2	

_

.

•

•

^

·

0

3

5

Q What did you do in this case? A. And write it down. Well, it worked fine so long as I could understand what he said. Of course, I did have an interpreter to help me afterwards. On the one where I asked him about the night flyer I couldn't understand what he was telling me, so we didn't essentially clarify that until the inquiry.

Let's go back to my term base rates, your term norm, okay? Is there any studies in the field, any opinions that you have read or anything that relates the base rates or the norms, the Rorschach test to somebody's ability to premeditate and deliberate and commit murder? A. In this case I think there probably are but I'm not familiar with these studies.

You're not familiar with them? A. I think there is such an extensive literature on Rorschach tests I am sure that somebody has made a study of people who have killed other people.

MR. ROBINSON: Then I'm going to make a motion to strike that as something that the doctor doesn't know anything about.

MR. PESTARINO: Wait a minute, if Your Honor please MR. ROBINSON: "I'm sure that there exists."

THE COURT: Strike what?

MR. ROBINSON: To strike his statement, "I'm sure that there are studies but I don't know about them."

THE COURT: That is his answer.

, .

2

..

_

-

0

ð

10

11

13

14

19

•

17

18 19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

MR. ROBINSON: How can he say he is sure there are studies when he doesn't know about them?

THE COURT: Do you want to clarify that, Doctor?

THE WITNESS: The literature on the Rorschach

probably runs to 10,000 pieces, you know. I would guess

that is maybe even a conservative estimate. Or maybe it is
an overestimate. My sense is that inasmuch as there are so
many psychologists in so many different areas, in corrections,
hospitals, other places, somebody probably has done some
looking at the Roraschach responses of people who have
committed crimes, including murder. I didn't have time to
run out to the literature and try to clarify all of this. I
used my general procedure in evaluating people.

- My question was, Doctor, have there been any studies done using the Rorschach on somebody's ability to premeditate and deliberate and commit murder, not on somebody that is caught after the fact as to whether or not he did it.
- A. If you are asking me before the case, then I think the answer is, of course no.
- Q Okay. So by looking at the Rorschach test you can't give us an opinion as to what was going on in somebody's mind whether or not he could premeditate and deliberate to commit murder six months before you gave the test, could you?
- A I didn't say that. You asked me if anybody had done a study on the Rorschach prior to the commission of a crime and, you know, was there a study which showed that certain

Э

3

5

qualities in the Rorschach led to a premeditated killing. Now, that is true, I don't think anybody has done that.

- My question is this, okay, we are dealing with -- you appreciate this, don't you -- that we are dealing with whether or not Mr. Ismail on November the 6th, 1975, had the ability, okay, to premeditate and deliberate and commit murder. You understand that is what the issue is, don't you?
- A I kind of had the feeling that the assumption was that Mr. Ismail had probably killed this person and the question was: Was it really premeditated or did it happen out of a spurt of emotion? And that is what I have been responding to, with the assumption that the death was probably caused by Mr. Ismail.
- Q But, wait a minute, so if you thought that was the issue, you would want to look into some research to see if there were any studies done on how somebody responded to the Rorschach, okay? And whether or not those studies went back to seek the person's mental frame, his ability to premeditate and meditate at the time of the commission of the crime?

 A This is an impossibility. Nobody tests people before they commit crimes to see whether they are going to commit them or not, and I don't know of any great longitudinal studies which have been done to track on children since infancy which would be required. We have done some longitudinal studies but not to that extent I don't believe.

)

12

- And there are no, also no studies which have been done on the Rorschach which show that somebody six months before they were given the Rorschach had the ability to premeditate
- 4 and deliberate to commit murder, are there?
- A I would be perfectly willing if the judge so desired to search the literature and see what we can discover in that area.
- fy in this case? A I was paid a certain sum to do an evaluation.
 - Q You realized this evaluation would lead to courtroom testimony?
- MR. PESTARINO: What? I didn't hear the question.
- Q (By Mr. Robinson) Did you realize that this evaluation would lead to courtroom testimony? A. I felt it was a possibility. There was no certainty it would at all.
 - And you are searching for the truth?
- 18 A. That is true.
- Q Okay. So if there was some evidence that you could --you gave the man a Rorschach test? A Yes.
- 21 Q Gave it to him for a reason? A Yes.
- Q Okay. And if there was some literature in the field,
- 23 I take it you are familiar with libraries and how to obtain
- 24 literature? A Are you asking me that as a question?
- 25 Q Yes, sir. A. Yes, I have been in a library.
- 26 Q Okay. And you are familiar with how to use the index

10

11

12

13

14

16

17

18

21

22

23

24

in the library? A. Absolutely.

desired by the Court.

- And yet you didn't do it in this case?
- Well, I believe that you understood me to say that I was called to do this testing, did it on a week-end after a very short notice and provided a report, my best opinion, you know with that information, and still think that it is a pretty good opinion, and I am simply saying to you that we can go and study the literature further, you know, if that is
- Okay. A At this date it is only just a few days since I evaluated this man and this kind of study could take some piece of time. I could maybe spend two or three weeks really exhaustively surveying the literature, which I would be very happy to do.
- What I would like to ask you, also, is, do you do followup work on your cases, on the opinions you have rendered to see if, in fact, you are accurate when you rendered the opinion? A Sure. Whenever possible.
- 19 Q Okay. And that is a desirable practice, right?
- 20 A Surely.
 - Q Okay. And what are your normal -- your normal cases obviously aren't criminal cases because you have only had a dozen, you said, in 10 years. What are your normal kind of cases? A Would you like to be more specific?
- 26 People with emotional problems that aren't involved with

17 crimes, or involved with crimes, or non-criminal? treat them on a continuing basis? What sort of treatment 3 do you normally give? 4 MR. PESTARINO: That sounds like it is compound. 5 THE WITNESS: I'm happy to answer you, if you so wish. A large chunk of my practice has been to do evaluation, and it has been increasing because it seems my results are very 7 much appreciated, and they help people solve problems. Surgeons, oh, like neurosurgeons refer to me head injury cases, 9 pain syndrome cases. I do a fair amount of action with the 10 local medical community doing this kind of evaluation. I may work for other psychiatrists who are attempting to testify in a legal matter, and they will ask me to do some 13 kind of evaluation. And that is how I came to do this one 14 because one of the psychiatrists, the man that referred to 15 me is somebody I worked for before. So in the other type cases you do follow-up to see if 17 your opinions and conclusions are accurate? 18 I follow them as long as I can. 19 Some cases I have worked up, like the man that went to McNeill Island, we followed him for five Other cases I have worked on in terms of brain 21 years. injury I have followed for four or five years. And it would appear that my evaluations have been very helpful and pretty 23

(By Mr. Robinson) And it is important to do these

things.

25

26

accurate in terms of growth and change and all those kind of

follow-ups to see if you are right or wrong?

A It certainly is. A private practitioner has not as much room to do that as a university person.

- Q Is it sort of hard to be forced to interview somebody in a 3-day span and make a definite conclusion?
- A. The only difficulty is in finding the time. I mean, you know, that you need a certain amount of time to really get enough information to make an evaluation. It takes contact time. If I had done Mr. Ismail over the space of two or three weeks I would have searched the literature some more and might give a more studied opinion. But it would probably be the same one that I arrived at.
- Q And if you had access to other information such as police reports and things like that, that would --
- A If it hadn't been on a Saturday or Sunday I would have requested a police report. Inasmuch as I accepted the fact that the man had probably been instrumental in the death of the other person I saw no particular person in that.
- Instead of going to the police reports you went to the newspaper?

 A I didn't feel privileged to go ask the people on duty there to let me see the records of somebody even though I was seeing him. And I checked the newspaper simply to find out what the reports were at that time to the press, and I checked two newspapers, that's all.
- Q What I would like to do, I'm almost done, I think you will be glad to hear that, is go through your report a little

bit. A. Surely.

Q You indicate in your report Mr. Ismail's father died of a heart attack in January, 1974, some month after learning that Patriarch had at age 62 married a 38-year-old Assyrian woman in violation of the -- that is obviously a typographi-

cal error -- vows of celibacy? A. Yes.

You got that information from Mr. Ismail?

A. He told me the age at which the man had married. It was, also, cited in the Chronicle.

And did you make that conclusion? Did you make a conclusion that the reason his father died of the heart attack is because the Patriarch had married?

A Mr. Ismail told me that he felt that the Patriarch's action had something to do with his father's death. And he explained to me that he felt this way because his father had been in Iraq and was in pretty good condition, and then gone to Lebanon, and it was there that Mr. Ismail visited him shortly after this announcement, and his father looked to be in pretty horrible condition.

Q. So would that provide somebody, if he felt that an individual was responsible for his father's death, would that provide somebody with a motive to kill?

A It certainly would produce a lot of anger. Whether it would produce a motive to kill I am not sure.

3

Q And Mr. Ismail felt that the Patriarch's getting married was responsible for his father's death?

5

6

18

20

21

22

23

- A. I think he felt that there was some relationship, yes.
- Q Okay. Now, Mr. Ismail, also, told you that after the Patriarch got married he couldn't work any more?
- A. He said that for a period of time he really was not able to work, about two years.
- A About two years? A Yes.
- Q Okay. And that the reason he couldn't work any more is because the Patriarch got married? A Well, what he said to me was that his thoughts were constantly on this issue.
 - Q On the issue of the Patriarch getting married?
- 11 A. Yes, and the effect on the church.
- 12 Q And this so affected him that he couldn't work any more?
- 13 A. He said he had an accident because he was so distracted,
 14 and he cut his arm rather severely, and at that point he left
- his job at Ford Motor Company.
- 16 Q Never went back? A He worked only a few months
 17 after that.
 - Q Did Mr. Ismail attribute this, his cutting his arm, having an accident and leaving his job with Ford Motor Company to the fact that, the fact that the Patriarch had married? A He did, indeed. He felt that it was related.
 - And as a matter of fact Mr. Ismail made a statement to you that he saw the Patriarch's actions as contributing to his father's death?

 A Yeah, that is what he said.
- 26 Q. Okay. Now, Mr. Ismail -- strike that.

_

••

5

Mr. Ismail told you that he flew to San Francisco to look for a small business?

A. Yes.

- Q Okay. Did you ever think that maybe he flew to San Francisco to take revenge on the Patriarch because he had lost his job, he thought he had lost his job as a result of the Patriarch, he thought his father died as a result of the Patriarch? Did you ever consider that?
- A I didn't ask him if he had flown to San Francisco to kill the Patriarch.
- Q I'm asking you, did you consider it? Does it seem logical and reasonable in light of what you know?
- A Well, his father had said to him, "Leave the Patriarch to God. Leave him alone." And my understanding of Mr. Ismail is that he really heard his father, and so I did not really think that he had consciously flown to San Francisco to take revenge on his father, no.
- Q He told you that he visited with Assyrian friends in San Francisco?

 A. Yeah, the Patriarch's family.
- All right. And did you ask him what members of the Patriarch's family? A. He told me. I didn't write it down.
- Q Did you ask him if it was Eshaya Shimun, the Patriarch's cousin?
 A No, I did not.
- Q Did you ask him how this member of the Patriarch's family felt about the Patriarch? A No, I did not.
- Would it be relevant, Doctor? Wouldn't you like to

15.

know? Suppose this member of the Patriarch's family hated the Patriarch, would that be interesting? Would you like to know that?

A It is certainly possible. He told me he planned to visit the Patriarch's father and mother. I didn't think they would hate the Patriarch, and so I didn't think to ask him whether the family members hated the Patriarch.

- He told you he planned to visit the Patriarch's father and mother?

 A That is what he told me. They had visited him in Canada.
- Isn't it true that, I think you just made a mistake here isn't it true that he told you he had visited the Patriarch's father-in-law and mother-in-law in Canada, not his father and mother?

 A. Well, this may be a communication barrier. I understood him to say father and mother.
- Okay. And if you found out now that the member of the Patriarch's family that he visited was a person who didn't like the Patriarch, okay, coupled with the fact that, you know, that Mr. Ismail didn't like the Patriarch, blamed the Patriarch for his father's death, for him losing his job and everything, those three factors now, would that maybe cause you to change your opinion?

 A It is not my understanding that Mr. Ismail hated the Patriarch. He identified him as a spiritual leader, and all he told me in the jail over and over was the shame he felt that the Patriarch was dead.

. . .

_

Ū

2

3

5

Q Let me ask you this, is it a common feeling to feel shame when you are on trial for murder? A I think it is a common feeling to feel shame if you really feel guilt and horrible because you have been part of something that you wish you hadn't been part of.

What about because you have been caught and you are on trial for murder, wouldn't you be ashamed about that, being in jail? A If I were planning to be revengeful I don't think I would show such great remorse. I think it would be consistent to expect from any human being if they really, really had revenge in their heart, this is what you would see

- Q Doctor, you have testified that you never examined any people who have been on trial for murder?
- A. That's correct.
- You have never read any books about those sort of things, murder?

 A I said I have looked at the books.
- Looked at some books. Isn't it a fact that most of the time when you catch murderers and you bring them down to the jail they break down and how sorry they are, how sorry they are they did it, don't you know about that?
- A I don't accept that as a fact. I have been in and out of the jail a bit. While I may not have studied murderers I have certainly talked to them in the jail to some degree. I don't have the feeling that you are describing that the killer just comes in and falls apart. That is not my picture of the people in the jail.

12

13

14

16

17

18

19

21

22

23

24

25

26

These murderers that you talked to in the jail, when did this occur? I have been in and out of the jail for A. the past two or three, four years, and there are certain restricted sections of the jail which I have been exposed to. I was once involved in trying to help change the mood of the jail, make it less probable there would be riots.

These murderers that you talked to, where and how long did you talk to them in the jail? Well, it certainly was a brief period, and I am not trying to qualify myself as a big expert on people who kill people. I have talked to people who killed people.

Say, "Hi, how are you? How's the conditions in here?" You didn't talk to them about their cases, did you?

They certainly -- I can't remember entering any extended discussion with any of them, you know, about their cases.

Q. Now, Mr. Ismail told you that he planned to All right. go to Modesto to see other members of the Patriarch's family?

That is what I understood him to say.

Did he ever tell you that he was going to go to Okay. Denver to visit members of his family when he left San Jose?

I don't recall him saying that.

Did he tell you he was going to Chicago? No.

Did you ask him how he was going to get home from San Jose? Yes.

How did he tell you he was going to get home?

Going to go home by train.

- Q By train? A That is what he said.
- Q Have you ever taken a train from San Jose to Canada?
- A Not for a long time. Took one, you know.
 - Q Did you question about that, sort of say, "Well, geez,
- 5 you flew down here, why are you going home by train"?
- 6 A Yes, I did ask him that, and he said he wanted to stop
- and visit people along the way and he was going to take the
- 8 train.
- 9 Q Okay. A I mean as we know, in Canada, in Europe, the
- train is a much more popular way of transportation than the
- 11 U.S. At least I believe that is true.
- 12 Now, he told you that he felt he must go see the
- 13 Patriarch in San Jose and tell him that he could not respond
- to his requests for support? A. That is what he told me.
- 15 Q Okay. And you believed him? A. Considering the
- depth of feeling that he expressed about his church, yes, I
- do believe he wanted to do that or he felt that he had to.
- 18 Q. Now, at the pizza parlor he had some beer and when he
- 19 tried to eat the pizza felt ill, he then decided to get his
- visit over with and went to the Patriarch's home and then you
- have "parenthesis by taxi close parenthesis"?
- 22 A. Yes, I believe that is what he told me.
- Q Okay. What do you mean "decided to get his visit over"?
- 24 Was it a pain for him to do this? Was it hard on him to do
- 25 this? A He said it was a very difficult kind of
- 26 feeling to have to confront the man and tell him he did not

wish to support his wish to return as Patriarch of the church.

Q Did you ask him why he felt he had to confront the man

personally, eye to eye? A It sounded like it was, in

a sense it was somewhat a requirement of honor to tell him

⁵ | face to face.

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

I asked you not what did it sound like. I asked you did you ask him that question. A. I didn't ask him why he couldn't do that by telephone.

Q Okay. Now, you told us, also, in your psychological report where it says review of results, "He supplemented his

English in testing by speaking Arabic through an interpreter brought for this purpose. In doing so he had a certain presence, an empathy, a spon --"

I can't read that.

A Responsivity.

Presponsivity that carried one to Biblical times, i.e., when religion was the main pursuit of a wakeful mind."

Could you elaborate on that for us?

A Maybe I wax a little too poetic in my reports. What I'm trying to say, he came alive when he had somebody to talk to that, that he was kind of, like to me, means he couldn't get through to me, when the man came to speak Arabic, and he had seemed to grow, he had more pride, more sense of being there, wasn't so pushed down.

Q You say, "One feels there may be some sacrificial

47 qualities in the incident in which he is involved." Would you explain that for us, please? 3 Let's see, are you on Page 9? Yes, sir. A. What I feel is that David somehow feels manipulated, as if somehow time and events and his own feelings have kind of pushed him like he were hypnotized into a scene where he did something and was thus kind of like a sacrificial goat on which you would load your sins and cast it out of the community. It is kind of the sense I feel 10 about him, as if he were moved and there were no way to stop 11 it. It just kind of rolled through, somehow the events produced the action and he had no control over them. 13 Would it, also, be consistent with your sacrificial 14 quality of the incident in which he is involved to somebody 15 saying, "Hey, other people pushed me into this thing. Other 16 people provided me with the means to kill this person. Other 17 people had more to gain than I did but here I am in jail and 18 the other people are out free." Would that be consistent? 19 It wasn't in my mind. It could be consistent. 20 Now, you told Mr. Pestarino that Mr. Ismail should have 21 an interpreter in court? A. I felt it would be very 81 helpful. 23 And Mr. Pestarino hired you for your professional 24 opinion? He seemed to. 25 And he disregarded that? A. That is Mr.

It is not mine.

Pestarino's choice.

3

5

Q Okay. Now, I got a couple more things on your conclusions, then I'm not going to ask you any more questions. You say, No. 2, "Testing shows an organic impairment, a brain disfunction that would make him more likely to lose emotional control than a normal person. This would probably make him more vulnerable to intoxicants as well."

Probably would, probably wouldn't? You're just saying probably. It's a possibility?

- A. Psychologists and psychotherapists don't really deal too much in certainty, as we well know.
- Q I'll stipulate to that.

MR. ROBINSON: Counsel, will you stipulate?

MR. PESTARINO: Sure. Anything the doctor says I will accept.

MR. ROBINSON: Figures. Okay.

(By Mr. Robinson) "Third, the subject shows warmth, empathy, and sensitivity in testing and personal interaction that appears inconsistent with premeditated murder. His emotional intensity is such, however, that when out of control, could lead to violence or death. He is essentially in an unconscious state in the sense of without awareness or control."

Is that once again a possibility?

A This is indeed a possibility, maybe a high probability.

(Witness excused.)

Could we have that one exhibit that is

49 1 A high probability? Q. A. My perception of the man is that he tries to hold his feelings back very tight, and if you break that control it is like breaking a dam. 3 4 goes out. Now, "The emotional loading in the discrediting of a 5 6 sacred kingship, the Patriarchy, and the subsequent death of his father coupled with reportedly extended 8 and excessive drinking could have left this man in an essentially fugue-like somnambulistic state for 9 10 extended period." 11 Could have? Possibility? 12 Mm-hmm, indeed. "The impression given by the test and interviews is that 13 the subject could have entered such a fugue state 14 during his encounter with the Patriarch and, if so, 15 would not have been fully conscious of his actions 16 and other consequences." 17 18 Could have? Correct. 19 If you believe his story? 20 A. And my evaluation. 21 MR. ROBINSON: Thank you. Nothing further. MR. PESTARINO: I have no questions. Thank you very 22 much. 23 THE COURT: Thank you, Doctor.

THE COURT:

25

marked?

THE CLERK: No. 34.

MR. ROBINSON: That is mine, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I just wanted to make sure.

THE CLERK: If you don't want the Wexler Intelli-

gence Test?

MR. ROBINSON: No.

THE COURT: Counsel, do you want to approach the bench? Do we want to mark the exhibit on the wall?

MR. PESTARINO: Defendant's.

THE COURT: I, J and K, Defendant's next in order.

(Whereupon, the above-mentioned items were marked as Defendant's Exhibits I, J and K for identification.)

THE COURT: All right. Ladies and gentlemen, we will take a short recess. You have been sitting about an hour and a half now. And you will keep in mind the previous admonition. And we will resume at 10 after 3:00, or maybe a little later if we get hung up in chambers. And the defendant will be ordered back, also.

MR. PESTARINO: If Your Honor please, excuse me just a minute. Is there a possibility maybe we can go a little later tonight? I have a witness that maybe we can finish.

THE COURT: We will see what happens.

(Short recess taken.)

THE COURT: Let the record show that the jury has

1 returned to the courtroom, defendant and counsel are present. 51 You may call your next witness. MR. PESTARINO: I would like to call out of order a witness that I think would be short. Would you call Reverend Ninos Michael. NINOS MICHAEL, called as a witness on behalf of the Defendant, being first 8 duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows: THE CLERK: Take the witness stand, please. 10 DIRECT EXAMINATION 11 BY MR. PESTARINO: 12 Reverend, would you state your name and give your address, 13 please? A. Archdeacon Ninos Michael, 1623 45th Avenue, 14 San Francisco. 15 Would you spell your last name? 16 M-i-c-h-a-e-l. 17 And will you pull that mike towards you a little bit? 18 Reverend Michael, did you know the Patriarch during 19 his lifetime? Yeah. 20 Were you at one time his secretary? 21 A Yes, I was. 22 Did you go on a trip with him some time in the early part of August, 1973? A. Yes, I did. Was that at his request? Yeah, he asked me. A. 25 didn't tell me what was all the trip about. And I accepted

26

to go with him.

52 All right. Where did you go? A. We went to Seattle, Washington. And did you drive to the airport in Seattle? Did you drive to the airport? A. He drove me to the airport. 5 He did all of the driving? A. Yeah. 6 And who did you pick up at the airport? We picked Emama, his wife. Was that the first time that you learned that the Patriarch was going to get married? A. Well, it was on Monday, the third day of the trip. And he called me to his 10 room, and he told me that he was getting married. And so he 11 say that --13 MR. ROBINSON: I'm going to object. I think we should proceed by question and answer rather than narrative. 14 15 Quasi (By Mr. Pestarino) Let me ask you this then, you got a you went to the airport, he drove; is that right? 16 17 Right. A. And you took back with you Emama? 18 A. Right. 19 And where did you stay after Emama? A. We stayed in a motel in Seattle. 21 All right. And in Seattle did you have occasion to use the telephone? Yeah, once I called my wife. 22 A Why did you want to call your wife? **2**3 Well.

because she was alone and it was the first time I was leaving

my wife, so I just wanted to tell her that, to see if every-

thing is all right. And that I might be late, two more days,

25

something like that. Did the Patriarch say anything to you? What did the Patriarch do? MR. ROBINSON: What did he do or what did he say? .5 (By Mr. Pestarino) Well, first of all, was the Patriarch there when you called your wife? A No, he wasn't. But 7 MR. ROBINSON: Well, the question has been asked and answered. THE COURT: All right. Counsel, let's take it step 10 by step. 11 MR. ROBINSON: Thank you. 12 MR. PESTARINO: I'm taking it step by step, Your 13 Honor. 14 (By Mr. Pestarino) The Patriarch was not there when you got on the telephone? A. No. 15 16 Did he later come in? A. Yeah. 17 And what manner did he come in? Did he knock on the door, shove the door open? A No, he just open the door 18 and he was very mad at me. He knew that I called my wife. 19 20 MR. ROBINSON: I'm going to object and move to 21 strike that as calling for speculation on the part of the 22 witness, as to what was in somebody's mind. 23 MR. PESTARINO: All right. Strike it. (By Mr. Pestarino) He came into the room, he didn't knock? A. No. He just -- how did he come in? A. 26 Just opened the

7

8

9

10

13

15

16

17

18

20

21

24

25

26

door and he began yelling at me.

Q He began yelling at you? A. Yeah.

A Very close, just like this distance (indicating).

THE COURT: About three, for the record about three feet.

- (By Mr. Pestarino) What did he do? A. Well, he say that you told her. He asked me, did you tell your wife, that he was getting married. And I say to him no, I didn't tell her. And he insulted me with two words.
- Q With two words? A Two words. Yeah, I still remember them.
 - Q Were they bad words? A Oh, yeah, very bad. I couldn't imagine that the Patriarch would insult his priest with such words.
 - Q What was his demeanor, his attitude while he was yelling at you? Was he -- did he appear calm, mad?
 - A. Yeah, even he was shaking his hand, his finger like this in my face (indicating). And he mentioned that if I had told my wife, then he knew what he was going to do with me. That is the exact words he mentioned, the phrase.
- Q Was he yelling all of this time? A Yeah, he was yelling.
- Q And what did you do? What did you say to him?
- A Well, I told him, I told him I didn't, I didn't tell my wife, you know, believe me, and still he was yelling at me.

3

```
And then I swear, and I say to him by God, I swear by God I didn't tell her. And then he calmed down.
```

- Q All right. Now, did he have occasion to yell or scream at you another time? A Yeah. I remember once more.
- Q When was that? A That was before his marriage.
- Q Before his marriage? A. Yeah.
- And what were the circumstances at that time? Where was it?

 A. Well, it was at his family's house, he called me one day and I went there, and then he took me to the room, and he had learned that I had told, I had told the chairman of the committee of the church in Chicago that our bishop, Mar Aprim Hormis, would be staying in Chicago. And he mentioned to me that whatever we say and the Patriarch should be sacred, it should be confidential, and you have told the chairman of the committee when Mar Aprim Hormis would be coming to this country he would be staying in Chicago, and he was again mad at me.
- Q Was he yelling or -- A. Oh, yeah.
- Q You say, "Oh, yeah." What do you mean?
 - A. He was yelling, I mean very angry.
 - Q Okay. Now, was there another time when Emama was cooking in the motel that he yelled at you?
 - A Yeah, that was when he, I mentioned that when he calmed down then we went to have dinner in the other room, and Emama asked me if I give the phone number of that motel to my wife, and I said, "Yes, I did." And when he heard it,

that I have given the phone number, he was again mad at me.

Q. You say, "mad at you." How did he look? What did he do? What did he say? A. Well, then later I mentioned to him, well, I told him, "Your Holiness, I'll go to the phone and I'll call my wife again and I will tell her that we are moving from this motel to another motel and disregard the phone number." And he came with me and he stood above me, and while I was calling my wife he was just listening to what I say. And at that time he knew that I was talking with my wife. And I mentioned that we are leaving the motel so just ignore that phone number.

- Q By the way, did you learn that the Patriarch was getting married? A No, I learned on Monday.
- Q You learned -- A Just three days before his marriage.
- Q Did you marry him? A Yes, I did.
- How did you feel about this? A. Well, I felt terrible the day I married him. And I refused all of the way. But what -- of course, at that time I wasn't familiar with the canons of the church. And I was very faithful to him. And I used to think whatever he says it is true. And what he mentioned about that, the canon of the church, he say that in the 6th century the Patriarch, the Patriarch by the name of Mar Abba ordered or commanded the prelates not to marry. "And I am a Patriarch like him and I can just abolish that law," or is, you know.

Yes, sir.

25

26

a

Q.

A.

He was 65 years old.

And prior to his getting married he lived where?

Yes.

59 A, He lived in, on Arballo Drive in San Francisco. When did he live in Park Merced? I don't know. A. When I came to San Francisco he used to live in that area on Arballo Drive. Did you know that he had moved to Park Merced? When he moved? Yes. A. Sure. 8 When did he move to Park Merced? He moved there, the last day was when he packed up, and I was helping him with the packing, and I didn't know that he was leaving 11 to San Jose. But I know he was, that was the last day, you 12 know. So you helped him move from where? Park Merced or 14 Arballo Drive? A. No, I mean, we were just, were 15 helping him, not myself but even his brothers, we were helping getting the things arranged and put them in boxes. 16 Q Yeah. My question is, Reverend, from what address? 17 18 From Park Merced or from Arballo Drive? A Arballo 19 Drive. I am talking Arballo Drive. THE COURT: Is it Arballo or Arballa? 20 21 THE WITNESS: A-r-b-a-1-1-o. (By Mr. Robinson) And that is in Park Merced, isn't it? 22 Do you know Park Merced? I think it is in that A. 24 area. Okay. And he lived there by himself?

And how long did he live in Park Merced by

25

26

Okay.

```
himself? Do you know? A.
60
                                        I don't exactly, how many
        years.
        Q Well, in any event, when you came to San Francisco in
        1972 was he living there? A. Was living on that address.
        yeah, 554 Arballo Drive.
            And is that a series of apartments, little townhouses
        all connected together? A Yeah, they are connected
        together.
                   It's like ---
             It's like a community sort of living? A
                                                         Yeah,
    10
        something like that.
    11
            Big apartment complex? A Like apartment, yeah.
    12
            Now, how is it that you came to San Francisco?
```

18 Okay. And were you the only priest in San Francisco?

Well, I was ordained a deacon in Chicago, and then this

last visit when I was in Chicago he asked me if I am going

to be a priest, you know, and so I accepted that, and then I

came on that date, December 7th, I was consecrated as priest

19 Yes.

in San Francisco.

13

14

15

16

17

- 20 Of the Church of the East? A. Yes.
- Now, when you were in Chicago how long were you there? 21
- I was there from March, '71, until the day I moved on 22
- December. **2**3
- 24 And are you familiar with the person named Sargis Michael? 25 A Sargis Michael, no.
 - That is no relation to you? A No.

1 61 Okay. Are you familiar with the Patriarch's cousin Eshaya? A. Yes. And isn't it true that after the Patriarch got married his cousin Eshaya didn't like him any more? Yes. How did you know that? A Well, he gave his Q. opinion in the church committee. Q. That is Eshaya? A. How did you feel about the Patriarch after he got married? A. Of course I didn't approve that. 10 Okay. Do you approve of it now? No. Okay. Is it fair to say that you are hostile toward the late Patriarch? A. Well, I didn't, I didn't hate 13 him, but I hated the thing he did because he actually divided 14 the church. Q Okay. Now, are you familiar with the group called the Assyrian Universal Alliance? 17 Never heard of it? A I have heard about Assyrian 0. 18 Alliance, but I don't know what are they or what they want. Okay. When the Patriarch -- let's see, he yelled at 20 you up in Seattle? A. Yes. 21 All right. And this was right before or right after 22 he got married? A. That is before he got married. 23 Do you think he was a little nervous? Yes. 24 MR. PESTARINO: Well, that is -- all right. Pardon

THE COURT: Go ahead.

Go ahead.

25

me.

```
62
           Q.
                (By Mr. Robinson) Nervous?
                                               A.
                                                     Yeah, he was upset.
                        Were you a little nervous before you got
                Okay.
           married?
                              I was nervous?
                Sure.
                         A.
                              No.
                Not apprehensive at all?
                                                  No.
                        When he yelled at you up in Seattle did he hit
                Okay.
           you?
                     A.
                          No.
           Q.
                Did he kick you?
                                     A.
                How big a man was the Patriarch?
                                                   A.
                                                          How big?
       10
                          Was he a strong man?
                Yes, sir.
                                                   Was he an older man?
       11
                No, well, to my knowledge as I have seen him, he was
       12
           strong man, I would say.
           Q.
                A strong man?
                                       Yeah.
       14
                Okay.
                        For being 66 years old?
                                                   A.
                                                         Yes, I quess
          he was up to date, I mean, he was took exercises.
       15
82
       16
                Did the Patriarch spit in your face?
               Now, I take it that the Patriarch had told you not to
       17
       18
           tell anyone he was getting married? A.
                                                        Yes, he did.
       19
               And when he saw you on the phone he thought you were
           telling somebody?
       20
                                       Yes.
       21
               That he was getting married?
                                                 A.
               Now, the next time he yelled at you you were at his
       22
          family's house?
                                    Yes.
       24
               All right. And where did his family live?
       25
               They live in Daly City.
      26
          Ω
               Daly City?
                                A.
                                     Mm-hmm.
```

- Q Okay. And the reason that he yelled at you this time was what? A Well, I mentioned that too, I mentioned that before.
- Well, can you just tell me? A. Well, he knew from the priest of Chicago that I have told the chairman of the committee that Mar Aprim Hormis, the bishop is going stay in Chicago, his place is going to be in Chicago, and for this reason he say that anything we say should be confidential, you shouldn't have told.
- 0 0 Where was Bishop Hormis coming from? A From Bagdad.
- 11 Q And was that to be his permanent church in Chicago?
- 12 A. Yes.

22

23

- Okay. And had the Patriarch given him orders to go to
 Chicago?

 A. Well, in his epistle he had mentioned that
 he would like Bishop Mar Hormis to be the bishop over the
 United States Diocese.
- 17 Q And had anybody criticized him for that?
- 18 A Not to my knowledge.
- 19 Q Who was the bishop in Chicago before Aprim Hormis took 20 over? A We didn't have any bishop.
 - And did the Patriarch think that perhaps you were letting, so to speak, the cat out of the bag before he had announced this to the church about Aprim Hormis going to Chicago?

 A Maybe, probably. I don't know.
- 25 Q Now, when he yelled at you this time, how mad was he?
- 26 A Well, he just, he was very angry and upset.

```
Q Because he felt that you had let out a church secret?
```

- A Well, I wouldn't consider that secret.
 - Q. But he did? A. Yeah. I don't know.
 - And he was the leader of the church? A. Yes.
 - Q Okay. Did he spit in your face this time?
- A. No.
- Q Did he hit you? A. No.
- Q Did he kick you? A No.
- Would it be fair to say that you in -- a term, I don't know if we can use this term -- in the clergy worked for the Patriarch or were his subordinates? In other words, he was the boss and you were down below him? A Yes.
- Okay. Now, you told us that when you married the Patriarch you felt terrible? A Yes. To the point I was going to resign.
 - Q Okay. Was there another clergyman who also performed the marriage in Seattle? A Well, only the -- I was the only one who performed the marriage. But we have a priest there, an American priest in Seattle, too.
- 20 Q What is his name? A. Michael Birnie.
- 21 Q And is he an ordained priest in your church?
- 22 A. Yes.

18

- 23 Q Could he have performed the marriage? A. Yes.
- 24 Q And did he participate in the marriage, Michael Birnie?
- 25 A. No, he was just best man.
- 26 Q He was the best man. Okay. Now, you told us that at

4

Э

77

7

Ü

ð

10

11

12

13

15

17

18

19

20

21 22

23

24

25

26

the time the Patriarch was married, you said, "Of course, at that time I wasn't familiar with the canons of the church"?

A. Mm-hmm.

Q It sort of shocked you, I take it, when the Patriarch said he was going to get married? A I was shocked.

Then once you became familiar with the canons of the church did you realize that it wasn't against the law for the Patriarch to marry?

A Well, this question I can't answer you exactly because, well, some bishops think -- I haven't seen myself the canons -- what I have heard I have heard from the bishops, and there are opinions of the bishops, you know, some they think that it is a law.

- Q Okay. Let me ask you this, Reverend Michael, did the Patriarch resign as Patriarch from the church prior to his getting married? A Yes, he did.
- Okay. And do you know why he resigned?
- A. Well, the reason he gave to everybody that he was tired, you know.
- Q Okay. He had served long enough? A Yeah.
- And when the Patriarch resigned did various bishops from other countries and bishops from this country and priests convince him to stay on as leader of the church?
- A Yeah, they asked him not to resign.
- And that was because he was doing a good job?
- A I don't know about that. But they didn't, what they mentioned, that they haven't the right one to take, there

isn't anybody to take his place right now.

- And so the Patriarch indicated that he would stay on for about six months until they could find somebody to replace
- him? A. Yeah. Well, he say six months, you know.
 - Q When the Patriarch resigned were you in favor of that?
- 6 A. No.

18

19

20

21

22

23

- 7 Q. You didn't want him to resign? A. No.
- 8 Q Did you talk to him about staying on? A Yes, I
- 10 Q And you convinced him to stay on, also?
- 11 A Well, the Patriarch, once he used to make up his mind 12 that is it. You know, he wouldn't listen to anybody.
- 18 Q All right. But he did listen to the bishops because
 14 he said, "I'll stay on," right? A Well, there were
 15 too many things, you know. Even the government, you know,
 16 of Iraq and Iran, they asked him to stay.
- 17 Q All right. Everybody wanted him to stay?
 - A. Yeah, it was not only --
 - Now, when he resigned initially you wanted him to stay, so the fact that he had yelled at you that one time didn't influence you at all? A No.
 - A Just something like a guy yelling at somebody else because he is mad for a split second because he felt the guy did something wrong?

 A Right, I wasn't --
- Q No big deal. All right. Now, after the Patriarch got married I take it there was a great outrage in the

Assyrian community? And did the Patriarch at that time publish a Okay. I think the word is encyclical? Epistle. A. Thank you. Outlining his position as to why Epistle. he could get married and there was no law against it? Yes, he did. A And did the people eventually accept that? Okav. No. Did the bishops accept that? A Not all of the 10 bishops. 11 All right. Did the bishops who had any say in the 12 church accept that? 13 That is a bad question. Excuse me. Did some 14 bishops come from Lebanon and the Middle East and meet with 15 the Patriarch and say, "All right. Even though you are 16 married we still want you to stay on as leader of the church"? 17 Yeah. A 18 Now, you were very close to the Patriarch, I Okay. 19 take it? What do you mean? How close? A. **2**0 Well, that is what I am asking. How close were you? I would see him when he wants me to see him. **2**3 Do you know Mr. Fred Kelaita? Q. 24

A. Well, it was just relation between priest and Patriarch.

I would see him when he wants me to see him.

Q. Do you know Mr. Fred Kelaita? A. Yes.

Q. Would you say that you were closer to the Patriarch than Mr. Kelaita? A. No, I think he was more close.

Q. Okay. November the 19th, 1975, did that day have any

special significance to you? 19th? Yes, sir, of November. Yeah. I heard that there would be a meeting in Seattle, I guess. 3 All right. And this meeting was to be with the 4 Patriarch and the bishops? A. Yeah. 6 Were you invited to that meeting? No. 7 MR. ROBINSON: Thanks, Reverend. I don't have any further questions. 8 MR. PESTARINO: One more question, or two. 9 10 REDIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. PESTARINO: 11 When you were in Seattle and he came in while you were 12 on the telephone, and you testified that he gave you two bad 13 words, didn't you? 14 A. Yes. Have you ever heard him speak like that before? 15 16 No. Were those words very bad? A. Yes. 17 How did you feel? 18 A, I just couldn't imagine that the Patriarch would tell a priest such words. 19 MR. PESTARINO: 20 That's all. Thank you. MR. ROBINSON: I'm sorry, but I am going to have to 21 ask the \$64,000 question. 22 23 RECROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. ROBINSON: 24 And Reverend, I think you have dispensation --**2**5 MR. ROBINSON: Doesn't he, Your Honor, if he is on 26

68

```
1
    the witness stand?
         (By Mr. Robinson) -- can you tell us what those words
            Maybe say it. Did he say in English or Assyrian?
    were?
    A.
         No, Assyrian.
 5
                     Could you tell us what the words were?
         Assyrian.
 6
    A.
         Yeah, it was, one it was donkey.
 7
         Called you a donkey?
                                   A.
                                        Yeah.
                                                And bull.
8
         And a bull?
                         A.
                               (Nods affirmative.)
                 Did you ever hear the Patriarch, did you ever
10
    hear the Patriarch speak Turkish?
                                                No.
11
             MR. ROBINSON:
                            Thank you. I have nothing further.
12
                        REDIRECT EXAMINATION
13
    BY MR. PESTARING:
         The words donkey and bull, to you, an Assyrian priest,
14
   what significance does that have to you as a priest?
15
         I say that something unbelievable, that the Patriarch
16
   could say such things, such words, especially for a priest.
17
18
         And did he yell those words?
19
        Yeah, he was, he was going even to hit me maybe.
20
            MR. ROBINSON: I'm going to object and make a motion
21
   to strike that.
22
             MR. PESTARINO:
                             Wait a minute --
23
             THE COURT: No.
                               Overruled. You can go into that.
24
   You went into it on direct.
25
         (By Mr. Pestarino) You say he was going to hit you
26
   maybe?
                     That's what I thought because he was so mad,
                A.
```

6

7

8

9

10

12

13

14

16

17

18

19

20

21 22

23

24

25 26 you know, he just came as if he is going to hit me, and when I swear he calm down.

THE COURT: When you took the oath that you had not said that?

THE WITNESS: Pardon me?

THE COURT: You mean when you took the oath that you had not told your wife?

THE WITNESS: Yeah, then he calm down.

MR. PESTARINO: That's all.

RECROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. ROBINSON:

- Did he swing his fist at you? A Yeah, he was just like this (indicating).
- With his finger. Okay. And I am just trying to guess, Q. but did he say something like, "You're as stupid as a donkey and stubborn as a bull"? Would that be a fair translation?
- A No. Well, in Assyrian it's very hard to accept such words, you know.

MR. ROBINSON: Okay. I have no further questions.

MR. PESTARINO: Thank you'very much.

THE COURT: Thank you very much, Reverend. You are excused.

MR. ROBINSON: I'm sorry, Reverend. Can I ask you just a couple more?

(By Mr. Robinson) Reverend, did you ever have any correspondence with David Ismail? A. No.

- 2
- 3
- 4
- Ð
- " |
- •
- 8
- 9
- 10
- 10
- 11
- 12
- 13
- . .
- 14
- 15
- 16
- 17
- 18
- 19 20
- 20
- 21
- **2**3
- 24
- **2**5

With whose mother? A. Eshaya's mother.

- O Did David Ismail see you at all when he was in San Francisco? A Well, he came to the church, and I just say hello to him, that's it.
- O Do you know who he was? A Well, yes, I have seen him in Chicago, but not I mean talk to him, from the people that they had mentioned that he is David, you know, that's it.
- And when you saw him at the church were you surprised?
- A. No, I thought he was in San Francisco for a visit, something like that.
- Q You knew he lived in Canada? A Exactly, no, I didn't know that he lives in Canada.
- Q Did you ask him what -- had you ever seen him at the church before? A. Where? In San Francisco?
- Q Yes, sir. A. No.
- Q Okay. Did you ask him, "Hey, what are you doing down here"? Anything like that?
- A No, formal something, "Hello," that's it.
- Q Was that at the breakfast? A Yeah, in the basement of the church.
- And did you see who he was with at that time? Was he with Eshaya?

 A With Eshaya?
- Q Yes. A No, he was with his mother.
- Q With his mother? A. He was talking with his mother when I said hello.
 - MR. ROBINSON: Thank you. I don't have anything

further.

MR. PESTARINO: That's all. Thank you very much. (Witness excused.)

MR. PESTARINO: Call Dr. Rapaport.

WALTER RAPAPORT,

called as a witness on behalf of the Defendant, being first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. PESTARINO:

- Q Doctor, I'm just going to ask you a few preliminary questions. First of all, will you state your name, please, and give your address?

 A. Walter Rapaport, R-a-p-a-p-o-r-t. My office address is 460 34th Street, Oakland, California.
- Q And you are a licensed medical doctor in the State of California, are you not? A. Yes, I am.
- And you specialize in psychiatry? A. Yes, sir.

Now, will you take about a half hour and tell us your

qualifications?

A. Well, after receiving a Bachelor of Science Degree from Georgetown University, I received my Doctor of Medicine Degree from the same school in 1919. In the meanwhile I had quit school to join the Army in the first World War, and the Army turned around and sent me back to school, so I returned to Georgetown. I lost about three months. I am licensed to practice medicine in the District of Colombia. I served an internship and residency in psychiatry at what was known then, known as the Washington

1

6

7

8

9

10

11

13

14

15

17

18

19

20

• 21

22

23

Asylum, which is now called the District of Colombia Hospital, and which is equivalent to our county hospitals, the District having no counties. While I was there I qualified as a so-called expert in psychiatry before the Federal courts of the District of Colombia. And I practiced there for a little while, and I had been commissioned in the Reserve Corps of the United States Public Health Service, and pursuant to that commission I was sent to a hospital in Maywood, Illinois, where my mission was to help establish a department for treatment of psychiatric disabilities in the military service of World War I. I was supposed to stay a year; I stayed 68 months. While there I took the examination to practice medicine in Illinois. I was licensed. My license is still alive. In 1926, the summer, I was appointed to the teaching staff of the Northwestern University Medical School in the Department of Psychiatry. And I taught there the school years of '26-'27 and '27-'28. I resigned my commission in what was then the U.S. Veteran's Bureau effective November the 15th, 1927. I continued my teaching at Northwestern, was appointed to what was called the Lunacy Commission of Cook County, Illinois, which is similar to the commission of doctors appointed by our courts here in California for the purpose of advising in the cases of alcoholism, drug addiction, sexual psychopathies, mental illness or absence, commitment to hospitals, and so on. I served on that commission until June, 1928, when in response to an invitation from the State

83

24

25 26

3 4 5

9

7

11 12

10

14 15

13

16

17 18

19

21

20

22 23

24

25 26

of California I came to California. I was appointed a member of the psychiatric staff of the Mendocino State Hospital, which is the State hospital for the care, treatment of mentally ill, nervous cases, drug addiction, so-called criminals, so-called insane criminals. And I accepted that job and, of course, quit my teaching appointment at Northwestern, also, at the end of the school year, 1928. the examination to practice medicine in California at that I passed it and I was licensed, and the license is still alive and valid. At the end of 1929 I left my position at Mendocino, came to Oakland, California, opened an office, and I practiced medicine here January 1st or 2nd of 1930 until the spring of 1934, restricting my work to psychiatry. returned to Mendocino and served at Napa, and in 1939 I was appointed superintendent and medical director of the Mendocino State Hospital.

Around the middle of December, 1941, I, like a lot of other people in our State, received a letter from the military telling me there was a war on, and I had four days to get on active duty. And on December the 17th, 1941, I entered active duty, United States Navy. I served until January, 1946, I think it was the 21st, and had attained the grade of captain, United States Navy. I was returned to inactive duty, returned to my superintendency at Mendocino, and I asked to be transferred to Agnews. I was transferred to Agnews and assumed duties here October the 1st, 1947.

3

4

5

6

7

8.

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

In November or December of 1953 the Governor asked me to assume the directorship of the Department of Mental Hygiene for the State of California, and I accepted the appointment and took office on December the 1st, 1953. I served in that capacity until I resigned my office and returned to Agnews as of September the 1st, 1957. I remained at Agnews until I was retired, having reached the statutory age of retirement at the end of August, 1965. I returned to my office in Oakland and resumed practice as a consultant in psychiatry. And that is what I am doing now.

Now, at the hospital, in Federal and State, as a staff member I did whatever other staff members did. examined patients. I treated them. I attended staff meetings, discussed matters of interest to us as physicians, psychiatrists. As superintendent of the State hospital in addition to continuing my active interest in the patients I saw visitors, I attended meetings with the other superintendents, I attended meetings of a psychiatric nature throughout the country, and I attended staff meetings at my hospital as well as the other hospitals. As director of mental hygiene I had cognizance of all of the State hospitals in the State of California to the mentally ill and the mentally retarded, and the out-patient clinics in California, and had jurisdiction at the University of California Medical School, what was then called the Langley-Porter Clinic and the psychiatric clinic at U.C.L.A. The University and I, as director, had

half jurisdiction. In all of the cases where I have practiced since I have been a physician I have kept up my interest and work as well as I could, my knowledge of the practice of medicine, especially as it relates to psychiatry. In the Navy, in addition to doing active duty, always of a psychiatric nature for 18 months, as an additional duty I was ordered to assist the Judge Advocate in matters which had to do with psychiatric problems, responsibility, competency, drug addiction, sexual offenses, mental illness, nervous illness, so on.

10

11

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

I am certified as a specialist by the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology. And when that Board meets in California I serve on the examining board. qualified as an expert in over half of the counties in California, including this County. My work, as a rule, went down to Ventura County, but I have also been in, I guess, Inyo County and Los Angeles County, and in the Federal courts, the Second District of California, which is in Los Angeles, and the district in San Francisco, and in the District of Sacramento in cases in which I was appointed to examine and to testify. And, also, I have been called as an expert, qualified in the States of Alaska, Texas, New York, Illinois, Idaho, Nevada, and I guess that is it. And I still go to Nevada, still come to courts in California. And most of my cases, I am called by the Court, the Federal as well as State. The remaining cases I am called about 50 per cent by the

77 People and by the defense. I examine for anybody. whether I testify or not, of course, depends on counsel. And that extends over a period of over 50 years, probably around 55. I think that about covers my experience and training in the field of psychiatry. Let me ask you a few preliminary questions, Doctor. your vast experience as a psychiatrist have you treated people who had drinking problems? What? Drinking problems, alcoholic problems? 10 Yes, sir. 11 12 Many of them? A. I would say they'd run into the hundreds, probably in the thousands. And have you treated people who had epilepsy or some 14 brain damage? A. Yes, sir. Now, at my request, Doctor, I believe you examined the 17 defendant here, David Ismail? A. Yes, sir. Did you not? 18 Yes. And you might have to look in your little black book. 19 Can you give me some dates? 20 A. I examined Mr. Ismail first on January the 22nd, 1976, and the second time on 21 January the 23rd, 1976. Both times I saw him in the County 22 Jail situated here in San Jose. 23 And at that time I had briefed you on some facts, did I 24 not, concerning his arrest? **2**5 You told me certain things, and I respectfully listened to you. And frankly, it 26

didn't persuade me one way or another as to what my opinion should be. What kind of a history did you take from David Okay. Ismail? I took a history relating to his life, his experiences, injuries, his relationships to his mother and father, hospitalizations, education, hopes and desires, dreams of what he wanted to make of himself and the life he wanted, of his religious tendencies, devotions. And I think I pretty well covered his life. 10 Did he at one point tell you that for the most 11 part he was raised or reared by his father? Yes, sir, 12 he did. 13 And what did he say about his father? His father was, I think, the top general of the armies 14 in the country in which he lived. And frankly, I think it 15 was either Iran or Iraq, but it was a foreign country. he told me that he lived almost exclusively with his father 17 up until the time he came to Canada which is a few years ago. 18 He had married in the meanwhile. His life ambition, he told 19 me, was to go in the army and follow in the footsteps of his 20

find, did that irritate him, displease him. Most of us
would not too well accept that. No, he was -- father said

him every morning 3:30 and they went to church.

father to whom he was devoted, and also devoted to his

He used to get up, he told me his father awakened

I tried to

21

22

23

26

religion.

so, that's the rule. And he went. Read the Bible every

day, and he became a very devout member of the church to which he belonged.

- Now, Doctor, talking to him did you gather that his relationship with his father was very close?
- He said he loved his mother, also, but he spent very little time with his mother, only because he was with his father who was traveling around the different military missions and he liked that because that is what he wanted to be himself.
- Did he talk to you about guns? A He told me that he was, became very familiar with guns. He had a number of them in his home. Of course, around him in the military camps there were a lot of guns, and he got to know them pretty well. And he showed what I would say would be a normal interest of a person who was in or planned to be in the Line Department of a military organization, and that was his hope.
- And did he tell you that that interest in guns carried over when he moved to Canada? A. He told me he brought some guns over with him, that he had them in his home in Canada, that he was interested in them. He liked to have them about him.
- Q What do you mean "have them about him"?
- A In the house, around where he was. I questioned him very carefully on that point to see if he ever had any intent to utilize the guns in a wrongful or illegal or a way that

11

12

14

16

17

18 19

20

21

23

24

25

26

would be damaging to somebody whom he thought had done him a wrong or had done anyone else a wrong, and he said no, no, that never occurred to him. I asked him if he brought a gun with him when he came down to California this last time. He said no, he did not bring a gun with him, he had no use for it.

- Did he tell you that he carried guns on his person various times? On what?
- On his person. A. Yes, he did. He did a lot of target shooting. That is what he told me. And he did a I don't know what for, but not for human lot of hunting. beings. He was never in the -- yes, he was, he was in the military for about a year and a half as a compulsory military service which was part of the law of the country in which he lived for every male citizen.
- Well, did he tell you that the army had rejected him as A. He did so.
- -- solder? This, of course, was very terrify-A. ing and humiliating to him and very disappointing to him because that is all he looked forward to, was being in the Now he is told that he is not acceptable. ashamed to begin with because his friends were all in the army, and it was known generally that is what he wanted. And now he couldn't have it. And this, I think, was the first great disappointment, at least that I could uncover, in his life.
- All right. Now, did he tell you, also, that he had

10

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

certain illnesses or accidents? A. Yes, he did.

Would you tell us what he told you? A. He told me at a very young age he was out playing with the other children and he ran into a telegraph pole. He was rendered unconscious and believes that he was unconscious for maybe an hour or so. Some of the other children, I think, told his father, and he was taken to the hospital. He remained in the hospital a few weeks and then went home. And after coming home and becoming apparently rehabilitated from the acute injury he returned to school. And he found that his memory was impaired. He wouldn't remember the next day what the teachers have told him the day before. He wouldn't remember the prayer which he read which is, he read every day. He couldn't remember it. And finally he had to quit school. And he also told me that he had several periods of unconsciousness later in his life.

- Q Did he tell you about a car accident in, some time in the, well, some time when he was in his twenties or thirties?
- A He told me he was injured and again he had a period of confusion.
 - All right. Also did he talk to you about any fevers that he had or illnesses? A He had several illnesses which were characterized by fevers and confusion.
 - Q Okay. A Throughout his life after the injury. I think his history was pretty negative before that early injury when he ran into the telegraph pole.

Q Now, I suppose he told you about his marriage?

A. Yes, sir.

- And did he tell you about working at the Ford plant?
- He said he came to Canada and obtained the position at the Ford plant. He liked his new home. He liked his work. He had only one incident in which there was some difference between a foreman and himself in which he was laid off for a few days. And he went to the foreman and he apologized, he said, and explained to him that it was not an intent, he didn't intend to do what apparently he had done. And the foreman put him back to work immediately. And as far as I can understand, as far as I could uncover he had no other
- Q Yeah. I was going to get to that. You talked to him about the marriage of the Patriarch then, didn't you?

difficulties at work until the Patriarch was married.

- A Yes, sir.
- And what impact did this marriage have upon David Ismail personally? A Well, as I think I said before, he was a very devoted person to his church, and he told me any number of other members of the church were very upset, and he was especially upset by the Patriarch, and he said against the rules of the church, which he compared to the Roman Catholic Church, was a sin for him to get married. And this upset him very much because the Patriarch was placed in office and kept in office largely because of the intercession of his father, the general, in the behalf of the Patriarch on

. . . 9

8.

0

5

THE WITNESS: No, didn't have.

6

Q (By Mr. Pestarino) Now, did he tell you that his

occasions when the general membership didn't approve of him, didn't want him and wanted to kick him out. And this made an impression upon him, the fact that the Patriarch had violated what he called one of the most sacred rules of the church. And in addition to that, I think his father died within a year or two after that, and he developed the idea that his father's death was in some way forced earlier than it should have been by what he called the sin of the Patriarch because the father was the one that kept him in office.

Q Okay. A And so he had two things: One, his own

impression that the head of his church had committed an unpardonable sin; and because he felt that his father's death was hastened by that experience, not his experience but the father's experience of the Patriarch doing this thing.

Now -- A. And I also might say that he had a habit, also, of drinking too much. This he volunteered. He said, I think he drank some kind of whiskey. I'm not sure.

Q Johnny Red? A Probably. And also beer. But he drank occasionally too much, at least too much for him, and he admitted that, he didn't deny that and I had to drag it out of him.

MR. ROBINSON: Did you say you had to drag it out of him?

AA

.

8.

3

5

drinking commenced after the marriage of the Patriarch?

A. No, he said his excessive drinking started before that. He drank, I think, maybe a period of years, I don't know, but not to excess. It was not at a problem stage. But after he learned that the Patriarch had married he quit his job. He hasn't worked a day since. He couldn't sleep well. He was depressed. He had periods in which he apparently lost his temper and destroyed some furniture, but never did any personal harm to anyone, to a human being. And he felt that to a large extent that was due to his drinking, but the drinking, excessive drinking, started after he learned that the Patriarch had been married and after he quit his work.

- Q Did he tell you about his trip to San Francisco?
- A. Yes, he did.

what did he tell you about that? A. He told me that he received a letter or communication from the Patriarch. The implications of what he told me was that the Patriarch was interested in having him come down here, and in a friendly gesture, because he was having problems and his father had always helped him, he knew that his father, that he was devoted to his father and his father was devoted to keeping the Patriarch in office, so that the letter implied to him to come down and visit him and they would talk things over, and true or false he believed that the Patriarch was going to ask him for his help because he was a son of the general. And he told me that he came here, I think it was on a Saturday

9

11

12 13

15 16

144140 4666

17

18

19

20

21

22

24

25

26

or Sunday, I don't remember.

- Did he mention to you that he was interested in a, buying
- a small business or looking at a small business?
- No, he mentioned to me about buying the pistol but not that he was interested in buying it.
- The pistol? Handgun. A.
- No, I'm talking about business, grocery store or liquor I do not recall anything of that nature. store.
- Did he tell you why he came to San Francisco essentially?
- Why he came here?
- Yeah. To visit the Patriarch at the invitation of the Patriarch.
- Did he tell you why he didn't go down there immediately Well, he didn't tell upon arriving at San Francisco? A. me as a cause for that action, but he told me they had, he had church members living around the Bay Area and he visited them, and he went to the church, and he planned to visit the Patriarch on the following Saturday.
- Okay. That was his plans.
- Well, let me ask you this, did he talk, did he tell you that in San Francisco he did some drinking? Told me he was drinking in San Francisco, and I think he drank in San Jose, too. I know he drank in Canada.
- At least I know he told me he did. Okay. A.

MR. PESTARINO: Do you want to stop?

MR. ROBINSON: Go ahead. I take it Dr. Rapaport

3 4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18 19

20

21

24

25

made his usual excellent report, and I was wondering if I could have a copy of it to look it over?

MR. PESTARINO: You could if I had one.

THE WITNESS: I did not make a report. I did furnish counsel with a recording on tape, but I never furnished a written report to counsel because he didn't ask for it.

> MR. ROBINSON: Me? Not me.

THE WITNESS: Sir?

MR. ROBINSON: You mean Mr. Pestarino?

THE WITNESS: Well, excuse me, you are counsel, too. That's right.

THE COURT: Doctor, the recording was your report, in essence, or was it a recording of your interview?

THE WITNESS: No, I didn't take a recording of my interview with the defendant.

THE COURT: Yes.

THE WITNESS: No, it was just a report to counsel.

MR. ROBINSON: I would ask that I be given an opportunity to hear that. As Mr. Pestarino knows I am entitled to it.

> MR. PESTARINO: This is not a report to me.

THE COURT: It is a report of the doctor.

MR. PESTARINO: I will furnish it if I have it.

THE COURT: I want to clarify one or two things.

Doctor, tomorrow is Thursday, and I am stuck with a calendar

Has that been

every week.

> ∷ ∍i **?**∩

3

explained to you?

THE WITNESS: At the pleasure of the Court.

Could you come back Friday?

THE COURT: Well, I have known you many years. I would be glad to see you Friday morning, at 9:45. You will drive down from Oakland?

THE WITNESS: I will be here at the time you tell me to be here.

THE COURT: 9:45 Friday morning.

Ladies and gentlemen, we will adjourn then until Friday morning at 9:45. You will keep in mind my previous admonition. The defendant is ordered to return and any other subpoensed witnesses. Thank you very much.

(Whereupon, Court adjourned until Friday, March 26, 1976, at 9:45 o'clock a.m.)

---000---