

your Honor.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION OF STEPHEN ALLEN SHEPPARD

By Mr. Corrigan:

Q Doctor, you were asked if -- in your examination by the prosecutor how you happened to go upstairs immediately, that you didn't go down to the cellar or go somewhere else when you arrived in the morning. Will you give your explanation to the jury?

A As I said, at that time, I assumed that she was upstairs. The best explanation I can give -- the only explanation that I can give was that it was at 6:15 on Sunday morning, and I felt that she was upstairs in the bedroom.

Q Did you see any people in the house that gave you any indication of where she was?

A I can't specifically say that any one person said she was upstairs. It is possible that someone did, but I hesitate to name anyone because, as I say, I can't really point anyone out who said, "She is upstairs."

I did hear people running up and downstairs, although I honestly don't recall seeing anyone.

Q You were asked why you didn't take your medical bag, by the prosecutors, when you got in the automobile that morning. Have you any explanation for that, that you can tell the jury?

A Yes, sir, I have.

Q Tell it to them.

A In my work as police surgeon, I have devised what I call an emergency kit. It is contained in a large wooden box, and I keep it in the back of my station wagon, which is used for these emergencies. My medical bag, which I think Mr. Parrino referred to, has my diagnostic instruments, such things as blood pressure machine and stethoscope and flashlights, and that sort of thing, which are of value, but certainly aren't tremendously necessary at the scene of an accident.

My emergency kit, which is always in the back of the station wagon, has a complete surgical instrument set-up. It has rubber gloves, it had tourniquets, it has medication, it has all the things that I ordinarily used on the scene of an accident or a major injury.

Q They were all in the car?

A Yes, sir.

Q Now, you were asked why you didn't put him in the ambulance instead of putting him in your own car. What do you say about that?

A Well, as I said the other day, the ambulance was blocked off by four cars. My car was the closest to the road. I didn't see the ambulance drivers. I learned later that they were down at the lake or some place, and I felt the smart thing, the best thing was to put him in the car that could

get him to the hospital the fastest.

Q

There were some questions asked you about Army Service and going to medical school, inferring that you were dodging service in the Army. Were you?

MR. PARRINO: I object to the form of the question.

MR. CORRIGAN: I will put it another way. That's the way you put it, anyway.

Q

Did you ever volunteer for duty in the Armed Service of the United States?

A

At three separate occasions, sir.

Q

Tell the jury about it.

A

I was in medical school in 1941. I had wanted to be a doctor ever since I was a little boy. My goal from the 9th grade on was to be a physician, and I wanted --

MR. PARRINO: I object to this, your Honor, as not being responsive.

THE COURT: Just answer the question Mr. Corrigan put.

A

Within the first week or 10 days after Pearl Harbor, I tried to enlist in the Navy, and I was told to get back to medical school, and if I kept my grades up, that that is where they wanted me to be. The officer said if --

MR. PARRINO: I object to this conversation.

MR. CORRIGAN: Well, you went into it, didn't you?

MR. PARRINO: I didn't ask him what the officer said.

THE COURT: He may say what he did. We don't want conversation.

A I went back to medical school and did my utmost to keep my grades up.

Q When was the next time you volunteered?

2 A The next time was after I graduated from medical school. I volunteered -- I wrote letters to the Surgeons-General of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force.

Q What was the result?

A The result at that time was that each of the officers of the Surgeons-General wrote me back and said that they had checked on my situation, and tht I was at that time an intern and working in the Los Angeles County General Hospital, and they felt that I should stay there and they would let me know when they needed me.

Q When was the next time?

A The third time I volunteered was in 1948 when things were reported to be getting bad in Korea.

Q What happened?

A At that time I again wrote to the Surgeons-General of the Army, the Navy and the Air Force, and I received answers back

which, in essence, indicated that there were a large number of physicians who had been trained at government expense, and that they were to be used up before anybody else would be taken.

Q And you have correspondence to verify everything that you say in that regard?

A Oh, I have the letters in my file, yes, sir.

Q Now, in regard to this jacket and the information that you gave this jury, did you tell that to the police?

A Yes, sir.

Q Something was asked you about a drug in your early examination, some kind of a drug, do you remember that?

A Yes, sir.

Q What was it?

A Pentathol sodium.

Q Do you know what it is used for?

A The common use is for anesthesia. It is also used -- it has been named or termed by newspaper people as truth serum, in which connection it is used in Communist dominated countries to get confessions out of people, and to induce them to say whatever should be said.

MR. MAHON: Wait a minute. I want to object to this, if your Honor please.

THE COURT: Yes. We are not interested in that part. The question was to tell

us what it was.

A Well, I know it was used on Cardinal Mindzenty.

MR. MAHON: I object to this.

He says he knows. Now, how would he know?

THE COURT: The question is:

What is it?

A It is a barbituate which is used primarily for anesthetic purposes, and it is also used to --

Q Brain-washing?

A To get people to say whatever interrogators want them to say in various situations.

Q Do you know if the use of it has been condemned?

A Yes, sir.

Q By whom?

A The United Nations, the Geneva Conference. The only use that it is put to at all in this country, that I know of, is in connection with the emotionally disturbed people, and then only very occasionally. It is a relatively new thing. There aren't too many people that do it, and I don't know of anyone in the area that does it, frankly.

Q Were you called as a witness before the Grand Jury?

A No, I was not.

Q And there are just one or two words I want to ask you about reflexes. Some reflexes you can control and some you can't, is that true?

A You can't control any of them. You can suppress them or --

Q You can control them for a time?

A There are no reflexes that are --

Q I am talking about tendon reflexes, you can't control?

A That is true. You cannot control those.

Q There are other reflexes, such as the reflex that causes the movement of the bowels that you can control for a period of time?

A Surely. The swallow reflex, the breathing reflex, you can control those for a certain time, but eventually you cannot.

Q When you have the reflex of the bowels that causes the soiling of the sheets in an adult, does it indicate anything to you?

A In the presence of injury, such as we are dealing with here, it indicates spinal cord lesion or injury.

Q It means that the person, in regard to that reflex, is much in the shape of a little baby?

A The control is lost, yes, sir.

Q One who hasn't learned to control its bowel reflex?

A Or the reflex isn't developed in the early years.

Q Now, there is one other question asked you about whether Sam's face was ashen. What does the record show as to the color of Sam when he came into the hospital?

A I think the only reference to Sam's color describes him as a deeply sun-tanned individual.

MR. CORRIGAN: That is all.

MR. PARRINO: That is all.

(Witness excused.)

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