APPENDIX TWO

To

PETITIONER'S STATEMENT OF ITEMIZED MATERIAL EVIDENCE -- WITH CITATIONS TO THE RECORD OR TO AUTHENTICATED PROOFS - IN SUPPORT OF HIS MOTION UNDER 28 U.S.C. SECTION 2255 TO VACATE HIS SENTENCE

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s.s.

DECLARATION OF TED L. GUNDERSON

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County of Los Angeles

State of California

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I, Ted L. Gunderson, the undersigned, declare:

- I was a Special Agent with the Federal Bureau of Investigation from 1951 to 1979.
- During my last year and one-half with the FBI I was the Senior Special Agent in Charge of the Bureau's Los Angeles, California Field Division where I supervised and directed the activities of more than 700 FBI employees.
- Immediately preceding my serving as Special Agent 3. in Charge in Los Angeles, I served as Special Agent in Charge of the Dallas, Texas Field Office for two years. Before that I was Agent in Charge of the Memphis, Tennessee Field Division.
- When I was with the Bureau I conducted and supervised investigation into all aspects of Federal criminal law violations including organized crime, espionage, terrorism, murder and skyjacking.
- 5. Since my retirement from the Bureau in 1979, I have been a private investigator based in Los Angeles. presently serving as Chief Investigator for F. Lee Bailey, Boston, Massachusetts.
- 6. In January of 1980, I was engaged as a private investigator for Dr. Jeffrey MacDonald to uncover evidence relating to the murders of Dr. MacDonald's family. I undertook the investigation upon the condition that I would follow

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all available leads even if the evidence did not exculpate Dr. MacDonald.

- 7. As part of my investigation, I interviewed Helena Stoeckley on several occasions between October 24, 1980 and May 27, 1982 concerning her knowledge of the MacDonald murders. She told me the following.
- She was a member of a group that practiced witch-8. craft and satanism. The group was heavily involved in the use of narcotics and hallucinogens.
- Because Dr. MacDonald had refused to treat local drug users for addiction, had refused to supply them with drugs and had threatened to report drug users to their military superiors, Dr. MacDonald was in disfavor with local drug users, including the members of Ms. Stoeckley's group, who considered him a "pig."
- During the months prior to the murders, the group 10. developed a plan concerning Dr. MacDonald. In that connection, they conducted surveillance and learned where he lived and learned that Mrs. MacDonald attended North Carolina State University Extension at Ft. Bragg.
- On the evening of February 16, 1970, Stoeckley 11. and at least six members of her group, including Greg Mitchell, met to discuss Dr. MacDonald. They decided to go to his home that night and demand that he procure drugs for them. Physical violence against MacDonald and his family, including the 26 possibility of murder, was discussed. Stoeckley believed, however, that they would merely "rough up" Dr. MacDonald.

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Most of the talking during the half-hour meeting was done by Greg Mitchell. During the meeting, a number of people came to the apartment to get drugs for Mitchell.

the group had gone to North Carolina Gtate University Extension to speak to

- At midnight, Ms. Davis and Greg Mitchell took mescaline and she has little recollection of what occurred until 9 | approximately 2:00 a.m.
 - Stoeckley stated that at 2:00 a.m. on February 17, 1970, she and others, including Greg Mitchell, Don Harris, Bruce Fowler and a black male named "Smitty" or "Zig Zag" rode in Fowler's automobile to the vicinity of Dr. MacDonald's home. While Stoeckley said that a man named Allan Mazzerole was also with her group, investigation since her death discloses that he was not. Fowler parked his automobile about one-quarter mile from MacDonald's home and the group proceeded to his home on foot. No one appeared armed.
 - 16. Stoeckley was wearing a blonde wig and a beige floppy hat, white boots, a floppy-sleeved blouse, and a skirt. Harris wore blue jeans, a T-shirt and a field jacket. Harris also wore a cross around his neck. Smitty, who was black, wore an Army field jacket with E-6 stripes. Mitchell wore a beige or yellow mohair sweater. She does not remember what Bruce Fowler wore.
 - All of the above-named were under the influence of drugs.

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- The group entered the MacDonald apartment through a door which led into what Stoeckley believed was a kitchen. Because the light in the house was dim, Stoeckley lighted a candle that she had brought with her.
- Stoeckley went into the living room with others 19. and found Dr. MacDonald asleep on the couch. A book was laying open on his chest and the television was on, although no program was on. A light was on somewhere in the house but the room was fairly dark.
- 20. They awakened Dr. MacDonald and began asking him for drugs. He began to put up physical resistance, but then said he would make a phone call for them in order to get drugs. attempted to call the M.P.'s instead from a wall phone in the kitchen but was stopped by some group members. It was at this point that everything "went out of control."
- 21. Members of the group began to attack Dr. MacDonald. It appeared that they were using a sharp object because blood appeared on his upper chest area when they struck him.
- As they began striking Dr. MacDonald, Stoeckley 22. said "Acid is groovy, kill the pig."
- 23. Stoeckley heard a child call out. She also heard Colette MacDonald call Dr. MacDonald's name and ask for help. Colette MacDonald then made a gurgling noise and was silent.
- Stoeckley went to the master bedroom where she saw Greg Mitchell and another hitting Colette. Stoeckley said that someone had written "Pig" in blood on the headboard, she did not say whether she or someone else had done this.

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- _____25. Sometime while the group was in the MacDonald 2 house; the telephone rang and Stoeckley answered it. When the caller asked for Dr. MacDonald, she began to laugh. Someone in the house told her to hang up the phone and Stoeckley did so. She wiped her fingerprints off the receiver with her blouse.
 - At some point, Ms. Davis entered another bedroom and saw a child laying on the bed covered with blood. She appeared to be dead. Ms. Davis leaned back against a rocking horse that was in the room and noticed that one of the springs on it was broken.
 - 27. Stoeckley said that at some time during the murders, one of the children was moved from one part of the house to the other.
 - 28. Stoeckley said that at one point she heard water running in the bathroom and looked in the bathroom and saw someone washing his hands in the sink. She believed this was Greg Mitchell.
 - 29. At approximately 2:30 a.m. the group left the house through the utility room. They waited at the back door while Fowler went to get his car. A German Shepherd dog, which was tied up behind an apartment near MacDonald's, barked at them as they went around the back to get to the front. Fowler pulled the car onto the street running in front of the MacDonald home and parked down the street. The group ran to the car. Stoeckley said she and some others got into Fowler's car, left Ft. Bragg and drove into Fayetteville. She is not sure how the others at the MacDonald apartment left Ft. Bragg.

1	30. Ms. Davis believed Dr. MacDonald was dead when
2	they left the residence.
3	31. When the group left they drove to the Dunkin
4	Donuts shop on Bragg Boulevard where she got out to wash her
5	hands. Then they left and Fowler dropped her off at her home
6	at approximately 4:30 to 5:00 a.m.
7	I declare under penalty of perjury that the foreoing
8	is true and correct.
9	Executed this day of, 1984 at
10	Los Angeles, California
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13	TED L. GUNDERSON
14	On, 1984, before me, the undersigned
15	a Notary Public in and for said County and State, personally
16	appeared TED L. GUNDERSON, personally known to me or proved to
17	me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the person whose
18	name is subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged tha
19	he executed the same.
20	WITNESS my hand and official seal.
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22	[SEAL]
23	Notary Public In and for said County and State
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25	OFFICIAL SEAL KATHLEEN POLIWKA



State of Texas

County of Jefferson

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I, RICHARD COMISKY, the undersigned, declare:

SS.

- 1. In 1970 I resided in Fayetteville, North Carolina.

 At that time, I knew a young woman named Helena Stoeckley who also lived in Fayetteville at the time.
- 2. Sometime between August and October 1970, I was sitting in Rowan Park, also known as "Skag" Park, in Fayetteville when Helena Stoeckley came to the park together with a young white man.
- 3. We began speaking about insignificant things when Helena Stoeckley said, "we did the MacDonald thing." I asked her what she meant and she said, "we did the killings." The man with her told her to be quiet but she reassured him that she had known me for a long time and it was okay to speak in front of me.
- 4. She and the man bickered between themselves and she continued to discuss what she had done. She said that she was wearing the same clothes she had worn during the murders at the time the police questioned her. She said that the clothes included a wig, a hat and boots which she said she later burned.
- 5. The man with her told her to "be cool" and not to "put their business on the streets", meaning not to discuss what he viewed as private.
- 6. During the course of the conversation, Helena asked me whether I knew if fingerprints could be obtained from wax. I

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DECLARATION OF LYNNE MARKSTEIN

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I, LYNNE MARKSTEIN, the undersigned, declare:

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1. On or about August 20, 1979, I was involved in a traffic accident in Raleigh, North Carolina. As a result of

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seemed weird.

the accident, I went to Wake Memorial hospital for treatment.

While sitting in the x-ray waiting room at the

Helena Stoeckley told me that she was at the MacDonald

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hospital, a girl named Helena Stoeckley introduced herself to

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me. She told me she was in Raleigh, North Carolina to testify

house at the time the murders occurred. She said she remembered

standing over a child in a bed. The child was uncovered.

remember Stoeckley making the statement: "Can you imagine

someone like me doing that to those babies?" I recall that

drugs at the time of the murder. She also told me that she

murders until the time of the trial, August of 1979. Helena

Stoeckley did not have any difficulty recalling details while

had been unable to remember any facts about the MacDonald

she talked with me. All of her statements were clear and

statement because of her hand motions and because the statement

Helena Stoeckley said she was under the influence of

Stoeckley also said that blood was all over the child.

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at the MacDonald murder trial.

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explicit.

Case 3:75-cr-00026-F Document 126-2 Filed 03/23/2006 Page 14 of 100 I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is 1 2 true and correct. 3 Executed this | 2 day of August , North Carolina. 4 5 6 7 On August 12 , 1983, before me, the undersigned, . 8 a Notary Public in and for said County and State, personally appeared LYNNE MARKSTEIN, personally known to me or proved to 11| me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the person whose name is subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged 12 13 that she executed the same. WITNESS my hand and official seal. 14 15 16 17 said County and State BARKSTABLE WOLTY, 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

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DECLARATION OF ERNEST LERCY DAVIS

State of South Carolina) 5.5.
County of Junio (le)

I, ERNEST LEROY DAVIS, the undersigned, declare:

- in Pelzer, South Carolina.
- 2. I met Helena Stoeckley Davis, my wife, in July, 1979 in Columbia, South Carolina.
- 3. We were watching news on television in August of 1979 when an announcer said something about the murder trial of Dr. Jeffrey MacDonald. Helena said to me, "Oh my God. The cops are looking for me now." She told me a little about the murders and said that everyone was trying to pin it on her. That was the first I had ever heard of Dr. Jeffrey MacDonald.
- 4. The next afternoon the FBI came and took Helena back to Raleigh. I caught a bus down there to join her. Helena had been placed in jail to keep her around to testify.
- 5. Helena had some problems in jail and I asked Bernard Segal, who was Dr. MacDonald's lawyer, if he could help me get her out of jail. He went to the Judge to ask him to release her and I was told that the Judge would agree to release Helena if she would promise to stay in town to testify.
- 6. That night at 11:30 or 12:00 Helena sat up in bed and started scribbling on the wall and/or headboard with her fingers. I asked her what she was doing and she replied, "It's my baby."

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- 7. During this whole situation, after she had been on the stand, Helena called Judge Dupree. The day before I left I answered the phone and it was the Judge's secretary returning Helena's call. Their conversation lasted a couple of minutes but I don't know what it was about. The Judge was supposed to call her back the day I left but I'm not sure if he did.
- 8. After we were home Helena told me she thought she had been at Dr. MacDonald's house the night of the murders. She would get up at night and say "It's my baby," and then go wash her hands.
- 9. She told me she went into 'Dunkin Donuts' that night with blood on her hands and she washed them there.
- 10. It seemed like she would remember some parts of the night but not others. She would come up with things that would make you believe she was there because they were things that no one else would know.
- 11. We were walking in Greenville one day when we passed a rocking horse on the side of the road. Helena started crying. She pointed out that the spring was broken just like the one in the MacDonalds' house.
- 12. Helena was interviewed about her knowledge of the MacDonald murders by government agents and two private investigators, Ted Gunderson and Prince Beasley. She told me that Mr. Gunderson had said he would try to get her immunity but because she was not sure he could do so she had protected herself by telling him a man named Al Mazerolle, whom she had put in jail, was involved in the murders.

- Helena told me that she remembered standing in her driveway the night of the murders and taking two hits of
 - She told me she remembered driving to Dr. MacDonald's
- 15. She told me she remembered going into a bedroom to keep the kids quiet. When she came out, MacDonald was already stabbed and Colette MacDonald was screaming. The next thing she remembered was standing in the living room, holding a
- Helena also told me that somebody went in the jewelry box in the MacDonald house and took some things out.
- Helena told me that everybody was scared and wanted to get out of there, and they all left in a hurry, leaving all the weapons behind, except for some scissors. Then they went to the donut shop and cleaned up.
- When Helena got home, her roommate asked her why she did it. Helena replied, "They deserved to die."
- Helena told me that she acted confused at the trial in order to fool the judge.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed this 25 day of July , South Carolina.

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1983, before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for said County and State, personally appeared ERNEST LEROY DAVIS, personally known to me or proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the person whose name is subscribed to the within instrument and acknow-ledged that he executed the same. WITNESS my hand and official seal. said County and State

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DECLARATION OF PRINCE E. BEASLEY

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County of Cumberland) ss.

State of North Carolina

- I, PRINCE E. BEASLEY, the undersigned, declare:
- In February 1970 f was employed by the Fayetteville,
 North Carolina Police Department as a detective.
- 2. On the night of February 16, 1970, I was on duty and parked outside the Village Shoppe Restaurant in Fayetteville. I was there in connection with my official duties which included investigating narcotics traffic. The Village Shoppe, Rowan Park and Dunkin' Donuts Restaurant were the major "hang-outs" for narcotics users and dealers in Fayetteville.
- 3. At approximately 10:50 p.m. that night, I observed a blue Ford Mustang pull into the alley adjacent to the Village Shoppe. Helena Stoeckley and a black male exited the car from the passenger side. Helena went into the Village Shoppe while the black male waited next to the car.
- 4. Helena Stoeckley was then an informant for the Fayetteville Police Department and was providing information about narcotics trafic in Fayetteville.
- 5. Helena was wearing a blond wig, a floppy hat and was carrying a light colored hand bag. The black male was wearing an Army jacket with E-6 insignia. I had seen the black male wearing the same jacket on numerous prior occasions. He often accompanied Helena, along with other members of the group she associated with.
 - 6. Approximately 10 minutes later Helena emerged from the

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l Village Shoppe and she and the black male got back into the car on 2 the passenger side. The car left, headed in the direction of Clark Street.

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- The following morning, February 17, 1970, I received a 6 | call from Captain J. E. Melvin regarding murders which had occurred at Fort Bragg. Captain Melvin gave a description of suspects in the case, including: a young woman wearing a white floppy hat and possibly a blond wig; a black male wearing an Army jacket with E-6 insignia; and a blond white male.
 - 9. Believing the persons described to be Stoeckley, Mitchell and the black male, I searched for them without success that day. Early the next morning, I set up surveillance at Helena Stoeckley's apartment at 1108 Clark Street, Fayetteville. approximately 2:15 a.m. on February 18, 1970, Stoeckley and two or three men pulled up in an old, faded yellow car with out-of-state plates.
 - 10. I blocked their car in the driveway with my car and called out to Helena. As she approached my car, the men followed as if to protect her. She told them it was all right and they went back to their car.
 - 11. Before I said anything, Helena said to me that she knew why I was there to see her and asked: "Mr. Beasley, do you want to see my icepick?" I told her I did not think her statement was funny. I asked her if she was involved in the Fort Bragg murders. She said she thought she was present when it happened and could remember how awful it was.
 - 12. I radioed the police department and advised them to call

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- the Army CID. I told them I had found suspects in the murders. Over an hour passed and no assistance arrived, so I was forced to release them because they became threatening to me.
- 13. Two or three months after the murders, I tried to interview Stoeckley about the murders. She would not discuss them with me because she was afraid of reprisals.
- 14. Years later, in October 1980, after Dr. MacDonald was convicted, I began to do investigative work on the MacDonald case. In that connection, I interviewed Helena Stoeckley on several occasions concerning her knowledge of the MacDonald murders. Those interviews occurred in South Carolina, where she was then living, and in California at the offices of Ted L. Gunderson, during the period October 1980 through May 1982. Helena Stoeckley stated the following:
- She associated with a group of people who were servicemen or former servicemen who were drug abusers and who dealt in drugs to support their habits. The group was concerned about the response of military doctors, including Dr. MacDonald, to soldiers with drug problems, and the group discussed retaliation against Dr. MacDonald because he had refused to treat several people for drug addiction and had threatened to turn them in.
- b. It was decided at some point to attempt to get his cooperation in helping soldiers with drug problems and to get drugs from him.
- c. In the early hours of February 17, 1970, Helena and other members of her group went to the MacDonald residence. Helena named Greg Mitchell, a black male whose nicknames were "Zig Zag" and "Smitty", Bruce Fowler and Cathy Smith as being present.

1 Helena said more than four people were there but did not name them. She said all were under the influence of drugs. —

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Smitty wore an Army jacket with E-6 stripes.

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- Although the group members had mentioned killing Dr. MacDonald's family, Helena believed that the MacDonalds were just going to be pushed around, but when Dr. MacDonald put up a fight things got out of control and she could do nothing to stop it.
- She remembered standing at a couch in the f. MacDonald apartment holding a lighted candle and remembers the hot wax running onto her fingers, When the hot wax burned her fingers she extinguished the candle and put it in her pocket.
- She saw Smitty strike Dr. MacDonald and told him g. to "hit the pig again." She was at that time under the influence of drugs.
- She heard Colette say Dr. MacDonald's name and ask h. for his help.
- She went into the master bedroom where she saw lots of blood. Greg Mitchell was on top of Colette, beating her with an object.
- At some point, the telephone rang and Stoeckley answered it. A male with a soft voice asked if Dr. MacDonald was home. She began to laugh and one of the men with her told her to "hang up the God damn phone", which she did.
- Stoeckley said she remembered seeing a rocking horse with a broken spring in the house.
- 1. Helena recalled the night following the murders when I stopped the group on Clark Street. They were riding in

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- She felt that she had been roped into the murders and couldn't get out of it. She was still fearful for her safety.
- She said that everyone involved went into hiding n. after the murders.
- o. Stoeckley told me that after the murders she had given her boots and clothes to Cathy Perry to hide.
- In 198c, I interviewd Ms. Betty Garcia in Fayetteville. She told me that Cathy Perry had come to her after the MacDonald murders and asked Mrs. Garcia to hold a bundle of clothing for her because the police might be after her. Mrs. Garcia had taken care of Perry in the past when Perry. had had a drug problem.
- Mrs. Garcia told me that after Perry had left she looked through the materials and saw some clothes which had blood stains on them and some boots with blood on them.
- Some weeks later, Mrs. Garcia received a telephone r. call from Cathy Perry's parents who asked Mrs. Garcia to destroy the materials which Perry had left with her.
- Mrs. Garcia stated that she did throw out some of the clothing but kept other materials, including the boots, a calendar with the dated February 17, 1970 circled on it and a small notebook containing addresses and telephone numbers.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed this 27th day of ____March

Favetteville , North Carolina. 1 || On March 27 ____ , 1984, before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for said County and State, personally appeared PRINCE E. BEASLEY personally known to me or proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the person whose name is subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged that he executed the same. WITNESS my hand and official seal. [SEAL] in and for said County and State My Commission Expires: 4/13/87

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DECLARATION OF JOAN GREEN SONDERSON

State of Virginia)
) s.s.
County of Virginia Beach)

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I, JOAN GREEN SONDERSON, the undersigned, declare:

- 1. On February 17, 1970, I was employed at the Shute Drive Inn restaurant which was located on Fort Bragg Military Base, North Carolina.
- 2. When I arrived at work between 8:00 and 9:00 a.m. on Tuesday, February 17, 1970, I noticed a two-tone automobile parked nose-in under the overhang in my service area. I inspected the car and thought it was passengerless.
- 3. I complained to my boss about the parked and empty vehicle standing in my area.
- 4. About an hour later another car parked beside the apparently empty vehicle.
- 5. When I went to service this second vehicle I observed the front passenger door open. A pair of white or beige muddy boots extended from the vehicle as though the owner of the legs had been sleeping on the seat.
- 6. As the person whose legs I saw exited from the vehicle, I saw it was a Caucasian female with blonde hair and wearing a floppy hat.
- 7. I asked the girl if she wanted coffee. She said
 "No." She then proceeded to ask if I knew that the MacDonalds
 were murdered the previous night and that the husband was now
 in the hospital while the wife and children were dead. I

told her "No," I didn't know about it.

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- 8. About that time the right rear passenger door opened and a black male emerged. He was wearing an army fatigue jacket and dark civilian pants. He told me he was going to use the men's room.
- 9. There was a white male slumped down behind the wheel but I did not get a good look at him.
- 10. Both the female and the black male went to the toilets. When they returned to the car, they all drove off together.
- 11. Throughout this time I could see Military Police vehicles riding on the roads inside and outside Fort Bragg.
- 12. I saw shown twenty photographs by Raymond Shedlick, a private investigator, and selected from those photographs a photograph of an artist's sketch which positively resembles the young woman I saw (attached hereto as Exhibit "A"). I also positively identified a photograph of an artist's sketch of a black male as being that of the black male I saw leaving the rear of the vehicle (attached hereto as Exhibit "B").

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed this 21 day of September, 1983 at Ligura Beach, Virginia.

Joan Frem Sonderson

On 1983, before me the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for said County and State, personally appeared JOAN GREEN SONDERSON, personally known to me or proved

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Case 3:75-cr-00026-F Document 126-2 Filed 03/23/2006 Page 30 of 100 to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the person whose name is subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged that she executed the same. WITNESS my hand and official seal. said County and MY COMMISSION EXPIRES JANUARY 29, 1935 .9

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EXHIBIT "A"



EXHIBIT "B"

DECLARATION OF JIMMY FRIAR

State of South Carolina)
) s.s.
County of 50actes 30-4

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- I, JIMMY FRIAR, the undersigned, declare:
- I presently reside at Dutchman Correctional Facility,
 Enoree, South Carolina.
- 2. In February, 1970 I was an in-patient at the Womack Army Hospital in Fort Bragg, North Carolina.
- 3. Before I was at Womack hospital I had been at Walter Reed Hospital in Washington, D.C. Dr. Richard MacDonald had treated me when I was at Walter Reed Hospital. While I was his patient he and I had become friendly because we were both from South Carolina.
- 4. Prior to February 17, 1970, at a time I was a patient at Walter Reed Hospitaal, I had gotten drunk on a couple of occasions and needed to get help to get back to the hospital. On those occasions I had called Dr. Richard MacDonald and he helped me out, either picking me up himself or sending someone to pick me up.
- 5. On the evening of February 16, 1970 I persuaded an orderly to let me out and cover for me so that I could go to Fayetteville to drink and shoot pool.
- 6. When I decided to go back to Fort Bragg the buses had stopped running and I had no money left to get a taxi.
- 7. At that time, I attempted to contact Dr. Richard .
 MacDonald, who had previously treated me, to attempt to get his help to get back to the base.

1	8. I tried to contact Dr. Richard MacDonald from the
2	Wade Hampton Hotel. I was disoriented at the time and thought
3	I could contact Dr. MacDonald by phone, thinking I was still
4	in Washington, D.C. I called the base operator and represented
5	myself as a doctor who was a friend of Dr. MacDonald, without
6	specifying Dr. MacDonald's first name. The operator gave me
7	a number.
8	9. I called the number which had been given to me and
9	I asked for Dr. MacDonald. The woman who answered was laughing
10	and I heard someone in the background say, "Hang up the God-
11	damned phone." The phone was disconnected at that time.
12	10. I made the call sometime around 2:00 a.m. I recall
13	that it was about that time because I had decided to leave for
14	Fort Bragg sometime a little before 2:00 a.m.
15	I did not tell this to anyone until after Dr. Jeffrey
16	MacDonald was tried and convicted for the murders of his wife
17	and children. 1-3 loke work. The F.B. 1. Afout This well en
18	I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is
19	true and correct.
20	Executed this 25 day of July , 1983 at
21	Expire , South Carolina.
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23	THANK PRIAR
24	Shuar exten
25	On July 25 , 1983, before me, the undersigned,

ersigned, a Notary Public in and for said County and State, personally appeared JIMMY FRIAR, personally known to me or proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the person

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Case 3:75-cr-00026-F Document 126-2 Filed 03/23/2006 Page 36 of 100 whose name is subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged that he executed the same. 3. WITNESS my hand and official seal. said County and State

DECLARATION OF RANDY PHILLIPS

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State of Tennessee

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I, RANDY PHILLIPS, the undersigned, declare:

- 1. I reside in Gallatin, Tennessee.
- 2. In the spring of 1971, I was living and working at the Manor in Fayetteville, North Carolina. The Manor was a ministry which helped young people with drug and alcohol problems. We took in such people and provided support for them. The Manor was a Christian ministry and there was an emphasis on religious help for problems. We had regular group prayer sessions which all our residents attended.
- 3. At that time, the Manor also was using a farmhouse, called "the Farm", outside of Fayetteville, North Carolina. It was being fixed up by the staff and the residents of the Manor.
- 4. In early 1971, a young man, who I believe said his name was "Dave", came to the Manor with a drug problem. I spent time showing him around. He was 5'7" - 5'8", about 135 pounds, blond hair, medium frame and not very muscular. His eyes looked a little hollow, slightly dazed. He was a quiet withdrawn person. He was a little more neatly dressed than most of the people we were receiving at the Manor.
- 5. During his stay at the Manor a meeting took place where I understand "Dave" said something to the effect that he was partly responsible for the MacDonald slayings.
 - 6. A couple of days after this man came to the Manor he

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disappeared, taking some of my clothes from the closet we shared.

- 7. Late one afternoon after "Dave" had left the Manor, I went out to the Farm with Ann Cannady and Juanita Sisneros. got out to go into the farmhouse and I saw more than one individual running out the back. They looked like they were two males. When Ann and Juanita returned from being in the house, I was either near the car or outside the house looking around.
- Ann and Juanita told me what they had seen written on the walls in the house.
- By the time I returned to the Farm to clear up the walla, someone had already repainted the walls.
- 10. I was shown a number of photographs by Ray Shedlick and I selected from that group the photo which is attached as Exhibit A to my declaration as a picture of the man who identified himself as "Dave". I was also shown a number of photos of groups and I selected the individual third from the left in the photo which is attached as Exhibit B to my declaration as a picture of the man closely resembling "Dave".

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed this 29 day of 14 . Tennessee.

On 7/29 , 1983, before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for said County and State, personally

EXHIBIL "8"



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DECLARATION OF ANN SUTTON CANNADY

55.

1. I reside in Fayetteville, North Carolina where I have

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State of North Carolina

County of Cumberland

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I, Ann Sutton Cannady, the undersigned, declare:

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lived for the past 26 years. In the early part of 1971, I was working with a ministry in Fayetteville, North Carolina called "The Manor." The work of this ministry was to provide counseling and help to young people who had problems with alcohol and

addictive drugs who were seeking assistance with their problem.

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2. The Manor maintained a house in the 900 block of Hay Street in the Haymont section of Fayetteville. It was at that house that most of the work of The Manor was done. The house had facilities for meetings as well as facilities for the overnight

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accommodation of people seeking assistance.

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off Highway I-95 outside Fayetteville which was being fixed up by work teams made up of people working with The Manor for use as a

In addition, The Manor had a house in the countryside

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separate facility by The Manor.

highly nervous and tense.

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4. On a Wednesday in the early part of March 1971, a young man came to The Manor on Hay Street looking for a place to stay.

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He was a thin blond young man approximately 20 years old who was

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5. On the Saturday after he arrived, this young man came to the regular Saturday night session which was attended by those

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people who were staying in The Manor's house. The Saturday night meetings were ministering sessions at which people shared experiences and prayed together.

- 6. On the Saturday night the young man was in attendance he said he was part of a cult in Fayetteville and that the cult worked together. He confessed that he had been a drug user and that he had murdered people. During the session, he was asking for God's forgiveness for his actions.
- 7. On the following Sunday morning, the young man who had made the confession was gone from The Manor house. He had apparently taken with him all the clothes of Reverend Randy Phillips the young minister who worked with the people at The Manor.
- 8. Late on Sunday afternoon, I went with Reverend Phillips and Juanita Sisneros to the farmhouse to see that the house was secure. Ordinarily somebody checked out the house on a regular basis. As we pulled up the road to the farmhouse, we saw the young man who had made the confession on Saturday night run out the back door. He was with another person and they ran into the wooded area behind the house. Because this event frightened us, we went back to a gas station on I-95 and called the Sheriff's Department asking for someone to come with us to the farmhouse.
- 9. When the Sheriff's Deputy arrived, we went through the house with him. I walked into the bedroom which adjoined the living room and saw written in bright red paint on the wall, "I killed MacDonald's wife and children." It was written in four rows rather erratically across the wall and the red substance, which was apparently paint, was sort of dripping down. Mrs.

Sisneros and the Sheriff's Deputy came into the room and saw the message on the wall.

- 10. None of us had a camera and the Sheriff's Deputy asked us to let him return the next morning with a camera so that he could take a picture of the wall when it was light. We told him he could do so.
- 11. The following Saturday, we went to the farmhouse to do more work and someone had been there and painted over the entire wall so that the sign was no longer visible.
- 12. I was shown 20 photographs by Raymond Shedlick, a private investigator, and selected from those photographs a photograph of a man who I believe was the young man who came to The Manor, made the confession and painted the sign on the wall. Mr. Shedlick advised me that the identity of that man whose picture I selected was Gregory Mitchell. A copy of the photograph is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed this 37 day of They, 1983 at 25 Miles, North Carolina.

ANN SUTTON CANNADY

On <u>5-37</u>, 1983, before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for aid County and State, personally appeared ANN SUTTON CANNADY personally known to me or proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the person whose name is

subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged that she executed the same.

WITNESS my hand and official seal.

My Com Expine 9-13-84



EXHIBIT A.
(PHOTOGRAPH)

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DECLARATION OF NORMA LANE

County of Mecklenburg State of North Carolina

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- I, Norma Lane, declare:
- I am a resident of Charlotte, North Carolina where I live with my husband Bryant Lane.
- In 1972 I met Greg Mitchell, who was then employed 2. with my husband at the Toledo Scale Company. Greg and Pat Mitchell became good friends with my husband and me.
- Greg Mitchell was a heavy drinker and would 3. 11 drink when he was depressed. I remember one instance in 1977 12 when he was visiting at our house my husband asked Greg what 13 was wrong with him and he replied that he could not tell my husband or anyone, not even his wife, about what depressed him. He said it was too horrible to talk about.
 - In 1982, shortly before Greg Mitchell entered the hospital, he contacted my husband and wanted to talk to him about some trouble that he had when he was in the service. After my husband told me about that conversation Greg Mitchell visited my house a few days later.
 - When Greg came to my house he was shaking and 5. crying and said he was trying to get some money to leave the country because, he said, "the FBI is after me and is hot on my trail."
- I told Greg that if he hadn't done anything wrong 26 that he had nothing to worry about. Greg stated that he did do something wrong and he was guilty of a serious crime that happened a long time ago at Ft. Bragg, North Carolina.

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did not discuss the crime any further. When my husband came home he loaned Greg some money.

When I read the news story in the Charlotte Observer about the Ft. Bragg murders in which Greg Mitchell's name was mentioned I realized that what Greg had told my husband and me was that he had taken part in the murders. I contacted Dr. Jeffrey MacDonald's lawyers at that time.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing

Executed this /4th day of April, 1984 at Charlotte,

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA COUNTY OF MECKLEWBURG

I, the undersigned Notary Public for said County and State do certify that Norma Lane personally appeared before me and acknowledge the due excution of the foregoing declaration.

WITNESS my hand adm notarial seal this 14th day of

My Commission expires 8-31-88

DECLARATION OF BRYANT LANE

County of Mecklenburg)) s.s.
State of North Carolina)

- I, Bryant Lane, declare:
- In 1972 my wife and I lived in Charlotte, North Carolina and I worked at the Toledo Scale Company with a man named Greg Mitchell with whom I became friendly. My wife, Pat Mitchell, Greg and I became close friends over time.
- 2. In 1977 while Greg Mitchell was visiting my wife and me at our home and was in a depressed condition, I asked him what was bothering him and he stated that he could not tell me or anyone about what was bothering him, not even his wife Pat, because it was too horrible to even talk about.
- 3. In 1982, before Greg Mitchell entered the hospital where he died in June 1982, Greg called me by telephone and told me he wanted to speak with me about something. He said he did not want to talk on the telephone, however, as he believed his phone might be tapped. I agreed to meet with Greg and we did meet and when we met he was very pale and visibly upset.
- 4. I began the meeting by asking Greg what the trouble was and he told me, "it's something that happened back when I was in the service. If they find out about it I'm going to have to leave the country and live in Haiti or something." Greg did not tell me anything specific about what happened. However, shortly after our conversation he came to our house again where he spoke with my wife and told her that the reason he was trying to get some money to leave the country was because the FBI was after him. He told my wife that he was guilty of

1 a crime that happened a long time ago at Ft. Bragg and that he 2 was concerned about being prosecuted.

5. When I read the news story in the Charlotte

Observer about the Ft. Bragg murders in which Greg Mitchell's

name was mentioned I realized that what Greg had told my wife

and me was that he had taken part in the murders. I contacted

Dr. Jeffrey MacDonald's lawyers at that time.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed this 4-14-84 day of April, 1984 at Charlotte, North Carolina.

Bryant Lane

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA COUNTY OF MECKLENBURG

I, the undersigned Notary Public for said County and state do certify that Eryant Lane personally appeared before me and acknowledge the due execution of the foregoing declaration.

WITNESS my hand and seal (notarial) this 14th day of April, 1984

My Commission expires on 8-31-88

Welling Zuolic Notary Public

United States District Court Eastern District of North Carolina Fayetteville Division

DOCKET No. 75-26-CR-3

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

VS.

JEFFREY R. MACDONALD

AFFIDAVIT OF JANICE S. GLISSON IN SUPPORT OF RESPONSE OF THE UNITED STATES TO DEFENDANT'S PETITION FOR POST-CONVICTION RELIEF PURSUANT TO 28 U.S.C., SECTION 2255

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA FAYETTEVILLE DIVISION

NO. 75-26-CR-3 NO. 90-104-CIV-3-D

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AFFIDAVIT OF

v.

JANICE S. GLISSON

JEFFREY R. MACDONALD

I, Janice S. Glisson, first being duly sworn, state under oath the following:

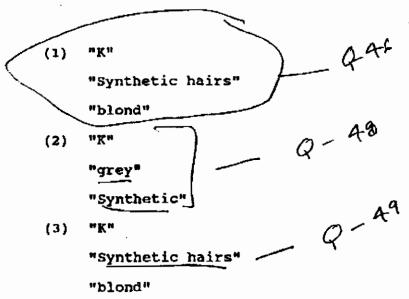
I graduated from Skidmore College in Saratoga Springs, New York, in 1945 with a major in chemistry and a minor in biology. My first employment was as a chemist in the surgical chemistry laboratory of Columbia Presbyterian Hospital in New York City, where I performed blood and spinal fluid chemistries on surgical patients, as well as did research. In 1948 I moved to Augusta, Georgia, where I joined the clinical laboratory at Oliver General Army Hospital. Two years later I became affiliated with the Veterans Administration Hospital in Augusta Where I worked in the clinical laboratory, performing a wide range of clinical tests on patients. That same year I moved to Fort Gordon Army Hospital, associating with the clinical laboratory there, staying approximately five years. During this period I worked at the Criminal Investigation Laboratory for about nine months, where I first practiced forensic chemistry.

Case 3:75-cr-00026-F Document 126-2 Filed 03/23/2006 Page 56 of 100

- 2. After a brief retirement to raise three children, I resumed my work as a part-time laboratory technologist in 1960 at St. Joseph's Hospital in Augusta, Georgia until 1963. From 1963-1967 I continued to work part-time as a laboratory technologist in the Division of Hematology at Talmadge Hospital, the Medical College of Georgia. In April of 1967, I joined the Criminal Investigation Laboratory in Fort Gordon, Georgia, as a criminalist practicing forensic chemistry, where I remained until my retirement in September 1983.
- 3. After joining the Army CID laboratory, I was trained for approximately six months in the fields of serology, trace evidence (includes hair, fibers, soil, glass and paint analysis) and drug analysis. In 1979 I was named Chief of the Serology Branch of the Chemistry Section, a title I retained until my retirement.
- 4. I first became associated with the analysis of evidence in the Jeffrey MacDonald case on behalf of the Army CID laboratory in February 1970. My primary responsibility in this case included examining and typing the body fluid evidence seized from the MacDonald home; I also performed some hair examinations.
- 5. On March 19, 1971, I began to inventory and analyze hair-like evidence received from chemist T. L. Laber. I removed hair-like material from Exhibit J (E-322) (blue-handled hairbrush); from Exhibit K (E-323) (clear-handled hairbrush) and from Exhibit E35 (white-handled hairbrush). The white-handled

hairbrush was identified as coming from under the right arm of Colette MacDonald; the locations in the home of the blue-handled and clear-handled brushes were unknown, then and now, to me. I performed hair comparisons with the hair I retrieved from these three brushes and other sources of hair, known and unknown.

Initially, I performed a macroscopic (without a microscope) examination of the hair-like material, including measuring the lengths of these items. Based upon the macroscopic appearance, the hair-like material fell into three categories: dark brown, blond and blond-brown. Within the blond group of hair-like material from Exhibit K, this material ranged in length up to 22 inches. During my initial examination, it appeared that at least some of the hair-like material might by synthetic, thus the question mark next to the word "synthetic" in my laboratory bench notes. (See Exhibit 1, Murphy Affidavit, p. 25). Upon further detailed, microscopic examination, I determined that the questioned material fell into two groups: human hair, comprising my categories (a) and (b) in my bench notes and synthetic fibers comprising my category (c): "synthetic striated fibers made to look like hairs." After this microscopic examination, I concluded that category (c) consisted of synthetic fibers. category (c) fibers were mounted on glass slides marked "K" by me during the course of my examination. I further placed these glass slides in cardboard slide mailers which I marked as follows:



I have been shown these three slides and slide mailers by Special Agent Michael P. Malone at the FBI Laboratory in Washington, D.C., and I state that in addition to the marking which I placed on the slide markers "1", "2", and "3", described above, the slide mailers are now marked "Q-46 PMS MPM", "Q-48 PMS MPM", and "Q-49 PMS MPM", respectively. The reference in my notes pertaining to the blond hairs in the "K" hairbrush refers to specimens Q-46, Q-48 and Q-49, respectively.

In addition I removed dark synthetic fibers from the blue-handled hairbrush (CID Exhibit J and E-322) which I mounted onto glass slides. These slides were placed in cardboard slide mailers which I marked "J", Synthetic hairs, black.

I have been shown these two slides and slide mailers by Special Agent Michael Malone and I state that in addition to the markings on the slide mailers which I have described above, the

slide mailers are now marked "Q-43 PMS MPM" and Q-44 PMS MPM, respectively.

It is to slides Q-43 and Q-44 that I make reference to in my laboratory report R-24, (Murphy Affidavit, Exhibit 6, paragraph 7) when I state:

Examination of the dark strands from Exhibit E-32 showed same to be synthetic fibers.

After my analysis, I packaged these synthetic hair-like fibers in mailers, along with others, in a cardboard box. (A photograph of the box is attached as Exhibit 1.) I wrote "synthetic hairs" on the cover of the box. The other handwriting on the box is my own, except for "Q-43-Q-54 PMS". The initials JSG stand for Janice Super Glisson.

6. In the CID Laboratory Report (R-24) dated April 20, 1971, I included the results of my hair analyses of the hair-like material retrieved from the three hairbrushes these results are listed in paragraphs six through nine of the report. They were in response to Investigator Kearns' March 9, 1971 Requests for Examination which respond directly to the requested examinations. No mention was made of the blond synthetic fibers found on the clear-handled hairbrush because there had been no request for fiber (as opposed to hair) examinations and I did not attach any forensic significance to synthetic fibers. I never informed anyone about the blond fibers, and to my recollection no one ever indicated an interest in these specific items.

7. My additional laboratory bench notes (Murphy Affidavit, Exhibit 1, p. 35) again reflected my earlier findings that there were some synthetic blond hairs found on the clear-handled hairbrush (Exhibit K). These notes also reflect a finding of a "grey or blond" synthetic hair.

Again the report dated May 25, 1971, does not reflect a finding of synthetic hair since Kearns' Request of May 6, 1971 to which it responded only asked the Chemistry Section to: ("compare the contents of Exhibits A and B, above, with hair samples on file at your office.")

- 8. In light of my training and experience in the analysis of trace evidence, I normally categorized trace evidence as either hair or fiber, and would never compare a hair to a fiber since they are two distinctly different categories of trace evidence. At no point did I ever have a known fiber source to which comparisons with the aforementioned synthetic hair-like fibers could be made. I therefore made no such comparisons.
- 9. No person associated with the Government prosecutive efforts has every interfered or modified in any way the reporting, in any fashion, of the results of my examinations in this case.
- 10. I have examined the various exhibits, photographs of which are appended to my affidavit, and they appear to be in the same condition as when I last saw them.

Exhibit 1 is a photograph of a box which contained the synthetic hair/fibers referred to in No. 5 above. I recognize my handwriting that lists the various items found in the box.

Signed and sworn to before me this 544 day of February, 1991.

My Commission expires My Commission expires Feb. 28, 1932

Notary Public, Richmond Cty., Georgia

Jacquelyn E. McGrady

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Martinez, Ca. 35867

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA FAYETTEVILLE DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

No. 75-26-CR-3

v.

JEFFREY R. MacDONALD

AFFIDAVIT OF ELLEN DANNELLY

- I, Ellen Dannelly, being first duly sworn, state under cath the following:
 - 1. I am a self-employed, licensed private investigator in the State of North Carolina (License No. 1194). I have been licensed since July 14, 1989.
 - 2. My father, Raymond R. Shedlick, Sr., was retained by Dr. Jeffrey R. MacDonald ("Dr. MacDonald") as a private investigator in 1982. I began to assist my father with the investigation in March of 1983.

 - 4. Initially, I compiled an inventory of physical evidence taken from the crime scene that had been examined or

analyzed by the CID and FBI laboratories. The CID and FBI had assigned exhibit numbers to the pieces of evidence prior to conducting the examinations. I collected and organized all of the information that the CID and FBI lab technicians had recorded for each CID and FBI exhibit number. The information I collected was obtained from handwritten laboratory notes that had been released to Dr. MacDonald's attorneys under FOIA and the typewritten FBI and CID laboratory reports that had been disclosed to the defense prior to trial.

- 5. In the course of collating and organizing the FOIA materials, I examined handwritten laboratory notes which indicate that in early 1979, the FBI examined certain pieces of physical evidence taken from the MacDonald home. (Attached hereto as Exhibit 2) I conclude that these notes are the work product of FBI laboratory technicians, based on the fact that the notes contain FBI exhibit numbers which begin with the letter "Q."
- 6. In the course of examining the FBI handwritten notes contained in Exhibit 2, I noted that the FBI lab technicians examined (1) debris taken from the right bicep area of Colette MacDonald's pajama top (designated as Q-88), debris removed from the wooden club murder weapon (designated as Q-89), and debris removed from the mouth area of Colette MacDonald (designated as Q-100).
 - 7. In reviewing these materials, I discovered that the

FBI laboratory technicians had discovered the presence of black, green, and white wool fibers for which the technicians could find no known source within the MacDonald home. The handwritten laboratory notes indicate that the technicians found one black wool fiber and one white wool fiber in the debris taken from the right bicep area of Colette MacDonald's pajama top (Q-88); two black wool fibers and one green wool fiber in the debris removed from the wooden club murder weapon (Q-89); and, two black wool fibers in the debris removed from the mouth area of Colette MacDonald (Q-100).

- 8. After reviewing these handwritten notes, I examined a typewritten unsigned FBI laboratory report, dated March 14, 1979. (Attached hereto as Exhibit 3) In my review of this report, I noted that the FBI had omitted any reference to its findings of black, green, and white wool fibers in the debris taken from the body of Colette MacDonald and the wooden club murder weapon.
- 9. In October of 1989, I compiled a conclusory report for Dr. MacDonald which contained the results of my findings, including those outlined above.

Ellen Dannelly ye this Figure and sworn to before me this right day of October, 1990.

- Lut	public	
Notary	publ/ic	

My commission expires /2//93

3~52 REPORT of the

1-Office, 7133



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

Tel SAC, Charlotte

F31 F16 No. 70-51728 Lob. No. 70-51728 PC-L1913 JV

PC-L2082 JV 12 PC-L2318 JV PC-L2536 JV

evidence texas ino

Specimens personally delivered by Captain Brian M. Murtagh on

Piece of wood (A) Blue bed sheet (D211) 016 White bath mat (D214) 017 Pink hairbrush (E8) 018 Vial containing hairs from closet, south bedroom (E12) 019 Vial containing hairs from dress, south bedroom (E10) Q20 Vial containing hairs from coat, south bedroom (E13) Vial containing hairs from yellow coat, south bedroom (Ell Vial containing hairlike substance from cage, master Vial containing hairs from closet, north bodroom (E9) Vial containing hairs from blue dress, north bedroom (F15) 025-029 Pive plastic bags containing debris (E35) 030-033 Four plastic bags containing debris (J) 034-038 Five plastic bags containing debris (K) 039 010-042 One plastic bag containing debris (E321) Three microscope slides (E324) 043-044 Two microscope slides (E35J) Q45-Q43 Five microscope slides (E35K) Q50-Q52 Three microscope slides (E35) Q\$3-Q\$4 Two microscope slides (E321) 055-056 Two microscope slides (E35a) Q57-D53 Two microscope slides (E35b) OS9-DEB Two microscope slides (E35K) 061-062 Two microscope slides (E35Kb)

Page n

PMS: fdb'(5)

(Over)

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One microscope slide (E35Ka)
Q64,-Q65
           Two microscope slides (P35Ja)
066
057-074
           One microscope slide (E35Jb)
          Eight microscope slides (2325B)
075
          One microscope slide (K)
076
          One microscope slide (E35a)
077
          One microscope slide (E324A)
Q78
          Vial containing debris from mear left hand (E301)
          Vial containing debris from under trunk of body (E303)
          Vial containing debris from top sheet (E59NB)
081
          Vial containing debris from under body ($24)
082
          Vial containing debris from pink blanket (57km)
083
          Vial containing debris from bottom sheet (E63NB)
084
          Vial containing debris from floor near body (#23)
Q85
          Vial containing debris from sheet (19a)
Q8 6
          Vial containing debris from purple bed cover (D123)
Q67
          Vial containing debris from bedspread (E52NB)
880
          Vial containing debris from pink pajama top (E209),
೧೭೨
          Vial containing debris from club (E205)
          Vial containing hairs from under pillow (#22)
          Vial containing debris from throw rug (D227)-
          Vial containing debris from bag containing club (†206)-
          Vial containing debris from quilt (#124)
          Vial containing yarns from hall (#32)
          Vial containing yarns from throw rug (#16)
          Vial containing debris from bedspread (D229)
          Vial containing yarns from pillowcase (#20a)
          Vial containing yarns from floor, east bedroom (E300)
Q99
          Vial containing sample from blue pajama top
O100
          Vial containing debris from mouth area COLETTE MAC DONALD
0101
          Vial containing debris from rug, east bedroom (E302)
Q102-Q103 Two vials containing fiber samples from toy dog (43NB)
0104
         Regative of footprint from north bedroom
0105
         Vial containing hair from blue pajama top
0106
         Vial containing yarm from fracture, right forearm
Q107
         Vial containing loose hairs found in box
         Regative left foot impression JEFFREY R. MAC DONALD
         Vial containing wood samples from Q14 piece of wood.
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Resulmitted items:

OI.	Paring knife (W-1)
Q2,	Paring knife (V-1)
63	Ice pick (x-1)
08	Pajama bottom (Z-2)
Q9	Pajama top (z-2)
615	Torn blue pajama top (A-3)
013	Pocket allegedly from Q12 (R-3)

000173

Page 2 PC-L1913 JV

Specimens received 10/9/74 from United States Army Criminal Investigation Division, Fort Bragg, North Carolina (PC-L2536 JV):

Q108 Section of floor Q109 Section of floor

Q110 Multicolored bedspread (D229)

Specimens personally delivered by Special Agent Paul H. Stonbaugh on 9/17/74 (PC-L1913 JV):

K1 Head hair sample COLPTTE MAC DONALD
K2 Head hair sample KIMBERLEY MAC DONALD
K3. Head hair sample KRISTEN MAC DONALD

Specimens received 10/2/74 from Charlotte, under cover of letter dated 9/30/74 (PC-L2318 JV):

HEAD BAIR SAMPLES PROM JEPPREY ROBERT MAC DOMALD:

K6 Left temple area (1)
K7 Center of forehead (2)
K8 Right temple (3)
K9 Above left ear (4)
K10 Center of head (5)
K11 Above right ear (6)

K12 Fack left mide of head (7)

K13 Back center of head (8)

X14 Back right side of head (9)

ARY HAIR SAMPLES PROM JETPREY ROBERT MAC DOMALD:

K15 Right upper arm, outside (10)

K16 Left forearm, top (16)

*17 Left upper arm, outside (11)

K18 Left forearm, top (17)

CHEST HAIR SAMPLES FROM JEPPREY ROBERT MAC DOMALD:

K19 Right side of chest (12) K20 Left side of chest (13)

OTHER HAIR SAMPLES PROM JEFPREY ROBERT MAC DONALD:

K21 Kavel (14) K22 Puble area (15)

Page 3 PC-L1913 JV

(Over)

090174

P.J.

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X23	Head hair sample from MRS. DOROTHY M. MAC DONALD
K24	Head hair sample from PAUL KALIN
K25	Wead hair sample from VIOLET M. KALIN
7.26	Head hair sample from PAMFLA KALIH
K27	Head hair sample from DONALD L. KALIN

Also Submitted: Fourteen photographs of J. R. MAC DONALD

Result of examination:

It was previously reported in Laboratory report PC-F72 dated July 2, 1971, that the Q12 blue pajama top contained a tot: of 43 puncture holes possessing characteristics indicating Q12 was stationary when the holes were made. An analysis of these he reflects 12 holes (numbered 1 through 12) appear in the back left panel, 5 holes (numbered 13 through 17) are in the upper right be panel, 30 holes (numbered 18 through 47) are in the right shoulds area and one hole (numbered 48) is located near the back shoulder seam of the left sleeve.

A study of the photographs depicting Q12 laying on the body of COLETTE MAC DONALD revealed that portion trailing off on the floor to the left of the body to be the left front panel and front left sleeve of Q12 with the left cuff and back portion of t left sleeve located on the floor adjacent to the body. (It is to be noted that there were no puncture holes found in these portion of Q12). The right shoulder area of Q12 ("inside-out") condition is located on the left chest area of the victim with the right sleeve draped across the body. The right sleeve has also been turned "inside-out."

Through folding Q12 in the same manner as it is depicts in the photographs it was found that the puncture holes present i Q12 foll into two general groups. The puncture holes numbered 1 through 12 were aligned, through folds in the fabric, which indicated that these holes could have been made by five thrusts. The remaining holes, numbered 13 through 48, were also aligned in i : similar manner, indicating that these latter holes could have been made by sixteen thrusts. If the puncture holes were made in Q12 while it was draped across the chest of the victim, heles humbered 1 through 12 (5 thrusts) would appear in the right chest aren of the body while the remaining holes numbered 13 through 48 (If thrusts) would appear in the left chest area. These findings coincide with the puncture wounds reported to be present in the chest of the victim in location and number. Therefore, these Younds could have been made by 21 separate thrusts passing through Q12 and into the body. C00175

Page 4 . PC-L1913 JV

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(Cver)

Specimen Q16 is a white bath mat with the word "HILTON" appearing on both ends of its top side. Red-brown stains found on the edge of the top side of Q16 conform in length and shape to the end of the handle and blade of the Q2 "Old Hickory" paring knife. Located near these stains are other red-brown stains that conform in length, shape and size to the handle and pick portions of the Q3 ice pick.

The reverse side of Q16 bears several red-brown smudges some of which have the general appearance of hand or finger smudges but lack sufficient detail for any conclusions to be reached.

Specimen Q15 is a blue bed sheet containing numerous red-brown stains. A very large circular stain is located in the off-center area of the sheet. Two fabric impressions were located near this large circular stain. These two impressions conform in general configuration to the right and left lower sleeve and cuff areas of the Q9 pajama top in all observable characteristics. Two other fabric impressions were located on Q15 one of which conforms to the right forearm and cuff area of the right sleeve of the Q12 torn pajama top and the other conforms to the left sleeve and cuff area of Q12. The latter fabric impression was made by a garment having a torn left sleeve. Also located near this latter impression is another stain that conforms in outline to the bare left shoulder area of a human. Two other red-brown stained areas, one made by a left hand and the other by a right hand are also present on Q15.

It was determined that by placing the Q15 sheet over a bodylike object, reaching under the object and lifting, that the right sleeve and hand impressions align as do the left sleeve and left hand impressions. Further, when the object is lifted and held against the chest area, the impression of the outline of a bare left shoulder falls into position with the left shoulder of the person lifting the sheet covered object.

The Q12 pajama top is composed of blue cotton and polyester fabric sewn together with purple sewing thread, blue-blac sewing thread and white sewing thread. All of the sewing thread with the sewing thread with the composed of cotton.

It is to be noted that all of the hems and seams of the were seen with purple sewing thread, with the exception of the piping on the cuffs, where blue-black sewing thread was used only on the inside of the cuff. The piping was attached to the nace with white sewing thread.

Blue yarns like those composing the fabric of Q12 were found in specimens Q79 (3 pieces), Q85 (7 pieces), Q86 (2 pieces), Q87 (1 piece), Q95 (4 pieces), Q96 (1 piece), Q97 (2 pieces) and Q106 (1 piece).

Purple cotton sewing threads like that used in the construction of Q12 were found in specimens Q78 (12 pieces), Q79 (15 pieces), Q81 (3 pieces), Q84 (3 pieces), Q85 (15 pieces), Q86 (10 pieces), Q87 (1 piece), Q89 (2 pieces), Q95 (3 pieces), Q96 (2 pieces), Q97 (4 pieces), Q98 (1 piece) and Q101 (2 pieces)

A short piece of blue-black sewing thread like that used in sewing the piping to the cuff of Q12 was found in Q78.

The above-described yarns and sewing threads could have originated from the torn areas of the Q12 pajama top.

You will be advised of the result of the hair examinations, as well as additional examinations being conducted in a subsequent report.

Page 6 PC-L1913 JV

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Document 126-2

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sphoes in vouries scholer of green and then fayon the microscopically semilar to fairlined in the composition of the compressed apocumen K32 were frend in you

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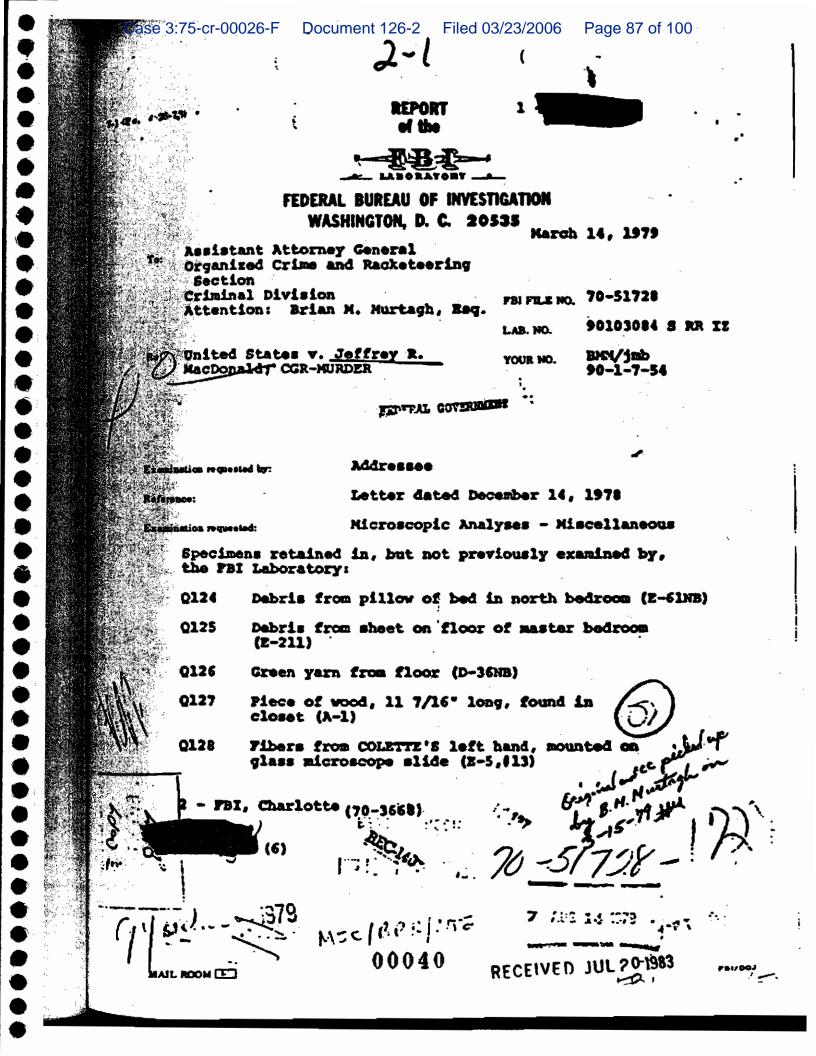
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Case 3:75-cr-00026-F Document 126-2 Filed 03/23/2006 Page 80 of 100 execumes K4 and/or K42 w & found in ypeumen Q82. Zes cotton fikes of limited compensar sympreme were procent in specmen Q 50 pt Q 83. 24 PHAH Those place oxhibit similarities po fle cotton places engo Spenner 94, 95 and on 434. been cotton plas seinilar to Hose congosing aprecime QIII ivere from in QD. Doge-pink acrylic and payon felus semular to those included in the conjustion of CY112 were found in PP? No other files of apparent composions
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Case 3:75-cr-00026-F Filed 03/23/2006 RECEIVED JUL 20 1983_

Case 3:75-cr-00026-F Document 126-2 Filed 03/23/2006 Page 84 of 100 Al 00037 RECEIVED JUL 20 1983

Case 3:75-cr-00026-F Q105 -Tulchel s. K28 K30 K32, K36 00038



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Q129	Piece of wood, 2" x 4" x 54 1/2", from bed in south bedroom (A-12)
K28	Six pieces of yarn, each a different color, from bedside table (51 MBR)
K29	Pink powder puff found on bed (D-54NB)
K30	Multicolored throw rug from master bedroom (D-227)
K31	Blue doll found on floor (D-41NB)
K32	Green throw rug (D-37NB)
K33	Portion of rug from master bedroom (D-207)
X34	Doll's yellow and red ehirt found on floor (D-42NB)
K3 5	Stuffed dog found on floor (D-43NB)
К36	Dark blue long-sleeved pullover from chair in master bedroom
X37	Dark blue slacks
K38	Rag doll (#139)
X39	Rnitted collar (#128)
K40	Hulticolored afghan from couch in living room
K41	Pink toilet seat cover from bathroom adjacen to north bedroom (Item #20, CSC #55)
K42	Girl's blue coat from hook on north wall of south bedroom (D-219)
K43	Piece of wood, 7 15/16° long, found in store shed (A-2)

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Result of examination:

For specimens retained in and previously examined by the PBI Laboratory, see FBI Laboratory report dated July 2, 1971, to the Department of the Army (copy furnished FBI, Charlotte) and FBI Laboratory reports dated October 17, 1974, November 5, 1974, and September 19, 1975, to the FBI, Charlotte (copies furnished Department of the Army).

Specimen Q126 consists of a green acrylic yarn approximately 3/8" in diameter. It is similar to one of the yarns present in specimen K28 and, accordingly, could have had a common origin.

The K30 rug is composed of rayon fibers in shades of green, brown and blue. Rayon fibers microscopically similar to those included in the composition of K30 and which could have originated from K30 were found in specimens Q88, Q89, Q92, Q105 and Q128.

The K32 rug is composed of rayon fibers in various shades of green and tan. Rayon fibers microscopically similar to those included in the composition of specimen K32 were found in specimens Q80 and Q83.

Off-white woolen fibers microscopically similar to those composing the K33 rug were found in specimens OB1 and OB3. Woolen fibers exhibiting microscopic similarities to specimens K40 and/or K42 were found in specimen OB2.

Red cotton fibers of limited comparison significance were present in specimens Q80 and Q83. Those fibers exhibit similarities to the red cotton fibers included in specimens Q4, Q5 and/or K34.

Green cotton fibers similar to those composing specimen Olli were found in Q80. Beige-pink acrylic and rayon fibers similar to those included in the composition of Q112 were found in Q87.

No other fibers of apparent comparison significance could be associated with the items specifically requested in the referenced letter.

No animal hairs which could be associated with horse or cat were found.

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Specimen Q127 is a piece of Douglas fir wood which measures 1 1/2° x 1 3/4° x 11 7/16°. Specimen K43 is a piece of Douglas fir wood which measures 1 1/2° x 1 3/4° x 7 15/16°. Specimens Q127 and K43 fit together end-to-end and were originally adjoining portions of the same piece of wood.

specimen Q122 includes a splinter of pine wood which measures 1 9/16" in length. The Q122 splinter is the same kind of wood as specimen Q14 but could not be fitted into a specific area of Q14. This does not preclude the possiblity that the Q122 splinter originated from Q14.

Specimen Q129 is a pine "2 x 4" which measures 54 1/2" in length. Specimens Q129 and Q14 fit together end-to-end and were originally adjoining portions of the same piece of wood.

The specimens are being retained in the FBI Laboratory until called for by your representative.

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TAB 14: TRIAL TRANSCRIPT EXCERPTS

INDEX

Tab 14 A..... Richard Dennis Tevere

Tab 14 B......Kenneth C. Mica

Tab 14 C.....Michael Douglas Newman

Tab 14 D..... William F. Ivory

Tab 14 E...... Dr. Jeffrey MacDonald

Tab 14 F...... Dr. William Paul Neal

Tab 14 G..... Robert B. Shaw

Tab 14 H..... Dillard O. Browning

Tab 14 I..... Hilyard O. Medlin

Tab 14 J..... Dr. George Podgorny

Tab 14 K..... James W. Milne

Tab 14 L..... Closing Argument – James Blackburn

PAGES 1200-1433

TRIAL DAY ONE



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CHAPEL HILL 933-3754

PITTSBORO 542-3374

RICHARD DENNIS TEVERE

was called as a witness, duly sworn, and testified as
follows:)

DIRECT EXAMINATION 11:28 a.m.

BY MR. BLACKBURN:

- Q State your name and tell us where do you live?
- A Richard Dennis Tevere: New York.
- Q How long have you lived there?
- A Thirty-one years.
- Q What do you do for a living?
- A I am Vice President of an advertising firm.
- Q Where is that firm?
 - A Mount Vernon, New York.
- 16 Q How long have you been so employed?
- 17 A Nine years.
- Q Prior to your employment in that capacity,
- where did you live?
- 20 A 2824 Collis Place in the Bronx.
- Q Have you ever been to Fort Bragg, North
- 22 | Carolina?

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- 23 A Yes, I have.
- 24 O When was that?
- 25 λ I was stationed at Fort Bragg when I was in

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In what capacity were you stationed?

the Army, from December of 1968 until August of 1970.

- I was a military policeman at Fort Bragg and was assigned to duties as patrolling the Post, traffic duties, town patrol, bus patrol.
 - What is your educational background?
 - Α I completed 16 years.
 - Ω Does that include college?
 - High school and four years of college.
- With respect to your work as a military policeman, what training, if any, have you had, or did you have.

After basic training at Fort Jackson, I was sent to Fort Gordon, Georgia, and we were trained in various military police duties, taught somewhat about the law, self defense, taught to shoot different weapons, taught first aid, and several other things.

What training, if any, did you have with respect to preservation of evidence at a crime scene?

During our training, we were taught that if we were at a crime scene, or when called to a crime scene ---

> (Interposing) MR. SEGAL: I'm sorry,

I cannot hear the word.

THE WITHESS: If we were called to go to



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we see, preserve all evidence, help the injured--if we were able to do so--and basically make sure that you did nothing to disturb or alter what you have seen.

BY MR. BLACKBURN:

Q Directing your attention to the late evening of the 16th of February, 1970, as a result of your assignment at Fort Bragg as a military policeman, did you have occasion to be on duty as a military policeman that night?

A Yes, I did.

Q What was your duty that evening?

A I was assigned to a patrol on Fort Bragg, the 11:30-midnight shift to 7:30 in the morning.

Q What was the total area of patrol at Fort
Bragg which you were to be conducting?

A The area that I was patrolling was about a two-mile square area of the main post of Fort Bragg.

Q What areas, if you know, were covered in that two-mile area?

A The Main Post, Corregidor Courts, and Anzio Acres.

Q Who, if anyone else, was present with you that night?

A My partner on patrol was Specialist Mario



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- Ω You were riding together?
- A Yes, we were. We were in an army jeep.
- Q Who was driving?
- A I was. 👌
- Q During your patrol from the time you came on duty up until about 3:00 o'clock a.m. on the 17th of February, what did you have occasion to observe?

A From 11:30 at night until approximately
3:00 or 3:30 in the morning, the Post was very quiet.

The weather--it was a rainy, windy night, a cold, damp
night--and there was very little activity on the Post.

- Q By "little activity," what do you mean?
- A Very few cars, no heavy traffic, virtually no one was walking around because of the intensity of the rain.
- Now may I direct, Mr. Tevere, your attention to approximately quarter until four, or 3:45 a.m. on the 17th. Did you have occasion to receive a call over your car radio?
 - A Yes, we did.
 - What was the nature of that call?
- A We were told there was a domestic disturbance at 544 Castle Drive, and another patrol was given the call. I answered and said that I would back them up,



표성 tdb

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MAIN OFFICE, RALEIGH, 832-9085 DURHAM 471-3528 CHAPEL HILL 933-3754 PITTSBORO 542-3374

Where I was at was not on the map, but I

was in the area somewhat up on here which would be

