don't know whether it's a bruise. When I first read his report, it appeared to me that he was saying that he was not sure that it was a bruise, and it's-- it either is or is not a bruise.

From the subsequent testimony that I have read, apparently he is very much convinced that it was a bruise, though he apparently took no microscopic section which could have resolved this issue. If it is a bruise, it clearly is confined to the skin.

Q Was that, in your opinion, a life-threatening area of concern?

A The simple answer is "No". The bruises are not life-threatening. The reason one looks for bruises is to see if there is evidence that there is one of the types of asphyxiation deaths, such as manual strangulation or one of the other types of strangulation, or some other evidence of trauma to the neck.

This-- In this case, everything in the neck is completely normal except for the three areas of-- that we have discussed. This particular one in the skin of the anterior neck is confined to the skin. There's nothing deep to this lesion that indicates anything of a threatening nature was going on in the deeper part of the-- of the neck.

Q Given the information and the reports that you reviewed, do you have an opinion as to what possibly caused that particular area in the anterior neck?

A Accepting the testimony of Dr. O'Donnell that he now states this to be a clear-cut bruise and that he made a poor choice of terms in the autopsy report, if it is a bruise, it is clearly confined to the skin.

The configuration, its location in the skin, to me indicates that the far more likely explanation for this is that it is a pinch of the skin, that the two segments of this represent someone pinching skin and causing this injury of this pattern in this location in this strict— in this

confined area, confined to skin. If there is no hemorrhage, by definition it's not a bruise. Q Do you have an opinion as to whether that could have been caused by the decomposition of the body? Α If it's a bruise, it was not caused by decomposition. It's not the kind of bruise that you would expect with decomposition. If there's no hemorrhage, the only other explanation, unless she had a pre-existing lesion at this site, is decomposition change. 0 Is there a way to know whether there was a

pre-existing bruise in that area?

I may have trouble deciding whether it was a pre-existing bruise. But whether there was a pre-existing lesion, a pigmented lesion, a hemangioma, a cluster of blood vessels, that would have been decided had a section been taken from that area.

Because of decomposition, a bruise may have been difficult to date if a pre-existing bruise was present in that area.

MS. WILSON: Court's indulgence?

THE COURT: All right.

BY MS. WILSON:

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Do you have an opinion as to whether this case was a homicide?

A I have-- I've seen nothing to support such a conclusion, but I do not know what the cause of death is in this case.

Q Now, what is the standard procedure for conducting an autopsy if one is confused or doesn't know the cause of death?

A If it is— In any kind of— of case that is suspected of being a homicide, or any case that's going to go to court as a suspected felony, one does as complete an examination as they possibly can.

If the cause of death is not apparent, one does all-- does all possible procedures to try to determine what the cause of death may have been.

Q If you had this body before you, what would be the first thing that you would cut into, and why?

A I'm not sure that I can-- I may do-- My first cut may be the standard so-called Y-shaped incision.

There-- I may have in this case made an incision through the discoloration in the anterior neck before doing my Y incision, just to help me decide whether this was likely a case in which I must be care-- very careful in looking for evidence of strangulation.

I may have made my first incision through that or some other bruise that may have been present.

But my best answer is I would probably do the standard Y-shaped incision.

Q What is the Prinsloo-Gordon procedure?

A I don't know if it's-- it's-- The PrinslooGordon papers have pointed out that where there is a question of a traumatic lesion in the neck, one should be very careful not to contribute to the-- to any confusion by not relieving the pressure in the blood vessels of the neck before removing the structures in the neck for more detailed review.

It's a-- a report saying and documenting that certain hemorrhages occur in the back of the neck, especially in decomposing-- I mean especially in bodies that have-- especially where you're concerned about a strangulation death or some other death related to trauma to the neck. That as the pressure in these vessels can force blood out into the tissue, that you should relieve the pressure in the vessels in the back of the neck or in the neck region before proceeding with removal of the neck organs for detailed review.

Q Was that done in this case?

A By the sequence of description on the tape and by the sequence that was indicated in the typed report, no.

Q Is there something regarding the three areas of concern that Dr. O'Donnell had which lead you to believe that

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the extravasation could be due to the Prinsloo-Gordon artifact?

A The blood extravasation in the posterior pharynx-- in the posterior neck in the region of the laryngeal pharynx is in a location that one might have the Prinsloo-Gordon artifact. The--

There is a lesion in the pharynx. It was described by Dr. O'Donnell. It is present in the microscopic slides. I think it is either a hypostatic, which means the settling of blood to the dependent portion of an organ, and the right side is the dependent portion of this organ, with decomposition changes allowing extravasation at this site.

Or it is a so-called Prinsloo-Gordon artifact.

Q And the area that you're specifically speaking of, that would be where in the neck that we're talking about that may have the Prinsloo-Gordon artifact?

A It is the lesion that is present in the laryngeal pharynx. The laryngeal pharynx is that portion of the pharynx--

The pharynx is divided into three parts. The nasal pharynx is behind the nose; the oral pharynx is behind the mouth; The laryngeal pharynx is behind the larynx, behind the Adam's apple, the structure here in the neck. It's between the larynx and the vertebral column.

It's on the right -- This area of blood extravasation is on the right side, and it is in the middle portion of the neck, deep in the neck.

Q Showing you what's been marked as Defense 35, can you point to the area that Dr. O'Donnell found the blood extravasation?

A I can point to the laryngeal—— I can point to the laryngeal part of the pharynx, which on this diagram is identified by the number 34, and it is that part of the pharynx which is behind the larynx. This—— This——

Q What would be the size of that blood extravasation?

A It was 1.0 times 0.7 cm, which is the size but not the shape of a very small shirt button. And it would be in about this area of the neck. This is a cross section taken through the head, and it's taken from the right side. So the right side isn't there. This would be the left side where 34 is, but it would be in this area of the neck.

Q Could you circle that area, please.

MS. WILSON: Your Honor, I'd move for admission of Defendant's 35 and ask that I be permitted to show the jury.

THE COURT: Mr. Hall?

MR. HALL: No objection.

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THE COURT: Admitted. You may.

(Defendant's Exhibit 35 was admitted into evidence.)
BY MS. WILSON:

- Q Keeping with that area, Doctor, of these two diagrams, where is it that you have just indicated?
 - A With the--
 - Q Would it be better in this chart or this chart?
 - A It would be the upper chart.
- Q Okay. And given that area which is indicated on this chart, is that a fair representation of that particular area of concern that Dr. O'Donnell had?

A Except for the fact that the area according to the description is limited to what is called the submucosa, so that it involves the inside of the larynx, not the entire thickness of the wall, that is a representation.

That's a representation of the-- of the laryngeal pharynx, and that is the right side, since this is a section from the back. That would be the right side, that's correct.

The relative size is a bit out of proportion, and as I said, the location as far as its location within the wall is limited because it should be only in the submucosa, which is just below the inner lining. The inner lining is that inner white membrane that comes down on each side, and it should be between that and the muscle of the wall.

	The	muscle	would	be	some	of	the	I	Ι	have
trouble	telling y	you from	n here,	, bı	ıt					

Q You can come down.

MR. HALL: Your Honor, may I move this a little bit so I can see what they're looking at here?

THE COURT: Of course. Sure.

THE WITNESS: This is the wall of the larynx. This is the wall of the pharynx. It is behind the larynx. That portion behind the larynx, and this is a laryngeal structure, the epiglottis, this part of this wall is the laryngeal portion of the pharynx. This is the mucosal lining on this side. This is the mucosal lining on this side. This is muscle.

The area of blood extravasation is between this inner lining and the muscle. It is not through the entire thickness of the wall, but it is in the right side, and this is the laryngeal pharynx.

BY MS. WILSON:

Q Doctor, on the outside of this structure that we see, what is next?

- A What is next?
- Q In other words, what is after this structure?

A Well, the entire-- the entire anatomy of the neck is the other-- multiple muscles here. The front part is--

here the larynx, this being part of the larynx. Behind is the vertebral column. There are muscles, so-called strap muscles, there are multiple blood vessels, there's connective tissue, fat, other things that make up the tissues of the neck. And then on the far outside, there's skin on both sides.

Q Would you expect to see more damage to the neck area than this area here if there was a manual strangulation?

A If this was a bruise due to manual strangulation— A bruise is a crush, or a blunt-force injury that damages tissue and breaks blood vessels. If there was a force so exerted from the outside of the neck into this area causing a bruise in a hollow tube deep within the middle of the neck, I would expect some damage, some evidence of damage, to tissue in that area between wherever the force was first applied and this area deep within the neck.

Q Was there such damage?

A In this case, except for the three spots, lesions, blood— the two blood extravasations and the apparent bruise, everything else in this neck is described as completely normal or unremarkable.

Q Would you expect to see semen present in the body at this point of decomposition?

A That's quite variable. Sometimes when you know--

know intercourse has taken place, the evidence of semen, the evidence of spermatozoa -- spermatozoa has disintegrated, and the evidence of any fluid that has alkaline phosphatase, which is usually the test used to test for semen, it may disappear in a very brief period of time. It may be there for long periods of time.

There is anecdotal stories in some of the old textbooks, out of the old forensic books out of England, that spermatozoa was found in bodies that had been buried inside of a wall for years. Most people don't believe that now, I think.

But spermatozoa may persist for a period of time. They may disappear in a very short period of time. Evidence of acid-- of acid phosphatase-- acid phosphatase may disappear in a short period of time.

There are now more sophisticated ways to look for fluids within the body cavity, and I don't think we really know how long these things may persist.

Q The third area that Dr. O'Donnell was concerned with, the area of the blood extravasation of the tracheal area, showing you State's GGG, is that an accurate account of what you believe was the area of concern?

A The picture is an accurate anatomical drawing of the body with certain things cut out. And this only

represents certain structures within the neck.

If you are referring to the ovoid lines that were put on the front of the neck, is that an accurate representation? Was that your question?

Q Yes.

A That is in front of the trachea. Again, it is accurate from that.

Dr. O'Donnell in his report says that this area of blood extravasation began at a .2 centimeters below the level of the larynx, and that would not be an appropriate perspective.

This begins— This is the larynx. This is part of the thyroid cartilage. This is— The protuberance, the notch, that sticks out in the neck. This is the so-called cricoid cartilage, which is part of the larynx structure.

Dr. O'Donnell in his autopsy report says that this area of blood extravasation began 2 centimeters below this. So this should be down, I believe, a bit lower, ovum, in this diagram.

Q Is there anything about that area that causes you concern and leads you to believe that this lady was manually strangled?

A There is blood extravasation, and something caused it. It was caused—— It is probably a bruise caused

by a blunt force. It could be caused by a fall. It could be-- I'm not even certain that it was caused before death.

There is nothing as it relates to the location, the size, the extent of the bruise, that to me supports in any significant way that there was any manual strangulation in this case.

Q Okay. Showing you the Defense 35, is that area clear on that drawing?

A The-- The lower portion of this drawing goes down only to about the cricoid, so the trachea is off of the page.

Q Okay. Showing you what's marked Defense 32, is there an area that you could point out or circle as the area of concern that Dr. O'Donnell had regarding the trachea in that photograph?

A This is a picture, a diagram, as you will, of a body, and it's not head on. It's at a bit of an angle. The bruise is beneath the skin.

This is a diagram of the body surface. The bruise, if that's what it is, that's in the fat in front of the trachea would be in this area here, the suprasternal notch—just above the suprasternal notch.

The trachea is part of the breathing tube. It's about 4 inches in length. Ordinarily about 2 inches in the

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neck and 2 inches in the chest.

The autopsy report says that the bruise began about 2 centimeters below the larynx, and so that would put the center of this bruise, if its configuration— the— the longer axis is up and down, it would put it fairly close in this neck above this suprasternal notch.

It would probably be just about in the area of where-- of 13, which they call jugular notch. The same. So it would be about in this area.

MS. WILSON: Your Honor, move for admission of 32.

MR. HALL: No objection.

THE COURT: Admitted.

(Defendant's Exhibit 32 was admitted into evidence.)

MS. WILSON: May I show it to the jury?

THE COURT: You may.

MS. WILSON: The record should reflect

Dr. Masters has circled above number 13.

BY MS. WILSON:

Q Is there anything about that particular area that leads you to believe that this decedent was manually strangled because of that area of blood extravasation?

A No. I know that at some point in time the question was raised as to whether the manual strangulation

may have involved the trachea, which is not the place that manual strangulation is usually involved.

If there was any significant manual strangulation of the trachea, I would have expected a lot more hemorrhage and damage in this site. There's no evidence of any damage at all to the tracheal wall. That is very--

The trachea, while you can feel the front surface of it, to be able to grasp it and squeeze it shut or to do any damage means pushing very deep into the neck to be able to grab it. This is not a place that is easily grabbed.

The place that strangulation takes place is one grabs the larynx, the Adam's apple. That can be grasped. It's hard for the victim to pull-- pull away. And this is where almost all manual strangulations cause damage.

Q What are the classic signs of manual strangulation?

A I don't know-- There-- There are some things that are called the classic signs of asphyxia, and the classic signs of asphyxia may be present in certain kinds of asphyxial deaths. In addition to that, specific kinds of asphyxia deaths have features that are most commonly seen.

The thing that is most commonly seen in manual strangulation is some damage to the trachea or the hyoid and the regional structures about the trachea, the strap muscles,

the other tissues in the-- this area of the neck. You may

If the strangler reaches high enough, he can grab the hyoid. And while that is the thing that many people think of as the area that shows that strangulation has taken place, actually the hyoid is nowhere near as often fractured as is the thyroid.

This is the part that one grasps to try to strangle someone, and they can break the back part of the thyroid corns, the surface of the thyroid cartilages themselves, or the cricoid cartilage. Some centers have reported even a 90-percent demonstration of fractures involving either the hyoid or the thyroid. You may consider that one of the classical findings.

I don't think anyone says these are classical findings. You look for damage where tissue has been crushed, squeezed, broken in the area where the manual strangulation has taken place and where the tissue has been grabbed.

Q Are there any other signs of manual strangulation?

A Well, often you will see surface evidence.

Sometimes you will see-- Again, one might call this classical; again, there is no listing that says this is a classical finding. But as you grab, you can often leave a

bruise on one side of the neck caused by the thumb, and maybe a series of bruises on the other side of the neck caused by pressure of the fingers.

Usually it's more than just a single bruise on one side and three on the other, because victims don't like to be strangled, they fight, and often there is more than one grabbing and there are multiple bruises. And the victim often scratches at the-- at the hand.

And if you see evidence of such a group of bruises in the neck, especially if you see evidence that—of scratches that appears that maybe the victim has tried to resist, this is strong evidence, this makes the diagnosis of manual strangulation if the person is dead, and especially if you have the classical signs of asphyxia and if you've got additional hemorrhages inside the neck.

No case-- Rarely do you see all of these in one individual. Sometimes you see relatively few bruises.

- Q Were there fractures of any of the bones here?
- A In this case, except for the three-- the two blood extravasations and the apparent bruise, everything in the neck was described as either normal or unremarkable.
- Q As to asphyxia, are there also classic signs that one would expect to see?
 - A There are what I call the so-called classical

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signs, and some books refer to them as the classical signs:

petechial hemorrhages; congestion; cyanosis; liquidity of the

blood; possible dilatation of the right side of the heart.

These are some general findings that indicate that maybe

asphyxia has taken place.

Q Was any of that present in this case?

A None of that was described, except for the lungs were-- in this case were at least two times normal in size.

And except for the congestion in the lungs, no other visceral congestion was described. The--

There are no petechiae described in the eyes. There was no statement made as to whether the petechiae were present inside of the skull or not. There was no statement made as to whether petechiae were present on the lining membranes of the chest or not. No-- None of the so-called classical signs of asphyxia were present.

However, this case shows I think a moderate overall decomposition, small amounts of— limited in some places, more in others. I would call this moderate decomposition in this case, and that would obscure some of the so-called classical signs if they had been present. But since they were not seen, we don't know whether they were ever present or whether they were not present. There is no evidence that they were.

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	Q	Speaking of the sceneI'm referring to AA and
вв,	State's	Exhibitshave you reviewed photographs of the
scer	ne where	the deceased was found?

A I've reviewed the-- I think it was 19 photographs that were taken at the scene that was included in the package that was sent to me.

Q The record mentioned the two Exhibits, that being AA and BB, which are before you. Is there anything about that scene that changes your opinion as to whether or not the cause of death was consistent with asphyxia or blunt-force trauma to the neck?

A There's nothing that changes my opinion. It may support or give me some confidence that— that the right—the correct interpretation has been made of the three areas in the neck.

To me, if someone is being strangled, they either fight or run. And there's no evidence in that picture that there has been a fight. There's no evidence in that picture to me that indicates that there has been an attempt at flight.

- Q Would having a beer can in one's hand in your opinion preclude the possibility of flight?
 - A Preclude it?
 - O Yes.
 - A I don't think the beer can is a very effective

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weapon against somebody having a hand on your throat. But certainly if you were going to resist, if your decision was to fight and not to flee, I think the first thing one does is drop the beer can and try to remove someone's hand from their throat.

Q Anything about the positioning of the afghan that leads you to believe that this was precluded from fighting?

A In a word, no. I'm-- The-- There's nothing to indicate that the individual was comatose or stuporous, and there's no medication that indicates-- there's none in the tests that were done for medications and for call. There's nothing to indicate she was at the stuporous level. I don't see anything in that picture that would preclude her resisting any attempt to strangle her or to smother her.

Q How would you describe the scene that is in front of you?

A In my report to you I used the word "tranquil".

Apparently "tranquil" isn't a term that some people like.

To me, it's an undisturbed scene. The afghan at the back of the couch is still in place. The rug along the floor is quite parallel to the edge of the couch. The feet are up on the couch in a flexed position. To me, it is an undisturbed scene that does not suggest to me either fight or flight.

Q Did you determine whether there were any

defensive wounds in this case?

A I didn't-- I can only go by what is in the autopsy report. There's no evidence of any injury anyplace on this body in the-- none reported, except for the three spots, extravasations, apparent hemorrhage that we have previously discussed.

Q Would you expect to see any type of evidence with regard to a pillow if this was a suffocation death?

A You'd look for it. I can't say I would expect to find it. I would certainly have looked for it.

Q Okay. And why is that?

A If-- If it was a question of a smothering death and one thought a pillow was involved, first you look at the victim's-- you look for any evidence on the victim that supports such a conclusion.

Sometimes it's been seen that someone has had their tissues of their face pressed down so that you can even see the imprint of their teeth on the inner surface of the gum of the mouth. It's been described that some people have pallor or paleness of the nose and mouth. I think most people sort of discredit that now, because pallor is such a transient situation.

But you look for any evidence on the victim of-that would support a determination that there had been Λ

smothering by a pillow.

Then you look for evidence on the pillow. You look for evidence-- If the individual, especially if they have any kind of cosmetics, lipstick, mascara on that may have rubbed off onto the pillow. You look for that evidence.

You look for saliva and would make a test on the pillow for saliva if you had a serious concern that this was a smothering death.

So you would look for evidence of— that might occur on the— on the victim and for evidence that may occur— occur on the weapon used, and most often you don't find either.

Q Would you change your opinion as to the cause of death if it was presented to you that this was a combination of strangulation and suffocation?

A I would have to have some reason as to why that was expected. If you're going to suffocate someone, you don't stick your hand under the pillow and create an airway for them. If you're going to strangle someone, it doesn't make—it's not logical and reasonable to me that you put a pillow on top of your— It means that you have one less hand to work with. I— I can't find the logic of that.

Q Is there anything about the positioning of the legs that leads you to believe that there was a struggle?

A Actually, the position of the legs leads me a little bit to believe that there was not a struggle. If there was a struggle taking place, the couch is only so wide, this individual— if this individual was struggling with someone, I would have expected either for the victim to be off the couch or certainly some of the things that are loosely present on the couch to have fallen off.

MS. WILSON: Court's indulgence?
BY MS. WILSON:

Q Do you have an opinion as to whether the deceased passed away from natural causes?

A I don't think there are enough positive findings in this case to have any strong opinion as to the cause of death. I think the cause of death is undetermined. With--

Q Would your answer be the same with regard to accidents?

A "Accident" is a pretty broad and general term. If you-- If you-- Did the deceased ingest some medication other than those that are tested for and take an overdose in an accidental way? That I could not exclude. But that's-- that's negative information.

I don't have any positive information that suggests that she did that. There's no evidence that she was

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in any kind of an accident that was severely traumatic.

If you were to do the autopsy in this case and sign the autopsy protocol, what would be your diagnosis?

From the information that is available to me in Α the material that was submitted to me, I would call this death undetermined, period.

Why is it important to know the circumstances of death, such as that the decedent was in her residence, that a checkbook was missing, that a boyfriend had threatened, and that jewelry was missing?

Α One likes to know as much as they can about the circumstances of death. You would like very much in this case before signing it out to get the people who do the scene investigations to do as much of a scene investigation of this residence as you possibly could, and see if you had any additional substantial information that might help.

0 Can that influence your decision with regard to the autopsy protocol and the cause of death?

If I had such information -- If I did not have any obvious findings as to the cause of death and I knew that the group of events that you had stated had taken place, I would be very much concerned in trying to make sure that I would do everything I could to rule out or rule in foul play. Because obviously some -- something appears to be a foot.

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And	then	you	look	as	close	as	you	can	for	any	evidence	to
supp	ort i	it.										

And on the other side of that search, to make sure that what you do find is not misrepresented, overinterpreted or underinterpreted.

MS. WILSON: Court's indulgence?

BY MS. WILSON:

Q In your opinion, what are the possibilities for the blood extravasation that was seen?

MR. HALL: Objection, your Honor. Calls for speculation.

THE COURT: I think it calls for an opinion within the witness's expertise. He may offer the options, possibilities available resulting in this particular condition.

You may answer if you're able to, sir.

THE WITNESS: We're talking about three areas. I assume your question relates to each of the three, or one in particular?

BY MS. WILSON:

O Each of the three.

A The-- As answered previously, I think the most likely, by far the most likely explanation for the skin lesion in the front of the neck is that this represents a pinch of

skin with blood extravasation into the skin. The underlying tissue shows -- is completely normal and shows no hemorrhage.

That is -- That answer applies with the acceptance that Dr. McDonnell's wording in his autopsy protocol was appropriate and that there is a bruise in the neck. This we can never confirm, if we have no section to make a confirmation.

The area in the front— in the fat tissue in front of the trachea may well be a bruise. It may well be a traumatic, blunt—force injury that may have been caused by the vic— by the deceased herself. It may have been caused by—— It may have even been caused by some—— something that occurred after death. It may well have been caused by some other person pushing some—— some kind of blunt—force pressure into this area of the neck. It would not take much force to have caused blood extravasation into the fat tissue at this site.

The third lesion in the laryngeal pharynx, that is the digestive tube behind the larynx, I think is not a blunt-force injury. I think that represents some kind of a blood extravasation due to something that took place either with the hypostasis or with the so-called Prinsloo-Gordon kind of change.

Q Directing your attention to State's Z, the area

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of blood extravasation that is a purplish color, does that relate to the interior injuries or interior blood extravasation that Dr. O'Donnell has elicited in his autopsy protocol?

A It is— It's nearby. It's above— It's above it. He— Dr. O'Donnell in his autopsy protocol says that this lesion on the front of the neck is over the thyroid. He does not say whether it's over the upper part of the thyroid or the lower part of the thyroid. If it is— It appears to be over the lower part of the thyroid. The lower part of the thyroid is present on the upper part of the trachea.

The lesion inside on the front of the trachea begins 2 centimeters—that's 2 over 2.54 parts of an inch—below the larynx. The center of that bruise— That bruise is the size I think 2.5 by 1, is my recollection. So if it began, the center of that bruise would be almost an inch beneath the center of the bruise in the skin.

Q In your opinion, could any of these blood extravasations have occurred during sexual intercourse or sexual activity?

A I don't know what was taking place. Yes, people during sex activity sometimes do something to their partner's neck. I think the neck could be pinched. It-- A fingertip, a knuckle could have gone down into the jugular notch, the

suprasternal notch.

I think those two areas of change, damage, blood extravasation, apparent bruising, could have taken place during sex. But there's nothing that with any competence I can do to tie the two events together.

Q Do you have an opinion as to time of death?

A Oh, I think with as much decomposition—— I avoid getting involved with times of death. There's such a large number of variables. I usually limit my evaluation to "consistent with".

However, she has no apparent rigidity remaining.

This is not described by anybody's examination. I think

because of the amount of decomposition that is apparent in

the photographs taken at the scene, that she was probably

dead more than 24 hours, and maybe much more than 24 hours.

MS. WILSON: Thank you.

THE COURT: Your witness, Mr. Hall.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. HALL:

Q With respect to time, Doctor, wouldn't you agree she could have been dead on Thursday, February 6th, if she was found on Sunday, February 9th?

A I could not rule that out. I don't know--

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	Q	He	er:	state	of	đε	ecomposit	ion	would	l be	cons	sisten
with	her	dying	on	Thurs	sday	7,	February	6th	n; isr	ı't	that	true?

A Dr. O'Donnell apparently insists that it's-that it's early decomposition. I think a good part of this
is moderate decomposition. And I-- I repeat my previous
statement, I do not try to give any accurate determination
as to time of death. I think the findings here are consistent
with--

There are so many variables, yes, this lady could have been dead much longer than 24 hours.

Q Okay. So your answer is "Yes"; is that correct?

A I-- I have some-- some continual grasp of the times involved. I think the autopsy was done on February the

10th. She was found on February the 9th. Your question is whether she could have been dead on the--

Q The night of the 6th.

A I could not exclude that.

Q Now, with respect to Exhibit 32, isn't it true, Doctor, that that injury is consistent with the tracheal injury described on State's GGG? In other words, approximately in the same location; correct?

A I'm not--

Q Okay. We have a bruise--

A Yes.

12	1	Qon State's Z.	
	2	A Yes.	
	3	Q Would you agree that that is a bruise?	
	4	A I If there is no hemorrhage, it's not a	a
	5	bruise.	
	6	Q Can you look at this and tell me if that :	is a
	7	bruise?	
	8	A I cannot look at an autopsy picture on a	
	9	decomposed body and say that that has to be a bruise.	Ιt
	10	consistent with a bruise. If If there's hemorrhage	
	11	present, it most likely is a bruise. It's consistent	wit
	12	a bruise. If there's no hemorrhage present, it is not	a
	13	bruise.	
	14	Q Looks like a bruise; doesn't it?	
	15	A I cannot make such a determination in a	
	16	decomposed body.	
	17	MR. HALL: I would publish this photograph	h to
•	18	the jury.	
	19	BY MR. HALL:	
	20	Q Now, the bruise you saw on State's Exhibit	t Z
	21	consistent with the bruise depicted in State's Exhibit	GG
	22	Isn't that correct?	
	23	A I I accept this as a bruise because	
	24	Dr. McDonnell in his preliminary and trial testimony sa	ays

Q	on State's Z.
A	Yes.
Q	Would you agree that that is a bruise?
A	I If there is no hemorrhage, it's not a
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Q	Can you look at this and tell me if that is a
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A	I cannot look at an autopsy picture on a
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Q	Looks like a bruise; doesn't it?
A	I cannot make such a determination in a
sed bo	ody.
	MR. HALL: I would publish this photograph to
ту.	
HALL:	
Q	Now, the bruise you saw on State's Exhibit Z is
tent wi	th the bruise depicted in State's Exhibit GGG.
hat co	errect?

 that he is -- he is convinced that it is a bruise and he misspoke in his choice -- or he made a poor choice of words in his autopsy protocol.

If that is a bruise--and for the moment I will accept that as a bruise--that is not the bruise that is depicted in that diagram.

Q That's not my question, and I probably phrased it poorly.

What I'm talking about is the bruise depicted in State's Z is consistent with a bruise depicted in State's GGG? In other words, if I pushed on your neck and--

Now, the area of the neck described in State's GGG is right about in here. And I'm pushing with my thumb in the lower part of my neck. Is that about right, Doctor?

A You are pushing your thumb in the lower part of your neck. Dr. McDonnell in his autopsy protocol said that this lesion was present over the thyroid. That means that underneath there is the thyroid. He said that that is--

And the thyroid is present in the most upper portion of the trachea, the isthmus of the thyroid. The lobes of the thyroid go up high in the neck.

But if he's talking about the low part of the thyroid, he's talking about the most upper part of the trachea. Dr. O'Donnell in his autopsy protocol says that

1	the bruise in the fat tissue in front begins 2 centimeters
2	below the larynx.
3	Q Let me see if I can rephrase my question. Okay?
4	A Yes.
5	Q Look at State's GGG.
6	A Yes.
7	Q Can you Let me put my thumb on my neck, and
8	you tell me where to stop when we talk about this bruise
9	depicted in State's GGG. Where is that?
10	A About an inch or less above this notch.
11	Q About right here?
12	A I don't know.
13	Q Why don't you use my neck, and why don't you
14	point,
15	A About right there.
16	Q About right here?
17	A Yeah.
18	Q Now, where my finger is on my neck where you
19	described the bruise described in State's GGG, isn't that
20	consistent with State's Z? Isn't that bruise in about the
21	same position, Doctor?
22	A It's higher in the neck. By Dr. O'Donnell's
2 3	description, it's higher.

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Well, let's use this description and let's use

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the photograph.

A I think when I indicated on my previous questioning related to this--

Q It was a little lower; isn't that correct?

A --that this bruise which-- this outline which depicts the bruise in the front of the trachea, that that is not where the autopsy protocol says that it is. It should be lower.

Q Isn't it possible, Doctor that the bruise depicted in State's Exhibit Z, the photograph, could have been caused when somebody pushed their thumb on that part of Miss Fetherston's neck causing both the bruise depicted in Z and the bruise depicted in State's GGG?

A Not if I believe the measurements and the location given by Dr. O'Donnell in his autopsy protocol.

And if— if in truth this was over the thyroid, what I would expect is hemorrhage into that part of the underlying thyroid.

The underlying thyroid—— Thyroid is a very vascular, well supplied with blood vessels, a very soft tissue. If that is over the thyroid and there is some pressure with the thumb into this area, I would expect damage to the thyroid.

There was nothing underlying that bruise.

Dr. O'Donnell had somebody take a picture to show there was

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nothing underlying that bruise.

Q But Doctor, don't your articles indicate that in many deaths you're not going to have these kinds of injuries present in the neck? Isn't that true, even in strangulation deaths?

A The-- We're talking about a complex of things here now. As far as the so-called classical signs of asphyxia, they may or may not be present in asphyxial deaths. Often some are present and some are not.

In a manual strangulation, you may have a limited number of bruises. Before you can draw a legitimate conclusion, they should be bruises of a type that you can logically draw a conclusion that this is a significant bruise that indicates that strangulation has taken place.

Q Okay. And aren't bruises a classic sign of asphyxiation and/or strangulation, bruises to the neck?

A Bruises represent a blunt-force injury to any tissue. They may occur wherever there is a blunt-force injury.

One of the things that represents a blunt-force injury may be manual strangulation. Everybody who has a bruise in their neck certainly does not die of strangulation.

Q Would you agree that these bruises are consistent with strangulation?

A I would not agree that these bruises--

First of all, I have trouble with "consistent".

"Consistent" can mean lots of things to different people.

It can mean with the available information, I could not rule it out. It can mean that it all adds up, that the facts—that the— each of the facts here fits together and is consistent with. It may— "Consistent" sometimes means yes, that's so.

I would not use the term "consistent" here. I think the bruises, or the three lesions present in this case, are not supportive of interpretation as strangulation. I think anything that is supportive, the various things that are— ordinarily are supportive of strangulation are not present.

Q Let's go through a couple of those things; shall we?

Now, the bruise on her neck, you said that could have been a pinch. Isn't that right?

A I said more than that. I think I said that it—
I think it's highly probable that it is. And the reason I
said that is because, number one, is the fact that it is
confined strictly to the skin. There's no damage underneath
it. It's confined strictly to the skin.

Q Okay. Well, then, how do you explain

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Dr. O'Donnell's testimony, sworn testimony under oath, that the bruise on the front of Miss Fetherston's neck depicted in State's Exhibit Z is consistent with the bruise underneath her skin on the trachea described in State's Exhibit G?

- A That's not what he wrote in his autopsy protocol.
- O That's what he testified to in court.
- A I-- I-- I didn't-- I did not--
- You read his testimony in court; didn't you?
- A I may have read his testimony in court. I didn't--

MR. HALL: That's what he said.

THE COURT: Mr. Hall. Give the witness a chance to answer, please.

MR. HALL: Sorry.

THE WITNESS: I didn't interpret it in exactly the same way that you're interpreting it. But I still say he may have said that in court. I-- I don't remember reading that in exactly the specific terms that you are now stating it. It is not-- It does not fit the locations given in his autopsy record.

In his autopsy record, if you apply the location of the bruise, accepting it as a bruise, that is overlying the thyroid, and accept the fact that he was talking about the lower portion of the thyroid and not the upper portion,

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and you accept the fact that he measured on the trachea the position of the blood extravasation in the fat in front of the— of the trachea, he measured that distance and said it's 2 centimeters— it begins 2 centimeters below the trachea, then the center of one bruise is about a— assuming the bruise is elongated in this direction, it's about an inch below the center of the skin bruise.

BY MR. HALL:

Q So it's your testimony then that I can't move my thumb around in about an inch to make a bruise underneath the skin. Isn't that your testimony?

A My testimony is that you can't--

Q That you can't move the skin on the exterior of the neck where we see the bruise in State's Z to correlate to the bruise described in Dr. O'Donnell's autopsy report?

A You can bruise your neck with a pressure from your thumb, yes, sir, you can.

Q And that-- I'm sorry. Go ahead and finish.

A Dr. O'Donnell made a point. He even had someone take a picture of the skin underlying the apparent bruise on the outside of the neck. He had someone take a picture. He said—— I think his term was "completely free of hemorrhage underneath". The autopsy record makes no connection between the two.

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I know that the-- this bruise changed from apparent to con-- to a bruise-like, to a bruise definite, from autopsy, to sign-out sheet, to preliminary. The location of this bruise may have changed, also. I can only say that I examined the autopsy protocol, and in the autopsy protocol they don't fit.

Q Okay. You do agree that that the bruise depicted in State's Exhibit G was due to blunt-force trauma. Isn't that correct?

- A This is G? It's--
- Q State's Exhibit GGG. That's the big blow-up right there in front of you. This here.
 - A Yes.
 - O State's GGG.

This bruise depicted in State's GGG, you would agree that that was due to blunt-force trauma and that that is a bruise. Isn't that correct?

- A Most probably.
- Q Well, are you changing from most probably? You just stated that that was-- On direct examination you said that was a bruise caused by blunt-force trauma.
- A I said I accept that as being a bruise. It has the features of a bruise. I think that's a bruise.
 - Q Didn't you say it was caused by blunt-force

4 1	trauma?				
2	A Bruise by definition is blunt-force trauma.				
3	Q Okay. Now, let's go to the other bruise on the				
4	laryngeal pharynx.				
5	Now, you stated that that may have been caused				
6	by the Prinsloo-Gordon artifact?				
7	A That could be.				
8	Q But you don't know; do you?				
9	A No, I don't know.				
10	Q If Dr. O'Donnell said that was a bruise and he				
11	did the autopsy, he would be in a better position to determine				
12	whether or not that was a bruise caused by blunt-force injury.				
13	Isn't that correct?				
14	A All other factors being equal, that should be				
15	the fact. But this does not make any sense to me to be a				
16	bruise. Dr. O'Donnell did not call it a bruise in his				
17	autopsy report. He called it a blood extravasation.				
18	MR. HALL: Your Honor, I would ask the witness				
19	to be responsive to the question, and I'd like you to instruct				
20	him				
21	THE WITNESS: Could you repeat the question,				
22	counselor?				
23	BY MR. HALL:				

Q Yes. Wouldn't Dr. O'Donnell be in a better

position as he did the autopsy to determine whether or not the bruise that he described in State's Exhibit GGG would be either blood caused by—— a bruise caused by blunt-force trauma, extravasated blood or an artifact, the Prinsloo-Gordon artifact?

A Since I do not believe that that is a bruise,
I have to answer that question, "No."

Q He would not be in a better position than you to determine whether or not that was a bruise?

A I explained why I think this is not a bruise. Why I definitely believe this is not a bruise. It's too deep in the neck. This-- All the tissues in the neck between this blood extravasation and the skin surface are described as being completely normal. To me this is not a bruise, and so I cannot answer your question, "Yes."

Q Well, could you determine whether or not this area as-- described as a bruise by Dr. O'Donnell was caused by extravasated blood?

A Was it caused by extravasated-- That's a description:

There is extravasated blood. I've looked at the sections. I agree in the sections there is some blood in the submucosa in this section.

Q Well, what's the difference between extravasated

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blood and a bruise?

A Extravasated blood means blood outside of a blood vessel. It means extravascular. Extravasated is blood outside of a blood vessel. We don't know what the cause might be.

In this case, I think it's because— either is a hypostatic blood extravasation related to the fact that this lady was laying on her right side. Blood settles. There was decomposition. Blood can break out of a blood vessel. And in the so-called again Prinsloo-Gordon effect, this could be the explanation for this blood extravasation.

A bruise is a blunt-force injury that breaks blood vessels and causes a hemorrhage. There's blood in the tissue. It is also outside of a blood vessel.

But by saying "bruise", we are stating what we think the cause is. By saying "blood extravasation", we're not stating the cause. It is blood outside of a vessel for whatever reason.

Q Now, you would agree that if this area of blood extravasation was due to decomposition or the Prinsloo-Gordon artifact, that it would appear different than a bruise.

Isn't that correct?

A Not necessarily. A bruise is blood outside of a blood vessel caused by a blunt-force injury. Extravasation

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of blood is blood outside of a blood vessel due to whatever cause.

Q Well, can't-- aren't you able to determine whether or not bruises are post mortem or ante mortem?

A In a goodly-- In most cases. In a decomposition case, it can be very troublesome, very, very difficult to determine. And in certain instances where there is no decomposition, small bruises may have been caused by a post-mortem event.

Q Well, Dr. O'Donnell described these bruises, both the bruise on the top of Miss Fetherston's neck, the bruise on the trachea in GGG, and the bruise on the laryngeal larynx as fresh. Dr. Clark described these as acute, occurring at or near time of death. Do you have a problem with that, Doctor?

A Do I have a problem with it? No. I think-I have a problem with anybody being able to determine "at or
about the time of death" unless I know what they mean by
"about".

When you look at a microscopic section of a bruise, you cannot determine within a matter of less than a few hours what is the time of that bruise. The only thing that helps you to time a bruise in the first few hours is the begin-- the beginning for the body to react to that bruise.

So that white cells begin to come into the area of the bruise. That takes place ordinarily within a matter of up to three to four hours. So when you have a fresh bruise, you cannot be certain as to the exact time.

I'm sure that this bruise--because I did not see any reaction to it--is less than three hours, the bruise in the front of the trachea.

This one, this blood extravasation in the laryngeal pharynx I think is not a bruise. Because to me it is no logic to have a blunt-force injury that deep in the middle of the neck caused by a blunt force. There's some other explanation, since there is no injury between the skin and this blood extravasation.

Q Okay. Let's take an example. Let's say I punched you in the liver.

A Yes.

Q You don't have a bruise on the outside of your back, but you have a bruised liver--

A That's correct.

Q --and you're urinating blood. Isn't this about the same thing?

A No. The liver has nothing to do with urine. But the liver is injured because it is pressed against something. That's the same reason why grabbing something

here, you're pressing soft tissue against something hard.

Here, this blood extravasation is in the surface of an open tube. That tube is inside of a wall made by the pharynx, the spinal cord, all kinds of soft tissue and muscle. On the outside of that there are many, many blood vessels, other structures, and the skin.

To get this tiny bruise on the inside of a hollow tube, which is not being pressed against anything, it's not being crushed against anything--

Bruise-- That's another-- The word "bruise" originally meant "crush". That's not being crushed against anything hard. So your example of what takes place in the liver is not applicable to what is the situation here in this blood extravasation.

Q So there's nothing in this area depicted in State's H that could cause a bruise? You're saying this could not be a bruise? Is that your testimony?

A I'm saying this lesion at this site under the circumstances described here, the-- does not add up to be a bruise.

Q You can say that this isn't a bruise for sure?

A To me, I don't believe it's a bruise. It doesn't make sense being a bruise.

Q But you don't know; do you?

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A I-- I've learned a long time ago that anything is possible. The probabilities here I think are so are very, very, very high that this is not a bruise for the reasons that I have previously given.

Q When you saw these tranquil photographs of Miss Fetherston-- Correct?

A I used the word "tranquil". If that bothers you, I'll be glad to accept that to me there's no evidence of fight, no evidence of flight. There's nothing there that looks like it's been disturbed by any kind of an altercation or anyone trying to run away.

Q Okay.

THE COURT: Mr. Hall? I'm going to give this jury a brief recess right now, give you an opportunity to consider your question for the doctor. And we'll take a 15-minute recess.

(Recess.)

THE COURT: Thank you. Be seated, please.

This is CR92-1408, State of Nevada versus Branham. Mr. Branham is present along with Miss Wilson, as is Mr. Hall. And our entire jury has returned. The witness is still on the stand and still under oath.

Are you ready to proceed, Mr. Hall?

 MR. HALL: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Go head.

CROSS-EXAMINATION RESUMED

BY MR. HALL:

Q Doctor, if you recall, we were talking about State's AA and BB, the photographs. Would you agree, Doctor, that the position of Miss Fetherston as depicted in these two photographs does not look natural?

A I don't know what "not natural" means. If you would state something specific, I might better respond to it. It looks— Her face is covered with an afghan, but that's—that to me is not unnatural. It's just something I wouldn't do.

Q Doctor, I'm pointing to State's Exhibit AA.

This area here that I'm circling with a pointer is

Miss Fetherston's head. Would you agree that her head is
not covered with an afghan?

A Can I--

Q Certainly. Step down if you need to get a closer view.

A Her head is not covered with an afghan.

Q In fact, it's covered with a pillow. Isn't that correct, Doctor?

A Partly. I can see part of it, and part of it—
Part of the pillow is in front of her face, and part of it
appears to be over her head from the direction this photograph
has been taken, yes.

Q Now, can you explain, Doctor, how a person would get the afghan over her arm, her left arm, a pillow over her face, and a beer can into her hand? Doesn't that seem to be a very difficult thing for one person to do?

In other words, she couldn't pull the afghan over her left arm with a beer can in her hand; could she?

A I think the afghan is— As far as I can tell, she could have pulled it up with her left— with her left arm. She may have put it up there before the beer can was in her hand. I can't draw any definite conclusions that agree with what you've said.

Q Would you find it peculiar, Doctor, that the beer can depicted in Miss Fetherston's right hand was empty, and that there was no evidence that the beer had spilled on the pillow depicted in State's AA?

A Again, there are too many variables as to what might happen. The beer may have spilled someplace else. I'm sure— If the entire area was checked for evidence of beer, I'm sure most of the beer may have been consumed. There may have been a few drops left. I cannot draw any meaningful

conclusions from what you're telling me.

Q If I told you that the opening to this beer can was pointing the wrong direction, so that it would not be natural for her to drink from a beer--

Perhaps I can demonstrate easily for you.

The beer can as depicted in this photograph would indicate that she had the beer can like this.

A Um-hum.

Q Now, would you agree that that would be an unnatural way to hold a beer can, if you were going to drink beer?

A It's not the way I would drink beer. But I learned a long time ago, counselor, not to inject my mores, my habits, my values on somebody else. If somebody else wants to drink it that way, I do not use my values to determine what someone else will do.

Q Perhaps I wasn't clear with my question. I wasn't asking about mores and values, about whether or not one should drink beer.

My question was: Didn't it seem unnatural to you and peculiar, pointing out specific peculiarities in this photograph, that the beer can in Miss Fetherston's hand has an opening at the top towards her fingers as opposed to down at the bottom by her thumb so she could drink the beer? Does

that seem peculiar to you, Doctor?

A My same answer, counselor. It's not what I would do. What somebody else wants to do with the way they drink beer out of a can, I do not make a judgment that that's peculiar. It's— It's not the way I would do it, I agree.

Q Isn't it true, Doctor, that you do not have enough information to form an opinion as to whether or not Miss Fetherston died of natural causes? Isn't that your testimony?

A I-- I have agreed that I do not know why this lady died.

Q Isn't it true, Doctor, that you agree that Miss Fetherston did not die because of an accident?

A Within the limitations of what my previous answer said, there's no evidence that she was in any significant accident that caused any significant traumatic lesion. If she overdosed on a medication that we have not tested for and she overdosed unintentionally, that could be called an accident.

"Accident" is a very broad term. And again,
I can rule out specific kinds of accidents. There may be
other kinds of accidents that I could not rule out. I gave
you one example.

Q Well, in this particular case, there was no

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evidence that there was any drugs or narcotics found in the house or around the body. Do you understand that?

A I think that's the first time that I have been given that specific bit of information, yes.

Q Does that help you in your opinion as to whether or not this was an accident due to some ingestion of narcotics or other drugs which may have been causational in terms of her death?

A It cuts down the probability, yes.

Q And you have ruled out the probability or possibility of her falling on some blunt object and causing the blunt-force trauma to her neck; isn't that correct?

A I have not ruled that out, no, sir.

Q Okay. Isn't it true, Doctor, that if someone were to fall on an object and cause blunt-force trauma to the neck, typically they would be found in close proximity to that area where this trauma was caused, if in fact it was responsible for their death?

A It-- It's a compound, complex question that I cannot give a simple answer to.

Someone can fall onto an object and bruise their neck. If it is of enough severity that it causes their death, they may well die at the scene, at the site where the injury was caused.

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I cannot rule out the possibility that the bruise, especially the bruise over the front of her trachea and the fat in this area, may have been caused by her falling onto some protruding object. I don't think that this lesion caused death.

I don't think that any of the three lesions in this case-- There are three minor blood extravasations.

They're not in and of themselves fatal injuries.

There is nothing in this case that suggests that this was a strangulation death with any damage to the trachea, which is— This is the— By far the common site of manual strangulation injuries is in this region. None of these three blood extravasations, apparent bruises, are in this region.

She may well have caused the injury in front of her trachea by falling onto something. A fall does not explain to me this injury, this injury confined strictly to the thin layer of the skin, normal underneath. It's-- It's a butterfly or double wing kind of lesion. The thing that makes the most sense to me is that this is a pinch.

Q Isn't it possible, Doctor, that Beverly

Fetherston could have died as a result of blunt-force trauma
to the neck and suffocation, a combination of both the pillow
and the blunt-force trauma to the neck? Isn't that possible,

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Doctor?

A Pretty much my previous answer, counselor.

I've-- I accept the fact that almost anything is possible.

I don't see any facts that support that in any way.

Q So the pillow on her face isn't a fact that would support that?

A I often in the middle of the night end up with a pillow on my face because of the way I twist and turn in bed. It doesn't-- Somebody that has a pillow in the room or somebody that has a pillow partly covering their face to me does not add up to smothering.

Q The bruise on her neck doesn't support that possibility?

A We accept the fact that with the qualifications that Dr. McDonald has corrected his autopsy protocol, or better clarified his autopsy protocol, that there may be two bruises in the neck, one a pinch and one--

You don't like to see this. That's not -- If they were caused by someone else, that's not a nice way to treat them. But they're not fatal injuries, in my opinion.

Q So you're saying it's not possible?

A No. I started off my answer, counselor, and said that I accept the fact that just about anything is possible.

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Q So that is possible? It's possible that those injuries caused the death; correct?

A Anything is possible. I see nothing to support such a conclusion.

Q Doctor, isn't it also possible that a person could have straddled Miss Fetherston's chest, pinned down her arms, strangled and/or smothered her, and you wouldn't see a scratching scenario, and you wouldn't necessarily see a fight or significant struggle? Isn't that possible?

A To smother someone with a pillow, you have to block off the air coming through their nose and mouth.

That's what smothering is all about-- smothering with a pillow is all about.

With all of the various angles and prefaces, if someone wanted to smother this lady with a pillow, what she should do is lay on a floor, not in a place where she could turn her head and find an air pocket. This to me-- Again, the logic of it eludes me.

Again, I accept anything is possible. The logic the reasoning eludes me. That is not the kind of situation that you would expect to be the site of a smothering death.

Q You do agree that scenario would be possible.

Isn't that true?

A I accept the fact that anything was possible.

I don't find anything to support it.

Q And Doctor, isn't it true that if you press the thumb on the trachea in the area that's described in State's Exhibit HHH, that that may block the air passage in the throat?

A The trachea is very hard to compress. It's-It's so much easier to-- to strangle someone with their-up in this area. You can block off blood vessels. You can-You can break bones. And you can do that with much less
pressure than it takes to compress and hold off the trachea.

In pressing in this area, first of all, to get a thumb in there, in this area between the two muscles, the sternocleidomastoid muscles, is an area that the thumb does not well fit. To press it back, you've got an esophagus behind it. The trachea is not tied down, it can move, and all the victim has to do is to twist their head and you've lost the effect of the pressure.

This is not the way— This is not the way to manually strangulate someone. When you want to strangulate someone, you've got something in the upper part of the neck that you can grab, you can get a hold on, it's hard for the victim to break loose, and it is effective with less pressure, and the damage that it can cause is—

This is the effective way to strangle someone.

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Q That's the most effective method in your opinion to strangle someone. Is that your testimony?

A I try to use my opinion after I've used logic and after I've used the facts. The facts are yes, that that is. That's— That's well known. It's not my opinion. It's— It's clear to anybody in the profession generally. The logic is there. And thirdly, yes, my opinion.

Q Thank you.

You indicated that if someone were to occlude the air passage by putting their thumb in the area of the bruise depicted in State's Exhibit Z and State's Exhibit HHH, that that would take a lot of pressure. Isn't that your testimony?

A I don't have these numbers all clear in my mind, counselor. But if you're talking about the bruise in front of the neck, even though that's over the upper part of the trachea, the very tiptop of the trachea, there's a thyroid underneath it. And that's again not an effective way of closing off the trachea and—

Q That isn't my question. My question is: Your testimony was that it takes a lot of pressure to block off the airway in the trachea. Isn't that correct?

A It takes-- The textbooks say in America 33 pounds, and in England 15 kilograms.

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That's your testimony; correct? Q

Huh? "A lot of pressure" is my testimony. also gave you what--

> 0 Good.

--some of the books say.

Q Wouldn't a bruise to that area be indicative of a lot of pressure being exerted on that area?

If you had significant bruising of the trachea, This is-- This is a bruise the size of a dime-different shape than a dime, but the size of a dime--that is present in the fat tissue in front of the trachea. bruise to me is no indication at all that the trachea was-was damaged or pressed.

Wouldn't you agree, based upon the materials that you provided to both myself and Miss Wilson, that death by suffocation and/or strangulation can occur almost immediately?

> Α It can.

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

> THE COURT: Ms. Wilson?

> MS. WILSON: Thank you.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY	MS.	WILSON:

- Q Was the trachea damaged in any way?
- A Not according to the autopsy protocol. It's tissue in front of the trachea which is mostly fat that's been damaged.
 - Q Was the thyroid damaged?
- A There is no mention of any damage to the thyroid in the protocol.
 - Q Were the tracheal rings damaged in any way?
- A There's no mention of any damage to the tracheal rings in the autopsy protocol.
- Q Do people that have chronic alcohol problems fall easier than average people?
 - A Alcoholics fall down and bump into things, yes.
- Q What is the most comfortable time that you feel was the time of death?
- A I think there's so many variables that I hesitate to put a time. I think this lady was dead more than 24 hours, maybe longer than that, maybe much longer than that.
- But I will not give a time of death other than "consistent with". As I said to you before, I may have a problem with this, because I tried to be too accurate in the

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1	past and I know that's not so with the number of variables		
2	that are present.		
3	Q So what's the most that you feel comfortable		
4	with regarding that?		
5	A My My gut feeling that comes out, which is		
6	again there's so many variables I can't measure with anything		
7	scientifically, but having seen tremendous numbers of		
8	decomposed bodies, I'd say less than three days.		
9	MS. WILSON: Thank you.		
10	THE COURT: Mr. Hall, anything else of this		
11	witness?		
12	MR. HALL: (Shakes head negatively.)		
13	THE COURT: You may step down. Thank you for		
14	your testimony.		
15	(End of partial transcript of proceedings.)		
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STATE OF NEVADA ss. COUNTY OF WASHOE)

I, RICHARD L. MOLEZZO, official reporter of the Second Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada, in and for the County of Washoe, do hereby certify:

That as such reporter I was present in Department No. 5 of the above court on Monday, March 8, 1993, at the hour of 10:00 a.m. of said day, and I then and there took verbatim stenotype notes of the proceedings had and testimony given therein upon the Trial of the case of THE STATE OF NEVADA, Plaintiff, vs. WILLIAM EDWARD BRANHAM, Defendant, Case No. CR92-1408.

That the foregoing transcript, consisting of pages numbered 1 to 68, both inclusive, is a full, true and correct partial transcript of my said stenotype notes, so taken as aforesaid, and is a full, true and correct partial statement of the proceedings had and testimony given upon the Trial of the above-entitled action to the best of my knowledge, skill and ability. ATARDO

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DATED: At Reno, Nevada, this 9th day of March,

/bb

RICHARD,

Committee of the second of the second