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Thereupon GERALD L. LIEDERBACH, being first
duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

EXAMINATION OF PROS. JUROR GERALD L. LIEDERBACH

By the Court:

Q Is your name Gerald L. Liederbach? ✓

A Yes, sir.

Q Is that how you pronounce it?

A Liederbach.

Q And you live at 18408 Maple Heights Boulevard?

A Yes.

Q That would be, I take it, in Maple Heights?

A Yes, your Honor.

Q How long have you lived there, Mr. Liederbach?

A Since 1939, your Honor.

Q And have you a family?

A Yes, your Honor. One boy.

Q Is your wife living?

A Yes, your Honor.

Q And how old is the boy?

A 14 years old.

Q Is your wife employed?

A Yes, sir, your Honor.

Q Well, we will first take your employment or occupation.

A Your Honor, I am a postal employee and a salesman.

Q You have two jobs?

A Yes, your Honor.

Q And how long have you been a postal employee?

A Since --

Q Roughly.

A Roughly, about 17 years, your Honor.

Q And what do you sell?

A Furniture and hardware.

Q And are you employed by someone in that field?

A Yes, your Honor. By my father-in-law.

Q And who is he?

A F. J. Vyhna1.

Q Where is his place of business?

A On 49th and Broadway.

Q Your lady, she is employed?

A Yes, your Honor. It is her dad's store, so she works for her father.

Q For whom?

A For her dad. For her father. It is her father's store.

Q What kind of store does her father operate?

A I work for her father. It is my father-in-law, and he has the furniture and hardware.

Q Yes. You mentioned your father-in-law. I had in mind your father. So that you and your Mrs., insofar as the employment outside of the postal service is concerned, you work in the

same connection?

A Yes, your Honor.

Q You were here, I take it, on Monday, and did you see all these folks around this table and hear them introduced on Monday?

A Yes, your Honor.

Q Do you know any of them?

A Well, I --

Q That is, of those people who were mentioned?

A Well, I imagine by sight, I would know them, sir.

Q But you don't know any of them personally?

A Personally, no, sir.

MR. GARMONE: I may inform the Court I know this gentleman. He delivers mail to my home.

PROS. JUROR LIEDERBACH: Well, yes, Mr. Garmone.

MR. GARMONE: I mean I know him but he doesn't know me.

PROS. JUROR LIEDERBACH: I don't know him. I have never met Mr. Garmone, that I know of.

THE COURT: But you know who he is?

PROS. JUROR LIEDERBACH: Yes, your Honor.

MR. GARMONE: He knows my children and my wife.

PROS. JUROR LIEDERBACH: I know his boys,
because I am also the Commissioner in the Boy Scouts,
and I believe that I encouraged --

THE COURT: He is a Boy Scout?

PROS. JUROR LIEDERBACH: No, sir. No. I
tried to encourage boys to join the Scouts.

By the Court:

Q And have you known Mr. Garmone in that connection?

A No, sir.

Q Would whatever acquaintance you have with Mr. Garmone, or
anyone else here, have any bearing at all upon your judgment
in a case of this kind in which Mr. Garmone is engaged?

A No, sir. I --

Q You are sure about that?

A I am positive, sir.

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

A No, your Honor.

Q And do you know the Sheriff or any member of his staff?

A No, your Honor.

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

A No, your Honor.

Q When I speak of your family I speak of your own and your
wife's, if I may, as one family. Do you know whether or not

there are any members of your family who are members of a police department or any law-enforcing agency anywhere?

A No, your Honor.

Q Have any members of your family, including yourself, ever been visited by violence at any time?

A No, your Honor.

Q Have you ever served as a juror before?

A No, your Honor.

Q Have you ever been a witness in a case in court?

A No, your Honor.

Q Have you read about this Sheppard case or heard anything about it by any means of communication? ✓

A Yes, your Honor. ✓

Q What have been those means?

A Well, in the Plain Dealer, sir, and --

Q You are not supposed to plug any particular paper. You have read of it in the newspapers?

A Yes, your Honor. ✓

Q And radio?

A No, sir. I don't have time to listen to the radio.

Q Or television, either?

A Well, television, yes. We have a television set in the store, and I am employed two or three nights. When I do have time, why, my wife enjoys listening to Groucho Marx, which is on Thursday, and, I don't know --

MR. DANACEAU The microphone is not
working, and we can't hear what the witness is
saying.

A (Continuing) When I do work at the store, why, we have a
television set going when we are not waiting on customers,
and --

Q And have you seen anything on television touching this case?

A Yes, sir.

Q All right. We are not concerned with particular details
now. Have you formed, as a result -- you have discussed this
case, have you, with other people?

A No, sir. My wife and I -- when she found out that I was
picked for tentative jurors --

MR. DANACEAU: Can't hear.

MR. MAHON: Can't hear.

73 A When my wife found my name in the paper, she called me at the
store and told me that my name was picked out of a barrel,
and then --

Q Have you, as a result of anything that you have seen or heard
about this case, or any discussions you had, have you formed
any opinion as to the guilt or innocence of Dr. Sheppard?

A No, sir.

Q You are sure about that?

A I am positive, sir.

Q Do you believe in capital punishment in a proper case?

MR. CORRIGAN: Object.

THE COURT: Overruled.

A Sir?

Q Do you believe in capital punishment in a proper case?

A Yes, your Honor.

Q Since the 4th day of July of this year, have you received any communication by telephone, by mail, or by any other means from anyone about any matter that could have some bearing on this case?

A Yes, your Honor. ✓

Q Have you got the -- what did you receive?

A I received a --

Q A piece of mail?

A Yes, your Honor.

Q And it came by mail?

A Yes, your Honor.

Q Is that the only thing you received?

A Yes, your Honor.

Q No other communication of any kind?

A No other communication, sir.

Q And have you got that with you?

A No, I don't, your Honor.

Q I will show you Exhibits A-14, 15 and 16, and I will ask you if, with the exception of the address on the envelope, if this is a copy of what you received? You may glance through

it.

A Yes, your Honor.

Q And when did you receive that?

A Well, I imagine, your Honor, it was about two weeks ago.

I wouldn't recall the date exactly, but it's about --

Q But it is within recent days?

A Yes, sir.

Q Do you know who sent you that communication?

A I certainly don't, your Honor.

Q Have you ever at any time, or prior to now, or now entertained any idea that the Sheppard family or any of their friends sent you that communication?

A No, your Honor.

Q The Court will say to you that we know who sent you the communication, and that the Sheppard family, their friends, had absolutely nothing to do with it. You understand that?

A Yes, I do.

Q All right. Are you related to any of the people who have been mentioned at all in connection with this case up to now?

A No, your Honor.

Q Will you look at those nice ladies and gentlemen in the panel there, and will you tell us if you know any of those people?

A Not till we came to the jury room, sir, I didn't know them.

Q The only acquaintance you have with them is just what you have seen of them in your jury room?

A Yes, sir, your Honor.

Q In this case?

A Yes, in this case.

Q This week. And you are not related it, I take it, to any of them as far as you know?

A No, your Honor.

Q I see.

THE COURT: I haven't asked that question of the other members of the panel. I would like to ask it now.

Do any of you know of any relationship by blood or by marriage to anybody named or to each other?

PROS. JUROR VERLINGER: Yes.

PROS. JUROR HOLLIDAY: I would like to --

THE COURT: One moment. Your name is Verlinger, and your name is --

PROS. JUROR HOLLIDAY: Holliday.

THE COURT: And are you related to him?

PROS. JUROR HOLLIDAY: No, sir.

PROS. JUROR VERLINGER: No, sir.

THE COURT: Who are you related to, Mr. Verlinger?

PROS. JUROR VERLINGER: It is not a direct relative, but Mr. Solli -- my wife's uncle is Mr.

Solli's brother-in-law.

THE COURT: Your wife's uncle is what?

PROS. JUROR VERLINGER: Mr. Solli's brother-in-law.

THE COURT: Well, I don't know what that would amount to.

PROS. JUROR VERLINGER: I thought you ought to know about it.

THE COURT: All right. Have your families discussed this case among yourselves at all?

PROS. JUROR VERLINGER: No, sir, we haven't.

THE COURT: And is that relationship correctly stated, Mr. Solli?

PROS. JUROR SOLLI: Well, yes. I never knew this man until my nephew got married. I was introduced to him. That was all. To tell you the truth now --

THE COURT: Well, just let that matter rest for a moment, and we will come to it after we get through with this gentleman here.

Now the question has been raised. I hadn't thought of it at all.

Now, Mr. Holliday, what is your relationship to some of us around here?

PROS. JUROR HOLLIDAY: It is not a relationship.

When the question was asked of me if I knew anyone in the court I said "No," but I believe I know the court reporter.

THE COURT: All right. Now, Mr. Mahon.

EXAMINATION OF PROS. JUROR GERALD L. LIEDERBACH

By Mr. Mahon:

THE COURT: This is Mr. John Mahon of the County Prosecutor's office.

Q Mr. Liederbach, you have told us that you have read something in the newspapers concerning this matter?

A Yes, sir.

Q And when did you first read anything about it?

A Well, sir, --

PROS. JUROR LIEDERBACH: I don't believe that that loudspeaker is working, Judge.

MR. MAHON: That loud speaker is not working.

THE COURT: Somebody must have disconnected it.

A I would say it was about July the 6th or the 7th. I would say it was about July 6th or the 7th.

Q And from that time down to the present time, have you continued to read articles concerning it?

A Well, sir, I get up at 5:20 in the morning --

Q But have you read articles? ✓

A Oh, yes.

Q And you have heard comments over the radio, have you?

74 A Not over the radio, sir.

Q You have not?

A No, sir.

Q On the television? Have you seen anything on the television concerning this matter?

A Well, sir, from what I can recollect, there hasn't been anything on television until the past week. ✓

Q Well, have you seen anything in the past week?

A Yes, sir. I mean pictures that the cameramen take. ✓

Q And have you had any discussions with anyone concerning this matter?

A No, sir.

Q No one at all?

A No. My family would ask me where do I stand, and I'd say, "Well, not yet."

Q You have had some discussion with your family?

A No, sir. I said that my family would ask me where do I stand. What they meant was, when is my turn. That would be all.

Q Where do you stand in what respect?

A Well, I mean whether I was called or whether I was passed, and that was all.

Q Well, prior to the time that you received a summons as a juror, had you discussed the matter with anyone?

A Well, I would say that I was there when the discussion was being taken place.

Q Where did that take place?

A Well, either in the post office or people coming in the store. They would make comments.

Q Did you engage in the talk at all?

A Well, they usually never asked anyone's opinions. They would give their own opinion.

Q Well, did you engage in the discussion?

A Well, no, sir.

Q People have expressed their opinions in your presence?

A Yes, sir.

Q And many people?

A No, not too many. I mean if I am waiting on a customer at the store and he is talking about something, and another customer comes in, it is more important --

Q Well, were there many people that expressed opinions in your presence?

A I couldn't offhand say the number, but I wouldn't say it was many. What do you consider many?

Q Well, what do you consider many? Ten, twelve, twenty, twenty-five?

A No. I'd say you'd have to consider 50 or over. We will use

a number 50 or over as many.

Q Well, can you tell us approximately the number of people that have expressed opinions to you?

A Oh, about, I'd say, 30, 35, 40. They wouldn't all be opinions. They would probably say something that they saw in the paper or heard or read.

Q Did you ever express an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of Sam Sheppard?

A No, sir. ✓

Q When did you receive your summons as a juror?

A Well, I was working that night, and it was behind the door.

Q When was that?

A Well, it had to be on Monday, Thursday or Friday.

Q Well, it was about a month ago, wasn't it?

A Oh, yes.

Q All right. That is what I mean. About a month ago you received your summons?

A Yes, sir.

Q And since that time have you read articles in the papers concerning this matter?

A In the Plain Dealer, sir.

Q You read the plain dealer every day?

A Well, I have ten minutes to look at it before --

Q I don't care how long you have. Do you read it?

A Yes, sir.

Q All right. And you say in the past week you have seen something on the television concerning this matter?

A Yes, sir, your Honor.

Q And since you received your summons as a juror have you had any discussions or been in the presence of anyone who talked about it?

A Sir, I think that people have more integrity than a lot of --]<

THE COURT: No. The question is --

A No, sir.

Q You have not?

A No, sir.

Q Did anyone talk to you about your name being in the newspaper that you had been chosen as one of the jurors?

A Yes, sir. ✓

Q And more than one person?

A Yes. I would say --

Q Has talked to you about that?

A That they saw my name in the paper, sir? ✓

Q Yes. ✓

A Yes.

Q At the time that they talked to you about that, was there any discussion about the case?

A No, sir.

Q What?

A No, sir.

Q Well, from what you read and whatever discussion was had in your presence, whether you participated in it or not, have you ever formed or expressed an opinion about the guilt or innocence of Sam Sheppard?

A No, sir.

Q Do you at the present moment have any opinion as to the guilt or the innocence of Sam Sheppard?

A Truthfully not.

Q Do you feel at this time that you could enter into the trial of this case as a juror with a free, open mind and receive all of the information concerning this matter right here in this courtroom and be guided entirely by that?

A Yes, sir. ✓

Q You feel that you could?

A Yes, sir.

Q You would not be influenced in the slightest by anything that you have read or heard outside of this courtroom?

A Yes, sir. ✓

Q You feel that you could do that?

A I believe so, sir. ✓

Q Now, you say you do not know anyone who is connected with this case, any of the participants in it?

A That's right, sir.

Q Excepting that you do carry mail to Mr. Garmone's home?

A Yes, sir.

Q And you are acquainted with his children?

A Yes, sir.

Q And you know his wife, do you?

A Yes, sir.

Q Would that relationship in any way influence your judgment in this case?

A No, sir. I don't see why it should.

Q I don't either, but I am asking you if it would.

A No, sir.

Q You know our only purpose, sir, in asking any questions of prospective jurors is that we are trying to determine whether or not there might be some reason that influence their judgment outside of the evidence in the case. That is our only purpose in asking these questions, so don't feel offended about it.

A I understand.

Q That relationship of your carrying mail to Mr. Garmone's home, and knowing his children, or being engaged, I believe you said, in the Boy Scout work, and interested in his children, and knowing his wife, that would not influence you in the slightest in your judgment of the facts in this particular case?

A No, sir, it wouldn't. It wouldn't bear any influence at all.

Q You have stated that you are not opposed to capital punishment?

A I am not opposed to capital punishment.

Q You are not opposed?

A No.

Q I take it, then, that in a proper case, properly proven, you could join in a verdict in which the penalty would be death?

A Yes, sir.

Q I am sure, sir, that you realize the seriousness and importance of a matter of this kind?

A I certainly do, sir.

Q And you realize that as a juror you might be called upon to render a verdict which will take a human life?

A Yes, sir.

Q And as a juror are you willing to assume that responsibility?

A Yes, sir.

Q I believe you have stated you have never served as a juror before?

A Never, sir.

Q Ever been a witness in a case?

A Never, sir.

Q In the trial of this case there will be questions of fact and questions of law that are involved. As to the questions of fact, that is the exclusive function of the jury. The jury determines what the facts are from the evidence that they get from that witness stand that you are now seated on.

People will come in and tell what they know about this situation. There may be admitted into evidence certain physical evidence, exhibits which will be part of the evidence, and it is from the evidence that you obtain from that witness chair that the jury is to determine the guilt or innocence of the defendant in this case. Do you understand that?

A Yes, sir.

Q Now, no one can interfere with the jury in determining what the facts are. That is an exclusive function of the jury. The lawyers or the Judge or no one outside of the jury can determine what the facts are in this case.

Now, as to the law, his Honor, Judge Blythin, in this case, will be the one who determines what the law is that applies in this case, and it will be the duty of the jury to follow the Judge's instructions right to the letter. You feel that you can do that?

A Yes, sir, I certainly can, sir.

Q I want to make myself clear. I don't mean that the Judge will in any way attempt to influence the jury in regard to the facts. The Judge will instruct the jury on the rules of law that apply in a case of this kind. For instance, the Judge -- what I mean by the law -- the Judge will define to you what first degree murder is. He will tell you what elements are necessary to be proven to make up that crime.

You will hear a lot about the words reasonable doubt mentioned during this trial. The Judge will tell you what reasonable doubt means, will define that term to you as contemplated by the law, and such things as that. The Judge will instruct the jury, then.

Now, you will follow the Judge's instructions on those questions of law, will you not?

A Yes, sir.

Q And if by chance you might have your own opinions, your own ideas as to what the law is or should be, and that differs from what Judge Blythin tells you the law is, you feel that you can set aside your own opinions and follow the Judge's instructions?

A Yes, sir.

Q You can do that?

A Yes, sir.

Q Now, there will be many witnesses who will testify in this case. You will have doctors, you will have medical technicians, you will have public officials, you will have police officers, and you will have laymen who have no title of any kind, and one of the functions of the jury in determining what the facts are is to weigh the testimony of every witness that testified, to give credit to those witnesses who you feel are entitled to credit, and to discard the testimony of those witnesses who you feel are

not entitled to credit, regardless of what their station might be in life, whether they are the doctors or lawyers or technicians or policemen, or the average laymen. You understand that?

A Yes, sir.

Q I am trying to convey the fact that someone -- that if someone has a title of some kind it doesn't necessarily mean that you must give more or less weight to their testimony than that of someone else who has no title. Do I make myself clear, sir?

A Yes, sir.

Q And if you are selected as a juror, you will weigh the testimony of each individual witness to determine whether or not they are telling a frank, honest story to you; will you do that?

A Yes.

Q And in determining that, the Court will tell you that you have a right to consider the frankness of a witness in testifying or his lack of frankness, the probability or improbability of the story that he tells, the interest that a witness might have in the outcome of the case, or the lack of interest that a witness might have in the outcome of the case. In fact, the Court will tell you that you might apply all of those tests that you use in your ordinary life to determine whether or not people are

telling the truth.

Now, if the Court instructs you that you should do that, will you follow that instruction and apply all of those tests in order or in an endeavor, at least, to determine who is telling you the true state of facts in this matter? Will you do that?

76 A Yes, sir.

Q You will do that on each individual witness regardless of the station in life or any title that he might have or might not have, is that right?

A Yes, sir.

Q There will be in this case, also, direct evidence and circumstantial evidence You have heard of direct evidence and you have heard of circumstantial evidence, have you?

A Yes.

Q You know in a general way what those terms mean?

A In a general way, but --

Q Have you any prejudice of any kind against circumstantial evidence as such?

A No, sir.

Q In other words, if the Court were to instruct you that direct evidence and circumstantial evidence are proper, and that you have a right to consider both direct and circumstantial evidence, you will follow that instruction, will you not?

A Yes, sir.

Q And if you feel that the facts here, the facts in this case, or some of the facts, at least, can be determined by circumstantial evidence, and you are convinced of that beyond a reasonable doubt, you will give that full consideration, will you not?

A Yes, sir.

Q Well, now, sir, I might ask you many questions, and even after asking you them I might not touch upon something that might be in your mind that might in some way influence your judgment in this case, so let me ask you this broad question, sir: I want to ask you to be frank in your answer.

Realizing the type of a case that we are trying here, I am going to ask you to search your mind and heart and see if you can think of any reason whatsoever why you could not sit here as a juror, listen to the witnesses testify in this case, the charge of law that his Honor, Judge Blythin, will instruct you on, and then determine this case solely and only from that? Can you think of any reason why you couldn't be that type of a juror? Will you please tell us at this time?

A I don't know of any reason, sir.

Q You do not. You would not be influenced by any bias or passion or prejudice in this case, would you?

A No, sir.

Q Or sympathy for anyone in this case?

A No, sir.

Q You would decide this case on the cold facts as you get them here in this courtroom and absolutely nothing else?

A Yes, sir.

Q Thank you, sir.

MR. MAHON: Pass for cause.

THE COURT: This is Mr. Corrigan.

He has a few questions.

EXAMINATION OF PROS. JUROR GERALD L. LIEDERBACH

By Mr. Corrigan:

Q I am one of the attorneys that represent Dr. Sheppard. Do you recognize me?

A From the pictures, sir.

Q This is Mr. Petersilge, this is my son back there.

Now, you have been with the post office how long?

A 17 years, sir.

Q And when you join the government service you have to swear to defend the Constitution of the United States, don't you?

A That's right, sir.

Q And you know that in the Constitution of the United States is the provision of the Bill of Rights assuring a fair trial to everyone charged with crime?

A Yes, sir.

Q And now here we are putting into effect the Constitution of the United States--you realize that--in selecting this jury?

A Yes, sir.

Q There has been, as you know, and you must know, a great deal written about this case of Dr. Sam Sheppard?

A Yes, sir.

Q Photographs, editorials. Did you read the editorials in the Cleveland Press?

A No, sir.

Q Radio and television. You have been surrounded with it in this community, isn't that correct? ✓

A That's right, sir.

Q And since you have come to this Courthouse you have seen the situation that exists here?

A Yes, sir.

Q Photographers, newspaper reporters, a great many from outside the city, and so forth, reporting this case, making it a sort of cause-celebre. You realize that, don't you?

A Yes, sir.

Q And you realize that that is the situation this poor young man has to face, that he has no control over?

A Yes, sir.

Q Has it affected you in any way?

A No, sir.

Q If you go on to that jury box you will be a juror such as is contemplated by the Constitution of the United States that you have sworn to defend?

A That's right, sir.

Q There have been people driving out to Dr. Sheppard's home to look at it. Did you ever talk to any of those people that drove out there?

A No, sir.

Q Now, under the law, before a man can be -- and under that same Constitution -- before a man can be charged with a crime he must be indicted by the Grand Jury of the County in which he lives, and Dr. Sam Sheppard has been indicted by the Grand Jury of the County, and as a result of that indictment he now sits here in the prisoner's dock. The law says that an indictment returned by the Grand Jury shall raise no presumption of guilt, that it is merely the formal way in which a man is apprised of what he is being charged with.

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Now, does the fact that he is indicted, and that all this publicity has been raised about the young man's head, and he is sitting here in court on trial, and you are called in as a juror to sit in this jury box, raise any presumption in your mind that he is guilty of this crime?

A No, sir. ✓

Q The law says that it is the duty of the prosecution to prove

his guilt by evidence which convinces a jury beyond a reasonable doubt, and that he has no obligation to prove his innocence. The duty rests on the prosecution. Do you subscribe to that?

A Yes.

Q Would you require that the State produce evidence that convinces your mind beyond a reasonable doubt in this case?

A Yes, sir.

Q Now, the indictment charges what is known as first degree murder, and that, of course, carries with it the penalty of death unless the jury recommends mercy, about the most serious crime that a person can be called upon to defend or a jury called upon to pass upon.

It is the law, also, when you return an indictment of that kind, there is included in the indictment, although not stated particularly, but it is included, the crimes of second degree murder and of manslaughter and of the lessor crimes of assault and battery and assault. Each one of those crimes is defined in our statute, and each one has particular elements or particular things -- I think that was the word you used yesterday, wasn't it, Judge? -- particular things that distinguishes them from one crime from the other.

Now, in first degree murder, and in the charge in the indictment, it says that Sam Sheppard killed his wife,

Marilyn, unlawfully, purposely and of deliberate and premeditated malice.

Now, if the Court charges you that it is incumbent upon the State to prove all of those things by evidence beyond a reasonable doubt, that the proof of one or two is not enough but they all must be proved before the State is entitled to a verdict of guilty, could you be -- would you be able to follow that kind of a charge without any question?

A Yes, sir, without any question.

Q And if he defines second degree murder and the things that create second degree murder, that all of those things must be proven, and, likewise, for manslaughter and assault and battery and assault; do you understand that?

A Yes.

Q Now, Mr. Mahon has talked to you about direct evidence and circumstantial evidence. You understand the distinction between direct and circumstantial evidence?

A Yes, sir.

Q Direct evidence is where somebody sees it and circumstantial is a conclusion that you draw out of surrounding things that occur.

Now, if the Court tells you that when reliance for conviction is placed on circumstantial evidence, the facts and circumstances upon which the theory of guilt is based must be shown beyond a reasonable doubt, and when taken

together must be so convincing that they are irreconcilable with the claim of innocence, and that they admit of no other supposition except this man's guilt -- the law has defined that, it is not mere suspicion, but it is evidence that is convincing beyond a reasonable doubt in circumstantial evidence just as well as in direct evidence, and if the Court tells you that is the law will you abide by that --

A Yes.

Q -- in applying any circumstantial evidence that the State of Ohio or Mr. Mahon and Mr. Danaceau and Mr. Parrino bring in the support of their case?

A (Pros. Juror Liederbach nods head affirmatively.)

Q Now, you say you have read the papers and you have heard people discuss this matter, some thirty or forty of them, around the store and around the post office, and you would have to be either deaf, dumb or blind not to escape some discussion about the Sheppard case during the last three months in this city, isn't that correct?

A That's right. ✓

Q And I suppose some people have expressed opinions to you?

A Sir, they would always relate what was in the paper or on the headlines, or anything new, and so forth.

Q And they not only talked about Sam Sheppard, but have you talked about his father, his brothers, the hospital, and --

A That I wouldn't say positively, sir, you know, about his

parents or anything.

Q But there has been a lot of tales circulated about this situation in this community. You know that, don't you?

A Yes. ✓

Q It has been the subject of gossip.

Did you see or was there ever brought to your attention a picture that was circulated around Cleveland of the murdered body of this poor woman?

78 A No, sir. ✓

Q Now, in reading that -- and I ask this question to bring it back, because it will come into the case when you will be confronted with it -- that Marilyn was murdered in her bed, did you know that or did you read that?

A Yes.

Q Did you know and were you acquainted with the fact from newspaper reading or anything else that she died as a result of a number of wounds that she received in her head?

A Yes, sir.

Q Now, you have that in your mind and you have the man accused of that sitting before you. Would the fact that you know that this was a murder of violence, and that this man has been indicted for it -- can you say to me, Mr. Liederbach, that you can enter that jury box without any bias or prejudice against this man and base your verdict solely upon what you hear sworn to in this courtroom?

A Yes, sir. ✓

Q And guided by the instructions his Honor, Judge Blythin, gives you as to the law?

A Yes, sir.

Q You say you can?

A Yes.

Q Did you see in the pictures in the newspapers the picture of a young woman named Susan Hayes?

A I think in the Plain Dealer, sir.

Q Did you learn from those newspaper articles that she had made assertions that she had illicit relations with this doctor?

A Yes, sir.

Q Does that bias or prejudice you at this time against him in any way?

A No, sir. ✓

Q Now, you will be confronted with this, if you are accepted as a juror -- by the way, you have a 14-year-old boy?

A Yes, sir.

Q Whereabouts do you live?

A Maple Heights, sir.

Q And your work -- is it a furniture store?

A Yes, sir. Furniture and hardware on 49th and Broadway.

Q What is the name of it?

A F. J. Vyhna1.

Q And you go to work there after --

A In the evenings.

Q In the evenings?

A Yes, sir.

Q And I presume that if you were on this jury and we complete our work here at 4 or 4:30 in the afternoon you will continue working at the furniture store?

A I'm going to a football game with my boy tonight.

Q You are going where?

A I'm going to a football game tonight with my boy, so I won't work tonight.

THE COURT: No. He is talking
about generally.

Q I am talking about the future. For instance, if we get into the evidence next week, if you get through here at 4, 4:30 in the afternoon, you will carry on your usual custom of going to work. Do you work every night?

A Yes, sir. Not every night. Three nights a week, Monday, Thursday and Friday. It depends when the brother-in-law --

Q Your picture will undoubtedly be in the paper if you are selected as a juror here.

A Yes, sir.

Q Everybody has got their picture in so far. And your friends and acquaintances will see your picture, and your customers, and so forth.

A Well, sir, they don't know me by my last name.

Q What do they call you?

A Well, Jerry, or the majority --

Q Well, they know your picture. They will see your picture.

A That's right.

Q People will begin talking to you.

A That's right.

Q And they will begin expressing their opinions to you, undoubtedly. You know that, don't you?

A Very possible.

Q Will you state to me that if you are accepted as a juror on this case, even though people talk to you and express opinions to you, and so forth, that you will disregard what they say and determine only -- determine this case only on what you hear in court?

A That's right. ✓

Q And if anybody tries to influence you in regard to the verdict, will you tell Judge Blythin about it?

A Yes, sir, I certainly will. ✓

Q Because, you know, all we want is a fair juror, and we don't want somebody deciding this case for the jury on the outside.

A I understand.

Q By newspapers or by somebody talking to you, or influencing you in any way whatsoever, and that goes for everybody, and we want a fair juror under the Constitution of the United

States that you are sworn to defend.

Now, can you give this man a fair trial?

A Yes, sir.

MR. CORRIGAN: I pass for cause.

THE COURT: Will you be kind enough
to take that seat beyond that last woman?

Ladies and gentlemen of the panel, will
you be kind enough now to return to your jury room,
and will you be very cautious not to discuss this
matter in any way, shape or manner with anyone
either in this Courthouse or out of it, nor permit
anyone to discuss it with you at all, and do not
remain anywhere where other people are discussing
it among themselves, even though they may not be
attempting to discuss it with you, and do not
discuss it even among yourselves either in your
jury room or elsewhere.

Without any formality at all, the court
will be adjourned until 1:15 this afternoon.

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(Thereupon an adjournment was taken to
1:15 o'clock p.m., of the same day, at which time
the following proceedings were had):