

the Court.

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THEREUPON, ALAN E. SEVERS, a member of the prospective jury panel, having been previously sworn, was examined on voir dire, as follows:

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF ALAN E. SEVERS

By Mr. Corrigan:

Q Mr. Severs, will you keep your voice up so that everybody in the courtroom can hear you, and then certainly Counsel at the table will have no difficulty in hearing you.

A Yes, sir.

Q Your name is spelled S-e-v-e-r-s, is that correct?

A Yes, sir.

Q You live at 2592 Mayfield Road, Cleveland Heights?

A Yes, sir.

Q Respond to my questions with a verbal response rather than a nod.

How long have you lived at that address, sir?

A At the present address about four years.

Q Where did you live prior to living at this address on Mayfield Road?

A In East Cleveland.

Q And what was your address in East Cleveland?

A 1762 Wymore.

Q How long did you live in East Cleveland?

A Well, all my life except the two years that we lived in Arizona. I lived with my folks in Arizona.

Q How old are you, Mr. Severs?

A Thirty-eight.

Q Thirty-eight?

A Yes.

THE COURT: Counselor, will you forgive me for the interruption? Mr. Severs, you are going to have to keep your voice up. It may require a little effort on your behalf, but I cannot hear you. Your back is to me.

Mr. Romito must report for the record what your responses are. So it is natural for you and Mr. Corrigan, since you are close together, you don't want to be shouting at him, but you keep your voice at a high pitch.

A I will try.

THE COURT: Will you do that so we can understand you. Thank you, sir. I am sorry, Counselor.

By Mr. Corrigan:

Q Mr. Severs, I take it that you attended school in the Greater Cleveland area?

A Yes, sir.

Q What high school did you to?

A Well, I did not go to high school.

Q You left school before you went to high school, is that correct?

A Yes, sir.

Q What grade school did you attend?

A Patrick Henry Junior High.

Q That is located in the city of Cleveland, is it not?

A Yes.

Q Presently you are employed at the Eberhard Manufacturing Company?

A Right.

Q What product do they manufacture?

A They make truck handles.

THE COURT:

Keep your voice up.

A They make truck handles and other things for semi-trucks.

Q What is your specific job at the Eberhard Manufacturing Company?

A Order filler.

Q You are an order filler?

A Yes.

Q How long have you been employed with that company?

A About a year and four months.

Q Prior to working there, where did you work?

A Let's see. Di-Noc Corporation.

Q What is the product or the business of that corporation?

A They make this Contac paper. It looks like wood, for cars.

Q How long were you employed with that firm?

A About two years.

Q What was your specific job with that firm?

A I was a press helper.

Q Press operator?

A Press helper.

Q Prior to being employed with that firm, where were you employed?

A I just can't really think now.

Q We will get back to that in a little while.

Mr. Severs, I see by the sheet here, that you are single; were you ever married, sir?

A No.

Q Do you have any physical disabilities that would render it a hardship for you to serve on this jury if you are so selected?

A No.

Q Do you know me, John Corrigan, the Prosecuting Attorney, or anybody connected with the Prosecuting Attorney's Office?

A No, I don't.

Q Do you know Mr. Spellacy?

A No, I don't.

Q Do you know Mr. Bailey or Mr. Sherman, the defense counsel in this matter?

A No, I don't.

Q Or the defendant Sam Sheppard, do you know him?

A No, I don't. Other than his picture in the paper, that's all.

Q You saw his picture in the paper. Do you know Judge Talty?

A No, I don't.

Q You do not. Now, have you had occasion to talk about the Sheppard case with anybody at any time?

A Not other than -- you know what I mean, not anymore than anybody else. Just generally.

Q We don't know what --

A What I read in the paper.

Q Other than what you read in the paper, and you did read something about it in the paper, is that correct?

A Yes, that's true.

Q When did you read something about it in the paper?

A At the time it was in the paper, at the time it happened.

Q That is in 1954, is that correct?

A Yes.

Q Did you read it in more than one paper?

A Maybe the Plain Dealer or the Press, I don't know.
Either one.

Q I am not going to ask you what you read, but I am going to ask you, can you recall what you read?

A Not everything, no.

Q Did you follow it rather extensively in the papers?

A No.

Q Did you read of it in any magazines?

A No.

Q Did you follow it on television or radio?

A No. Other than hearing it on the news, that's all.

Q You recall hearing it on the news. As a result of what you read or heard, did you formulate any opinion as to the guilt or the innocence of the defendant?

A No.

Q Did you ever express any opinion in any discussion that you had with anyone else?

A No.

Q Did anyone express any opinion to you?

A I have heard this, yes.

Q You have heard this. Can you tell us how many people expressed an opinion to you?

A Oh, maybe five or ten.

Q Maybe five or ten, and as a result of them expressing an opinion, did you formulate an opinion?

A No.

Q Did you discuss with them the opinion that they had formulated?

A Well, I listened to what they had to say. I didn't give any opinion on it.

Q You did not return an opinion of your own?

A No.

Q Have you had any association, do you know, with anybody that might be connected with this case, that is to say, any law enforcement agency, or anybody who might have investigated the case, or with the defendant or with any members of his family?

A No.

Q Or the victim of this homicide, or any member of her family?

A No, not that I know of.

Q Have you had any connection with Bay Village Hospital?

A No.

Q Do you know where Bay Village Hospital is located?

A Yes, I do.

Q Any members of your family have any connection with this hospital?

A No.

Q With whom do you live at your home?

A My father and mother.

Q Do you have any brothers or sisters?

A Yes, a sister.

Q One sister?

A One sister.

Q And how old is she?

A Thirty-seven.

Q I take it she is living away from home?

A She is married.

Q And does she have a family?

A Yes.

Q How many children does she have?

A Two children.

Q What is her name?

A Now?

Q Yes.

A Her married name?

Q Yes.

A Joan Nichol.

Q Joan Nichol?

A Joan Nichol.

Q What is her husband's occupation?

A He is a doctor, an eye doctor.

Q He is an eye doctor?

A Yes.

Q Where is his office located?

A In the Carnegie Medical Arts Building.

Q What is his first name?

A Russell.

Q Did you have occasion to discuss with Doctor Russell Nichol the Sheppard case?

A No.

Q Did you have occasion to have him discuss with you or indicate any opinion that he may have formulated in connection with this matter?

A No.

Q How often do you see Doctor Nichol?

A Oh, not too often. Once a month, maybe, or every two months.

Q Before being summoned to this room this morning, did you know whether or not you would be a prospective juror for the Sheppard case?

A I thought there might be a chance. I didn't know for sure.

Q Had you discussed this chance with anyone?

A No.

Q Had anyone discussed with you the possibility that you may be a juror on this case?

A No, no, sir.

Q If you are selected as a juror in this case, Mr. Severs, and if the Court instructs you that penalty shall be no

concern of yourself, but solely a prerogative of the Court, that you will not be concerned with the question of penalty, would you accept that instruction?

A I don't believe I understand you.

Q If you are selected as a juror, and if the Court tells you that it is not your function to be concerned with punishment or penalty, will you accept that instruction?

A Do you mean Capital Punishment?

Q No, sir. I am speaking of penalty or punishment.

A No.

Q You will not accept the instructions of the Court?

A Oh, I mean I won't go against it, no.

Q You will accept the instructions of the Court?

A I would accept it, yes.

Q Have you ever been involved, sir, in a criminal case yourself as a witness or as a victim or in any manner whatever?

A No.

Q Has any member of your family been involved in a criminal case in any manner that you know of?

A No, not that I know of.

Q If you are selected as a juror, and if the time comes when you will deliberate on the facts of this case, would you join with your fellow jurors in a full and complete deliberation with the view in mind of arriving at a fair

and impartial and objective verdict?

A I would, yes.

Q Would you do that, sir?

A Yes.

Q And if the Court instructs you that your opinion, your verdict, would be predicated solely upon the evidence adduced in this courtroom, would you accept that instruction?

A Yes.

Q Now, in evaluating the testimony of witnesses, will you use your every day common ordinary sense in determining how much believability to give to one witness or another regardless who he may be, measure him like you measure anybody else you meet on the street?

A You have to go by facts.

Q So that when you are listening to a witness, will you employ your every day common sense to determine whether he is telling the truth or not?

A Right, right.

Q Now, you have indicated that you have read something in the newspapers at the time this matter occurred.

Have you read anything in the newspapers in recent days relative to this case?

A No, I have not.

Q When was the last time, as best you can tell us, that you read something about this in the newspaper?

A I think about a year ago.

Q And again, without telling me what you read, do you recall what you read?

A Not word for word. Other than they were going to have a new trial.

Q Don't tell me what you read, but do you recall what you read?

A No.

Q You do not recall?

A No.

Q Did that which you read about a year ago cause you to formulate an opinion in this matter?

A I couldn't formulate an opinion because I just didn't. I don't know, I don't know whether, one way or the other.

Q You have by responding to Judge Talty, as did many of the other jurors, I take it you have not had any prior jury service?

A No, I haven't, never.

Q Now, let us go back to the employment that you had, and let's specifically go back to 1954; what was your employment at that time?

A Then I worked for Marquette Metal Products.

Q Marquette Metal Products?

A Yes.

Q Where are they located?

A They are located on 140th and St. Clair, I think it is.

Q What was the product that that firm produced?

A It was a machine shop, production work.

Q What was your specific job with that firm?

A I worked in a drill press there, drill press operator.

Q How long were you a drill press operator for that company?

A Oh, about a year.

Q At that time, did you have occasion to discuss this matter with any of your fellow employees?

A I talked about it but I didn't give my opinion, no.

Q You say you didn't give an opinion. Did you have an opinion, sir?

A No, I didn't, I mean, I couldn't, I couldn't say it one way or the other.

MR. CORRIGAN: Pass for cause,
your Honor.

THE COURT: Counselor Bailey
or Sherman?

VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION OF ALAN E. SEVERS

By Mr. Bailey:

Q Mr. Severs, I think you said at one time you worked for Di-Noc Corporation?

A Yes, I did.

Q Is that the company that was owned by Mr. Thomas Reese, if you know?

A I believe so, yes.

Q Do you know who Thomas Reese is, with reference to this case?

A No.

Q Do you know who Marilyn Sheppard was?

A Yes, sir.

Q Who?

A Sam Sheppard's daughter -- or, his wife.

Q Do you know her father's name?

A No.

Q Did you ever meet Thomas Reese?

A No, I don't believe I did.

Q Did you ever hear any of your fellow employees at Di-Noc talk about him with respect to this case?

A No, sir.

Q In 1954, did you subscribe regularly to any newspaper?

A No, we didn't subscribe to it. We just bought it at the corner drug store.

Q Did you customarily and from day to day buy a certain newspaper or newspapers in order to keep up with things generally?

A Yes, generally.

Q What papers were you reading in 1954?

A Plain Dealer. Press.

Q Did you ordinarily read both in the course of a day?

A No.

Q Did you read one one day and one the next, or how did you break it up?

A Something like that.

Q In other words, either newspaper was satisfactory?

A Yes.

Q But you would read a Cleveland newspaper, one of the two you designated most every day, is that correct?

A Yes.

Q And in July of 1954 you were reading these newspapers?

A Right.

Q And for the next six months, and this was a daily occurrence, your perusal of a Cleveland newspaper?

A Yes.

Q Mr. Severs, did you read something in either of these papers about this case?

A Naturally, it was in there at the time, you couldn't miss it.

Q What do you recall of the details of the case that you read about?

MR. CORRIGAN:

Objection.

THE COURT:

Overruled.

Q You may answer.

A Do I remember the details?

Q What do you recall that you read in the newspapers about this case during the six month period following July 4th?

A Other than Marilyn Sheppard was killed, that's all I knew about it.

Q Did you accept as fact that her death was a homicide, that someone had killed her?

A Naturally, yes.

Q All right, and you believe that today?

A Yes.

Q So that even if no evidence is presented by the State that she died as a result of homicide, you would still believe that she was murdered, would you not?

MR. SPILLACY: Objection.

THE COURT: Sustained.

Q What did you read about the defendant Sam Sheppard?

A Other than that he was a doctor, that's all.

Q Did you learn then or at any time what kind of doctor he was?

A Yes.

Q What kind?

A Is it osteopath?

Q Yes. Do you have a family physician?

A Yes.

Q Is he an osteopathic physician?

A No.

Q Do you know what an osteopath is?

A He is not a regular M.D., is it? I don't think so.

Q You say that your judgment is he is not a regular M.D.?

A Right.

Q Also, if medical testimony were given in the course of this trial by an osteopath, and contradicted by one describing himself as an M.D., would you be inclined to give more weight to the testimony of the M.D. as a doctor?

MR. CORRIGAN: Objection.

THE COURT: Sustained.

Q When you say that an osteopath is not an M.D., not the same as an M.D., do you know how he differs from an M.D.?

MR. SPELLACY: Objection.

THE COURT: He may answer if he knows. Do you understand the question, Mr. Severs?

MR. SEVERS: Yes, I understand it, but, let me think, I think it is something like a chiropractor, something like that, along that line.

THE COURT: Pursue another line of inquiry, Counselor.

MR. BAILEY: Excuse me, your Honor?

THE COURT:

Please pursue

another line of inquiry.

Q Mr. Severs, did you read anything about the personal life of the defendant at the time of the trial?

A A little now and then.

Q What do you recall about his personal life that you learned through the news media?

A Well, other than that Marilyn Sheppard was his wife, and that she had been killed. That's about all I know.

Q Do you recall reading anything about his activities other than as connected with his profession of being an osteopath?

A No.

Q Nothing whatsoever. Do you recall reading anything about proceedings in this case which occurred prior to his 1954 trial?

A A little. You mean of what happened?

Q Yes.

A A little.

Q Can you tell us just briefly what you remember about that?

MR. CORRIGAN:

Objection.

THE COURT:

Sustained.

Q Do you remember anything in particular about the proceeding that you read about in 1954?

A Other than he was arrested and was taken to trial.

Q Now, you say that you heard others give you opinions from time to time as the case progressed?

A Right.

Q You were working at that time doing what, sir?

A Let's see, at Marquette Metal Products at that time.

Q As a press man, is that correct?

A No. That is Di-Noc. Marquette Metal Products is a production, machine production company, production work.

Q Did you work at a piece of machinery with other people around?

A Right.

Q And would you talk with them from time to time during the course of the day?

A Well, yes.

Q And at coffee breaks, and so forth?

A Well, we had coffee breaks, yes.

Q Now, at the time Doctor Sheppard was arrested, did you talk with these people about his arrest, do you recall?

A Well, I didn't bring it out. You hear them talking about it.

Q Do I understand whenever people would talk about the case or give opinions in the case, that you would remain silent or withdraw from the conversation?

A Well, it isn't withdraw. I just didn't want to give

an opinion because I didn't know. I would have to have facts before I could give an opinion, whether anyone is guilty or not.

Q Do you recall hearing opinions?

A Oh, sure, yes.

Q And did some of these opinions come from people whose judgment you respected, without naming anyone?

A Well, generally speaking, respect for their opinion like anyone else.

Q Mr. Severs, have you ever conversed about this case with any member of the legal profession, lawyer or judge?

A No, I have not.

Q Then you never heard any opinions from any member of the profession about the guilt or innocence of Sam Sheppard?

A No, I haven't.

Q Now, you say that you read something about the trial; do you recall the result of that trial?

A Other than he was given a life sentence.

Q This was as a result of the fact that he was convicted?

A Right.

Q Now, when you heard the result of the trial, that is, the jury verdict, did you accept it as the fact, in other words, that Doctor Sheppard was guilty?

A No.

Q You did not?

A No.

Q I understand, then, that despite the verdict of the jury there remained some question in your own mind?

A Right.

Q And that you had no time despite the verdict of the jury settled upon the guilt or innocence?

A Right.

Q Now, from time to time between 1954 and today, you have read about the case, I take it?

A Yes. You couldn't help it, to a certain extent.

Q And you watched television?

A Yes.

Q You heard comment about it one way or the other?

A Right.

Q Criticism, accusations, and so forth?

A Right.

Q Now, did you hear anything that happened to Doctor Sheppard after the jury verdict came in with respect to his sentence?

A No.

Q Did you hear --

A Other than going to jail, no.

Q Did you hear anything about appeals in this case?

A Appeals, yes.

Q Did you hear anything about appeals to the Federal

Court?

A Yes, I heard that.

Q Have you heard anything about an appeal to the United States Supreme Court?

A Yes.

Q And did you read about the result of that appeal?

A I saw it, yes.

Q What did you hear that the Supreme Court had said about the original trial?

MR. CORRIGAN: Objection.

A I don't know what they said about it.

Q Did you understand that the original trial had been decreed a nullity by the highest court in the country?

A What do you mean by nullity?

Q That it had been decreed void, as if it had never taken place, because it was defective, did you understand that?

A Yes.

Q More importantly, do you accept that as the proper ruling?

MR. CORRIGAN: Objection.

MR. SPELLACY: Objection.

THE COURT: Sustained.

Q Do you understand or did you learn that Doctor Sheppard was released from his original sentence because

of the ruling I have just referred to?

MR. CORRIGAN: Objection.

THE COURT: Sustained.

Q Have you at any time heard or expressed an opinion about the recent proceedings in the so-called Sheppard case?

A Very little.

Q Mr. Severs, if the defendant Sam Sheppard permits you to sit as a juror, are you satisfied that you can apply vigorously the instructions of law the Court will give to you, to only those facts that you learn in this courtroom?

A Would you restate that again?

Q Certainly. You understand that when the evidence in this case, if you sit as a juror, is concluded, the Court will instruct you as to the law to be applied?

A Yes.

Q And then from time to time as the evidence is being received, you may receive instructions from the Court as to the mode in which you will consider evidence?

A Right.

Q And you will be advised, as you were a short time ago, as to the level of proof that is necessary before you can convict him?

A Right.

Q Now, do you have any personal or conscientious disagreement with, for instance, the burden of proof being on the state of Ohio rather than on the defendant, do you think that is unfair?

THE COURT: Counselor, I may interpose here. Mr. Severs, would you accept the Court's instructions of law given to you that the burden of proof of the guilt of the defendant beyond a reasonable doubt is a burden on the State, would you accept that if the Court so charges you as an instruction of law?

MR. SEVERS: That it would be a burden on the State?

THE COURT: That the burden is on the State of Ohio to prove the defendant guilty beyond a reasonable doubt, if the Court so instructs you, will you follow that instruction?

MR. SEVERS: Right.

THE COURT: Please proceed, Counselor.

Q Mr. Severs, do you feel, the fact that the defendant is here in this courtroom and has been indicted, is any indication to you as a layman that he has done something

wrong?

MR. CORRIGAN: Objection.

THE COURT: Sustained.

Q Mr. Severs, if the State of Ohio through its counsel should present certain evidence to you, and the defendant did not respond to that evidence, did not present any evidence, would you feel that this was some kind of admission on his part that he had something to hide?

MR. CORRIGAN: Objection.

THE COURT: Sustained.

A I believe, no --

THE COURT: Sustained.

When an objection is sustained, Mr. Severs, do not respond.

Thank you, sir.

Q If the defendant in this case, Mr. Severs, does not testify, would you feel that an indication that he had something to hide?

MR. CORRIGAN: Objection.

THE COURT: Sustained.

May I see Counsel, please?

(Thereupon Court and Counsel conferred at the Court's bench.)

THE COURT: The Court is going to reverse its ruling and permit the

questions.

Please proceed, Counselor.

Q Mr. Severs, if at the conclusion of such evidence as the State may wish to present to you, if you are selected as a juror, the defense says nothing and presents nothing, would you consider this to be an indication that the defense had something to hide?

A No.

Q And if at the conclusion of the case by the prosecutor, Mr. Corrigan, the defendant Sam Sheppard gave no testimony, and no explanation to you as a juror as to his side of the story, would that be an indication to you that he had something to hide?

A No.

Q Now, you say that you have never formulated an opinion about this case?

A Right.

Q But you have read and heard about it?

A Yes.

Q And you heard some talk about it. You have heard the Court instruct you that the defendant is presumed at this point, to be innocent?

A Right.

Q Are you able to presume him innocent in the face of what you have read and heard, presumed that he did not

kill his wife?

A Right.

Q You have indicated that a number of people talked about the case in your presence and expressed opinions?

A Right.

Q And these were people generally from the Cleveland community, is that correct?

A Yes, as far as I know, yes.

Q Without giving us the nature of the opinions that you heard, can you tell us whether or not they were mixed or whether they all tended to go in one direction?

A I would say mixed.

Q They were mixed?

A Mixed.

Q Some people felt one way, and some another, and those are the opinions that you heard?

A Yes.

Q Mrs. Severs, if you are selected as a juror, and the defendant Sam Sheppard passes you and permits you to sit on this jury, do you feel that you can exclude from your mind totally any information, no matter what, which does not pass from that witness stand with his Honor's approval as evidence?

A Will you repeat your question?

Q Certainly. As we have earlier discussed, you have

read or heard information about this case?

A Yes.

Q Some miscellaneous facts bearing on it.

Now, assume if you will, Mr. Severs, that in the course of the trial the facts or some of them do not appear as evidence, do you feel that you will be able to completely discharge from your mind that information, whatever it is, that did not come from him as evidence, and decide the case without reference to it?

A Yes.

Q And do you feel that you could and would refrain from mentioning to other jurors anything that you heard other than in this courtroom with the jurors?

A Right.

Q Mrs. Severs, do you feel that you might be subject to any criticism if you were a member of a jury panel which acquitted Doctor Sheppard?

A Well, I may, but it wouldn't make any difference to me.

Q All right, that's the question. Would it bother you at all?

A No.

Q Now, just prior to being called to come in here with the other twenty-three members of the prospective panel, you have been kept somewhere in the courthouse,

had you?

A Right.

Q And had there been any discussion of the case among the members of the panel?

A No, no discussion.

Q Any discussion about the fact that you were about to be questioned in connection with a famous case?

A Only mentioned the Judge's name, some woman mentioned that it was the Sheppard case.

Q Mr. Severs -- other than that,

A Other than that, nothing.

Q Do you have any hesitation at all about serving in this case and rendering a verdict without regard to the way people may feel about it?

A Restate that, will you say the question again?

Q Yes. Do you have any reason that you would prefer not to be a juror in this case here, the retrial of Doctor Sheppard?

A The only thing I can say is that I don't believe in capital punishment, that's all.

Q The Court will instruct you that is not the issue. You understand, Mr. Severs, that capital punishment is not a part of this case, do you understand that?

A Well, you know, that comes with the trial --

THE COURT: Capital punishment, will you accept the Court's instruction, and the Court now so instructs you, that if you sit as a juror in this case, if you ever reach the point of punishment in this case, you will not have to concern yourself with the question of capital punishment; do you understand that?

MR. SEVERS: Yes.

THE COURT: You accept that instruction?

MR. SEVERS: Yes.

THE COURT: Please proceed, Counselor.

Q Mr. Severs, if at the conclusion of all the evidence and the other proceedings, you retire with your fellow jurors to deliberate a verdict, and you feel that the defendant is probably guilty, but nonetheless you have some doubt with a reason behind it, could you come back to this courtroom and find him not guilty, could you do that?

MR. CORRIGAN: Objection.

THE COURT: Sustained.

Let the record show, and Counselor will proceed on another line of inquiry.

You will be instructed if you become a member of this panel, you will be instructed with respect to the definition of the term reasonable doubt, and that is the instruction you would follow as a member of this jury.

Please proceed, Counselor, to another line of inquiry.

By Mr. Bailey:

Q If you are selected as a juror, Mr. Severs, and directed by the Court not to expose yourself to any sources of information, whether they be friends or other people, or newspapers or other news media, do you feel you can follow that instruction?

A Yes.

Q And turn away all efforts to give you information?

A Yes.

Q No question about it. Mr. Severs, if the Court were to instruct you as to Doctor Sheppard's occupation, and that instruction were different than you presently conceive his occupation to be, would you accept the Court's instruction as the fact, and disregard the opinion you now hold?

A Certainly.

Q You would have no trouble doing that?

A No.

Q Mr. Severs, if in the course of deliberating a verdict on this case, you found that others on the panel disagreed with your views, would you be inclined to agree with the majority, even though you didn't believe in the truth of their opinions, or would you feel that you could adhere to your own opinions?

A I think I could adhere to my own opinions.

Q Mr. Severs, if I on behalf of the defendant were to challenge you for cause, and the Court overruled that challenge and ruled that you were qualified to sit, would you be able to forget or turn aside any personal affront you might feel at that challenge, and not hold it against the defense or the defendant in your consideration of the merits of this case, could you do that?

A I think so, yes.

Q You understand --

THE COURT: Excuse me, Counselor. The Court hereby instructs you that that is the case, that if you are challenged for cause, and a challenge is not granted, you are instructed by either side if you are challenged for cause, you are instructed that you shall not bear that or permit it to weigh in your determination in this case; do you understand that?

MR. SEVERS: I think so.

THE COURT: Please proceed,
Counselor.

MR. BAILEY: That terminates
our examination, your Honor. We will challenge
for cause on general exposure.

THE COURT: I didn't get
the last part of your statement?

MR. BAILEY: I am sorry,
your Honor?

THE COURT: I heard your
challenge, but I didn't get your reason.

MR. BAILEY: The basis being
general exposure, nothing that the prospective
juror has said or any demonstrable partiality,
but simply the fact of general exposure to
news media in the past as he has testified to.

THE COURT: Thank you,
Counselor. The challenge for cause is overruled.

Mr. Severs, would you be kind enough
to take this chair, number one chair in the
first row.

MR. SEVERS: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Mr. Bailiff,
will you call the next prospective juror?

We will go until twelve o'clock, gentlemen, which is in about seven minutes.

Mrs. Uhrin, would you be kind enough to please take this chair and relax and be at ease, and pay attention to the questions as I know you will.

Mrs. Uhrin, is that the correct pronunciation of your name?

MRS. HELEN UHRIN: Uhrin.

THE COURT: Mrs. Uhrin, you are under oath, you will bear that in mind, as you respond to these questions.

Counselor Spellacy or Corrigan?

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