

Thereupon BETTE MARIE PARKER, being first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

EXAMINATION OF PROSPECTIVE JUROR BETTE MARIE PARKER:

BY THE COURT:

Q I am not sure that I know what your name is. Do you go by the name of Parker now?

A Yes, sir.

Q Your name is Bette, B-e-t-t-e, Marie Parker, P-a-r-k-e-r, and you live at 840 Hoover Road. Did you used to live at 1018 Ivanhoe Road?

A Yes, sir.

Q How long is it since you moved?

A It was a year July 1st.

Q It was what?

A It was a year on July 1st since we have moved from that place.

Q I notice the name here registered is P-o-k-e-r-s-n-i-c-k, Pokersnick, was it?

A That's right, sir.

Q Was that your name before you were married; or have you changed it to Parker?

A We have changed the name to Parker.

Q All right. Are you Mrs. Parker?

A Yes, sir, I am Mrs. Parker.

Q All right. We will call you Mrs. Parker from now on.

A Thank you.

Q How long is it since you have changed that name?

A It's been approximately a year.

Q And what is the name of your husband, please?

A Fred Parker.

Q And what does he do for a living?

A He is a machinist.

Q And who is he employed by?

A Cleveland Hobbing Co.

Q And are you employed at all?

A Yes, sir, I am.

Q And what is the nature of your employment?

A I am a process inspector.

Q A process inspector?

A Yes, sir.

Q Well, you will have to tell us more than that, as far as I am concerned. What does a process inspector do?

A Well, it's --

Q Or let me ask you, who do you work for?

A General Electric.

Q I see. Something technical. And what does a process inspector do?

A A process inspector inspects wiring that has been processed.

Q You see, when you state it that way, it's so simple that it

is beyond belief that we couldn't know all about it.

You were here, I take it, on Monday morning when these gentlemen were named and introduced?

A Yes, sir.

Q Do you know any of them?

A No, sir.

Q Do you know the sheriff or any member of his staff, men or women?

A No, sir, no one.

Q Do you know the County Prosecuting Attorney, Mr. Frank T. Cullitan, or any member of his family or staff, men or women?

A No, sir.

Q Or the County Coroner, Dr. Gerber, or any member of his staff?

A No, sir.

Q Have you any children?

A No, sir.

Q When I speak of your family, I am referring to your husband's family and your own, if I may. Are there any members of your family who are members of a Police Department or any law-enforcing agency anywhere?

A No, sir.

Q Have you or any member of your family, if you know, ever been visited by violence at the hands of another person?

A No, sir.

Q I take it that you have heard of this Sheppard case before, have you?

A Yes, sir.

Q Have you read or heard of it from different sources of information?

A Well, I have read it in the newspaper.

Q Radio?

A Radio.

Q Television?

A No, I don't believe I have seen it on television.

Q Or doesn't General Electric have television?

A Yes, sir. Very good ones, too.

Q And have you discussed this matter with anyone from time to time?

A Well, being a working girl, it's almost inevitable to become involved in some sort of conversation, yes, I have discussed it.

Q And as a result of anything that you have read or heard, or as a result of any discussions that you have had, have you at any time formed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of Dr. Sheppard?

A No, I have not, sir.

Q You understand, Mrs. Parker, that if you are selected as a juror, you will be one of 12 people who have the function exclusively of deciding what the facts are, in other words,

the jury are the only people who can determine whether a person charged with a crime is guilty or not. The Judge, Prosecutor, counsel, all the people around this table, have nothing to do with that. That is the function of the jury, and it is theirs alone, and nobody can interfere with them.

It is also their duty to listen to all of the evidence, without regard to who gives it, and that when evidence is given by a person who holds a position of public trust or any other position who is a member of a profession testifies, that testimony is to be weighed on exactly the same basis as you would weigh the testimony of any other person. In other words, all witnesses who come to that witness are to be judged alike insofar as weighing their testimony is concerned.

Could you, if you are selected as a juror, sit here and listen to that evidence -- and the Court will give the jury instructions as to the law -- and listen to the evidence and the instructions of the Court as to the law and be guided entirely by that? Could you judge this case entirely by what you hear in this courtroom and the instructions of the Court as to the law?

A Yes, sir, I could.

Q And without regard to any thoughts you have had of the matter in the past? ✓

A Yes.

Q May I ask you if since the 4th day of July of this year you have received any communication at all by mail, telephone or otherwise?

A I have just received one letter.

Q And when did you receive that, if I may ask?

A Last week.

Q In the mail?

A Yes, sir.

Q Have you got it with you?

A Yes, I have.

THE COURT: This seems to be exactly the same. Will you mark these, please?

(Court's Exhibits A-14, A-15 and A-16 were marked for identification.)

Q These are now marked A-14, A-15 and A-16. Are those what you received?

A They appear to be the same.

Q Those are what you received?

A Yes, sir.

Q All right. Do you know who sent you those?

A No, I don't, sir.

Q Have you had any thought at all that the Dr. Sheppard family or any of their friends had anything to do with it?

A I never gave it a thought. I just didn't think anything

about it.

Q All right. Well, I will say to you now that we know that -- we know who sent that to you, and that Dr. Sheppard or his family and friends had absolutely no connection with it at all.

As a result of having received that, has your judgment been affected or would it be affected at all?

A Absolutely not. The letter meant nothing.

Q It meant nothing?

A Nothing to me.

Q I agree with you. All right. Fine.

Do you believe in capital punishment in a proper case?

A Yes, sir, I do.

THE COURT: Mr. Mahon.

That gentleman is Mr. Parrino, Assistant Prosecuting Attorney of this County. He would like to put a few questions to you.

MR. PARRINO: Excuse me, Judge. I didn't know that you had completed your questioning.

BY MR. PARRINO:

Q Now, Mrs. Parker, I have a few questions that I should like to ask you at this time, with your permission, if I may, please.

THE COURT: A little louder, please.

Q We lawyers never seem to run out of questions. Now, you have

stated to Judge Blythin that you have read something about this case. That is true, of course?

A Yes, sir.

Q Only natural. And do you recall when it was that you first read something about this case, please?

A Well, I read the newspapers all the time, and I imagine the first time that it was published I read about it.

Q I see. And it would only be natural that it would arouse your attention, having read about it the first time, and that you would continue to read about it from time to time as the various newspapers in this community would publish stories about it; isn't that a fact?

A Yes, sir.

Q And it would further be a natural thing for you from time to time to discuss it with your husband, isn't that correct?

A Yes, sir.

Q Now, as a result of that, I think that you have fairly stated to Judge Blythin that you have not formed an opinion one way or the other as to this case, isn't that correct?

A That is right.

Q Now, you could then, along with other jurors, come into this courtroom and form your opinions as to what the facts are, based solely upon what you hear in this courtroom. Will you do that, Mrs. Parker?

A Yes, sir.

Q Now, among the various stories that were published in the newspapers in this community was the story that I believe was titled, "Dr. Sam Sheppard's Own Story."

Now, do you recall having read that at any time?

A I might have, but I can't recall any particular headline anymore.

Q If you had read it, it is something that has escaped you for the time, is that correct?

A Yes, sir.

Q Now, there was also a story or letter published in the newspapers of this community written by Dr. Steve Sheppard.

Now, do you recall having read that particular statement published in the newspapers?

A I believe so.

Q You believe that you did?

A Yes, sir.

Q Now, as a result of reading Dr. Steve's letter published in the papers, did you form any opinion at that time concerning the guilt or the innocence of the defendant, Sam Sheppard?

A I have never formed an opinion, sir.

Q I think, also, at a later time there were one or more statements published in the papers that were signed by Mr. Corrigan and Mr. Garmone, if I am not mistaken. Now, do you recall having read those statements?

A I believe so.

Q Now, as a result of reading all of these statements by the persons that I have described, and as a result of all of the other mass of information that has come to your attention, you have not at any time formed any fixed opinion in your mind concerning this case; that is a fact, is it, Mrs. Parker?

A That's correct. ✓

Q So that you are perfectly free to come into this courtroom with an open mind as to the events that surround this indictment and take and accept what you hear in the courtroom as being the facts and the evidence of this trial; I am sure that you will do that, will you not?

A Yes. ✓

Q Do you have any children, Mrs. Parker?

A No, sir.

Q Now, how long has your husband been employed in the job that he is now holding, approximately?

A Approximately a year.

Q One year?

A Yes, sir.

Q And what was his employment before that, please?

A He worked for the Apex Company.

Q And in the same capacity that he is working now?

A Yes, sir.

Q I take it, then, that that has been his line of work for some period of time?

A Yes, sir.

Q How long have you held the job that you now hold?

A Eleven years.

Q And we won't go through that again.

A All right.

Q Now, as you know, a defendant that comes into these criminal courts and is charged with the crime of murder in the first degree, where a jury hears a case of this character and arrives at a verdict of guilty without recommending mercy, in such case the law states that the punishment will be death in the electric chair. That is what we term capital punishment. You understand that, of course?

A Yes, sir.

Q Now, y o u feel that you could, in a proper case properly proven, enter into a verdict that might take a human life, isn't that correct, Mrs. Parker?

A Yes, sir.

Q And certainly realizing fully the importance and seriousness of such an undertaking, you are willing here, as a member of this community, to come into this courtroom and serve as a juror in this case, is that correct, Mrs. Parker?

A Yes, sir.

Q Now, did Judge Blythin ask you whether or not you had ever

served as a juror before?

A No, he didn't, sir.

Q Have you?

A No, I haven't.

Q Have you ever been a witness in any type of case, either a criminal case or a civil case, at any time?

A No, never.

Q This is your first experience here in court?

A Yes, sir.

Q Now, these proceedings in this courtroom will be divided in the following way: On one hand, we will have the law that Judge Blythin will describe for you at the completion of all the evidence in the trial. Now, on the other hand, we have the evidence that comes to you from the witness stand. We have those two separate factors in any case. You have the evidence and you have the law. Now, the evidence comes to you from the witness stand in which you now sit, from the mouths of the various witnesses, as to what they have seen, and to what they have heard, and there will undoubtedly be offered by both sides in this case exhibits or instruments in writing or photographs, things of that character, which we also term evidence.

Now, based upon what people say from the witness stand, based upon the exhibits, as we call them, you folks will determine exactly what the facts are or what the truthful

evidence is in this case. Do I make myself clear?

A Yes, sir.

Q And will you, as a juror, sit patiently in this courtroom and with a view to determine exactly what the facts are and what the evidence is in this case? Will you do that, please?

A Yes, sir.

Q Now, in any case, of course, a trial is like many other things, it must be governed by certain rules of law, and Judge Blythin is in this courtroom to see that the fixed rules of law that apply to this case shall be applied. So that he will preside over all of the proceedings here throughout the trial.

Now, at the conclusion of the trial he has an especially important duty to perform. Judge Blythin will have to describe for you and instruct you upon the law that is to apply in this case. Since the rules here, as I say, are quite fixed, the rules of law that apply, Judge Blythin, with his experience and knowledge of the law over many years in this community, will state to this jury as to what specifically the laws are that apply to this case.

And I ask you, if you will, please, to take and follow all of those instructions of law as we proceed and at the conclusion of this trial; will you do that, please?

A Yes, sir.

Q Now, I have never participated in a trial yet in which there were not some objections by both sides. It seems to me the natural inclination of lawyers to disagree with each other from time to time.

Now, as these objections are made, the Court will have to rule upon them. In other words, the Court will say that either an objection is sustained, as we term it, or it is overruled. Now, if an objection is overruled, a witness ^{be} will/permitt^{ed} to answer the question at issue.

Do I make myself clear?

A Yes, sir.

Q Now, when the witness is permitted to answer that question, then you, as a juror, can take into account as evidence what they say. Do I make myself clear?

A I understand.

Q Now, if the objection is sustained, however -- in other words, something is said by any of us at this table, an objection made, and the Court states that that objection is sustained, that would mean that the Judge, as the referee of these proceedings, we might say, has stated that that evidence is not competent, insofar as this lawsuit is concerned; and you, as a juror, and the other jurors, will be obliged to disregard that particular phase of this case.

Now, will you follow that instruction, please?

A Yes, sir.

Q Now, Judge Blythin will state to you in his instructions that in a criminal case, in any criminal case, not peculiarly the case of the State of Ohio versus Sam Sheppard, but in any case, any defendant that comes into this courtroom, whoever he may be, is clothed with the presumption of innocence. Now, when he instructs you that that is the law, will you take and follow that instruction in this trial?

A Yes, sir.

Q And should Judge Blythin state to you that that presumption of innocence follows with the defendant and carries with him now and throughout the trial until such time that you, as a juror -- until the time arrives, if it ever arrives, that you are convinced beyond a reasonable doubt of his guilt, will you take and follow that instruction of law that Judge Blythin will give to you?

A Yes, sir.

Q Now, I think we can state that in a courtroom, especially in a criminal case, there are two types of evidence. We have circumstantial evidence and we have direct evidence. Generally speaking, direct evidence is that which a person can state to a jury as that which he has heard or something that he has seen with his own eyes. That is what we call direct evidence.

Now, on the other hand, there may be circumstantial evidence, also, which is where something hasn't been heard,

and there may be certain reasonable inferences as to something that hasn't been heard, and that is what we, in a general way, term circumstantial evidence.

Now, Mrs. Parker, I would like to give you a brief illustration which I think will describe both circumstantial and direct evidence.

Now, let us assume for a moment that you were walking down the street some afternoon and the snow is falling. You are there to witness the fact that the snow is falling, so that you know, from your own knowledge, from seeing it, from feeling it, that snow is falling, and you can arrive at the conclusion that it is snowing. And if you were called upon to come into a court of law to state as to whether or not at a particular time it was snowing, you could easily do so by saying to the jury, "Yes, it was," because you saw it and you felt it. Isn't that correct?

A Yes, sir.

Q Now, on the other hand, if you should go home some evening and retire for the evening, go to sleep, get up in the morning and step out of doors, and you see that it is not snowing but that there is snow on the sidewalk, there is snow on the lawn and on the porch, and actually you didn't see it snow, but you know from what you see that it must necessarily have snowed during the course of the night. Do I make myself clear?

A Yes.

Q That, in a general way, is what we term circumstantial evidence.

Now, Mrs. Parker, there will be many witnesses who will testify in this case, and before I proceed to that point, as to direct and circumstantial evidence, will you follow the Court's instructions, Mrs. Parker, as to the manner in which you shall use and apply direct and circumstantial evidence in this case? Will you do that, please?

A Yes, sir.

Q Will you follow Judge Blythin's instructions completely on that subject?

A Yes, sir.

Q Now, there will be any number of witnesses who will testify in this case. There will be doctors, I am quite sure; there will be Coroner Gerber, who holds a public office; there will be other doctors who do not hold public offices; there will be police officers who will testify; there will be laymen who will testify.

Now, Judge Blythin will say to you that you folks are the persons who shall determine the credibility of the witnesses. In other words, he will say to you that it is for you to determine which of the witnesses are being truthful and which are not being truthful in the respect to which they testify, and he will further state to you, I feel

quite sure, that you are not to determine or judge the truthfulness or credibility of a particular witness merely because he holds some title of doctor or lawyer, policeman, or because he does not hold such title. Do I make myself clear?

A Yes, sir.

Q He will say to you that you will judge and determine the testimony of witnesses on certain specific bases. For instance, he will say to you that as judges of the credibility of the witnesses, you may take into account, for instance, the reasonableness of what they testify to, saying to you that if you feel it is reasonable, you can believe it, and if you feel that it is not reasonable, you may not believe it.

If he states that to you, will you take that to be the law in this state?

A Yes, sir.

Q And if he states this to you, that you may believe what a witness says if you think it to be probable, and you may disbelieve what a witness says if you think it is not probable, their story is not probable, will you take that to be the law if Judge Blythin so instructs you?

A Yes, sir.

Q And if Judge Blythin states this to you: That in determining the weight or the value that you will attach to the testimony

of a particular witness, that you, as a juror, may consider the interest that that person who is testifying, you may consider the interest that the witness has in the outcome of the case, or you may consider the lack of interest that that person or witness has in the outcome of the case in determining the value or consideration that you will give to that witness; should Judge Blythin so instruct you, will you follow his instructions in that regard?

A Yes, sir.

Q And Judge Blythin may state this to you: That in considering the testimony of any witness, you may believe all of what he states, a part of what he states or you may disbelieve entirely all of that which he has stated. Should Judge Blythin instruct you in that regard, will you follow his instructions there, please?

A Yes, sir.

Q So then, Mrs. Parker, you as a juror, with other jurors, may take into account as you size people up, shall we say, you see them sitting there, you can size them up pretty well from your own experiences and knowledge for what they are, so that you can take into account all of these things that we have talked about and follow fully the instructions of Judge Blythin in that regard. Will you do that, please?

A Yes, sir.

Q Now, this defendant comes into this courtroom based upon the

charge set forth in an indictment. Do you know what an indictment is? I presume that you know in a general way what it is.

A Yes.

Q An indictment is an instrument saying that a particular person at a particular time is charged with a specific crime. Now, of course, Mr. Mahon, Mr. Danaceau and myself, we have the duty of attempting to prove that indictment by competent evidence in this courtroom.

Now, if you are a juror and you listen to all of the evidence, you come to a conclusion that as a result of what you hear in this courtroom the State has not proved its case, you will not hesitate, certainly, in returning a verdict of not guilty, isn't that correct?

A That's right.

Q Now, similarly, if you sit here patiently as a juror for some period of days, listen to all of the mass of testimony, examine all the exhibits, talk with your fellow jurors about the case, get their views on it, consider your own views, discuss it mutually in your jury room, and then if you, as an individual, have an abiding conviction beyond a reasonable doubt of the guilt of Sam Sheppard to the charge of murder in the first degree, will you hesitate to return a verdict of guilty to that charge?

A I don't quite understand you, sir. Will you repeat it?

Q I am sure that it is entirely my fault. We are assuming that you are selected as a juror, that you go to your jury room, and then in your jury room you discuss the case with other jurors, as you naturally will.

THE COURT: After all the evidence is in.

Q Yes, after all the evidence has been submitted to you and after Judge Blythin has charged you as to what the law is that applies to this case; in other words, I am speaking of that ultimate time when you will consider the guilt or the innocence of the defendant. Do you know what I mean?

A Yes, sir.

Q Now, at that point, if after you consider the case carefully you are convinced beyond a reasonable doubt of the guilt of the defendant to the charge of murder in the first degree, you will not hesitate to return a verdict of guilty to that charge, will you, Mrs. Parker?

A No.

Q And that you will guide your deliberations in this case strictly and solely on matters of law and on matters of fact as you hear them from the witness stand during the course of the trial, will you do that, please?

A Yes, sir.

Q And will you not permit your deliberations to be affected or influenced by any feelings of bias, by sympathy or prejudice

for or against anyone in this trial? Will you do that, please?

A Yes, sir.

Q In other words, you will be here as one of 12 individuals who, in an effort to arrive at justice, will listen to all of the evidence, take the law and what is in your best judgment in your mind and in your heart arrive at a fair verdict; will you do that, please?

A Yes.

MR. PARRINO: Thank you very much.
Pass for cause, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mrs. Parker, will you tomorrow morning be kind enough to take the seat next to the lady over there? You can sit here now.

MR. GARMONE: I haven't examined her yet, Judge. 

MR. DANACEAU: The defense hasn't examined her yet.

THE COURT: Are you going to tonight?

MR. GARMONE: No, not tonight, but you told her tomorrow morning to take the seat in the jury box.

THE COURT: I beg your pardon. Yes.
We are not that far advanced, Mrs. Parker.

Ladies and gentlemen, we are now going to adjourn until 9:15 tomorrow morning, and will you be kind enough to observe the caution which the Court has heretofore expressed to you, do not discuss this case with anyone, not even among yourselves, either in the jury room or elsewhere. Let's leave the matter right where it is until we are back here at 9:15 all well, I hope, tomorrow morning.

Without any formality at all, the Court will now be adjourned until 9:15 tomorrow morning.

(Thereupon an adjournment was taken until 9:15 o'clock a.m., Friday, October 22, 1954, at which time the following proceedings were had:)

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that correct?

A Yes.

Q Now, we talked yesterday at length about many aspects of this case. You were given a very thorough and fine examination by Mr. Parrino, and your questions -- your answers to him satisfied me that you were sincere if you were chosen to accept the responsibility that would go to you as a member of this jury. He asked you about the fact whether you had read articles in the newspaper, and you said you had, many articles; is that right?

A Yes, sir.

Q And that as a result of having read those articles, you did not permit yourself to come into this room and accept the oath as a prospective juror with a preconceived idea of how this matter should be judged, is that correct?

A That's right.

Q Then the question was asked of you if you had heard many of the radio broadcasts that were made relating to Sam Sheppard, members of his family and reference to the hospital that both he and other members of his family are associated with, and you said that you had read those articles, am I correct in that statement?

A Yes, sir. ✓

Q Now, considering all those particular phases, you are still of the opinion that they did not create in your mind any

prejudices or biases -- and that sometimes does happen with human beings and it is only human nature -- about Sam Sheppard's cause, or any ill-will or ill-feeling toward members of his family, have they?

A No, sir. ✓

Q Now, you have been employed, I believe you stated, for about 11 years at the General Electric as a wire processor.

THE COURT: Nine years I think you said yesterday, didn't you?

PROSP. JUROR PARKER: No. I said 11 years.

THE COURT: Pardon me.

Q Eleven years as a wire processor?

A Yes, sir.

Q Now, between the 5th day of July, 1954, and until that time that you had first learned that you would be called as a prospective juror in this matter, you did engage in conversations with your fellow workers?

A Yes, I did.

Q About what you had read in the newspapers?

A Yes, sir.

Q And that conversation did revolve around the Sheppard family and all the data and items that the newspaper contained in relation to Sam Sheppard, did it not?

A Yes, sir. ✓

Q Now, about how many people would you say that you talked to

at your place of employment?

A That would be very difficult to answer, sir.

Q That would be many, is that right?

A Yes, sir.

Q And probably they were just as curious to determine from you what your reaction of all these articles were as you were maybe somewhat curious to find out from them what their reaction from all these articles was, is that correct?

A That is right, sir.

Q Now, during the course of your conversations with your many fellow workers, did you at any time -- and let's classify this not as your opinion now -- but did you at any time express an opinion, let's say, that was temporary or an opinion that you may have had then that you have expressed that you do not have now?

A No, sir, I have never expressed an opinion at all.

Q At no time?

A No, sir.

Q Was there ever an opinion expressed to you by any of your fellow workers about what their particular feeling on this subject was?

A Yes, sir.

Q Now, without asking you what their opinion or opinions dealt with, whether they pertained to the guilt or the innocence of Sam Sheppard, would you tell me now sincerely whether they

have any effect on you?

A No effect whatsoever. ✓

Q And the reason I ask that question of you is because you have been employed there for a good number of years, and during the course of our employment, if we are associated with a good many people over a period of time, we cultivate many friendships and some people have more or less become -- we accept them in more confidence than we do other people because of our everyday relationships, we learn their manner and their habits, and we deal with their sincerity.

Now, would the opinions that any of these persons expressed to you about this matter have any effect on you?

A No, sir, not at all. ✓

Q You see, it is important because somebody may tell me something that pertains to an item that they read in the newspaper and it would be on a subject matter that is common to everybody in the community, and if the fellow is a friend of mine and he has an idea that differs from mine, that idea may become imbedded somewhere in the back of my subconscious mind, and sometime throughout another discussion regarding the same matter I may permit not-my own thoughts to speak but the thoughts that some other person may have told me about this subject matter.

Do you think that you would permit anything that you had expressed to you to creep into the facts that you would

hear in this case?

A Absolutely not. ✓

Q Now, there can be no question about having discussed it with Mr. Parker? ✓

A That's right.

Q As a matter of conversation?

A That's right.

Q Has he ever expressed to you -- and as I said at the outset, it is only human nature; we say, "Well, if I become a juror or if I was lucky enough to be called as a juror and was accepted in the case of Sam Sheppard, here is what I would do" -- we just say it unconsciously, without thinking. ✓

A That's right. ✓

Q And you probably have had that statement made to you.

A Yes, I have.

Q And was it made to you by Mr. Parker at any time after he had digested some of the items that he had read in the newspaper?

A Yes, sir. ✓

Q And at that particular time, would you say that your thoughts and your analyzing of these newspaper articles and the radio broadcasts and television publicity that was had corresponded or correlated with the thought or the expression that was made to you by Mr. Parker?

A Well, actually --

Q I don't want to know what his expression was. That wouldn't be fair for me to ask you, and it is no concern of mine, but did your thought on the same subject sort of parallel his?

A Well, I couldn't say yes to that, because he's been very skeptical about the whole thing. ✓

Q He has been somewhat skeptical about the whole thing. Well, were you ever in your thoughts skeptical about the entire picture that you had read about? When I say picture, I mean the entire description that you received as a result of the newspaper articles?

A I just have never formed an opinion at all. ✓

Q Never?

A Never.

Q And then I can assume that the opinion that was given to you by Mr. Parker would not be of any influence and wouldn't become a concern of yours if you were chosen and accepted as a juror in this matter?

A Oh, no.

Q Was his opinion, although you hadn't expressed an opinion, was his opinion similar to what you may have been thinking without expressing?

A Among certain lines, but not completely.

Q Among certain lines but not completely?

A Yes, sir.

Q Now, in the opinions that were expressed as a result of the general conversations that took place in your household, did your husband ever state to you that as a result of the newspaper articles that he had read and as a result of the radio broadcasts that he had listened to, combining those with the television programs that he may have listened to, did your husband ever say to you that, "If I was a juror, I would have no hesitation about determining the fate of Dr. Sam Sheppard"?

A No, sir.

Q Did he say to you that he would have no hesitation because of those facts, that he would have no hesitation in finding Dr. Sam Sheppard guilty?

MR. MAHON: Objection to that.

THE COURT: Objection sustained.

Q Now, some of these articles, Mrs. Parker -- I probably should say many of these articles dealt with a great number of subject matters, and you saw many pictures in the paper. Now, did any of the pictures that you saw in the paper that dealt with this young man here, did they create any ill-feeling or ill-will toward him?

A Absolutely not. ✓

Q None whatsoever?

A No, sir. ✓

Q You feel that in spite of those pictures that depicted Sam

Sheppard in many poses, they would not create in your mind any prejudice or bias toward him?

A That's right, sir. ✓

Q And that you could be fair and impartial and give him the same kind of treatment you would give anyone else?

A That is right, sir.

Q And that you, yourself, would want to receive?

A Yes, sir.

Q These articles that were in the paper also had pictures of a young lady or several young ladies, one of them being Miss Susan Hayes. Do you recall seeing her picture in the paper?

A Yes, I do. ✓

Q Do you know Susan Hayes?

A No, sir.

Q Do you know any members of her family?

A No, sir.

Q In connection with those articles, there were statements made quoting Miss Hayes. You saw those?

A Yes, sir.

Q And one of those quotations was a statement that Susan Hayes, during Sam Sheppard's married life, had been intimate with him. Do you remember that one?

A Yes, sir. ✓

Q Would having that knowledge and that information as a result

of having read it in the newspaper create any ill-will or prejudice toward Sam Sheppard?

A Of course not. ✓

Q Now, there will be many witnesses called, witnesses that represent the Police Department of the City of Cleveland, witnesses that represent the Police Department of the City of Bay Village.

Before I go into that subject matter, may I ask you how long you have lived at the Collinwood address?

A It was a year on July 1st since we have moved there.

Q Since you have moved from the Collinwood address?

A Yes, sir.

Q And how long had you lived at the Collinwood address before you moved to your present address?

A Approximately six and a half years.

Q Six and a half years?

A Yes.

Q Did you while you lived at the Collinwood address have any neighbors who were connected with the Cleveland Police Department?

A No, sir.

Q None at all?

A No, sir.

Q Do you know anyone that is associated or connected with the Cleveland Police Department?

A No, sir.

Q Now, this is Inspector McArthur. He is the Chief of the Detective Bureau of our City Police Department. Do you know him?

A No, I don't.

Q There were some statements in the paper that were attributed to Inspector McArthur. I have no knowledge that he made them. I take it that in your reading you ran across some of those?

A Yes, sir. ✓

Q Now, would the fact that you have knowledge of those statements that were attributed to the Inspector cause you to disregard the facts that you will hear from the witness stand and think of the statements that he made which would create any prejudice in your mind?

A No. ✓

Q There were statements made in the paper by Chief Frank Story. Do you know him directly or indirectly?

A No, sir.

Q Did you read some of his quotes?

A No, I didn't.

Q You did not?

A No.

Q So that you then wouldn't be acquainted with anything that he had to say?

A No, sir.

Q Now, you have been at the new address for about a year July 1st, is that right?

A That's right.

Q After you had been notified that you were going to be called as a prospective juror in the case of the State of Ohio versus Sam Sheppard, did that arouse a little curiosity around the General Electric Company?

A Yes, sir. ✓

Q And you probably were not swamped with any inquiries, but was there any expression about some of your fellow workers being somewhat envious of you that you were called and they were not?

A Not especially, sir.

Q Not especially. And after they had discovered that you had been called as a prospective juror, was there some conversation that again started up about the case? L

A Oh, yes. ✓

Q A good deal of it, is that right?

A Yes.

Q Now, during the course of that conversation -- I'll withdraw that at this time.

Before I get into that subject matter, something slipped my mind that has just come back to me. Before you were officially notified, of course, there had appeared in

one of the -- or, in the three newspapers of the City of Cleveland the names and the addresses of the jurors who had been drawn from the wheel. Do you recall that?

A Yes, sir.

Q And did you as a result of that get any telephone calls?

A Yes, sir.

Q A good many of them?

A No.

Q But some?

A Yes, sir.

Q And were they from friends of yours?

A Yes, sir.

Q And were some of them from neighbors, maybe?

A No, sir.

Q No neighbors?

A No neighbors.

Q And in these telephone calls there was the conversation -- the conversations were again opened and went back to the subject matter of Sam Sheppard, is that right?

A That's right.

Q Now, during that period -- I am only referring to the calls that you received before you had officially been served with a summons from the Courthouse here on the 18th of October -- some of the facts that had been printed in the newspaper had been rehashed, weren't they?

A Yes, sir.

Q And was there any expressions or opinions made to you during that period?

A No, sir.

Q By some of these people as to what they would do if they were given the privilege of becoming a juror in Sam Sheppard's case?

A No, sir, nothing.

Q Well, some of these facts that were talked about in these telephone conversations, was the discussion about whether Sam was innocent or whether he was guilty?

A Most of those conversations consisted of the fact that they were very surprised that I was selected.

Q Nothing more?

A That's right, sir.

Q Was there some of them, maybe in one or two of the calls, that there was some talk about Sam Sheppard and Sam Sheppard's family?

A I don't believe so, sir; not at that time.

Q Not at that time?

A No, sir.

Q Well, will you tell me now at what time, then, maybe some of the conversations that did have a relationship to Sam Sheppard and his family took place?

A The very next time I reported for work.

Q The very next time?

A Yes.

Q Was that the following day?

A No. That was on a Monday.

Q Was that prior to the time that you had received your summons?

A I received my summons on a Friday.

Q And this was on a Monday before the Friday that you had received the summons?

A No. This was on the Monday after.

Q And then you went back to the General Electric Company on a Monday -- or on a Friday?

A On a Monday.

Q And this conversation started to take place about Sam Sheppard and Sam Sheppard's family?

A Yes.

Q And the Bay View Hospital?

A Yes.

Q Now, about how many of your fellow workers talked to you on that occasion?

MR. GARMONE: Would you tell me what my last question was, Mr. Reporter?

THE COURT: About how many of her fellow workers talked to her on that occasion?

A Well, that's quite difficult to say. ✓

Q A good many of them? ✓

A Yes, sir.

Q They probably expressed or displayed an atmosphere of enthusiasm to be around and able to talk to a person who was about to be examined as a prospective juror in the case of the State of Ohio versus Sam Sheppard, is that right?

A Yes, sir. ✓

Q Now, you were sincere enough in saying to me, and I appreciate that very much because you could have withheld that information from me and I would not be able to have brought it out with any type of examination --

MR. PARRINO: I object to this, your Honor.

MR. GARMONE: I think it is proper.

THE COURT: I think it is objection-
able.

MR. PARRINO: I know what you think, and I am objecting to the Court.

MR. GARMONE: Would you direct your remarks to the Court and not to me? .

MR. PARRINO: That is exactly to whom I was directing them, sir.

THE COURT: Let me hear it again,

Mr. Reporter.

MR. GARMONE: I will withdraw the question.

THE COURT: All right.

Q In that conversation or those conversations that related to Sam Sheppard by many of your fellow workers, was there an expression of opinion which necessarily didn't have to be yours, if you did have an opinion, and you said you did not and I believe you, but was there an expression of opinion made by some of your fellow workers about how they felt if they would have the privilege of becoming a juror in the case of the State of Ohio versus Sam Sheppard?

A Yes, sir.

Q And about how many opinions, would you say, were expressed to you on that particular day?

A A good many.

Q A good many?

A Yes, sir.

Q And some of those opinions probably dealt with Sam Sheppard, is that right?

A Yes, sir.

Q And there was probably some opinions expressed of what their feelings were toward the Sheppard family?

A Yes, sir.

Q And there was probably some opinions expressed of what their feelings were toward the Bay Village Hospital?

A Yes, sir.

Q Bay View Hospital. Pardon me.

Did you in return converse with them on the same subject matter?

A Yes, sir. I discussed it.

Q You discussed it?

A Yes, sir.

Q And when their opinions were discussed on the respective questions that I asked you that relate to Sam Sheppard and the Sheppard family and Bay View Hospital, did you, in turn, then express an opinion that you may not have now to them as to what your feelings were on the same facts that constituted the conversation that took place?

A I just discussed it, but I never expressed an opinion as to the way I felt about anything.

Q Well, in your discussion, am I right in assuming that their discussion and opinions were based on what they had read and heard and seen?

A Yes, sir.

Q And your discussion, although there was no opinion expressed, was based on what you had read, heard and seen?

A Yes, sir.

Q Now, those opinions -- and as we talk about them now some, probably -- because we have opened the door to that outlet through your frankness and sincerity -- possibly may creep

back into your mind. Would you at any time during the trial of this important matter permit those thoughts and opinions to join unconsciously, maybe, with the facts that you will only hear in this courtroom?

A No, sir.

Q You are certain of that?

A I am certain.

Q Now, in the room is seated Dr. Sheppard, Sr. Would you stand up, doctor?

(Dr. Sheppard, Sr., complies with request.)

Q This is Dr. Sam Sheppard's father. Were there some conversations maybe about him?

A Yes, sir.

Q And were there some conversations about -- withdraw that.

Were there expressions or opinions by your fellow workers to you about Dr. Sheppard, Sr., also?

A Yes, sir.

Q Would those expressions or opinions cause you to have any prejudice or bias toward that elderly gentleman?

A Oh, no, sir.

Q None whatsoever?

A No, sir.

Q Would you permit them to come back into your mind should sometime during the course of this case his name is injected into it and correlate the opinions that some of your fellow

workers gave about him into the facts that you have agreed up to the present time to accept without any partiality or without any bias or prejudice?

A That's right, sir.

Q In the opinions that were stated to you about Dr. Sheppard, Sr., Sam's dad, did you, in turn, state any opinion of what your feeling was toward this boy's father?

A No, sir.

Q There will be called to testify, as I stated earlier, members of the Cleveland Police Department who are connected in the division that is supervised by Inspector McArthur. Would the fact that they are police officers cause you to give their testimony any more consideration because they are a police officer than you would a layman who would testify?

A No, sir.

Q Do you feel that you can with equal consideration treat the testimony of a layman --

A Yes, sir.

Q -- as against the testimony of a person who may be connected with the Cleveland Police Department?

A Yes, sir.

Q There was a good deal of mention in the articles about Bay View Hospital that Dr. Sam Sheppard and his brothers are Doctors of Osteopathy. Do you have any feelings about Doctors

of Osteopathy?

A No, I haven't.

Q Now, in that direction, Mrs. Parker, we anticipate that you will be given testimony to consider by men who are connected with the medical profession, M.D.'s, and those men, some are associated with the coroner's office, that is, supervised by Dr. Gerber, who is the elected county coroner of the County of Cuyahoga. Do you know Dr. Gerber?

A No, I don't.

Q Do you have any members of your immediate family who are in the medical profession, directly or indirectly?

A No, sir.

Q Now, would the fact that you will receive testimony from doctors that are associated with the medical profession be reason for you to give their testimony more consideration than you would a Doctor of Osteopathy because of the fact that they are classified as Doctors of Medicine?

A No.

Q That if on a given subject matter you are offered testimony by Doctors of Osteopathy as against Doctors of Medicine, that you won't consider that because there has been a line of distinction drawn between those two professions, that the Doctor of Medicine should receive more attention from you than that of the Doctor of Osteopathy?

A That's right, sir.

Q Judge Blythin stated to you, I believe, that the indictment under no circumstances whatsoever shall be treated as evidence in this case. That is the law, and the law that he will so tell you that you must follow. Do you feel now that because there has been an indictment returned by the Grand Jurors of this County against Sam Sheppard, that there is any presumption of guilt surrounding him?

A Would you repeat that, please?

Q Maybe I didn't make it clear. I will try to simplify it.

For the reason that there has been an indictment returned, do you have any thoughts or ideas because the indictment was returned charging Dr. Sam Sheppard with murder in the first degree, that this constitutes an element of guilt on his part?

A No, sir.

Q You see, you will have the opportunity, if you are chosen as a juror, after all the facts have been submitted to you and the law applicable to this case given to you by Judge Blythin, you will have a copy of this with you in the jury room, and the reason that I think this point should be stressed is that although you will have a copy of it, the Court will instruct you that it is not evidence and it should never at any time become such. That is a very important rule of law, and I think you have expressed the willingness to follow it, is that right?

A Yes, sir.

Q You see, Mrs. Parker, when an indictment is returned, the Grand Jurors that heard this case only heard one side of the story. Sam Sheppard was never given the opportunity to tell his story before this same body, and I think Mr. Danaceau made it very clear here the other day, yesterday, that it is classified in law as an ex parte hearing, which is a one-sided hearing. The State takes in those witnesses that they think are most important to their cause and has the Grand Jury hear them, and nothing is said in there by Sam Sheppard or anybody that may know something about his cause to contradict the statements that were made by the State's witnesses. So he was never given a chance to tell his side of the story through his witnesses, and that is the reason that this instrument never becomes evidence in the case.

In this indictment are very important essential elements of first degree murder, that he did unlawfully, purposely and of deliberate and premeditated malice kill his wife.

The Court will tell you that the law applicable to the allegations or the statements that are contained in this instrument are that each and every one of them, not one, not two or three, but all the combined elements that constitute murder in the first degree must be proven by that degree of

proof that is necessary under our law, beyond a reasonable doubt; that you, as a juror, must be convinced -- and this burden of proof is incumbent upon the State of Ohio and it never shifts from this side of the table to the other, the burden of proving this man guilty beyond a reasonable doubt is with these gentlemen here. It never transfers over to our side of the table. That is the law, and his Honor, Judge Blythin, will instruct you that that is the law. Will you follow it?

A Yes, sir.

Q Now, getting back to the original thought in that connection, that he will tell you that the State of Ohio, Mr. Mahon, Mr. Danaceau and Mr. Parrino, must convince you, as a juror, and as a sole judge of the facts, beyond a reasonable doubt before you can, under the obligation and responsibility that you will accept, return a verdict of guilty.

Now, if the Court so instructs you that it is necessary that each and every necessary element be proven before you can arrive at a verdict of guilty, will you follow those instructions?

A Yes, sir.

Q He will, on the other hand, say to you that should you not be convinced that the State has proven each and every element, necessary element, all of them, not one or two or three, but all of them, by evidence that convinces you beyond

a reasonable doubt, that under those circumstances it would be your obligation as a juror to return a verdict of not guilty. Would you hesitate, if you came to that conclusion, to join with your fellow jurors in a verdict that would specify not guilty because the State had failed to prove each and every essential allegation beyond a reasonable doubt? You wouldn't hesitate to join in a verdict of not guilty, would you?

A That is right.

Q As we stand now, as we are all seated in this courtroom going through this trying effort, trying for you and also for the jurors that have temporarily been seated, the atmosphere of innocence is around Sam Sheppard. In law, we classify that as a presumption of innocence. To simplify it, the Court will tell you that the law applicable and the law that you must follow is that he is presumed to be innocent. Do you have any thoughts on that theory of law?

A No, sir.

Q Do you as of now and as you see Sam Sheppard view him with the robe of innocence?

A Yes, sir.

Q The Court will further state to you, Mrs. Parker, that that clothing can never be removed from him, the clothing of innocence can never be removed from him until such time that the State of Ohio has convinced you beyond a reasonable doubt

of his guilt. That is the law, and that is the law that his Honor will tell you is applicable to this matter. Do you have any notions or theories on that proposition of law?

A No, sir.

Q You feel that you can follow it if you are so instructed by his Honor, Judge Blythin, to do so?

A Yes, sir.

Q If the State of Ohio should fail to convince you beyond a reasonable doubt, would you as a juror feel that it would be necessary for Sam Sheppard to submit any evidence, as far as you were concerned, to establish his innocence?

A No, sir.

Q Then we are agreed, are we not, that that burden of proof, as we stated at the outset of this continuity of examination, remains with the State of Ohio and never is transferred to Sam Sheppard?

A Yes, sir.

MR. GARMONE: Will the Court just bear with me a minute, please?

THE COURT: Yes. -

Q Mrs. Parker, I want to go back just for a moment to a subject matter that we have covered, but there are one or two questions that I would like to ask you that I didn't at that time.

This goes back to the Monday after the Friday that you had been notified that you were chosen as a prospective juror in this case, and you stated to me that you had many conversations with your fellow workers throughout the course of the day, is that right? ✓

A Yes, sir.

Q Morning, afternoon and before you went home? ✓

A Yes, sir.

Q And about how often would you say that took place from that particular Monday until you arrived here at Court Monday, October 18th, to accept the oath as a prospective juror? ✓
Frequently?

A Very often.

Q Very often? ✓

A Yes, sir.

Q And throughout different times of the day, morning, afternoon and before you went home?

A Yes, sir.

Q And would the ~~same~~ thing be true as far as discussion at home with Mr. Parker?

A Not especially, because he is working evenings.

Q And you work during the day?

A Yes, sir.

Q And these discussions were very detailed that happened between yourself and fellow workers?

A Yes, sir.

Q About how many people would you say surround the particular branch of the General Electric where you do your job?

A Well, in my department there are approximately 55.

Q 55?

A Yes, sir.

Q And of these 55, probably all of them were able to get in some word or two with you?

A Yes, sir.

Q And this would happen throughout the entire day?

A Yes, sir.

Q Sometimes maybe at the curious expense of coming over to talk to you and leaving their job for a minute or two, is that right?

A Yes, sir.

Q They were somewhat impressed about the fact that you were going to be examined as a juror in this case?

A Yes, sir.

Q And during the course of these conversations, as you stated, there were many opinions stated to you?

A Yes, sir.

Q Is this the General Electric plant that is located on Noble Road?

A No, sir.

Q Where is it located?

A On Chardon Road.

Q Chardon Road?

A Yes, sir.

Q And what is the address there?

A 1331 Chardon Road, Euclid, Ohio.

Q 1331 Chardon Road, Euclid, Ohio?

A Yes, sir.

Q And in your immediate area of employment there are some 55 to 60 people?

A Approximately.

Q And when was your last day of employment at the plant prior to you coming down here in response to your jury summons?

A A week ago today was the last day I worked. Is that what you mean?

Q A week ago today, that would be a week Friday?

A Yes, sir.

Q And on that day there was probably conversations and opinions expressed to you?

A Oh, yes.

Q And did anyone say, "Here's some thoughts that you should take with you down to the Courthouse"?

A Not especially, no, sir.

Q But they did tell you what their opinion was?

A Well, the conversation at that time more or less led to the fact that, oh, about being able to come down and be involved

in the situation. ✓

Q And being fair and impartial?

A Pardon, sir? -

Q And being fair and impartial?

A Yes, sir.

Q Well, when they made that statement to you, did they make it because --

MR. MAHON: Wait a minute. Did she say it was made?

MR. GARMONE: Yes, she said so.

MR. MAHON: I didn't hear that it was said.

Will you read the question and answer, please?

(Record read by the Reporter.)

THE COURT: She was referring to the conversations that took place just preceding her coming here as a prospective juror. Isn't that right?

PROSP. JUROR PARKER: Yes.

THE COURT: And did you say that those conversations turned somewhat not on the merits of the case but about the fact that you were coming and about you being fair and impartial, did you say?

PROSP. JUROR PARKER: Oh, no, sir.

THE COURT: All right. Repeat what

you said.

PROSP. JUROR PARKER: I just wanted to state that most of the conversation wasn't based on the fact of what I would say or my opinion. It was more or less based on the fact that I was coming down, and they were kidding me about getting an autograph and seeing my picture in the paper, and things of that nature.

Q About the glamour that is surrounded with the trial? ✓

A Yes, sir; yes, sir.

Q Was there any discussion about some of the newspaper personalities that would be here?

A Not especially.

Q Was there any mention made about Dorothy Kilgallen? ✓

A Yes, sir. ✓

Q And that you should make an effort maybe to get her autograph? ✓

A Yes, sir. ✓

Q Have you succeeded? ✓

A No, sir.

Q Have you talked with anyone since Monday, the 18th of October, 1954?

A Yes, sir.

Q Who?

A A girlfriend of mine. ✓

Q And the conversation was about the Sam Sheppard case, wasn't it? ✓

A Yes, sir.

Q And when did that conversation take place? ✓

A I believe it was Tuesday evening.

Q Where?

A A telephone conversation.

Q Telephone conversation?

A Yes.

Q Was that the only conversation, Mrs. Parker?

A No, sir.

Q By telephone that you had that night? ✓

A No, sir. I spoke to my sister, too, sir.

Q And that conversation was by telephone, also, wasn't it?

A Yes, sir.

Q And that related to the Sam Sheppard case? ✓

A Yes, sir. ✓

Q And, as a matter of fact, in those conversations there was an expression given to you as late as Tuesday, October 19, 1954, regarding the Sam Sheppard case, wasn't there? ✓

A Well, not especially. We just -- my sister, in fact, just wondered, you know, how I was coming along and how the case was progressing.

Q Now, when you say not especially, was there -- there was a hint of opinion expressed? ✓

A I wouldn't say an opinion, sir, no.

Q But some of the facts relating to some of the newspaper articles that were printed were discussed by your sister and yourself, weren't they?

A No, I couldn't say yes to that, sir.

Q But would you be able to say no to it?

A Yes, sir.

Q You would?

A Yes, sir.

Q Now, there was some other calls you had received that same evening, were there not? ✓

A Yes, sir.

Q And who were they from? ✓

A Friends of mine, sir.

Q And may I have the name of the particular friend that you have reference to now?

A Yes, sir. Mrs. Jerry Dragonette.

Q Dragonette?

A Yes, sir.

Q And do you know where she resides?

A Yes, sir.

Q May I have her address, please, or the general neighborhood?

A Well, on Euclid Avenue she lives.

Q Is that East Cleveland or beyond East Cleveland?

A Beyond. It's on the Boulevard, closer to the Boulevard.

Q Closer to the Boulevard?

A Yes, sir.

Q Is she employed anywhere that you know of?

A The same place as I am, sir.

Q The same place as you are?

A Yes, sir.

Q And she is one of the women, probably, that you had had conversation with prior to the time that you were officially notified by summons that you were being called as a juror?

A Yes.

Q And she probably is one of the same women that you had some conversation with after you had been officially notified, is that correct?

A Yes, sir.

Q And she is one of the same women that had expressed to you an opinion, although you had not expressed back to her an opinion, isn't that correct?

A Yes.

Q Now, this conversation that you had Tuesday night with her, that is, the 19th of October, 1954, she expressed the same opinion, in substance, to you that she had expressed during your conversations at work, did she not?

A No. She didn't express an opinion. She just asked me how the day went and what the happenings of the day were and if I had seen someone and seen Miss Kilgallen, also.

Q And then talked somewhat about Sam Sheppard and the case that revolves around Sam Sheppard?

A Yes, sir.

Q Now, you still feel -- I will withdraw that.

Now, did I understand you to say -- withdraw that.

You had some other conversations, also, on the telephone?

A With my sister.

Q And this friend and a couple of friends from work, I believe you said?

A Just this one particular friend from work.

Q And that was on the 19th of October?

A Yes, sir.

Q That was Tuesday of this week?

A Yes, sir.

Q How about Wednesday night, the 20th?

A I talked to the same girl Wednesday night.

Q The same girl again?

A Yes, sir.

Q This is the girl that lives out on Euclid Avenue?

A On Euclid Avenue.

Q Beyond East Cleveland?

A Yes, sir.

Q And this is the same girl who had expressed an opinion to you while at work, is that right?

A Yes, sir.

Q She expressed the same opinion to you on Wednesday night, is that right?

A No. She didn't express an opinion.

Q What was the conversation about there? Was it about the Sam Sheppard trial?

A It was about what I did all day.

Q About the Sam Sheppard trial?

A Yes.

Q And isn't it a fact, Mrs. Parker, that during your conversation on the 18th -- or on the 19th and during your conversation on the 20th, that the name of Sheppard was mentioned many times?

A Not many times; a few times.

Q A few times?

A Yes, sir.

Q And not only the name of Sam Sheppard, but the names of some of the other members of the Sheppard family were mentioned during those two respective conversations, weren't they?

A It was just mentioned to the extent that had I seen them.

Q But were their names mentioned?

A Yes, sir.

Q And you didn't get into any discussion that may have had the same atmosphere of the discussions that she had with you before you came down on the 18th of October?

A No, sir.

Q None at all?

A (Witness shakes head negatively.)

Q Did you have any conversations with anyone on the 21st?

A That was yesterday?

Q Yes.

A Yes, sir.

Q And may I ask with whom?

A My sister and this same girlfriend.

Q Your sister and the same girl. And that conversation was about Sam Sheppard, wasn't it?

A No, sir. A friend of mine had passed away, and I just called them to let them know about it.

Q Well, was Sam Sheppard's name mentioned at any time during that conversation?

A Yes, sir.

Q Were any of the other members of the Sheppard family mentioned at any time during that conversation?

A No, sir.

Q Did you have any visitors at your home, by people who you work with, between October 18th, that is, the Monday of this week, and up to and including last evening?

A Yes, sir.

Q And those were some of the people that are employed with you in the same division at the General Electric?

A In the same plant, but in a different department.

Q Different department?

A Yes, sir.

Q Are they some of the same people who had expressed to you some opinion about what they would do if they were chosen as a juror in this case?

A It just happens to be one person, yes.

Q And that person visited with you at your home?

A Yes, sir.

Q And what date was that? Last night?

A No. I believe it was Wednesday.

Q Wednesday evening?

A Yes, sir.

Q Was it before or after you had had the conversation with Mrs. Dragonette on the telephone?

A After.

Q After?

A Yes, sir.

Q And in that conversation you discussed the name of Sam Sheppard, did you not?

A Yes, sir.

Q And did there creep into that conversation the names of some of the other members of his family?

A Yes, sir.

Q And did she express to you then the same opinion that she

had expressed to you prior to the 18th at your place of employment?

A No, sir. There was no opinion expressed.

Q But she was one of the persons who had previously expressed an opinion to you?

A Oh, yes.

MR. GARMONE: Now, if the Court please, on the basis of the interrogation that has been conducted this morning of Mrs. Parker, I would like to ask that a challenge for cause be exercised, and I submit for your Honor's consideration in that direction Section 2313.43. Would the Court read it, please?

May we have a recess?

THE COURT: Just a minute, please.

Now, Mrs. Parker, did you hear the Court admonish the entire group on Monday morning not to discuss this case with anyone nor to permit anyone to discuss it with them?

PROSP. JUROR PARKER: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Why did you then permit people to converse with you over the telephone or otherwise about this case? I am just asking the question. Why didn't you observe the caution that the Court gave to the entire panel at that time?

PROSP. JUROR PARKER: Well, we didn't actually discuss the case, sir.

THE COURT: But you say that the Sheppards were mentioned?

PROSP. JUROR PARKER: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: How could you say, then, that that was not discussing the case, because that is the only connection the Sheppards have, is in this case. Why would you discuss the Sheppards at all if it was not in relation to this case?

PROSP. JUROR PARKER: Well, the only way in which they were discussed is if I had seen them.

THE COURT: No. But why didn't you immediately say that you could not talk about this case at all, as the Court admonished all the members of the panel? The Court, I think, stated in exact words that you were not to discuss it nor permit anyone to discuss it with you in any way, shape or manner. Do you recall that?

PROSP. JUROR PARKER: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Has the prosecutor any question?

MR. MAHON: No. I would like to see that section, your Honor.

THE COURT: That doesn't help very

much. I mean, it is the general principle.

MR. DANACEAU: If the Court please, there is nothing in that section that touches upon this subject at all.

MR. GARMONE: It is just a general subject.

MR. DANACEAU: Yes, but it has nothing at all to do with this question. Now, as I understand it, this lady simply said that she was asked whether she had seen Dr. Sheppard or perhaps members of the family, and she answered yes. Now, I don't believe that constitutes discussing the case at all. I agree fully that the jurors ought not to discuss the case with anyone whatever, but I don't think that what this young lady has said constitutes discussing the case.

THE COURT: But she states now that she has discussed the case since the empanelling of the jury commenced on two or three occasions, that this matter has been mentioned, and that that person is a person who had theretofore, I take it, expressed an opinion on the guilt or innocence of Dr. Sheppard. Is that right?

PROSP. JUROR PARKER: Well, we discussed the people involved, but we actually did not discuss the

case.

MR. GARMONE: Would you answer the Court's question?

MR. DANACEAU: Wait a minute. Let the lady have a chance to explain what she said.

MR. GARMONE: Will you make your objection to the Court and not shout at me?

MR. DANACEAU: I certainly am making my objection to the Court, and I am not shouting at you, Mr. Garmone. You are not the only one in the courtroom. We certainly have a right to express our opinions to the Court.

THE COURT: That lady, I don't recall what you said her name was but you did mention her name, she had already, prior to your coming here, expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of Dr. Sheppard, I think you said?

PROSP. JUROR PARKER: Yes, sir.

MR. GARMONE: That's correct.

THE COURT: I think the lady will have to be excused.

You will be excused.

MR. GARMONE: Thank you.

THE COURT: We will now have a few minutes' recess. Will you, ladies and gentlemen

who are now in the panel, be sure that you do not discuss this case with anyone in any manner nor permit anyone to discuss it with you.

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(Recess taken.)