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6	STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA ) TRANSCRIPT		
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8	MERRITT WILLIAMS, ) 86 CRS 031738  Defendant. )		
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11	TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING, Volume 2 of 4		
12	Wednesday, June 5, 2019		
13	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *		
14	June 4, 2019, Setting of the		
15	North Carolina Innocence Inquiry Commission		
16	The Honorable Thomas H. Lock, Judge Presiding		
17			
18	Commissioners Attending:		
19	John Boswell, Commissioner		
20	Luther Johnson Britt, III, Commissioner Robin Colbert, Commissioner.		
21	Seth Edwards, Commissioner Kevin Frye, Commissioner		
22	Rick Glazier, Commissioner Dr. Frank Perry, Commissioner.		
23	Ashley Welch, Commissioner (Alternate)		
24			
25			

1	APPEARANCES:		
2	Lindsey Guice Smith, Director		
3	Beth Tanner, Assistant Director		
4	Catherine Matoian, Grant Staff Attorney		
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9			
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#### Testimony by Catherine Matoian 1 WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 2019 (9:02 a.m.) 2 JUDGE LOCK: All right. Everyone is in 3 place. 4 Ms. Guice Smith, are there any housekeeping matters we need to discuss before we resume? 5 MS. SMITH: No housekeeping matters. 6 JUDGE LOCK: All right. Then you may 7 8 proceed, please. 9 MS. SMITH: I will recall Grant Staff 10 Attorney Catherine Matoian. JUDGE LOCK: All right. The witness remains 11 12 under oath. 13 (Catherine Matoian recalled.) **EXAMINATION** 14 BY MS. SMITH: (9:03 a.m.) 15 16 Q. Ms. Matoian, I am going to just turn your 17 attention back to where we left off yesterday talking about 18 Darren Johnson. At the end of the day, we finished watching the video of his interview with the Winston-Salem Police 19 20 Department. 21 Do the Winston-Salem Police Department reports 22 that you received indicate how Mr. Johnson came to be interviewed in his apartment? 23 24 Α. The reports indicated that the police Yes.

department first tried to interview Mr. Johnson at the

25

center where he receives mental health care treatment. The reports and recordings indicate that once they started talking to him, he indicated he wanted a lawyer and they terminated the interview at that point and began traveling back to Winston-Salem.

On their way back to Winston-Salem, Mr. Johnson called them again and agreed to speak to them at his apartment, and that became the interview that we watched yesterday.

- Q. Did the report from -- that the Commission received from the Winston-Salem Police Department indicate whether they had any additional contact with Mr. Johnson?
  - A. Yes, they did.

The reports indicated that on April 8, 2019, Mr. Johnson left a message for the Winston-Salem Police Department. In that message, he again expressed his willingness to turn himself in for this crime. He did ask them to give him the time up until the Commission's deposition date that was scheduled for May 2 to get his affairs in order but did again express his willingness to cooperate and turn himself in.

The reports don't indicate that the police department called him back.

Q. Has the Commission received any additional documentation from the Winston-Salem police department since

they first provided that information?

- A. Last week, we requested any additional discovery that the police department had since they produced the first round on April 29, 2019. We received that on last Friday, May 31, 2019. The reports that they turned over at that time didn't indicate any additional contact with Mr. Johnson or Mr. Carmichael.
- Q. Has the Commission had any additional contact with Darren Johnson?
  - A. We have.

On May 7, 2019, the Commission contacted Darren Johnson by phone to see if he would voluntarily come to this commission hearing to testify. Mr. Johnson indicated that this was now a police matter and he didn't want to speak with us anymore and preferred to deal with the police. He stated he would only come to the hearing if subpoenaed.

- Q. And did commission staff subpoena him for this hearing?
  - A. No, we didn't.

Because Mr. Johnson lives out of state and the legal challenges with respect to having a North Carolina subpoena enforced in South Carolina in conjunction with the time frame for having this hearing, the Commission did not subpoena Mr. Johnson or seek a material witness in order for his presence.

1 MS. SMITH: Commissioners, do you-all have 2 any additional questions about Darren Johnson? 3 MR. GLAZIER: I just want to make sure my 4 notes are clear. So on the 8th of April, there was a memo to 5 either Winston-Salem or the file that information you got --6 (Reporter clarification.) 7 8 MR. GLAZIER: On April 8, there is a memo 9 that you got that suggests or that codifies that he called 10 Winston-Salem Police Department on his own and indicated a 11 willingness to turn himself in. 12 Is that what I understand you to say? 13 THE WITNESS: That's correct. And there is a 14 recording of the voice message as well. MR. GLAZIER: Okay. And then there is no 15 16 information you have received back from Winston-Salem that 17 they have taken him up on his offer? THE WITNESS: That's correct. 18 19 MR. GLAZIER: Thanks. 20 JUDGE LOCK: Yes, sir, Mr. Britt. 21 MR. BRITT: You said that the initial 22 interview with the Winston-Salem police began at the mental 23 health facility where Mr. Johnson receives treatment? 24 THE WITNESS: Correct. 25 MR. BRITT: Do we know the nature of

1	Mr. Johnson's mental health disorder?
2	THE WITNESS: We have his DPS records that
3	include mental health records. That was handout I forget
4	which handout number that was.
5	During our
6	MR. BRITT: It shows the long list?
7	THE WITNESS: Uh-huh.
8	And during our interview of Mr. Johnson, he
9	indicated that he was currently taking medication and that
10	his current diagnosis is schizoaffective disorder.
11	MS. SMITH: That's Handout 14,
12	Commissioners the DPS summary.
13	JUDGE LOCK: Any other questions?
L <b>4</b>	(No response.)
15	Q. Ms. Matoian, I want to turn your attention now to
16	the evidence in this case, the physical evidence.
17	Did the Commission collect physical evidence in
18	the case?
19	A. We did.
20	Q. Can you tell the commissioners what we collected?
21	A. On November 2, 2017, the Commission collected
22	several cassette tapes from the Winston-Salem Police
23	Department that had been located in a box labeled "Blanche
24	Bryson Homicide" in the WSPD evidence room.

25

The Commission had initially asked WSPD to make

copies of these tapes; however, after the police department indicated they wanted the Commission to sign a form accepting responsibility if there was damage to the tapes during this process due to their age, the Commission collected those tapes and turned them over to the crime lab and the crime lab made digital copies of the recordings for the Commission.

Q. What else did you collect?

A. On February 7, 2018, the Commission collected all evidence remaining at the Winston-Salem Police Department including the Blanche Bryson homicide box which, as mentioned earlier, contained additional records related to this case.

The items collected from the police department included items from the victim's car, which was costume jewelry, a black shawl from the back seat, china plates, a camera, cigarette butts from the ashtray, and an overnight bag. It also included items from the victim's home, which is a lampshade, carpet samples, a pencil and catalog that had been found under the victim's body, the black floor mat, the brown makeup bag, and a front door key to the deadbolt.

There were also items collected from Mr. Carmichael -- that is the costume jewelry in the bags.

And the Commission later determined -- sorry -- this item contained the velour bags mentioned in

1 Mr. Carmichael's WSPD reports.

From the autopsy, we collected fingernail scrapings, costume jewelry. And from Williams' apartment on Ninth Street, they collected -- and we collected fiber samples and a wallet belonging to Mr. Williams.

- Q. Did the Commission collect any additional evidence from the Winston-Salem Police Department?
  - A. We did.

The Commission confirmed with the police department that latent prints were stored in a separate area and collected the latent prints from the victim's home and her car on February 23, 2018.

- Q. Did the Commission locate any other evidence of other agencies in this case?
- A. The Commission contacted the Clerk's office for the evidence that had been introduced at Mr. Williams' trial in this case, and they indicated they did not have any evidence related to the Bryson case.

The Commission conducted an evidence search of the Clerk's office on February 7, 2018, and did not locate any evidence related to this case.

- Q. What does this mean?
- A. This means that all items entered into evidence at Mr. Williams' trial had not been located.
  - Q. And what items are those?

- A. Those items include the toboggan found at the crime scene, the hairs from that toboggan, the toboggan collected from Mr. Williams at jail, Mr. Williams' head hair standards, paint samples from Mr. Williams' 25th Street apartment, glasses from the living room floor, a left brown glove from near the victim's body, an electrical cord from the victim's neck and a lamp with the cord missing, a right brown glove from the dining room chair, the victim's pocketbook, a blue robe found near the victim's car, gloves from Mr. Williams' apartment, lampshades and stands from Mr. Williams' apartment, and the victim's clothing from the autopsy.
- Q. Did the Commission learn anything else about the toboggan that was located in the victim's home?
  - A. We did.

From the Police Department file, we were able to determine that investigators had confirmed that the victim had gone to her hairdresser that afternoon. The police department also spoke to Bernice Black, who was one of the people who found the victim. She indicated that the victim never wore a hat because of her hairstyle and that, to her knowledge, the toboggan did not belong to the victim.

The police department also spoke to Helen Penn.

The victim had been at Helen Penn's house immediately before returning home on the night of the murder, and Mrs. Penn

indicated that the victim had definitely not been wearing a hat that evening due to her hairstyle.

The police department interviews of Emma Harper, who was also one of the people to find the victim's body, do not indicate she was asked about the toboggan specifically; however, she did say that the victim was wearing the same clothing when she was found that she had been wearing at Mrs. Penn's house earlier that evening.

- Q. Did the Commission interview Ms. Harper?
- A. We did. On May 3, 2019.

MS. SMITH: Commissioners, Ms. Harper has no criminal record.

- Q. Was that interview recorded and transcribed?
- A. It was recorded; however, due to the soft voice with which she spoke and the TV in the background, it was unable to be transcribed.
  - Q. What did Ms. Harper say?
- A. Mrs. Harper is currently 92 years old. She indicated that the victim did have hats but she could not recall whether the victim was wearing a hat that night or not.
  - Q. Did Ms. Harper say anything else about the murder?
  - A. She did.

She recalled seeing three men leaving the victim's house on foot when she pulled -- when her and her husband

pulled up. This is inconsistent with her previous

statements to police, where she only indicated seeing the

car leaving the victim's driveway and driving down 27th

Street.

I read her handwritten statement to her, and Mrs. Harper confirmed that she would've told the truth in her statement to police and would have told them if she had seen three people leaving on foot.

- Q. Did the Commission learn any additional information about the toboggan?
- A. We did. During the Commission's deposition of former Winston-Salem Police Department Assistant Chief Mike McCoy, who was a sergeant at the time, he indicated that he had been on the scene the night of the murder and that the toboggan stood out to him due to the victim's hairstyle and because he didn't think that the victim seemed like the type of lady who would have worn a hat like that.
  - Q. Do we have any photographs of the toboggan?
- A. No, we do not. Those were entered at trial and none of the crime scene photos provided to the Commission by the police department depict the toboggan.
  - Q. And the Clerk's office no longer has the photos?
  - A. That's correct.

Q. Would the Commission have conducted DNA testing on that toboggan if we had been able to locate it?

- A. Yes. We would have tested several of the items that could not have been located from the clerk's office, including the toboggan from the crime scene, the hairs from the toboggan, the electrical cord found around the victim's neck, the lamp that was missing a cord, and the robe that was outside the car, which both Johnson and Carmichael have indicated they used some kind of cloth to wipe fingerprints off of the car after the accident.
- Q. Can you remind the commissioners what the evidence was related to the toboggan at the time of the trial?
  - A. Yes.

During the trial, there was testimony from the crime lab that several hairs from the toboggan were found to be microscopically consistent with the hairs of Mr. Williams, and there was also some testimony from the crime lab as to some consistencies in the fibers found on the toboggan from the crime scene and the toboggan that was turned over from Mr. Williams.

MR. BOSWELL: Did we ask Darren Johnson if he was wearing a toboggan?

THE WITNESS: I can't recall if I asked him specifically or the police department asked him specifically but one of us did, and he indicated he didn't remember what he was wearing that night.

MR. BOSWELL: Okay.

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### Testimony by Catherine Matoian

1 MR. BRITT: Was there a destruction order in 2 the clerk's file? 3 THE WITNESS: No. There was no documentation related to destruction so we do not know what happened to 4 that evidence. 5 SHERIFF FRYE: So not just the toboggan, the 6 cord that was used -- none of that has been located? 7 8 THE WITNESS: Correct. 9 MS. WELCH: Did you check the Catawba County Clerk's office too? 10 11 THE WITNESS: We checked the Catawba County 12 Clerk's office related to the Wilson case. There was never 13 any trials in Catawba County related to the Bryson case. 14 MS. WELCH: Okay. MR. GLAZIER: I just want to make sure on the 15 16 cord. There's -- is there evidence in the initial file of 17 the Court -- and I think there is; I'm just trying to remind myself -- that there was a cord found by the victim? 18 19 THE WITNESS: There was what appeared to be a 20 lamp cord wrapped around the victim's neck, and they also 21 found a lamp in her home that had the cord missing from it. 22 MR. GLAZIER: Right. Okay. But now we don't know where the cord is? 23 24 THE WITNESS: That's correct. Or the lamp 25 the cord may have been taken from.

1 MR. GLAZIER: Thank you. 2 I have a question, please. MS. COLBERT: 3 What is the normal process for how long law 4 enforcement is supposed to keep evidence? Is there -- like we have -- in my ignorance about how we do things as far as 5 retention schedules -- we have a retention schedule. Is there some sort of statute or law that 7 8 says how long evidence is supposed to be kept and what type 9 of evidence is kept? 10 THE WITNESS: There is a statute related to 11 evidence retention currently. I believe that law has 12 changed since the time period that this case was actually 13 tried, and I don't know what their policies were. clerk's office in Forsyth County specifically, we don't know 14 what their policies were at the time of the trial and 15 16 shortly after, and no one at the clerk's office currently 17 was able to tell us what the policies would've been back 18 then. 19 MS. COLBERT: And Mr. Britt asked something 20 about a destruction memo. 21 Could you -- can anybody explain to me what 22 that means? 23 THE WITNESS: Sure.

file a destruction order where either the district

24

25

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In a lot of cases, you will find in the court

attorney's office or the police department has sought permission from the Court to destroy the evidence and a judge will sign off on it.

order --

In the Commission's case, if there is a destruction order but not a final disposition that it was actually turned over and destruction was witnessed, we will typically ask more questions and possibly do a search. But sometimes you will find documentation like that.

MR. BRITT: So I --

(Overlapping speakers.)

MR. BRITT: Could I follow up on that?

The clerk can also ask for a destruction

MS. MATOIAN: Right.

MR. BRITT: -- for items that are introduced into evidence if they give notice to both sides or both parties about their desire to have the evidence destroyed.

And if you can -- and if a party wants to retain their exhibits, then they can go to the clerk's office, take custody of those as opposed to having them destroyed.

I will tell you our practice -- or my office's practice was, in major cases, we didn't destroy evidence. The clerk didn't destroy evidence. I mean, there's stuff from the early '70s still in our clerk's

1 | evidence vault that's from cases that were tried.

MS. COLBERT: So if I could -- so there would have to be some entity outside of law enforcement in order for them to destroy or -- evidence?

So it had to be somebody like a court to say -- and they had to get permission, in other words?

No? It was a retention schedule in a

8 statute?

Excuse my ignorance around this process.

JUDGE LOCK: If I may interject. That's quite all right, and that is a very good question. And I don't think any of us really should be testifying while we're on the subject.

MS. COLBERT: Okay. I'm sorry.

JUDGE LOCK: No, I understand.

It has been my experience that, back in those days, there were no uniform practices across the state and some clerks' offices -- I'm not saying that happened in this case -- but some clerks' offices would simply destroy evidence on their own without seeking permission of the DA or any law enforcement agency or the resident superior court judge. They would just decide to purge their evidence locker when it -- or their evidence room when it got too full.

MS. COLBERT: Okay.

JUDGE LOCK: It's a very good question, in fact.

MS. COLBERT: So what I think I'm hearing is that that has changed now, that there is some sort of statute that says that there is a retention schedule -- or no? Because you mentioned it had changed.

THE WITNESS: There is a statute now with requirements for keeping evidence.

MS. SMITH: Commissioners, Appendix F in your brief was a chart of all forensic testing in this case prior to the Commission's involvement. That chart is on 1596 of your brief. However, Handout 16 in your notebooks, which you were provided prior to the hearing but also find in the notebook, is an updated version of that chart that includes the testing conducted at the request of the Commission.

We will have an expert testify just after Ms. Matoian and she's going to walk us through that chart, but you may find that useful as well as Ms. Matoian is testifying.

- Q. Ms. Matoian, can you explain for the commissioners what we did with the fingerprints in this case.
- A. The Commission collected the two latent fingerprints in this case, one being a latent print from a candy dish in the victim's home and one being from the passenger-side door of the victim's car.

The fingerprint from the car was the one that was identified to Robbin Carmichael back in 1988. The fingerprint from the broken candy dish lid remained unidentified.

Due to the wording of Detective Bishop's report which stated that Johnson and Carmichael's prints had been compared to the latent prints from the crime scene singular, the Commission was not sure whether Mr. Johnson and Mr. Carmichael had been compared to the fingerprint from the broken candy dish lid from the victim's home.

Also, when we collected that item, we opened the envelope that it had been contained in and inside there was a list of names of individuals who had been compared to that print from the candy dish lid. That list did not have Mr. Carmichael and Mr. Johnson's names on it.

We submitted that print from the candy dish lid to the crime lab in 2018 and asked them to compare Mr. Johnson and Mr. Carmichael. The crime lab issued a report on June 8, 2018, indicating that there were no identifiable fingerprints on that print card.

- Q. What does that mean?
- A. It means that the crime lab determined that that fingerprint was not of suitable value for comparison.
  - Q. Did commission staff follow up with the crime lab?
  - A. We did.

We contacted the crime lab on June 18, 2018, and asked if there was an explanation as to why the police department had been able to make comparisons to the print back in the '80s and that the crime lab now determined it was not of sufficient value.

Karen Morrow, the forensic science manager analyst in the latent print section at the crime lab, indicated that there were several characteristics present in that latent print, including some ridge detail, but hardly anything was there.

Ms. Morrow stated a lab with more liberal standards might make the comparison, but by today's standards, it was not suitable. She said that senior people within the lab had concurred with her evaluation of this print.

Q. Did commission staff do anything else related to the latent print from the candy dish?

#### A. We did.

During the Commission's deposition of former

Detective Ken Bishop, the Commission asked about this print.

Detective Bishop indicated that at the time he made the request for the fingerprint comparison, if you requested for someone to be compared to latent prints from a case, they would be compared to all prints from the case. You could not specify which prints they would be compared to.

He also indicated that the list found in the envelope containing that print from the candy dish lid may not have been the record-keeping method used by the time these comparisons were done in 1988.

He was confident that both Mr. Johnson and Mr. Carmichael had in fact been compared to the print.

- Q. Did the Commission do anything else related to the fingerprint?
- A. Based on the 2018 analysis by the crime lab, the Commission's deposition of Detective Bishop, and DNA results, the Commission determined that it did not need an independent expert to evaluate those prints.
- Q. And can you remind the commissioners whether or not Mr. Williams, Merritt Williams, was compared to the print on the candy dish?
  - A. He was.

The reports indicate he was compared to that latent print with negative results. And Mr. Williams' name also appears on those lists that were in the envelope.

MS. SMITH: Commissioners, do you have any questions about the fingerprints?

MS. COLBERT: I do have.

So when you say "Detective Bishop," you're talking about K.W. Bishop?

THE WITNESS: That's correct.

MS. COLBERT: Okay.

Q. Ms. Matoian, did the Commission have any DNA testing conducted in this case?

A. We did.

The Commission had DNA testing done on several items. This includes the victim's fingernail scrapings, a black glove from the northeast bedroom of the victim's home, the overnight bag from the victim's car, the black shawl from the victim's car, the jewelry bags collected from Robbin Carmichael, two plates from the victim's car, cigarette butts from the victim's car, and a makeup bag from the victim's home.

- Q. And were there any items that the Commission conducted testing on that did not result in a DNA profile being developed?
  - A. Yes.

The black shawl was tested in two pieces on the advice of the lab. Because low levels of male DNA were detected on the black shawl, the Commission, in conjunction with the advice of lab personnel, decided not to move forward with testing on the item.

The Commission also did not move forward with testing on the two china plates and four cigarette butts from the victim's car because no male DNA was detected on those items.

- Q. And why didn't the Commission move forward with those items?
- A. Because the victim was female and Mr. Carmichael, Mr. Johnson, and Mr. Williams are males, the Commission determined it did not need to move forward with testing on any items where no or low male DNA was detected.

Further, regarding the cigarette butts, the victim's sister was interviewed by law enforcement and she indicated she had been smoking in the victim's car prior to the murder and that the brand of cigarettes in the ashtray were the type of brand she smoked.

- Q. For the items for which the Commission got the results, did the Commission have the unknown DNA profiles compared to any individuals?
- A. We did. We had them compared to Merritt Williams, Darren Johnson, and Robbin Carmichael.
  - Q. Did you have them compared to anyone else?
  - A. We did.

The Commission had also obtained voluntary DNA samples from two of the individuals named by Merritt Williams in the Bryson case for comparison, and those people are Terry Smith and Lester Davis.

- Q. And did the Commission have a DNA standard for the victim to do comparisons?
  - A. We did not. No standards from the victim appear

to have been collected during her autopsy and no items that 1 2 remained at the police department would have been suitable for developing a profile we could be confident was the 3 4 victim's. Again, we were unable to locate all items that had 5 been entered into evidence at trial, and that includes her 6 7 clothing from the autopsy and the cord that had been wrapped 8 around her neck. 9 MS. SMITH: Before I call the DNA expert, are 10 there any additional questions for Ms. Matoian? 11 MR. BRITT: Who were the two individuals you 12 just named? 13 THE WITNESS: Terry Smith and Lester Davis. And we'll have some testimony about those 14 individuals later, but they were named by Mr. Carmichael. 15 16 Terry Smith was named in his first confession in the Bryson 17 case and Lester Davis was named in his second confession. 18 SHERIFF FRYE: They were named by Merritt Williams; correct? 19 20 THE WITNESS: That's correct. 21 SHERIFF FRYE: Not Carmichael. 22 Oh, I'm sorry. Yes. THE WITNESS: 23 Terry Smith was the "Godfather" MR. BRITT:

JUDGE LOCK:

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25

figure?

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Yes.

1 SHERIFF FRYE: That's according to --2 MR. BRITT: -- Mr. Williams. 3 SHERIFF FRYE: Yes. 4 MR. BOSWELL: I thought I remembered there being some testimony earlier that there were -- there was 5 DNA from Mr. Carmichael or somebody on the cigarette butts. 6 THE WITNESS: I'm sorry if that was 7 8 confusing. 9 Four of the cigarette butts had no male DNA 10 and we didn't go forward with testing on those. Two did have male DNA present, and we did move forward with testing 11 12 those, and one of those included Mr. Carmichael. 13 MR. BOSWELL: Okay. All right. Got it. 14 MS. SMITH: Okay. At this time, I will have Ms. Matoian step down and we will call Meghan Clement. 15 16 (Witness stands down, 9:30 a.m.) 17 Thereupon, MEGHAN CLEMENT, a witness having been called by 18 19 the Commission, was sworn and testified as follows: 20 **EXAMINATION** 21 BY MS. SMITH: (9:31 a.m.) 22 Good morning. Q. 23 Good morning. Α. 24 Can you please state your name for the Commission. Q. 25 Α. My name is Meghan Clement.

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- Q. And how are you employed?
  - I am self-employed as a forensic DNA consultant. Α.
  - Did you recently provide the Commission with a Q. copy of your CV?
    - Α. I did. Yes.

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MS. SMITH: Commissioners, that is Handout 17 in your hearing in handout notebooks, and that was provided to you prior to the hearing.

- Q. Can you give us an approximation of how many times you've testified as an expert.
- It's somewhere over 375 times, I believe, maybe Α. 12 376.
  - Q. And have you testified for both the prosecution and the defense?
  - Α. Yes, I have.
  - Q. Have you previously testified before the Commission?
- I have. Yes. 18 Α.
- 19 Q. Can you tell us a little bit about your 20 educational background.
  - Α. Yes.

22 I have a Bachelor of Science in Biology from 23 Westfield State College in Massachusetts and a Master of 24 Science in Forensic Sciences from the University of New 25 Haven in Connecticut.

I have also attended graduate-level courses at the University of New Mexico in Albuquerque as well as obtained graduate-level credits from the University of Virginia through courses that I actually took at the FBI Academy in Quantico, Virginia.

Q. Okay. And can you tell us just a little bit about your work history.

#### A. Yes.

I started in forensics in 1985 in Albuquerque, New Mexico. This was before DNA was being used. I was analyzing blood and body fluids, blood alcohols, processing crime scenes.

I worked in Albuquerque for approximately six years. The last two years of that time we were setting up a DNA laboratory.

In 1990, I left Albuquerque and moved to Fort Worth, Texas, where I began employment at the Tarrant County Medical Examiner's Office. I worked in their forensic biology laboratory doing both serology, testing the blood and body fluids, as well DNA testing at that time.

I worked in Texas until November of 1994, when I moved to North Carolina and began working for what was originally called Roche Biomedical Laboratories, which became Laboratory Corporation of America, LabCorp. I worked with LabCorp here in North Carolina until 2012. In 2011,

- they had purchased a company in Texas, so they relocated me to Texas in mid-2012 to work for the laboratory there which they had branded Cellmark Forensics. I was in Texas -- in Dallas, Texas, for three years.
  - LabCorp purchased another company in Virginia called Mobility Technology Group. They then relocated me to Virginia, and I was there for a couple of years. And I retired from the corporate world in April of 2017 and started doing independent consulting.
    - Q. Thank you. Do you have any board certifications?
  - A. Yes. I am board certified in molecular biology through the American Board of Criminalistics.
    - MS. SMITH: Your Honor, at this time I would ask that Ms. Clement be qualified as an expert in forensic biology.
      - JUDGE LOCK: That tender is allowed.
    - Q. Have Bode Cellmark Forensics, DNA Lab
      International, and Sorenson Forensics, all conducted testing
      in the Bryson homicide?
      - A. Yes, they have.
  - Q. Have you had an opportunity to review all of the testing done by those labs?
    - A. I did. Yes.
    - Q. Are you comfortable testifying about that?
  - A. I am.

- Q. Have you also completed some comparisons of your own in this case?
  - A. Yes.

- Q. Did you submit a report to the Commission about those comparisons?
  - A. I actually submitted two reports.
- Q. Okay. Will you briefly describe for the commissioners, as an educational piece, what STR testing is.
  - A. Yes.

STR testing is the most common type of DNA testing that is used in the forensic community today. It is the testing that is based on the DNA that we inherit from both our mothers and our fathers. More than 99 percent of our DNA is the same in everybody, but there are specific areas that have been identified where there are differences between individuals. We all have a specific site but we have different expressions at that site.

So the STR testing looks at these specific areas, and depending on which commercial kit is used, it's anywhere from 20 to 27 different locations.

At these locations, we would expect no more than two characteristics or two alleles -- one that we inherit from our mothers and one would that we inherit from our fathers. So once we test a particular item of evidence, we can test a reference sample and we can make comparisons to

determine whether there are similarities or differences and either include or exclude someone.

- Q. And was that type of testing conducted in this case?
  - A. Yes, it was.
- Q. Can you also describe for the commissioners what Y-STR testing is.
  - A. Yes.

Y-STR testing is DNA testing that looks only at a Y chromosome, and only males have the Y chromosome. With Y-STR testing, it is a single -- the whole chromosome is inherited from a son by his father. And so the testing is -- they would be the same. So Dad's Y-STR profile is the same as the son's Y-STR profile. It would be the same as the grandfather's Y-STR profile. If there are two brothers by the same father, the brothers will have the same Y-STR profile.

So it's not as unique as the traditional STR testing but there are still differences amongst males in the population and specifically amongst various paternal lineages in the population.

- Q. Can you explain for the Commissioners what a DNA mixture is.
- A. Yes.

A DNA mixture is simply a result which indicates

- there is more than one DNA donor to a particular sample.
- Q. And do different labs handle mixtures specifically with Y-STR testing differently?
  - A. Yes.

I mean, different laboratories will handle mixtures with Y-STR testing differently and even traditional STR testing differently, but specifically with Y-STR testing differently, yes.

- Q. What type -- was the Y-STR testing also a type of testing used in this case?
  - A. Yes, it was.
- Q. Okay. Can you also describe for the Commissioners how DNA might be left on an item.
- A. Just use your imagination. I mean, really, it's almost in any way DNA can be left. It's left if somebody's bleeding. It's left -- it can be left in seminal fluid. It can be left, I mean, literally, just from talking -- we have microscopic spittle that is being disseminated around us. It can be from touching something. It can be from sweat dripping off of your body. It can be -- I mean, virtually almost any way something can come into contact with another item, it can be transferring DNA.
- Q. Can you specifically describe what we're talking about when you say "touch DNA"?
- A. Yes.

Touch DNA typically is referred to the DNA that is deposited when an item is touched. In the forensic field, it has sort of taken on a secondary definition of smaller amounts of DNA. So anything that might have a small amount of DNA, people will say, "Well, I'm testing for touch DNA."

You don't necessarily have to touch an item for your DNA to get on that item. If I shake hands with an individual and then they touch a doorknob to go out, my DNA could be on the doorknob even though I didn't touch it.

So -- but it would be that small amount of DNA that we would be looking for that is referred to as touch DNA.

- Q. You kind of touched on this, but what are some of the factors that affect the amount of DNA left behind from touch DNA?
- A. There are numerous factors which will affect how much DNA is left behind. Some people shed skin cells more readily than others. They are considered higher shedders. So it depends on if a person sheds skin cells more readily than another individual.

How long you hold something -- if I have a pen that I use every day at my desk, I would expect there to be more of my DNA than if a coworker came along and picked it up and then put it down.

It depends on the surface area. If I am touching something that is a cloth, I may not have as many cells

deposited on the cloth as I would, say, on a hard surface such as a pen or a clean surface such as a table.

How long -- I think I said how long you hold it.

The force with which you hold it. If I am in a tug-of-war, I would expect more of my cells to be deposited on a rope than if I just touch it and move it to one side.

So there's various factors which will determine how much of your DNA could be deposited.

- Q. And is there any way to date when someone's DNA was left on an item?
  - A. No. There's not.

There is no way to really date when the DNA is left or, unless somebody is physically present, how it's left. You really don't know. You just test an item to determine whether the DNA is possibly there.

- Q. And can you tell the commissioners what factors might affect whether DNA is degraded.
- A. DNA will always degrade. The minute a biological fluid or cell is deposited outside of its natural environment, it begins to break down. So the rate of degradation -- how fast it breaks down -- can be influenced by humidity, heat, direct sunlight, chemicals that it might come into contact with. So there's a variety of different exterior influences which could speed up the rate of degradation.

- Q. When we talk about degraded DNA, what does that look like when we're seeing a profile for -- if DNA is degraded?
- A. The DNA that we test for -- as I said, there are a certain number of areas that we test for, and what we're actually looking at is segments of DNA that we have identified where these differences are. Some of these segments are fairly small. They may only be, let's say, 150 base units of DNA. And others are larger. They can be upwards of 300, 350 base units of DNA.

The larger the segment of DNA, the more susceptible to degradation it is. So we're going to see degradation in those larger sections before we see degradation in the smaller sections. And when we're looking at the final result of DNA, it's very clear to us by the look of the peak heights when degradation is observed.

- Q. Okay. I believe you have in front of you the forensic testing chart for this case.
  - A. I do. Yes.

- Q. And are you familiar with that, had an opportunity to review it before your testimony today?
  - A. I have.
- MS. SMITH: Okay. Commissioners, that is at Handout 16 in your hearing handout notebooks. You will definitely want to refer to that as Ms. Clement testifies as

she is going to kind of walk us through that for each item.

Q. Ms. Clement, I'm going to just ask you to go through each item on there. We will start with the fingernail scrapings.

If you will describe testing that was conducted, what the results are, and what they mean. And then within each of those, I may have some specific questions for you.

- A. Okay. So I will start with just the DNA testing?
- Q. Yes.

A. Okay. In 2018, Bode Cellmark Forensics tested the fingernail scrapings, and they used a traditional STR methodology. They developed a profile which was a mixture consistent with two individuals that included at least one male. The way they know that is because, in the traditional STR testing, there is one location that looks for the X and the Y chromosome. So if they see a Y chromosome, they know a male has to be present.

So they identified that there was at least one male, and they excluded Merritt Williams and Robbin Carmichael as contributors to that DNA.

In September, the North Carolina State Crime
Laboratory uploaded the profile and did a moderate database
search to determine if they could match it to anybody in the
database and they got not results on that so there were no
matches.

Q. I want to ask you a few questions about that.

Did you have an opportunity to talk with the CODIS administrator at the State Crime Lab, Cortney Cowan?

- A. I did. Yes.
- Q. And she described to you what they did for that search?
  - A. Yes.

- Q. Okay. Can you just tell the commissioners a little bit more about why you wouldn't get a hit even if Darren Johnson was in CODIS.
  - A. Yes.

The moderate stringency search requires that every single allele or characteristic at each one of the sites that was uploaded for search had to be included within the profile.

And in this particular case, there was one location where one of Darren Johnson's alleles was not detected at Bode. It did not meet the reportable threshold to be reported. And so when they performed the search -- and the specific -- there's a location called the Penta D. Darren Johnson had a 12 allele. The profile for the fingernails only had 8, 9, and 10. And so because there was no 12, it did not hit to Darren Johnson.

Q. Ms. Clement, you've also had an opportunity to look at the electropherograms from Bode's testing --

- 1 A. I did. Yes.
  - Q. -- on that particular profile?
- 3 A. Yes.

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- Q. I'm going to put that on the screen. I've got two versions.
- A. Yes.
  - MS. SMITH: Commissioners, this is Handout 18.
  - Q. And you can walk us through that. There's three pages to each; so if you want to direct us to which page you mean.
- A. Sure.
  - Q. If you can start with that to just explain that process.
- A. Right.
  - So this is what the final result of a DNA test looks like. So this is the area that looks at the X and the Y chromosome, and each box is a different location of DNA.
  - So each one of these boxes represents a different location of DNA.
- When we talked before about degradation, you can see how the smaller segments are on the left side. So these are DNA fragments that are about 100 to 180, 190 bases.
- 24 Over here, these are about 388 to 400 bases on the right.
- 25 And you can see how these are much stronger. And as you get

further to the right, the peak heights get smaller and smaller. We call this the "ski slope effect" which indicates that degradation is actually occurring.

So this particular area right here -- this particular location is the Penta D location. This the furthest one on the right. And you can see there is an 8, a 9, and a 10, and you can barely see the peaks based on this scale, and that's why, at this particular location, Mr. Johnson was a 10 and a 12, and we're not seeing the 12. So when they ran that in CODIS, they did not get a hit.

Q. And when you looked at that profile in 2019, you were able to include Darren Johnson in this profile from the fingernail scrapings; is that correct?

A. It is.

When I looked at the profile that Bode had reported, I did see that there was no 12. And I went back to Bode and I asked them to provide an electropherogram, which basically zooms in. What it does, it actually makes this -- it makes this axis much smaller so that I could see if there was any activity at this location that was there but just not meeting reporting standards.

- Q. Would the zoomed-in version help you illustrate your testimony?
  - A. Yes.

JUDGE LOCK: We have one question here from

1 Commissioner Britt. 2 Yes, sir. Want me to go back? MS. SMITH: 3 MR. BRITT: Yes. 4 Are we looking at Darren Johnson's profile? THE WITNESS: No. 5 This profile is the mixture profile from the 6 fingernail scrapings. And we said it was mixture. Again, 7 8 the very first location, we see three peaks. And as I said, 9 with this type of testing, each person is going to inherit 10 one characteristic from mother and one characteristic from So the minute we see three peaks, we know there has 11 12 to be at least two people here. 13 And in this location, we see four peaks. Here we see four peaks. Here we see three peaks and so on. 14 So we know that there has to be at least two individuals in 15 16 this particular profile. 17 So this is the fingernail scrapings, and we 18 know that there are two people. When I compared Darren 19 Johnson's reference, at every single location I was seeing

his alleles except I did not see his 12 at the Penta D location.

- Q. Okay. So if you will move to the zoomed-in version.
- Α. Yes.

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25 So this is the zoomed-in version. And I don't

know if you remember the other chart, the non-zoomed-in,
this scale was at 15,000. Now, we were at about 150-, which
just shows you how zoomed in it is.

And here is the Penta D. And you can see the 8, the 9, the 10, and then you do also see another peak here which was not labeled because it didn't meet that threshold to be labeled by the software but it is clearly a peak which is present, and it's in the 12 location.

You can see by the spacing -- 8, 9, 10 -- there is a spot where an 11 would be, but there is clearly another peak there. It just did not meet the reporting threshold. It did not amplify enough to reach that level of criteria.

So because I did see the 12, albeit it was not labeled, I, therefore, did include Darren Johnson as a contributor to that two-person mixture.

- Q. And as you've explained, the reason that you're not seeing the 12 there is because this is a larger --
  - A. Yes.

- Q. -- area?
- A. This is the largest --
- Q. Where you often see dropout when DNA is degraded?
- A. Exactly.

When DNA is degraded, these are -- the largest peaks are going to be the ones that are more affected first.

And, again, that is also the largest segment even within the

Penta D location.

- Q. And with this profile -- this is the fingernail scrapings from the victim --
  - A. Yes.
- ${\sf Q}.$  -- were you able to make a comparison to the victim?
- A. No. We did not have the victim's reference profile to be able to subtract what came from her fingernails so we were just comparing Darren Johnson to the entire mixture.
- Q. And if you will go back, then, to the chart and explain to the commissioners the statistics that were put on that comparison with Darren Johnson.
- A. Yes. Even though I did see Darren Johnson's alleles at the locations, I only used locations where all of the alleles were above -- and it's called a stochastic threshold. So it is a conservative way of knowing that you're not -- there aren't other minor alleles within the mixture. It's hard to explain.

The stochastic value is a value where you know all of the peaks that you're seeing are real peaks and not just arbitrarily occurring from the testing process itself.

And so even though I saw Darren Johnson's alleles at more locations, I only selected locations that were above the stochastic. So you have an analytical threshold and

then you have a stochastic threshold, which is higher. So I only selected the locations that were above the stochastic, which included 12 locations.

- Q. So is that just a more conservative statistic?
- A. It is. It's a more conservative statistic. And it's based on recommendations by the Scientific Working Group in DNA Analysis.

And so the statistics that I calculated were that the probability of randomly selecting an unrelated individual to be included as a contributor to the mixture would be approximately 1 in 2,500,000,000 for the Caucasian population; 1 in 71 million for the African-American population; and 1 in 580 million for the Hispanic population.

- Q. Can you explain just a little bit about that statistic and what that means.
- A. Yes.

What that means is that I would expect to have to test about 2.5 billion Caucasians before I would find someone who would also match or be included as a possible contributor to that mixture. Likewise, I would test approximately 71 million additional people -- if I were to take the first African-American that I saw and tested them, there would be a 1-in-71 million chance that they would arbitrarily also be included. Or I would have to test

approximately 71 million African-Americans to find another person who would be included. You could say it one of two ways.

MS. SMITH: Commissioners, do you-all have questions about the fingernail scrapings profile and testing?

MR. BOSWELL: What is it about this that indicates it's Darren Johnson? Is it the numbers in the box?

### THE WITNESS: Yes.

If you -- what I do is I have an electropherogram that looks very similar to this except it has no more than two peaks, and that's his reference profile. And I compare the peaks that he has in his reference profile to the peaks that I see in the fingernail profile. And if I see the peaks that he possesses in his reference in the mixture, then I cannot exclude him.

If he had different peaks that were not seen in the mixture, I would exclude him. And that's why the 12 at the Penta D -- when I didn't see the 12 at Penta D, it could be enough to exclude someone, especially if it were a smaller location. But after I zoomed in and saw -- or asked them to zoom in and provide the electropherogram, I could clearly see that there is a peak there. It's just not labeled.

MR. BOSWELL: So what are these boxes that have numbers in them that are below the peaks?

THE WITNESS: So the boxes that have the numbers -- the boxes below -- the first number of each box is the actual allele call. So that's the actual characteristic of that particular peak. So if you look at -- as I said, in the very top, the X and Y, the first one is the X chromosome, the second one is the Y, the second number in the box is how high that peak is, and it's -- it represents relative fluorescent units. So it is based on fluorescence. And so that tells you how strong or how high the peak is. And then the third number is how many DNA base units make up that particular segment.

So the X chromosome here is very high, it's over 14,000 fluorescent units, and it's about 81 base units DNA. So that's a very small segment of DNA versus, under the Penta E, you have -- this is a 5, so it is the allele number 5, it is only 122 fluorescent units high, so it's fairly small, and it's about -- looks like 368 base units. So it is a much larger segment. The X is 80. This is 368 bases long. And so that's what those three numbers mean.

So you can see, as you move from left to right, the middle number, the fluorescence number, goes from, on the second line, 6,000, down to 134. So you can see that huge difference in the peak heights with the

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### Testimony by Meghan Clement

1 fluorescence.

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MR. BOSWELL: So somebody else's DNA would have peaks in these same locations but the peaks would be of different heights with different fluorescent numbers?

THE WITNESS: Correct.

MR. BOSWELL: So the numbers in the box would be different?

THE WITNESS: Correct.

MR. BOSWELL: And so you're comparing the numbers in the box between individuals?

11 THE WITNESS: I'm comparing the first number,
12 the actual allele call.

So what happens is, at each one of these locations, the numbers are really -- represent repeat units. So, for instance, at the D8, the numbers are 14, 16 -- 14, 15, and 16. And what that means is these areas have been identified because there are repeat units and it may be in a

18 four base AAGC, AAGC. And what the 14 means is

19 there's 14 of those AAGCs in a row in one particular

20 characteristic.

The second one is 15, and then the third one would be 16.

So if somebody had a 14/16, because I see a 14, 15, and 16, I would include them at that particular location. If they had a 14/19, I'm not seeing the 19, I

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1 would exclude them. 2 So anybody who has a 14/15/16 combination, whether it's 14/15, 14/16, 15/16, I would include them as a 3 4 possible contributor. Then you look at the next location, and that 5 one has a 13/14/15/16.3. So somebody would have to have a 6 7 combination those four to also be included. And you just go location to location to location. And if you see that 8 9 somebody is included at each one of those, you include them 10 as a possible contributor to the mixture. 11 MR. BOSWELL: Right. So as you go along, if 12 anybody has a different number, they get kicked out. 13 THE WITNESS: Yes. 14 MR. BOSWELL: And you go through these 12 spots and if you haven't been kicked out by 12 spots, it's 15 16 probably you? 17

THE WITNESS: Correct. Except they tested -it's actually 27 that they tested, including the X and the
Y. So 26 with the actual numbers.

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And if they haven't been excluded, yes, then they are included. And then when it came to the statistics, I just applied the higher standard even though I saw them -- or saw the characteristics included in the lower.

MR. BOSWELL: I understand. Thank you.

MR. EDWARDS: Could you explain the

1 difference between the term "cannot be excluded" --2 THE WITNESS: Yes. MR. EDWARDS: -- and then the term "match" as 3 4 far as a DNA match? THE WITNESS: Yes. And that varies depending 5 on the laboratory or the individual. 6 I use "match" when I have a single profile 7 8 that matches a single profile. Or if there was a major 9 profile -- let's say there was someone who had contributed 10 90 percent of the DNA and another person who had contributed 10 percent, you would see a huge difference in the peak 11 12 heights. And if I could say "This particular individual's 13 reference matches the major profile," I would be comparing 14 basically a one-to-one. I use "cannot be excluded" when you get 15 16 something like this, where there isn't a clear major, but 17 within the realm of all of the characteristics or alleles that I'm seeing, they can be included because I'm seeing all 18 of their characteristics within that mixture. 19 20 So "match" is usually when you're either 21 comparing a single profile to a single profile or a single 22 reference profile to a major profile that can be deduced

from a mixture.

you had had information about the victim --

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MS. COLBERT: Now, based on that question, if

1	THE WITNESS: Yes.
2	MS. COLBERT: then that would have helped
3	you
4	THE WITNESS: quite a bit.
5	MS. COLBERT: Okay.
6	THE WITNESS: Yes.
7	If we have the victim's that's a very good
8	point.
9	If we have the victim's reference profile, we
10	could subtract what the victim's contributions were, and
11	then what is remaining, we could compare and potentially
12	say, "This is matching what is foreign to the victim even
13	though it's not a major." But because we didn't have the
14	victim, we can only compare to the entire mixture.
15	MR. BOSWELL: Can I ask two other quick
16	questions not necessarily related to this?
17	If this DNA hadn't been 30 years old, would
18	all of the peaks be higher?
19	THE WITNESS: Yes. I would expect them all
20	to be much higher if it wasn't because age degrades DNA.
21	MR. BOSWELL: Okay. And if there had been
22	four or five people mixed into this DNA, would you have more
23	peaks at each of these spots or does it become a problem
24	where you just can't use it anymore?
25	THE WITNESS: If there are a lot of

1 contributors -- when you're getting upwards of four, yes, it 2 gets very -- you have a lot of masking because three people 3 could have one peak in common and then you have other 4 extraneous peaks. So it does get more difficult the more people that you see. 5 Even if there were three -- if we had tested 6 this with this technology, if this was deposited two weeks 7 8 ago, and we tested it and we saw more individuals, I wouldn't expect -- even if we did see a third or a fourth 9 10 person, I would still expect the percentages to be approximately the same. So I would expect the major -- I 11 12 mean, I'm guessing one of the major contributors is the 13 victim simply because -- I mean, I don't know that I've ever not seen the victim in their own fingernails when we tested 14 15 those. 16 MR. BOSWELL: Right. 17 THE WITNESS: So we're assuming one is the victim, we just don't know what it is. 18 19 I wouldn't expect a third or fourth person to 20 all of a sudden be very high given what we're seeing today, 21 30 years later. 22 MR. BOSWELL: Do we know that this is only 23

two people and not three or more?

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THE WITNESS: There is no indication there is a third or fourth person. We are only seeing peaks of

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either three or four at any one given location, and so there
is nothing to indicate there's more than two people in this
mixture.

MR. BOSWELL: Thank you.

JUDGE LOCK: Mr. Glazier.

MR. GLAZIER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

This is maybe a question for Ms. Smith as opposed to the Dr. Clement.

9 In 2019, is the reason that Clement

10 | Consulting -- well, let me ask it open ended.

What is the reason that Merritt Williams was
not looked at in 2019 by Clement Consulting and does it
relate to the fact that Bode already excluded him?

THE WITNESS: Yes. Bode already excluded him, and I would have excluded him too.

MR. GLAZIER: Okay.

THE WITNESS: Yeah. I actually did look at all of them; so -- but because it had already been reported he was excluded, I didn't include it in my report that he was excluded again.

MR. GLAZIER: I just wanted to make sure.

22 Thank you.

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MS. SMITH: Any other questions before we move on to the next item?

(No response.)

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- Q. Ms. Clement, if you will just move on to the next item there, the velour bag containing a gold necklace.
  - A. Yes.

- Q. It is marked as number .03.
- A. The velour bag containing the gold necklace is just the bag that was tested. DNA Labs International determined that there was a mixture profile that was consistent with at least two individuals and, again, including at least one male. In this particular situation, they do exclude Williams but they could not exclude Carmichael as a contributor.

They then calculated what's called a likelihood ratio, and the likelihood ratio basically will determine the likelihood of two opposing hypotheses. And so the hypotheses that they posed was that this mixture -- hypothesis 1 is a mixture of Carmichael and one unknown individual versus the hypothesis that this is a mixture which was created from two unknown individuals.

And what they determined was that it is 20 quadrillion times more likely if it originated from Carmichael and one unknown than if this profile originated or was the result of two unknown contributors. And they go on to say that it's extremely strong support that Carmichael and one unknown individual contributed to this mixture.

MR. BOSWELL: So you're saying there's a

chance.

- Q. And was anyone else excluded from that?
- A. Yes.

And then subsequently, they tested Johnson, Davis, and Smith, and they do exclude all of them from that mixture as well.

MS. SMITH: Commissioners, just as a reference, that's Darren Johnson, Lester Davis, and Terry Smith that we've already talked about. So you will hear those last names repeated throughout this.

Q. All right. If you will move on to the next item.

MS. COLBERT: I had --

JUDGE LOCK: Yes, go ahead.

MS. COLBERT: So you specifically say -- I mean, it specifically says in there "including at least one male."

THE WITNESS: Right.

MS. COLBERT: Does that mean that the other one is a female? What does that mean?

THE WITNESS: What they base that on is the X and the Y. And so anytime they see a Y, they know there is at least one male. But if there is another male, you're still only going to see the one Y. And because a male has an X and a Y, we don't know whether it's a female and a male or two males or -- yeah. But it has to be at least one

male.

And, again, this was consistent with a mixture of at least two individuals. So we just know it has to be at least one male.

Q. All right. If you will move on to the Winston 100 cigarette butt from the victim's car.

A. Yes.

The cigarette butt was tested by Sorenson, and this -- they developed a DNA profile. And here they clearly say that it matches the profile of Robbin Carmichael. Williams, Johnson, Davis, and Smith were excluded. This was a single source.

And because it is a single source that matches a single source, they performed statistics called a random match probability. And what this does is it basically will use the statistics or the frequency of each of the particular characteristics or alleles and you determine the frequency at one location times the frequency of a second location times the frequency of a third.

And so this random match of the probability of randomly selecting an unrelated individual that would match this profile found on the cigarette butt which matched Robbin Carmichael was approximately 1 in 163 nonillion in the Caucasian population, 1 in 64 octillion in the African-American population, and 1 in 14.7 nonillion in the

Hispanic population.

And, again, if I were to -- basically, once you determine that something, either a person cannot be excluded or that something matches, you have to calculate a statistic to say how common or rare that particular profile is. In this case, the random match probability is extremely rare. I honestly wouldn't expect more than one person in the world to have this profile based on these statistics.

- Q. What is the world's population approximately?

  MR. BOSWELL: 6 or 7 billion?
- A. I think it's upwards of 7 billion by now. Yeah.

  So, I mean, this is way over that. Yeah.
- Q. And if you will move to page 2 of that chart, the overnight bag from the victim's car.
  - A. Yes.

The overnight bag from the victim's car was originally tested by Sorenson in 2018, and they used the traditional STR testing. They determined that the mixture profile they developed was consistent with at least three contributors and that it was conclusive for comparison purposes.

And here they say it's including at least two males. And the way they know that is because this testing, out of those 27 locations, there was -- there are three locations that look only at Y -- at the Y chromosome, and

they found two peaks at one of those locations. So they knew that there had to be at least two males in this particular situation.

They said it was inconclusive for comparisons using the traditional STR; however, it was suitable for Y-STR testing. And they subsequently did the Y-STR testing in 2019, and what they found using Y-STR testing was that it was actually consistent with at least four males. So this was a bit of a highly touched item.

In this year, I was asked to look at the Y-STR profile and compare it to Williams, Carmichael, Johnson, Davis, and Smith, and I excluded all of those individuals from the reportable profile that was reported by Sorenson. Each one of those individuals had multiple alleles that were not found within that mixture.

Q. Can you explain for the commissioners why Sorenson Forensics said that this was a profile -- a mixture profile that was inconclusive and you were actually able to draw some conclusions on that?

A. Yes.

Laboratories all set up their own protocols for what their standards are going to be for interpretation.

There are a number of laboratories that feel if you cannot include someone -- and anytime you include, you have to calculate a statistic to get an idea of how common or rare.

When you have a mixture of four individuals, especially with Y chromosome, there are a lot of laboratories that cannot calculate a statistic on Ys because that Y chromosome, as I stated earlier, is inherited as a single entity. So as soon as you get a mixture of Ys, you don't know whether the 9 from one location goes with the 13 in another or whether the 10 from one location goes with the 13. And because the statistics is a different method of calculating for Ys, it is difficult to calculate a statistic for a mixture. And because a lot of labs don't have a methodology to calculate a statistic, they say, "We can't calculate statistics for mixtures and, therefore, we can't draw conclusions on them."

And so if they can't exclude -- if they can't include, they feel they can't exclude either; so they just report it all as inconclusive.

I personally feel that even if you can't calculate a statistic on a mixture, that if there is data there that you can compare and clearly show that someone is excluded, that you should exclude someone from there.

It's two different schools of thought.

- Q. And so for this overnight bag with this mixture of at least four males, you were able to exclude Williams, Carmichael, Johnson, Davis, and Smith?
  - A. From the reportable profile, yes.

MS. SMITH: All right. Are there any

_	
1	questions about that?
2	MS. COLBERT: So what that means is that they
3	didn't touch this bag?
4	THE WITNESS: What that means is, from the
5	DNA that was identified, I did not see their
6	MS. COLBERT: DNA on the bag.
7	THE WITNESS: DNA.
8	It's still possible to touch a bag and not
9	leave enough DNA, especially when you're getting mixtures of
10	three or four people. It could be that somebody had handled
11	it a lot more than another person.
12	So I can't say that they never touched the
13	bag, but there's not DNA there
14	MS. COLBERT: They can't find DNA there.
15	(Overlapping speakers.)
16	MS. COLBERT: Okay. Thank you.
17	MS. SMITH: Anyone else?
18	(No response.)
19	Q. Okay. Let's move on to the makeup bag from the
20	victim's home.
21	A. Yes.
22	The makeup bag was tested with Y-STR. They
23	developed a mixture profile consistent with at least two
24	male contributors. And, again, because it's a mixture, they
25	can't report a statistic. If they find a match, they report

it as inconclusive and don't make any comparison.

I compared the reference profiles and determined that Williams, Carmichael, Johnson, Davis, and Smith were excluded from the reportable profile again because each one of them contained -- their reference profiles contained multiple alleles that were not seen in the reportable mixture.

MS. SMITH: Any questions about that? (No response.)

- Q. Okay. If you will move on to the black glove found on the northeast bedroom floor of the victim's home.
- A. The black glove -- in 2018, Bode Cellmark

  Forensics conducted traditional STR testing. They developed
  a mixture profile that was consistent with three or more
  individuals and they reported that, due to the possibility
  of allelic dropout, no conclusions could be made.

Again, Bode Cellmark, when they can't -- because they know there is dropout, they feel that they cannot calculate a statistic. And because they can't calculate a statistic, they can't use it for inclusion; so they can't use it for exclusion is their protocol. So they report it as inconclusive.

- Q. Did the Commission also then send that item to DNA Labs International?
  - A. Yes.

What was actually sent was the actual DNA extract that Bode had created in their testing. So this extract was tested at DNA Labs International so that they could develop profile and use the probabilistic genotyping software called "STRmix." They developed a profile that they deemed was consistent with three individuals, and, I mean, these profiles were very similar. It was from the same extract so we would expect that.

And although they did not exclude Carmichael and Williams, when they ran these profiles through their software, the STRmix software, the software failed to produce results that supported that Carmichael and Williams were contributors to the mixture.

Basically what this probabilistic genotyping software does is it will calculate a likelihood ratio. So you put in this -- the two opposing hypotheses, the one hypothesis was that Carmichael and two unknown individuals versus three unknown individuals, and the software will calculate the likelihood ratio. And what happened in this case is the software calculated a zero because there was at least one or multiple locations where there were characteristics possessed by Carmichael which were not seen in the mixture. So the software said "We can't support that they are included." And they're not coming up with a negative number which supports their exclusion. So

1 basically, it's an inconclusive result.

And the same thing happened with Williams. When they input the hypothesis in reference to Williams, they got zero and basically an inconclusive result.

So although the lab says that they can't exclude them, they can't put a statistic on it, and so really they should have reported it as inconclusive, in my opinion.

- Q. And so before we move on to what you looked at, did they also make those comparisons to Johnson and Davis?
- A. They did, yes. They made those comparisons to Johnson and Davis. He was excluded. And then they also -- the same thing happened when they looked at Smith. The laboratory reported that they couldn't really exclude Smith from that mixture, but then when they went in to use the probabilistic genotyping software, it reported a zero and so there was nothing to support that he was included.

So in this particular instance, yes. Again, I -- it's inconclusive for them.

- Q. All right. And will you tell us what you did when you were asked to look at those profiles?
  - A. Yes.

When I looked at the profile, I believe that because there is a -- in Bode's profile especially, they got information at all 27 locations whereas the DNA Labs International only obtained results at 20.

So when I looked at Bode's that had partial DNA information at all 27 locations and I made the comparison, I felt like you could use it for exclusionary purposes only, and so I looked at those and determined that Johnson, Davis, and Smith were excluded in my original report. And then I was asked to go back and look at Williams and Carmichael, and I excluded them also from the Bode profile because that was the one with the most information.

Q. And can you explain for the commissioners, you know, why -- why it would be that Bode could get a full profile at all 27 loci and then, using that DNA extract from that item, you might only get a partial profile that DNA Labs got.

### A. Yes.

Each laboratory has their own protocols. They have their own thresholds. And even though the DNA had already been extracted and was in extract in a liquid form, it still continues to degrade. And so you are going to see some degradation over time even if it's refrigerated or frozen and in an extract. And so it's -- I would assume that that was why. There was a bit of a time difference, a few months -- different thresholds, different instrumentation, different amplification programs. And so it could been any one of those.

MS. SMITH: Commissioners, do you have any

1 | questions for Ms. Clement related to the glove?

MR. BOSWELL: The last one here, this DNALI mixture profile was similar to the Bode mixture and the software failed to produce results --

(Reporter clarification.)

MR. BOSWELL: The DNALI mixture profile is similar to the Bode mixture profile, this last point -- would you explain that?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

In my report of May 13, I wanted to highlight that both of the profiles were similar, which, as I stated earlier, you would expect because it was from the same extract except that the Bode mixture did give results at all 27 locations -- and that's not specifically stated in this paragraph.

The DNA Labs International profile only had results at 20, but they were similar. So when we're seeing 14/15/16 at one location in one lab, we were seeing that same 14/15/16 at the same location for the other lab, it's just that they had more dropout.

And, again, it was pointed out that the STRmix software failed to produce results which supported the conclusion that DNA Labs International made that Williams, Carmichael, and Smith were possible contributors and because that software failed to support that, I felt

1 that it was inconclusive and, actually, I excluded them from 2 the Bode profile. MS. SMITH: Any additional questions? 3 4 MS. COLBERT: I have a question. So the black glove wasn't -- you still had the black glove? So it 5 wasn't in the list of things that we no longer have from 6 evidence? 7 8 MS. MATOIAN: That's correct. They had the 9 black glove from the northeast bedroom of the victim's house. I believe the victim -- what were believed to be the 10 11 victim's gloves were located in her house and entered into 12 evidence at trial. 13 (Discussion off the record.) 14 JUDGE LOCK: All right. 15-minute recess. (Recess taken, 10:25 to 10:43 a.m.) 15 16 JUDGE LOCK: All right. Let's come back to 17 order. All right, Ms. Clement. We left off on page 3, on 18 Q. 19 that first gray box, the velour bag containing a gold 20 necklace collected from Robbin Carmichael, number .01. 21 Α. Yes. 22 This particular sample was tested at DNA Labs 23 International. They performed the traditional STR testing 24 on it and they developed a profile which was consistent with 25 a mixture of at least four individuals including at least

one male, and then they determined that due to the complex nature of this profile, it is inconclusive for comparison purposes.

When I looked at that profile, I agreed with them. This was a partial profile. It was missing a lot of -there were a lot of loci, there were a lot of locations
where they just didn't get any result. There was indication
of a lot of dropout. And when you're seeing dropout, even
at the smaller segments of DNA, it's just too difficult to
make comparisons at that point. So I agreed that this was
too complex, and, again, because there were four people and
we were seeing that much dropout, that it shouldn't be used
for comparison.

- Q. Okay. And then the next one is the velour bag containing a gold necklace collected from Robbin Carmichael, number.02.
- A. This particular sample only -- they developed a profile, but only at a single -- one location out of 27, and that was just too limited to draw any conclusions.
- Q. Okay. And then the velour bag containing a silver necklace collected from Robbin Carmichael, number .04?
- A. DNA Labs International developed a mixture profile consistent with at least three individuals, including at least one male. And, again, due to the complex nature of this, the profile was deemed inconclusive for comparisons.

And, again, this was another very partial. It was missing data at at least 11 locations out of the 27, and then we were seeing dropout even at the smaller locations so I agreed that it was too complex for comparison purposes.

Q. Okay. And then on top of page 4, the velour bag containing a silver hoop earring collected from Robbin Carmichael, number .05.

### A. Yes.

DNA Labs International reported that due to the complex nature of this DNA profile, it's inconclusive for comparison purposes.

It was a very partial profile. There were only seven locations that gave any information. And out of those seven, six of them only gave one allele. And so it was just, in my opinion, too limited to be able to make comparisons because it wasn't sufficient data to compare to reference examples.

MS. SMITH: Commissioners, do you have any questions about those initial velour bags?

(No response.)

Q. If you will move on to the two china plates from the victim's car.

### A. Yes.

Sorenson Forensics tested those in December of 2018 and there was no male DNA detected so they did not move

forward.

As part of the testing, once you extract the DNA in quantity, you have to determine approximately how much DNA you've been able to recover. And during this quantitation, you can look at how much overall human DNA is recovered as well as whether there is any male DNA present.

And in this particular situation, there was no male DNA detected so they didn't move forward to even try to develop profiles.

- Q. Okay. And the shawl from the victim's car?
- A. The shawl was tested. They divided it into the left side of the shawl and the right side of the shawl. So they actually created two separate samples from the shawl.

And although they did get some indication of male DNA, it was at such low levels that, based on that quantitation, they didn't expect to find any profile or at least a comparable profile. So no further testing. We didn't even try to create a profile of those.

- Q. Okay. And then the Salem cigarette butt from the victim's car -- that's number 4.1.
- A. There was no male DNA detected on that so there was no profile obtained or no profile attempted.
- Q. And the Winston 100 cigarette butt from the victim's car, item 4.2.
  - A. They did attempt to develop a Y-STR profile on

- that; however, they did not get any results when testing for
  the Y profile.
  - Q. And the Winston 100 cigarette butt from the victim's car, number 4.3.
  - A. There was no male DNA detected on that item so they didn't attempt to develop a profile.
  - Q. In the Winston 100 cigarette butt from the victim's car, number 4.4.
  - A. There was no male DNA detected on that and so they didn't attempt a profile.
  - Q. And the Winston 100 cigarette butt from the victim's car, number 4.5.
    - A. There was no male DNA detected on that item either so they didn't attempt to develop a profile.
      - Q. And does that complete the summary of items that had to DNA testing conducted in this case?
  - A. Yes.

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- 18 Q. Okay.
- MS. SMITH: Commissioners, any additional questions for Ms. Clement?
- 21 (No response.)
- MS. SMITH: The remaining items in your chart are items that were not tested by the Commission. We have already talked -- Ms. Matoian talked about the latent fingerprints and what we did to follow up on that. The rest

1 of the items on the chart are items that either the 2 Commission could not locate or did not -- did locate but did not have testing conducted. 3 So the only two items on that list, the 4 remaining pages other than the fingerprints that the 5 Commission has but did not have testing conducted on are the 6 carpet sample from the living room floor and the fiber 7 sample from Mr. Williams' apartment. 8 9 **SHERIFF FRYE:** On the latent print that you 10 couldn't get a match on that was on the candy dish, have we thought about doing DNA testing on that latent print? 11 We have not. 12 MS. SMTTH: Based on some past 13 testing the Commission has conducted on latent prints, we have determined that in most circumstances we will not be 14 15 doing that. 16 Also, because it appeared that all of the 17 individuals -- we know that Mr. Williams was excluded, but also because it appears, based on our follow-up 18 19 investigation, that Mr. Johnson and Mr. Carmichael were also 20 compared to that print earlier by law enforcement and not 21 included, that was our decision for not moving forward with 22that. 23 Any other questions for Ms. Clement? 24 If there are none, Your Honor, I would ask

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that she be released from her subpoena and allowed to go.

## Testimony of Beth Tanner

1 JUDGE LOCK: She may. 2 (Witness dismissed, 10:51 a.m.) MS. SMITH: I will recall Associate Director 3 4 Beth Tanner. (Beth Tanner resumes the stand.) 5 JUDGE LOCK: You remain under oath. Commissioners, in addition to MS. SMITH: 7 8 consulting with Ms. Clement and the crime lab related to 9 DNA, the Commission also used for other experts in this 10 case. Ms. Tanner is going to provide a forecast of 11 12 those experts now, but you will actually hear from them at 13 the very -- toward the very end of the hearing after you have heard all of the other testimony from staff. But we 14 15 did want to let you know what is to come. BY MS. SMITH: (10:52 a.m.) 16 17 Q. Ms. Tanner, can you describe what other areas the Commission used experts for. 18 19 Α. Yes. 20 We worked with experts in trace analysis, in 21 confessions, a forensic pathologist, and specific to the 22 Wilson case, crime scene reconstruction. 23 All right. I want to first just focus you on the Q. 24 experts that were used in the Bryson case.

25

Α.

Sure.

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# Testimony of Beth Tanner

We consulted with a forensic pathologist,
Dr. Jerri McLemore from Wake Forest, in the Bryson case. We asked her whether or not there was anything in the autopsy report that could help us to determine whether Ms. Bryson was strangled with a ligature or was strangled as described by Darren Johnson through a chokehold.

Dr. McLemore reviewed the photos of the crime scene as well as the autopsy report in the case. She ultimately opined that there was indication of ligature marks that would be consistent with a ligature being used to strangle Ms. Bryson but that she could not rule out a chokehold also being used.

Her full report is Handout 78.

MS. SMITH: Commissioners, you were provided Handout 78 as well as these other expert reports that Ms. Tanner will testify about prior to the hearing panel but they are also provided for you in your hearing handout notebooks.

- Q. Tell us about the fiber.
- A. Sure.

We consulted with both the North Carolina State Crime Lab and Max Houck, an expert in trace analysis.

As to the Bryson case, we were interested in knowing whether the science of hair comparison and the science of fiber comparison had changed at all since the

## Testimony of Beth Tanner

1 | time period of these cases.

After talking with the crime lab, we determined that there have been some changes to hair comparison and that we still had some further questions about the fiber comparison, and so we thought it best to give that information to an expert for review.

Q. Can you remind the commissioners about the hair comparison.

### A. Sure.

In the Bryson case, there was a hair found at the scene. Once Williams became a suspect, the lab compared that hair to -- and I mean the State crime lab compared that hair to the hair samples from Williams.

It was determined that Williams' hair was microscopically consistent with the hair found at the crime scene, and there was testimony at the Bryson trial received as to that finding. Because of the year of this original testing, there was not any further DNA testing done on the hair.

There have been quite a few questions about hair comparison in recent history. The crime lab provided us with some information about how that testing has changed and Mr. Houck also has opinions related to that comparison and the way he would give that today.

Commission staff cannot locate the hairs which

#### Testimony of Beth Tanner

were introduced at trial; therefore, no additional forensic

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2 testing could be done. 3 MR. PERRY: The bottom line of what you just 4 said, then, is what? THE WITNESS: The bottom line of what I just 5 said is that we have both the crime lab and Dr. Houck, who 6 is an independent expert, who are going to opine as to what 7 they would say today about a hair comparison like was done 8 9 in the Bryson case. 10 Is he coming today? MR. PERRY: 11 THE WITNESS: Not today. What they would say 12 in general. 13 MR. PERRY: Oh, they would say. I see.

THE WITNESS: They are coming this week.

MR. PERRY: I see.

MS. SMITH: Commissioners, we're going to call both Lindsey Admire from the crime lab and Max Houck later in the hearing to testify as to their findings and the body of science that we have today.

And you have also been previously provided Dr. Houck's report. That was Handout 80.

MR. GLAZIER: I think it's in those exhibits, but I just want to make sure.

Will that also include -- when you're talking about changes between the 1980s and where we are in how the

#### Testimony of Beth Tanner

1 lab approaches -- major changes the lab made in 2010 as a 2 result of the report that was done then? 3 THE WITNESS: Yes. We anticipate to receive 4 testimony about that. Q. Okay. And can you remind that commissioners about 5 the fiber comparison? 6 MR. PERRY: Excuse me. 7 8 Sir, is that the Swecker report? 9 MR. GLAZIER: Yes. 10 MR. PERRY: We are hearing reasons for that report? 11 12 MR. GLAZIER: I just want -- because -- may 13 T? 14 JUDGE LOCK: Yes, please. 15 MR. GLAZIER: I'm sorry, Mr. Chairman. 16 The Swecker report also then led to major 17 changes both legislatively mandated and done by then crime 18 lab director Joe John and by then Attorney General Cooper, 19 and those included pretty significant changes, as I recall, 20 to this whole testing protocol as related to this issue 21 among others.

And I just wanted to make sure that's what we're -- I wanted to understand that that's kind of what we're talking about.

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MR. PERRY: I'm sorry, Mr. Chairman. This is

### Testimony of Beth Tanner

in the weeds I guess, but are you intuitively, perhaps, thinking that this sample would be a victim of the pre-2010 conduct of the lab or --

MR. GLAZIER: I think it just probably was in conformity with the standards that existed then that have significantly changed since then, and I just wanted to make sure I understood that that's what we were talking about.

JUDGE LOCK: And I, with all due respect, think that those may be fair questions for our expert, especially the one from the lab.

THE WITNESS: I anticipate that we will receive testimony from the lab about what their practices are today, and Dr. Houck's opinions are outlined. And, of course, they will be available to you-all to ask questions.

Q. Can you remind the commissioners about the fiber comparisons.

#### A. Sure.

In the Bryson case, there was a comparison done between two toboggans. One brown toboggan was found at the crime scene. Merritt Williams provided the other brown toboggan to police and made a statement that he wore two toboggans at the same time.

Essentially what was found at the time by the lab was that the toboggans were not made up of the same material but there were several fibers between the two that were

# Testimony of Beth Tanner

found to be microscopically consistent. However, there was nothing else at the crime scene that connected those fibers that were consistent between the two toboggans. They were consistent between each other but not with anything else at the scene.

It was unclear what reason or weight that comparison had in the overall understanding of the case particularly in light of the evidence we have related to Darren Johnson. So we wanted to understand more about that comparison. We also want to make sure generally there were not advancements or changes in fiber comparisons that would add additional information today.

In the Wilson case, the fiber comparison was done between fibers found on the ax handle provided by police -- provided to police by Williams and fibers in the victim's pants. We wanted to understand more about that.

The testimony that Mr. Bendura at the crime lab had made -- he had testified that he picked certain fibers and not others from the ax handle for comparison.

We also wanted to find out whether or not there was more information related to fiber comparisons generally in this instance also, like whether there had been changes to that science.

MS. SMITH: And the crime lab and Mr. Houck -- Dr. Houck will also testify about the fibers

1 when they are here.

Q. All right. Will you talk to the commissioners a little bit about the confessions expert and whether we consulted one of those.

A. Sure.

We did. You guys have that report but I can't remember the handout right now.

Once we had evidence that suggested that Mr. Williams may not have been involved in the Bryson murder, there were questions about why someone would implicate themselves and others in a crime.

If Williams' claim of innocence now was that he did not commit either crime, then for us it became a question of why would you give statements against yourself?

There is data and a whole body of research related to factors that can be involved when someone implicates themselves in a crime that they may not have committed. We believe it would be valuable information for the Commission to know whether or not these factors existed when evaluating Mr. Williams' current claims and the new evidence in light of his prior incriminating statements in both of the Bryson and the Wilson cases.

MS. SMITH: Commissioners, that is Handout 81, is Dr. Kelley's report.

**THE WITNESS:** Thank you.

MS. SMITH: Commissioners, we will discuss the reconstruction expert as well as the pathology expert more fully when we get to the Wilson case as they only have opinions related to that case and not the Bryson case.

Does anyone else have questions for Ms. Tanner about why we consulted any of these experts?

JUDGE LOCK: Yes.

How did you locate the confessions expert?

THE WITNESS: We did do some -- we have used some other experts -- an expert in the past, in the last year. And in looking at some of the research she did, there

12 were some references to the group that we used.

We -- I did some also research on my own using good old Google, but I did look at some of the experience. This is a forensics clinic. One of the important pieces about an expert in this area for the Commission is that we want someone who not only understands that body of research but who also has the expertise in either psychology or psychiatry and education level so that they can also help the commissioners understand whether there are any accompanying psychological difficulties that a claimant may have or that may -- they may not have.

But that's how we located this particular expert. Of course, we reach out to a few. Some don't like to work at the state rate. But essentially that's how we

1 found this group. 2 JUDGE LOCK: And I can certainly ask this 3 question of the witness, but has this expert ever been 4 accepted as an expert by a state or federal court in North Carolina? 5 THE WITNESS: I don't know that she has in North Carolina but I can check with her. 7 8 JUDGE LOCK: We can ask. 9 THE WITNESS: Yes. 10 **JUDGE LOCK:** Any other questions? 11 (No response.) 12 MS. SMITH: Commissioners, as we have 13 previously heard testimony, we were able to gather further transcripts related to both the defense portion of Sammy 14 Mitchell's second trial and the first trial of Darryl Hunt 15 in the Wilson case. 16 17 We provided in your brief the full testimonies of Dr. McCool and Mr. Bendura from Sammy 18 19 Mitchell's second trial. Dr. McCool's testimony can be 20 found on pages 727 to 744 of your brief. Mr. Bendura's 21 testimony can be found on 711 to 725 of your brief. 22 two witnesses also testified at Darryl Hunt's first trial 23 and their testimony was largely the same though the 24 cross-examination was more robust on some issues.

We provided this additional testimony to the

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     appropriate expert. I did not provide it to you based on
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     the amount of information that we were already providing to
     you but if any commissioner wants that extra or additional
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     testimony, I can provide it to the commissioners for review
     over the overnight recess.
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                     Mr. Bendura's testimony in the Hunt case is
     25 pages. Mr. -- Dr. McCool's testimony is 12 pages.
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                     Would anyone like us to prepare that to
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     provide for the overnight recess?
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               (No response.)
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                     JUDGE LOCK:
                                  I guess not.
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                     MS. SMITH:
                                 Okay.
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                     And as I've already said, Handouts 77 to 81
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     are the CVs and expert reports from experts you will hear
     from later this week. You've already been provided those to
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     read in preparation for the hearing, though I let you know
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     kind of the forecast that they would be here. So if you
     haven't read those yet, please make sure to have them read
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     by tomorrow as I anticipate we will start taking some of
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     those experts tomorrow afternoon.
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                     Ms. Tanner, you may step down.
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               (Witness stands down, 11:05 a.m.)
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                                 I will recall Ms. Matoian.
                     MS. SMITH:
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                     JUDGE LOCK: Yes, sir, Commissioner Perry.
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                     MR. PERRY:
                                             Again, not in the
                                 Thank you.
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     weeds, but in your research and work, is the Swecker report
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     findings -- do you know what the Swecker report is?
                     MS. SMITH:
                                 I'm aware.
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                     MR. PERRY:
                                 Of the lab?
                                               2010?
                     Are those findings relevant to the findings
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     here?
            Does anyone -- I don't recall the expert --
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                     MS. SMITH:
                                 We did not specifically look
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     at --
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                     MR. PERRY:
                                 No one spoke to that on their own
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     as far as an expert witness?
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                     MS. SMITH:
                                 No, sir.
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                     MR. PERRY:
                                 "Had this been done in 2011, we
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     would have had a different" -- nothing like that?
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                     MS. SMITH:
                                 We didn't ask in that context,
     no, sir.
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                                 Because I think a lot of the
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                     MR. PERRY:
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     findings had to do with hairs and fibers, if I recall, and
     new procedures for that; is that right? Do you remember?
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19
                                   Yeah.
                                          Blood analysis as well.
                     MS. COLBERT:
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                     MR. PERRY:
                                 Right. Both positive and
21
     negative.
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                     But nothing like that in the big picture came
     up in your research?
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                     MS. SMITH: We simply asked the lab if they
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     would do things differently today, and they described what
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- 1 | would be different.
- 2 MR. PERRY: I see. Thank you.
- 3 (Catherine Matoian recalled.)
- MS. SMITH: Commissioners, we're now going to turn our attention to Merritt Williams. His criminal history was provided to you on pages -- on page 1550 of your brief. If you wish to refer back to that, you may.
- 8 BY MS. SMITH: (11:06 a.m.)

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- Q. Ms. Matoian, can you remind the commissioners how Merritt Williams became a suspect in the Bryson case.
- A. In the Bryson case, he, on the day that he was served with the arrest warrant for the Arthur Wilson case, indicated at the jail that he wanted to speak to the police department about the Bryson and Witherspoon murders.
- In the Wilson case, he had initially come forward to Sergeant Thomas Spillman at the Forsyth County jail.
- Q. And did commission staff interview Sergeant Thomas Spillman?
  - A. He is deceased.
- 20 Q. Okay.
  - MS. SMITH: Commissioners, testimony from Sergeant Spillman at the motion to suppress in the Bryson case was provided on pages 1036 to 1043 of your briefs.
  - Q. Can you remind the commissioners of the individuals that Merritt Williams named in his confessions

to the Winston-Salem Police Department.

A. In his initial statement regarding the Bryson case, Merritt Williams said he had committed the murder with Sammy Mitchell, Terry Smith, and somebody he referred to as "Gadget."

A few days later, Mr. Williams looked through several hundred photographs and ID'd Gadget as being a person named Anthony Venson.

In his second version, Mr. Williams said he had committed the murder with a guy named Lieutenant who worked for Terry Smith. He did not know this man's name. That day, he also looked through photographs again and identified Lieutenant as being Lester Davis.

- Q. Did Mr. Williams ever give any other name for Lieutenant?
  - A. He did.

During his testimony at the sentencing hearing,
Mr. Williams named Lieutenant as being someone named George
Thompson.

- Q. Did he name anyone else?
- A. The same day that he testified, he also asked to speak with Detective Teresa Hicks. When -- and he repeated the George Thompson version of the Lieutenant story to Detective Hicks.

When told by Detective Hicks that someone would've

restrictly by catherine hatter	Testimony	by	Catherine	Matoia
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- had to have driven him and Lieutenant to the victim's home,

  Mr. Williams said that Thomas Thompson, who is Mattie Mae
- 3 Davis' brother, had driven them there.

- Q. And who is Mattie Mae Davis?
- A. Mattie Mae Davis was Merritt Williams' girlfriend at the time that he was arrested.
- Q. Were police ever able to locate George Thompson or to confirm who Lieutenant was?
  - A. Not in the files that we reviewed.

There was also a newspaper article related to testimony -- Merritt Williams' testimony about George Thompson that indicates District Attorney Warren Sparrow was not sure whether or not that was actually a real name.

- Q. Did the Commission interview any of these individuals that were named by Merritt Williams?
  - A. We did.

We were able to interview Terry Smith, Anthony Venson, and Lester Davis. Sammy Mitchell and Thomas Thompson are both deceased.

MS. SMITH: Commissioners, if you will refer to pages 1553 to 1555 in your brief, that is the criminal record for Sammy Mitchell which was previously provided.

Handout 19 in your hearing handout notebooks is the criminal record of Thomas Thompson, if you would like to take a moment to review them.

- Q. When did the Commission interview Terry Smith?
- A. We interviewed Terry Smith in person on March 13, 3 2019.
  - Q. Was that interview recorded and transcribed?
  - A. It was.

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- MS. SMITH: Commissioners, Handout 20 in your hearing handout notebook is the criminal record of Terry Smith.
- Q. Was Mr. Smith interviewed by the Winston-Salem Police Department?
- A. The Winston-Salem Police Department file for this case did not contain any reports related to an interview of Terry Smith. However, in a newspaper article from the time of Mr. Williams' trial, Terry Smith was contacted by the newspaper and said he did recall being interviewed by detectives.
- Q. What did Mr. Smith say?
- A. Mr. Smith was a prominent drug dealer in the Winston-Salem area in the 1980s. He was arrested on drug charges in 1986 and remembered hearing about the Bryson case on TV while he was in jail in Greensboro.
  - Q. And is this in your interview with the Commission?
  - A. Yes.
    - Q. Okay. Continue.
- A. Mr. Smith indicated that Anthony Venson, who he

knew as Tiny but also goes by the nickname Gadget, did work for him back in the 1980s.

Mr. Smith said that Sammy Mitchell did not work for him and he did not like dealing with Sammy Mitchell but that Sammy Mitchell did buy drugs from him. He denied knowing Merritt Williams and did not recognize a photo of Merritt Williams.

Mr. Smith denied participating in the murder of the victim. He said he was making 20- to \$40,000 a week and had no need to do a breaking and entering. He also said he would not have sent anyone to a black person's house to steal from them. He said he gave to people in the neighborhood and was not out there robbing from them.

- Q. What was he doing to make 20- to \$40,000 week?
- A. He was dealing drugs.

- Q. Okay. What else did he say?
- A. He stated that the only older woman who ever stashed money for him was his aunt. He denied keeping any money in the victim's home or any home on Gilmer Avenue.

Mr. Smith indicated that he remembered being interviewed by the police department about this murder and he believes that they didn't take it seriously -- meaning that he would have been involved -- because they knew him better than that and knew that this case was not his "cup of tea."

When Mr. Smith heard his name had been brought up in the Bryson case, he thought that everyone was trying to dump everything on him because he was facing life to 200 years at that point.

Mr. Smith said that law enforcement referred to a woman in his organization as his lieutenant but that he didn't actually use that term for anyone in his organization at the time.

- Q. You said that they referred to a woman in his organization as Lieutenant?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. Did Mr. Smith agree to provide a voluntary DNA standard to the Commission?
  - A. He did.

- Q. Did the Commission have the standard compared to the unknown profiles in the case?
  - A. We did.

Mr. Smith was excluded from the profiles from the victim's fingernail scrapings, the velour bag with the gold necklace which was the profile that included Mr. Carmichael, the cigarette butt that was also the profile that included Mr. Carmichael, the overnight bag from the victim's car, the makeup bag from the victim's home, and the profile from the black glove found in the victim's home developed by Bode Cellmark Forensics.

- Q. Were there any items of evidence that Terry Smith could not be excluded from for which the Commission got a profile?

  A. Yes. The profile from the extracts that was -- the extracts of the glove that was tested at DNA Labs
  - Q. And that was because that was inconclusive?
  - A. Correct.

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- Q. Did the Commission learn anything else about Terry Smith?
- A. During his deposition with the Commission, former WSPD Detective Ken Bishop said he was familiar with Terry Smith and said that while he did not have direct knowledge of Terry Smith's involvement in this case, it seemed to him from his knowledge and exposure to Mr. Smith during his time in law enforcement that Mr. Smith was "far, far too smart" to actually participate in the murder.
- Mr. Bishop's attorney, David Friedman, also indicated that he had represented Terry Smith's aunt who served federal time for claiming ownership of Mr. Smith's black Mercedes.
- MS. SMITH: Commissioners, do you have any questions for Ms. Matoian about Terry Smith?
- MR. BOSWELL: Was Terry Smith in jail when this happened?

THE WITNESS: 1 We don't have jail records from 2 the time -- that time period from the Forsyth County jail so I don't know whether or not we'll be able to determine that. 3 4 We can certainly look into it. MR. BOSWELL: Well, but did he say he was in 5 jail when he read about the crime? 6 THE WITNESS: He indicated he wasn't in jail 7 8 at the time. 9 MR. BOSWELL: He said --10 THE WITNESS: He remembered hearing about it 11 in jail but he was not in jail at the time. 12 Q. Ms. Matoian, was there a time period between when 13 the crime was committed and when arrests were made in this case? 14 Α. Yes. 15 16 Blanche Bryson was murdered in December 1985 and 17 Mr. Williams did not come forward with information in this 18 case until April of 1986. 19 Mr. Smith recalled hearing about the case while on 20 TV in jail during the trial, which was in July of 1987. 21 MR. BOSWELL: Thank you. 22 MS. SMITH: Commissioners, if you will refer 23 to Handout 21 in your hearing handout notebooks, this is the 24 criminal record for Anthony Venson. If you'll just take a

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moment to review that.

1 MS. COLBERT: May I ask a question? 2 JUDGE LOCK: Yes. Of course. 3 MS. COLBERT: Did you mention that Terry 4 Smith had a black Mercedes? Is that --THE WITNESS: Yes, he did. I believe that 5 was mentioned in one of Mr. Williams' statements. Q. Ms. Matoian, did the Commission interview Anthony 7 8 Venson, who went by Gadget? 9 Α. We did. In person on March 7, 2019. 10 Q. Was that interview recorded and transcribed? 11 Α. It was. 12 Q. Was Anthony Venson interviewed by law enforcement? 13 Α. He was. On April 24, 1986. In that interview, he denied any involvement in 14 this case. He also agreed to a polygraph examination. 15 16 report indicates that the results were that Mr. Venson was 17 truthful in indicating he didn't have any knowledge or involvement in this crime. 18 19 MS. SMITH: Commissioners, Mr. Venson's 20 interview with law enforcement was on page 935 of your 21 brief. 22 What did Mr. Venson tell commission staff? Q. 23 Mr. Venson confirmed that he had worked for Terry Α.

Smith's drug operation back in the 1980s. He was also

arrested on drug charges in 1986.

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He recalled police coming to speak to him about this case and taking a polygraph examination. Mr. Venson denied any involvement in the murder. He said he was making thousands of dollars a day so he had no need to rob anyone. He also stated that Terry Smith never asked him to take a hit out on someone and that Mr. Mitchell was not part Smith's organization.

Mr. Venson did not know anyone who went by the name Lieutenant and he did not know Terry Smith in general to attempt to take any hits out on anyone.

- Q. Did Mr. Venson provide a voluntary DNA sample to the Commission?
  - A. No. He declined to provide a sample to us.
- Q. Did the Commission seek a court order for Mr. Venson's DNA standard?
- A. We didn't. We considered seeking an NTIO but based on the Commission's investigation including Darren Johnson's confession and the inclusion of Darren Johnson's DNA under the victims fingernails, we determined that we could not meet the legal standard required for obtaining an NTIO.
- MS. SMITH: Commissioners, do you have any questions for Ms. Matoian about Anthony Venson?
- MS. COLBERT: What's an NTIO?
- **THE WITNESS:** It's a nontestimonial

identification order. It allows you to collect some kind of standard from someone you suspect to be involved in a crime.

MS. COLBERT: Thank you.

MS. SMITH: Any other questions?

(No response.)

MS. SMITH: Commissioners, if you will refer to Handout 22 in your hearing handout notebooks, this is the criminal record for Lester Davis. If you'll just take a moment to review that.

- Q. Ms. Matoian, was Lester Davis interviewed by Winston-Salem Police Department?
  - A. He was.

Lester Davis had been the subject of a CrimeStoppers tip that came in before Merritt Williams came forward with information in the Bryson case.

That CrimeStoppers tip had been called in by an ex-girlfriend of his named Annetta Gordon. Annetta Gordon was eventually interviewed by the police department and indicated that she had lied in her CrimeStoppers tip.

Lester Davis was interviewed by the police department on April 18, 1986, which is the same day that Merritt Williams came forward to first give information on the Bryson case. In that interview, he denied any involvement in the crime. He was polygraphed on May 8, 1986, and the report indicates he was truthful regarding not

- being involved in the Bryson homicide.
  - Q. Did the Commission interview Lester Davis?
    - A. We did. In person on March 7, 2019.
    - Q. And was that interview recorded and transcribed?
  - A. It was.

- Q. What did Mr. Davis tell commission staff?
- A. Mr. Davis recalled being interviewed by law enforcement about this case. He stated that he thought Annetta Gordon had put his name into it as revenge because he broke up with her after she told him she was pregnant and began dating another woman.
- Mr. Davis used to be a bouncer at a club owned by Terry Smith but he had a falling out with Terry Smith because Terry Smith had wanted him to run drugs for him and he declined to do so.
- Mr. Davis also said that Terry Smith never asked him to take a hit out on anyone.
- Mr. Davis denied any involvement in the murder and said he did not know Merritt Williams and he did not know anyone who went by the nickname Lieutenant.
- Q. Did Mr. Davis provide a voluntary DNA standard to the Commission?
  - A. He did.
- Q. Did the Commission have his DNA profile compared to the unknown profiles in this case?

A. We did. He was excluded from all unknown profiles in this case that were of value for comparison.

MS. SMITH: Commissioners, do you have any questions for Ms. Matoian about Larry Davis?

(No response.)

MS. SMITH: Sorry. Lester Davis.

- Q. Ms. Matoian, can you summarize what the original investigation showed about the lampshades that were collected from Merritt Williams' apartment?
- A. In Mr. Williams' initial statements that happened on April 18 through April 19, 1986, Mr. Williams said that he took two lampshades from the victim's home and that the lampshades were still in his apartment.

On April 21, 1986, police went to Mattie Mae
Davis, who was Williams' girlfriend at the time, and she
consented to a search of the apartment.

Two lampshades were located and collected during this search. Ms. Davis indicated to the police department that Mr. Williams had just recently found those lampshades in a trash pile left outside by a neighbor. She also indicated she had never known him to wear two toboggans at the same time and only ever saw him with the toboggan that had been collected from him at the jail.

Also on April 26, 1986, Merritt Williams was polygraphed by the police department. In the report about

that polygraph, Mr. Williams admitted to lying about the lampshade. Other than property reports, there is nothing else in the police file about the lampshades collected from Mr. Williams. There are no reports of any interviews where the victim's friends or family are asked to look at them and see if they belonged to the victim.

At trial, those lampshades were entered into evidence and shown to Emma Harper. She was asked about the lampshades and she said that the victim may have had lampshades that looked like that but ultimately could not be sure if those belonged to the victim.

The Commission talked to several individuals in an attempt to understand how those lampshades became to be involved in the trial and whether they were confirmed as having come from the victim's home.

MS. SMITH: Commissioners, before we move into testimony related to the Commission's investigation into the lampshades, please refer to hearing -- your hearing handout notebooks Handout Number 23. That's the criminal record for Mattie Mae Davis.

JUDGE LOCK: Yes, sir.

MR. GLAZIER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I assume we're going to get to this. I just can't remember the information in the file. The polygraph of Williams -- can you speak to what evidence exists in any

1 file as to that? 2 THE WITNESS: With Mr. Williams, the only 3 thing we have is just the short report on, I believe -- I 4 can find it to be sure -- but I believe the report says that he was polygraphed, he indicated he was lying about the 5 lampshades, but the results were that he was truthful 6 otherwise. 7 This is the same situation we have in other 8 9 polygraph reports where we only have that short report that 10 indicates the results. We do not have any list of questions that were asked, any charts, any scoring, any additional 11 12 documentation. 13 And, again, we requested that the police department look for any additional documentation for 14 15 polygraphs stored in a separate area and they were not able 16 to locate anything. 17 MR. GLAZIER: One follow-up, please. JUDGE LOCK: Yes, sir. 18 So essentially it's useless 19 MR. GLAZIER: 20 because we don't know what was asked, what he was responding 21 to, what the questions were, no pretest information, and no 22findings. 23 THE WITNESS: I can only speak to what the

MR. GLAZIER: Okay. Thanks.

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report says.

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- Q. Was Mattie Mae Davis interviewed by the Winston-Salem Police Department related to the Bryson case?
- A. She was. On April 21, 1986, which I just described, and again in December of 1987.

MS. SMITH: Commissioners, Ms. Davis' statements can be found on pages 920 to 921, 931 to 932, 924, 925 to 927, and 1277 to 1278 of your brief. So we provided all of those various statements to you in the briefs.

- Q. Did commission staff interview Ms. Davis?
- A. We did.

We interviewed her in person on March 28, 2019, and then we deposed her on April 15, 2019.

- Q. Were both of those recorded and transcribed?
- A. They were.
- Q. Did Ms. Little recall anything about the Bryson case?
- A. She did not. She did not recall anything about the Bryson murder or being interviewed by police about it. She did not recall anything about the toboggan or the lampshades.

She also had never heard of anyone named George Thompson and she only remembered police speaking to her in relation to the Wilson case.

MS. SMITH: Commissioners, Ms. Matoian has

- already testified about the Commission's interview of Emma Harper.
  - Q. Ms. Matoian, did Ms. Harper say anything in relation to the lampshades?

- A. We asked Ms. Harper about the lampshades and she had no recollection of even testifying at trial or being asked anything about the lampshades.
- Q. Did the Commission learn anything else about the lampshades during its deposition of law enforcement in this case?
- A. We asked Teresa Hicks and Jeffrey Dorn if they recalled confirming that the lampshades collected from Williams had come from the victim's home. Both of those people were former police department detectives, and neither had any recollection.

We also asked District Attorney Warren Sparrow and he did not have any recollection of how the lampshades became involved in the trial.

MS. SMITH: Commissioners, do you have any questions?

(No response.)

MS. SMITH: Commissioners, on page 1602 of your brief is an index which gives the page numbers for where Mr. Williams' prior statements and testimony in this case appeared.

Mr. Williams has been writted in for this hearing. He will testify after the Commission's presentation of its investigation into the Wilson case. So I do plan to have him testify on Friday.

- Q. Ms. Matoian, how is Charlene Witherspoon related to this case?
- A. In the police report for Mr. Williams' first statement in the Bryson case, Mr. Williams indicates that he has information to provide about both of the Bryson and Witherspoon murders.
- Ms. Witherspoon's murder was also mentioned in the same Winston-Salem Chronicle article regarding unsolved murders with African-American victims from April 3, 1986.

  That article also includes information about the Blanche Bryson case and the Arthur Wilson case.

Ms. Witherspoon had been shot in her car in April of 1984. She was the daughter of another prominent Winston-Salem drug dealer named Poor Charlie.

- Q. Did the Bryson file give any information that Mr. Williams had provided pertaining to the Witherspoon murder?
- A. There are no reports of Mr. Williams providing any information about that murder. However, there was an undated, unsigned handwritten statement that contained information about the Witherspoon murder.

MS. SMITH: Commissioners, if you will refer to Handout 24 in your notebooks. This is the handwritten document related to information about the Witherspoon murder.

If you'll just take a moment to look.

MR. EDWARDS: Tell us again what we're looking at here, Handout 24.

MS. SMITH: It is a handwritten document related to information about the Witherspoon murder. My next question for Ms. Matoian is probably going to answer that.

- Q. Can you tell us what we were able to learn about this document.
- A. The Commission asked Mr. Williams about this during our interview of him on April 11, 2019. We showed this document to him. He confirmed that it was his handwriting. He expressed surprise that this document had been contained in the police file and did not know how the police had found it. He said he wrote it as a backup for himself in case anything went wrong with the information he was providing to the police.

He also indicated that the information contained in this document was untrue. James Drayton was his uncle but he was not a drug dealer and he lived in New York.

Q. Did the Commission find out any additional

information about the Witherspoon murder?

A. We did. We asked Terry Smith about the murder during our interview of him, and he indicated that

Ms. Witherspoon had been killed as part of a lovers' quarrel between Ms. Witherspoon and a woman she had been dating but that the woman, who was also a dealer, was never charged.

During the Commission's deposition of Detective
Freeland, we showed him this document and he did not
recognize it. There is no report in the police file
detailing how it was located and he did not recall
Mr. Williams ever providing information about the
Witherspoon case.

He said that once he started -- once Mr. Williams started talking about the Bryson case, that became their focus. Detective Dorn also did not recall anything about the Witherspoon case.

The Commission sought and obtained a judicial subpoena for the Witherspoon file from the Winston-Salem Police Department to determine whether or not there were any statements from Merritt Williams contained in that file. This murder remains unsolved; however, the reports in that file were pretty consistent with the description given by Terry Smith.

There are no reports to Mr. Williams providing any information in this case. A report from May 19, '86, which

### Testimony by Catherine Matoian

is the month after Merritt Williams said he had information about the Witherspoon murder, indicated that there were no new leads in the case.

MS. SMITH: Any follow-up questions to that?

MR. BRITT: I do.

So regarding Handout 24, the entry at the bottom, "I was sent to breaking the house along with these other two people who was there. The reason was that the old lady owed some money and we was told to be careful of papers."

What is that supposedly referring to?

THE WITNESS: That portion is consistent with other statements Mr. Williams gave about the Bryson case.

MR. EDWARDS: Okay.

MS. SMITH: Any other questions?

(No response.)

MS. SMITH: Commissioners, Merritt Williams' criminal record was provided on page 1550 in your brief, if you wish to look at that again.

- Q. Ms. Matoian, did the Commission staff interview Mr. Williams related to the Bryson case?
  - A. We did.

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On April 13, 2018, the Commission collected Mr. Williams' buccal swab and he made several statements about the case during that interaction.

The Commission interviewed Mr. Williams in detail about the Bryson case on April 11, 2019.

- Q. And were those recorded and transcribed?
- A. They were.

MS. SMITH: Commissioners, you were previously provided with the transcripts of those interviews with Mr. Williams along with summaries prepared by commission staff. Those are also in your hearing notebooks as Handouts 25. That is the last handout in that first notebook. You have all had an opportunity to read that before today.

Do you have any questions, though, for Ms. Matoian based on your reading of the interview specifically related to the Bryson case about that interview?

(No response.)

- Q. After the interview with Mr. Williams, did commission staff do anything to follow up?
  - A. We did.

In this interview, Mr. Williams stated that George Thompson was an older man who was from the same place as him in South Carolina. He said that this man had died before Mr. Williams had moved to Winston-Salem or any of the events in these cases took place. He stated that Thompson's name just occurred to him and that's why he identified him as

Lieutenant during his testimony.

The Commission searched the Social Security death index for George Thompsons that died in South Carolina from the years 1975 through 1983. We found several whose last payments were sent to towns within about an hour of the town where Mr. Williams is from -- that is Walterboro, South Carolina. However, due to lack of additional information about this George Thompson, we just have not been able to confirm whether or not any of these individuals are who he is speaking of.

I will say we've been attempting to get in contact with Mr. Williams regarding more information about this George Thompson, and if we are able to find anything else, we will present that to the commissioners.

The Commission also asked numerous witnesses, both in the Bryson and Wilson cases, if they knew someone named George Thompson or if they knew someone who went by the name Lieutenant, and no one was aware of anyone by those names.

- Q. Was any additional follow-up conducted?
- A. Yes.

In that interview, Mr. Williams mentioned that his defense attorneys had hired a private investigator. There is no indication that a PI was hired in the clerk's file for this case and his defense attorney, Kevin Mauney, did not recall hiring one.

# Testimony by Catherine Matoian

1	we asked Mr. Mauney for any Pis ne may nave used
2	in the 1980s. Mr. Mauney thought that he may have used
3	someone named Ken. He provided two last names, Martin and
4	Whaping, W-h-a-p-i-n-g. Based on information provided, the
5	Commission was unable to locate these individuals and
6	Mr. Williams also did not remember the name of this PI.
7	MS. SMITH: Commissioners, do you have any
8	questions related to the follow-up commission staff did with
9	respect to Mr. Williams?
10	JUDGE LOCK: Yes, ma'am.
11	MS. COLBERT: Wasn't his girlfriend had a
12	brother last name Thompson?
13	THE WITNESS: Thomas Thompson. He is
14	deceased. Yes.
15	MS. COLBERT: But he didn't mention I
16	mean, this wasn't the same particularly this other guy,
17	he said his name was George; right?
18	THE WITNESS: He said his name was George
19	Thompson. And when he spoke to Detective Hicks after his
20	testimony, he was telling Detective Hicks about George
21	Thompson and then he brought Thomas Thompson's name into it
22	later on in the interview. Thomas Thompson is deceased and
23	Mattie Mae Davis is not aware of anyone named George
24	Thompson.
25	MR. BOSWELL: I'm not sure if you're going to

get to this so I may be jumping the gun, but I would be interested in hearing what evidence there is about what Mr. Williams knew about the scene and, you know, jumping the fence and hitting his head on a clothesline and stuff like that.

Are we going to have any testimony about any evidence that is -- aside from just his confession, but anything he might have known about the scene that he would have theoretically needed to be there to know?

THE WITNESS: I can't say what he would have needed to know without being there.

Mr. Williams did talk in the Commission's interview about information that he had heard either through media or just around the neighborhood that he had used in his confessions.

He also indicated, as regards to going to the scene, that the police took him there, which is inconsistent with what the police reports say. The police reports indicate Mr. Williams took them there.

And Mr. Williams maintains that the information that he provided had been provided to him by the detectives. The detectives maintain that Mr. Williams provided that information on his own.

MR. BOSWELL: We don't have any evidence to sway it one or the other?

1	THE WITNESS: So what we've been able to
2	learn about interview practices at the time at the police
3	department is that they would have an interview with someone
4	that would not be recorded. There would be no audio
5	recording. Then there may be a handwritten statement and
6	then, at the end, there would a shorter transcribed
7	statement recorded and transcribed statement that kind of
8	summarized everything that they discussed.
9	So we do not have any recordings of their
10	entire interaction with Mr. Williams.
11	JUDGE LOCK: Do I understand you to say you
12	were never able to locate a George Thompson?
13	THE WITNESS: We have not, no.
14	JUDGE LOCK: So you were never able to
15	determine whether or not George Thompson was an actual
16	person?
17	THE WITNESS: That's correct.
18	JUDGE LOCK: Did you consider the possibility
19	that George Thompson and Tommy Thompson or Thomas
20	Thompson are the same person?
21	THE WITNESS: We did not because Merritt
22	Williams had named George Thompson in his testimony to
23	Detective Hicks and then, in that same interview with
24	Detective Hicks after he's talked about George Thompson,
25	Detective Hicks said. "Well. someone would have had to have

### Testimony by Catherine Matoian

- 1 driven you to the house if you were going to get the TV."
- 2 And then Merritt Williams says that Thomas Thompson drove
- 3 | him and George Thompson.
- 4 JUDGE LOCK: Okay.
- 5 THE WITNESS: So our understanding was that
- 6 they were separate people.
- 7 JUDGE LOCK: All right. Thank you.
- 8 Q. Ms. Matoian, did the Commission have Mr. Williams'
- 9 DNA standard compared to the testing in this case?
- 10 A. We did.
  - Q. Can you just summarize that.
- 12 A. Sure.

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- 13 Mr. Williams was excluded from all unknown
- 14 profiles in this case that were of value for comparison.
- 15 | The exception to that is the profile that DNA Labs
- 16 International developed from the black glove that they used
- 17 | the extracts from Bode Cellmark Forensics. He was excluded
- 18 | from the Bode Cellmark Forensics profile but DNA Labs
- 19 | International was not able to explain Mr. Williams as part
- 20 of that mixture using their software.
- Q. Did the Commission review DPS records for
- 22 Mr. Williams?
- A. We did. These included combined records, medical
- 24 and mental health records, disciplinary records, probation
- 25 and parole records, and phone calls.

1 MS. SMITH: Commissioners, if you will pull 2 out your second hearing handout notebook, we are moving on to that one. 3 4 Handout 26 in that notebook is a document prepared by commission staff related to Mr. Williams' 5 education and mental health DPS records. 6 Your Honor, this document contains 7 information from Mr. Williams' DPS records related to mental 8 9 health and education that are otherwise protected by federal 10 and state law. We also received this through a court order 11 12 that we were required to get from DPS. As with the other 13 mental health and education records that we provided, I 14 would request that it would be sealed from the public 15 record. 16 JUDGE LOCK: All right. So ordered. 17 And if you will prepare that and include that in the written order that you will be preparing. 18 19 MS. SMITH: Yes, sir. 20 I will give you-all just a moment to review 21 Handout 26. 22 Q. Ms. Matoian, did the records received from DPS 23 related to Merritt Williams include any mention of this 24 case?

25

They did.

Α.

In an inmate crime version from 9/4/1987,
Mr. Williams said that he implicated himself in effort to
help police solve the crime but maintained his innocence in
this case. He also maintained his innocence during a mental
health assessment from 2017.

Another mental health assessment from June 19, 2007, indicates that he, Mr. Williams, was dealing with maturity issues and reflecting upon his crimes -- I'm sorry. That is a quote. "Dealing with maturity issues and reflecting upon his crimes. He said it was only this year that he fully realized the damage he did to his crime victims."

There were several references in his case management notes related to his applying to the Commission. And there is also an official crime version related to this case that the commissioners have received yesterday.

- Q. Did the Commission also obtain recordings of Mr. Williams' calls from the Department of Public Safety?
  - A. We did.

Those calls ranged from October 2012, which is the -- that was the earliest recordings that were available, and calls -- sorry -- from October 2012 through April 14, 2018, which is when we made our original request for those phone calls.

We also received phone calls made by Mr. Williams

#### Testimony by Catherine Matoian

- 1 | from April 1, 2019, through May 16, 2019.
- 2 MS. SMITH: Commissioners, Handout 27 in your
- 3 | hearing handout notebooks is a chart of statements made by
- 4 | Merritt Williams related to these cases and his phone calls
- 5 from prison.
- 6 This chart does not include details of calls
- 7 | where Mr. Williams talks about his plans generally for if he
- 8 gets out of prison or the times that he discusses money he
- 9 may receive from the Commission's process, but he does
- 10 discuss that routinely.
- If you'll take a moment to review that chart
- 12 and then if you have any questions for Ms. Matoian about
- 13 | that, you can ask her.
- JUDGE LOCK: Is everyone ready? All right.
- 15 MS. SMITH: Do you-all have any questions for
- 16 Ms. Matoian about the phone calls?
- JUDGE LOCK: Yes, ma'am.
- 18 MS. COLBERT: You know, in his mental health,
- 19 | they list all of these issues. Is he currently on
- 20 | medication? Is there any record of that?
- 21 THE WITNESS: He indicated in his commission
- 22 | interview recently that he is on medication and receiving
- 23 | mental health treatment.
- MS. WELCH: Did y'all verify that? Do we
- 25 | know what he's on?

1 THE WITNESS: We have his DPS medical and 2 mental health records up to, I believe, April 2018, when we requested them last year, and those did indicate that he was 3 4 receiving treatment. MS. WELCH: But what about medicines? 5 THE WITNESS: I can double-check. I'm not 7 sure. 8 MR. BRITT: For example, in his interview, 9 I'm sorry -- I'm sorry. Wrong person. Never mind. 10 MS. SMITH: Any other questions? 11 (No response.) 12 Q. Ms. Matoian, did the Commission do anything --13 obtain any additional records for Mr. Williams? We did. 14 Α. Like with Mr. Carmichael and Mr. Johnson, we 15 16 obtained Mr. Williams' full WSPD records including a list of 17 police contacts with him. Q. What did those records indicate? 18 Those records indicated that Mr. Williams had 19 Α. 20 several assaults on his record. However, all the people 21 named as victims in those assaults were people that were 22 known to him, such as girlfriends or friends.

- Q. And were Mr. Carmichael or Mr. Johnson named in any of those reports?
  - A. No, they were not.

23

24

25

1 MR. EDWARDS: May I ask a question? 2 MS. SMITH: Sure. Absolutely. 3 MR. EDWARDS: Is she about to step down? 4 MS. SMITH: She is. MR. EDWARDS: Okay. So in regard to the 5 mental health history, in 2007, I think you said, there was 6 a note where you said he said he was "reflecting on his 7 8 crimes and the damage he had done to his victims." 9 THE WITNESS: Correct. 10 MR. EDWARDS: And then in 2017, I think you 11 stated, that he was then claiming in some interview or 12 assessment that he was innocent. 13 THE WITNESS: Correct. MR. EDWARDS: And if I looked at the records 14 correctly, this Commission opened up an investigation in the 15 16 Wilson case in March 2011 and the Bryson case June 2015. 17 THE WITNESS: That's correct. MR. EDWARDS: Does that sound right? 18 19 THE WITNESS: Yes. 20 MR. EDWARDS: And so these recorded phone 21 calls from the jail would have all been after he filed his 22 claims requesting -- his innocence request? 23 THE WITNESS: That's correct. 24 MR. EDWARDS: Okay. All right. 25 THE WITNESS: Can I just add one thing to

1 that? In the inmate crime version from 1987, 2 Mr. Williams said he implicated himself in an effort to help 3 4 police solve the crime but maintained his innocence. MR. EDWARDS: Thank you. 5 MR. BOSWELL: Can I ask one question? Did he confess to anything prior to the 7 8 newspaper coming out saying -- talking about -- the article 9 coming out talking about these unsolved crimes? 10 THE WITNESS: Are you referring to the one that was in the *Chronicle* about the unsolved crimes 11 12 involving African-American victims? 13 MR. BOSWELL: Yes. THE WITNESS: That article came out on 14 April 3, 1986, and I believe he first comes forward in the 15 16 Arthur Wilson case on April 8, 1986. 17 JUDGE LOCK: Sheriff? SHERIFF FRYE: I want to go back because I 18 19 was waiting until you finished your testimony to talk about 20 this. 21 In the initial crime scene photos or anything 22 from the homicide, the lady homicide, were there any lamps 23 that were missing lampshades -- anything that indicated that 24 any lampshades were missing from the house?

Was there any evidence of any lampshades

25

1 missing from that house? There was no indication of that 2 THE WITNESS: in the initial file. The victim's children actually went 3 4 through the house to let the police know items they thought might be missing. They initially thought some fur coats 5 were missing but they were found later on, and her children 6 do not mention any lampshades in that. 7 8 MS. SMITH: Okay. You can step down. 9 (Witness stands down, 11:56 a.m.) 10 Commissioners, with respect to MS. SMITH: the question about medication that Merritt Williams is 11 12 currently on, commission staff does not have that 13 information. We have records through April of 2018 from DPS 14 and we can pull medications up to that point, if that will answer your question. 15 16 Dr. Kelley did give Merritt Williams a 17 battery of psychological tests when she met with him, and that's all reflected in the report that you've already read. 18 19 If you would like information between April of 2018 and 20 today, I can get a judicial subpoena and get that 21 information if that's something that you-all are interested 22 in. 23 Do you want to know the medications he was on 24 in April of 2018?

JUDGE LOCK:

25

How quickly do you think you can

```
1
     get that to us? By the time he testifies?
2
                    MS. SMITH:
                                 Over lunch.
3
                    MS. TANNER: Do you mean the information from
4
     DPS?
                    JUDGE LOCK:
                                  Yes.
5
                    MS. TANNER:
                                  I think that would be up to Your
6
7
     Honor what date you want to put on the judicial subpoena.
8
                    JUDGE LOCK:
                                  I mean, do you think it can be
9
     obtained by the day he testifies, which I understand will be
10
     day after tomorrow?
11
                    MS. TANNER:
                                  Yes.
                                        I think they have
12
     electronic records but I don't know how complicated that
13
     would be.
14
                    JUDGE LOCK:
                                  All right. Does anyone want
     that information in anticipation of his testimony?
15
16
                    MR. BOSWELL: I couldn't make any -- I
17
     wouldn't know what to do with it. If somebody said he's on
18
     Zoloft, okay, I don't know what that means. So no.
19
     might.
20
                    JUDGE LOCK:
                                  Anyone else?
21
                    All right.
                                 It appears no. Thank you.
22
                    MR. PERRY: Mr. Chairman.
23
                    JUDGE LOCK: Yes, sir, Mr. Perry.
24
                    MR. PERRY:
                                 If I may, if I missed something.
25
     With the -- his health summary, is this restricted from the
```

```
1
     public to talk about? We're okay?
2
                    JUDGE LOCK: We're on the record. Everything
3
     that is said is on the record and is public.
 4
                    MR. PERRY:
                                 Thank you.
                    Excessive exaggeration on the part of the DPS
5
     claim in '87 by whom? What -- is that an assessment of DPS
6
7
     psychologists or of the -- of Mr. Williams?
8
                    MS. MATOIAN: Hold on one second. We pulled
9
     that document.
10
                    So the document that quote came from is
11
     labeled a psychological assessment, and it said it was done
12
     by Bob James, who was the psychological programs manager.
13
     And it says that Mr. Williams was seen during processing due
14
     to "elevated psychological test scores and due to his
     request to see mental health staff due to bad nerves."
15
16
                    MR. PERRY:
                                 Okay. And so the excessive
17
     exaggeration is describing whom?
18
                    THE WITNESS: It's describing Mr. Williams.
19
                    MR. PERRY: Oh, it is? And not the
20
     psychologist?
21
                    THE WITNESS:
                                   That's correct. Let me find --
22
                    MR. PERRY: So they call that now, I think,
23
     malingering?
24
                    THE WITNESS: I have heard that term.
25
     Correct.
```

1 MR. PERRY: You have? 2 Would you like me to read you THE WITNESS: 3 the full quote from that portion? 4 MR. PERRY: Yes, ma'am. THE WITNESS: Okay. 5 It says "Intellectual functioning is in 6 normal ranges and achievement is at the fifth grade level. 7 8 Psychological testing is invalid due to excessive 9 exaggeration of emotional problems." 10 JUDGE LOCK: Yes, sir, Commissioner Glazier. 11 Just following that, as I MR. GLAZIER: understand it, that was the intake evaluation as he was 12 13 being processed into the system back in 1987; is that right? MS. MATOIAN: That's correct. 14 He was convicted in early August 1987, and this assessment is from 15 16 8/21/1987. And the first part indicates he was seen during 17 processing. 18 MR. PERRY: If I may, not to overdo this, but 19 did they undo any of the analysis based on the malingering 20 or the appearance of malingering? 21 MS. MATOIAN: I don't know that I can say 22 that they undid that analysis. I can say that Mr. Williams, 23 from the records we've reviewed, appears to have 24 consistently received mental health treatment over the 25 course of his time at the Department of Public Safety.

1 MR. PERRY: His characterization of his 2 condition, then, does not appear to have been exaggerated --I can't speak to whether --3 THE WITNESS: 4 MR. PERRY: -- based on his treatment since? THE WITNESS: I can't speak to whether or not 5 it was exaggerated. I can only say what this report says 6 7 and that he has received treatment consistently while in the 8 Department of Public Safety. 9 MR. PERRY: Okay. 10 MS. SMITH: Dr. Kelley did the battery of tests, and I think that she may speak to -- she also 11 12 reviewed all of these records over the years and should be 13 able to speak to that more than our staff can. Dr. Kelley is at DPS? 14 MR. PERRY: MS. SMITH: No. Dr. Kelley is the 15 16 confessions and psychology expert. 17 MR. PERRY: Oh, I see. Thank you. MS. SMITH: You're welcome. I will recall 18 19 Ms. Tanner. 20 (Beth Tanner recalled, 12:02 p.m.) 21 BY MS. SMITH: 22 Ms. Tanner, did the Commission interview defense Q. attorneys this case? 23 24 Α. Yes. 25 We interviewed all living defense attorneys for

- Mr. Williams as well as defense attorneys that would've been involved in the Mitchell and Hunt defense in the Wilson case.
  - Q. Let's focus first on the Bryson case for now.

    Who were the defense attorneys involved in the
    Bryson case that represented Merritt Williams?
  - A. Greg Davis is now a federal public defender and Glenn Davis, who is deceased, represented Williams in both the Wilson and Bryson cases initially. Later, Kevin Mauney and Charles Redden represented Williams in both cases.
    - Q. Did you interview Glenn Davis?
    - A. Mr. Glenn Davis is deceased.

- Q. Did you interview Greg Davis?
- A. Yes. He is not related to Glenn Davis.
  - We did. We recorded and transcribed that interview.

He did not have any records related to the Williams case, though we did look through the only three remaining boxes that he had at his office from his time as a private practice attorney just to make sure.

Mr. Davis did not have much independent recollection of the case. In fact, he did not remember the Wilson case at all even after having his recollection refreshed with the transcript and some documents.

He did recall specifically the hearing where

Mr. Williams requested new lawyers because he and Glenn Davis were black -- oh, sorry.

In addition, Greg Davis represented Johnny Gray in the Sykes case after being asked to do so by some of the individuals in the community involved in the defense of Darryl Hunt. He said that Johnny Gray was not prosecuted because of his work with the prosecutors in convincing them that they did not have enough to prosecute Mr. Gray.

- Q. Did you also interview Charles Redden and Kevin Mauney?
  - A. Yes.

We talked with Mr. Redden by phone on July 19, 2018, and he provided the Commission with an affidavit that he did not have any records related to the case. He did not have much independent recollection related to the Bryson case. He could not recall whether Mr. Williams had confessed in either case. He did recall the Wilson case being controversial in general due to the involvement of Sammy Mitchell and Darryl Hunt.

He did not know that Robbin Carmichael came forward after Williams' conviction.

MS. SMITH: Commissioners, if you will refer to Handout 28 in your handout notebooks, this is the affidavit of Attorney Charles Redden.

Just take a moment and review that.

Q. Ms. Tanner, can you tell the commissioners about your interview with Attorney Kevin Mauney.

A. That's correct, Kevin Mauney. That interview is also reported and transcribed.

He did not have any records related to the Williams case but he did search the boxes he had remaining in his possession to be sure. He remembered the cases and remembered that he believed he did a really good job on both cases. He recalled Williams making incriminating statements to the police and he recalled being concerned about Williams' mental state.

Mr. Mauney also recalled Williams wanting new attorneys because both Mr. Davises were black and Williams was worried that the black community would somehow influence them.

In the Bryson case, Mr. Mauney did not recall that someone named Robbin Carmichael had come forward about his involvement in the crime after Mr. Williams' conviction. He also said that he did not believe the DA's office would have notified him about this because Mr. Williams had already been convicted and would be represented by an appellate attorney at that point.

In the Wilson case, Mr. Mauney remembered being ready for trial but that Williams ultimately pled guilty.

We asked him about the report from Teresa Hicks' interview

after the Bryson trial. In that report, Ms. Hicks notes that Mauney stopped the interview.

After reviewing that report and the trial transcript, he said that he believed he did that because Williams was saying in that interview that Thomas Thompson transported Williams and George Thompson while, at the trial, he recalled that Williams had not testified to that particular detail. So that was why he stopped the interview at that point.

- Q. Were there any other documents related to Williams' representation by these attorneys?
  - A. Yes.

Phoebe Zerwick had notes that appeared to be from interviews with Mr. Mauney and Greg Davis. These notes do not appear to have anything significantly different from what they told commission staff. However, there is a, quote, "off-record note" regarding Kevin Mauney's opinion about the plea in the Wilson case.

MS. SMITH: Commissioners, if you will refer to Handout 29 in your hearing handout notebook, these are Phoebe Zerwick's handwritten notes from her interviews with both attorneys, Greg Davis and Kevin Mauney.

If you would take a few minutes to read them if you can.

MR. GLAZIER: The top of notes on that page

#### Testimony of Beth Tanner

- say Glenn Davis. Are we talking about Greg Davis or Glenn
  Davis?
- 3 MS. SMITH: Sorry. That is Glenn Davis.
- 4 THE WITNESS: Glenn Davis. I apologize for
- 5 that. That was my mistake.
- 6 SHERIFF FRYE: Are you going to help us
- 7 decipher these?
- 8 THE WITNESS: I can do the best I can. If
- 9 you have --
- 10 SHERIFF FRYE: I mean, have you talked to
- 11 Ms. Zerwick to figure out what she said on these?
- 12 **THE WITNESS:** So we did speak with
- 13 Ms. Zerwick but not about these specific notes. I can
- 14 expand on that more if you need me to.
- 15 We talked to her about the notes related
- 16 to --
- 17 SHERIFF FRYE: The last notes that we
- 18 looked --
- 19 THE WITNESS: We did.
- 20 | SHERIFF FRYE: Because I can't read these any
- 21 better than I could read the last ones.
- 22 THE WITNESS: Yes.
- 23 | So we included these -- the last page is the
- 24 | note from Mr. Mauney. The very last page of this handout
- 25 | says "off record" at the top.

#### Testimony of Beth Tanner

1 That note, so far as we could read it right 2 under "off the record" -- that is page 70 at the bottom -says "It wasn't one I walked away from and" -- I don't know 3 4 what that word is -- "worried that there was when someone had pled guilty to something he didn't do." 5 This was Mr. Mauney's off-record conversation 6 with Ms. Zerwick. So we included all of the notes from 7 8 these conversations as a complete representation. 9 MR. BRITT: Will you read that again? 10 THE WITNESS: Sure. It wasn't one -- this was a team effort. 11 12 "It wasn't one I walked away from and worried 13 that this was when someone had pled guilty to something he didn't do." 14 MR. PERRY: Mr. Chairman, on line 4 -- could 15 16 you read -- do you have a -- an interpretation of that? 17 MS. SMITH: On which page? 18 MR. PERRY: The first page of 29. 19 **THE WITNESS:** Page 65 at the bottom? 20 MR. PERRY: Yes. Is that "Drayton called the 21 offer"? 22 THE WITNESS: Uh-huh. "Against my advice and Greg's." I don' know 23 24 what the last little scribble is. 25 Is that what you're talking about?

#### Testimony of Beth Tanner

1 MR. PERRY: No. Line 4. I don't know what 2 else to call it. Well, paragraph 4 or comment 4. "Drayton called the office." 3 THE WITNESS: 4 MR. PERRY: Oh, "the office"? THE WITNESS: Uh-huh. 5 And I don't know what the first couple little 6 scribbles are, but the last bit on the next line is "help 7 himself." 8 9 It could be "officer," I guess, too. It just says "0-f-f scribble." 10 JUDGE LOCK: You think it may say "Drayton 11 12 called the officer to try to help himself." 13 Is that a reasonable interpretation --THE WITNESS: I think that's a reasonable 14 interpretation --15 **JUDGE LOCK:** -- of that scribble? 16 17 THE WITNESS: -- of that, yes. (Overlapping speakers.) 18 19 JUDGE LOCK: It asks for your lay opinion. 20 **THE WITNESS:** I'm sorry? 21 JUDGE LOCK: That's asking for your lay 22 opinion. Yes. 23 THE WITNESS: That's absolutely my lay 24 opinion having read it a couple of times now. 25 MR. EDWARDS: Ms. Tanner, on the bottom of

#### Testimony of Beth Tanner

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1
     page 69 -- again, this is a lay opinion question --
2
                     THE WITNESS:
                                   Absolutely. I understand.
3
                     MR. EDWARDS:
                                   Is the last paragraph "We would
4
     not have let him plead guilty unless we thought he would be
5
     convicted"?
                     THE WITNESS: Yes.
6
                     MS. SMITH: Any additional questions on those
7
     notes?
8
9
               (No response.)
10
                    MS. SMITH: Any additional questions for
     Ms. Tanner?
11
12
               (No response.)
13
                    MS. SMITH:
                                 You may step down.
14
               (Witness stands down, 12:16 p.m.)
                                 Your Honor, lunch is ready, if we
15
                     MS. SMITH:
     want to break now for 45 minutes? 30 minutes? Whatever
16
17
     you-all wish.
                     JUDGE LOCK:
                                  45 minutes be enough time?
18
19
                     MS. SMITH:
                                 Uh-huh.
20
                     JUDGE LOCK: Let's do that.
21
                    MS. SMITH: Come back at 1:00 o'clock.
22
                     JUDGE LOCK: All right. We will be in recess
23
     until 1:00 o'clock.
24
               (Recess taken, 12:15 to 1:12 p.m.)
25
                                  All right. Let's come back to
                     JUDGE LOCK:
```

- 1 order then.
- 2 MS. SMITH: All right. And I will recall
- 3 Catherine Matoian.
- 4 (Catherine Matoian recalled.)
- 5 MS. SMITH: Commissioners, you have already
- 6 | heard testimony from Ms. Matoian and read or seen interviews
- 7 | regarding what Mr. Carmichael, Mr. Johnson, and
- 8 Mr. Williamson have said about each other's involvement and
- 9 their interactions regarding this case.
- 10 BY MS. MATOIAN: (1:13 p.m.)
- 11 Q. Ms. Matoian, did commission staff do any
- 12 | investigation to determine whether Merritt Williams
- 13 participated in the Bryson order with Mr. Carmichael and
- 14 Mr. Johnson?
- 15 A. We did.
- Q. Did the Winston-Salem Police Department file in
- 17 | the Bryson case contain any reports in identifying a
- 18 | connection between those three individuals?
- 19 A. No, there were not.
- We only have a few reports from after
- 21 | Mr. Carmichael came forward in the case. I think it's three
- 22 total. And none of them indicated any connection between
- 23 Mr. Williams with either Mr. Johnson or Mr. Carmichael.
- 24 Mr. Carmichael indicated in his interview with the
- 25 police department that he did not know Merritt Williams. It

is unclear from the substance of the report we have whether or not Mr. Johnson was asked about Merritt Williams during his interview in 1988 and there are no additional reports establishing a connection between that group.

Q. What contact between the three of them is the Commission aware of?

A. Both Mr. Carmichael and Mr. Johnson acknowledged knowing each other from the time they were kids and participating in the crime together. We are aware that Mr. Carmichael and Mr. Williams had had some contact while in prison. Both Mr. Carmichael and Mr. Williams denied knowing each other prior to meeting in prison after both were convicted of this crime.

Mr. Williams indicated to the Commission that he was never aware of the person named by Robbin Carmichael as participating in the crime, and Mr. Williams has never used the name Darren Johnson in his communications with the Commission. And Mr. Johnson has denied knowing Merritt Williams.

- Q. Did the Commission do anything to determine if there was a connection?
- A. We did. As I testified earlier, the Commission obtained complete police department records for all three men from Winston-Salem, and none of these records connected Merritt Williams with either Robbin Carmichael or Darren

1 Johnson.

- Q. What else did commission staff do?
- A. The Commission reviewed DPS records to determine at what times Merritt Williams, Robbin Carmichael, and Darren Johnson were incarcerated together in any combination.
- MS. SMITH: Commissioners, you were previously provided in Handout Number 4, which was the chart of that housing crossover between the individuals.
- Q. Ms. Matoian, can you describe what we know about the housing between the individuals.
  - A. I can.

As we noted previously, the Commission has been unable to obtain jail records from the Forsyth County Sheriff's Department so we are not able to say if there was any overlap between Mr. Williams, Mr. Carmichael, and Mr. Johnson while in the jail.

I will walk through the charts of the housing overlap just related to Merritt Williams, Robbin Carmichael, and Darren Johnson.

MR. BOSWELL: Let me ask a question. Is any of it relevant unless it was prior to the crime being committed?

THE WITNESS: I don't know that I can tell you what is relevant or not relevant.

## Testimony by Catherine Matoian

1 MR. BOSWELL: If they saw each other 2 afterwards -- I mean, we're trying to discern whether they would have known each other at the time of doing the crime, 3 4 not afterwards. I pose that to you, Judge. I just -- okay. 5 Never mind. 6 THE WITNESS: I will try to speak fast but 7 8 not too fast. 9 As indicated in the handout, Merritt Williams 10 and Robbin Carmichael were in Central Prison together from July 1, 1988, to February 15, 1990; from August 31, 1990, 11 12 through September 12th, 1990; through May 22, 1991, and 13 June 4, 1991. There was no information available in the 14 records for that time, whether or not their bed assignments 15 overlapped. Merritt Williams and Darren Johnson were in 16 17 prison together in Central Prison on May 21, 1992, to 18 August 7, 1992. There was no bed assignment overlap during 19 that time. 20 Darren Johnson and Robbin Carmichael were in 21 Central Prison together from October 18, 1988, to 22 January 18, 1989. 23 Merritt Williams, Robbin Carmichael, and 24 Darren Johnson were in prison together at Central Prison 25 from October 1, 1988, to January 18, 1989. There was no

1 records regarding bed assignment overlaps during that time. 2 And I believe that is all the connection between those individuals as far as DPS housing goes. 3 4 MS. SMITH: Any questions about that? MS. COLBERT: You said that Johnson said he 5 didn't know Williams; right? 6 That's correct. THE WITNESS: 7 8 MS. COLBERT: Thank you. 9 MR. BOSWELL: I guess my point is there is no 10 evidence that they were ever together before this crime in 11 prison? 12 THE WITNESS: In prison? Not -- no. 13 MR. BOSWELL: Okay. And we don't have any 14 jail records? THE WITNESS: Correct. 15 16 Q. Did the Commission do anything else with respect to DPS records? 17 We did. 18 Α. 19 In April of 2019, we sought and obtained a 20 judicial subpoena for records related to a list of phone 21 calls made from any inmate in DPS to the following: Darren 22 Johnson's current phone number, Robbin Carmichael's current 23 phone number, Darren Johnson's parents' phone number, 24 Suzanne Carter's old phone number -- Ms. Carter is Merritt

Williams' fiancée -- and Suzanne Carter's current number.

25

- Q. And what was the purpose of obtaining those records?
- A. We wanted to determine whether Mr. Williams had been in contact with Mr. Carmichael or Mr. Johnson or anyone connected with them while in prison.

We sought calls to those phone numbers from any inmate in case Mr. Williams or anyone else had used someone else's PIN in order to make those phone calls.

- Q. Is the use of someone else's PIN -- is that something that the Commission routinely sees?
  - A. Yes.

- Q. What did the records show?
- A. The judicial subpoena had requested records going back to the time that Robbin Carmichael was paroled in 2008. DPS only had records of the phone calls being made going back to January 1, 2009, and that is different from what we were told about the actual recordings of the phone calls regarding Merritt Williams -- that the recordings only went back to 2012. But they had records of what calls were made going back to 2009.

There were no phone calls from any inmate to Mr. Johnson or Mr. Carmichael's current phone numbers.

There were numerous phone calls from Mr. Williams to Ms. Carter and also phone calls made to Ms. Carter by other inmates.

The Commission -- and also calls made to Darren Johnson's parents' house.

The Commission requested recordings of all phone calls made by Merritt Williams from April 1, 2019, to the present -- the reason being that the Commission interviewed Mr. Williams in early April of 2019 -- as well as any calls to Suzanne Carter by any PIN number associated with Avery Correctional Institution where Merritt Williams was housed -- so any phone call that had been made from the prison Merritt Williams was in to Suzanne Carter's phone number -- from 4/1/2019 to the present as well.

- Q. What did the records show with respect to calls to Darren Johnson's parents' phone?
- A. This number showed numerous phone calls from Johnson's brother, James Johnson, that I testified about earlier as well as several other individuals.

The Commission also sought and obtained a judicial subpoena for those individuals' movement records to determine whether they had been housed with Merritt Williams during the time period that those phone calls to Darren Johnson's parents' house had been made. We determined that none of those individuals were housed with Merritt Williams during those times.

MS. SMITH: Commissioners, if you wish, you can refer back to Handout 27. You've already reviewed that

## Testimony by Catherine Matoian

1 and did so just before the lunch break -- that was the phone 2 calls chart -- so you don't need to review that again. have already had an opportunity to ask Ms. Matoian questions 3 4 about those phone calls. But now, in the context of anything she's testified about now, if there's any 5 additional questions, please feel free to ask. 6 MR. BOSWELL: So the point for doing all of 7 8 this is -- one reason to do all of this was to see if they 9 were getting their stories together? 10 THE WITNESS: Correct. The Commission wanted to determine if there 11 12 was any communication between those individuals in any 13 combination that we were not aware of. MR. BOSWELL: I see. And that would also be 14 a reason to note, after the fact, if they were together so 15 16 they could get their stories straight. 17 THE WITNESS: (Moves head up and down.) 18 MR. BOSWELL: I got it. Commissioner Colbert. 19 JUDGE LOCK: 20 MS. COLBERT: So James Johnson is Darren 21 Johnson's brother? 22 That's correct. THE WITNESS: MS. COLBERT: Mr. Williams indicated that he 23 24 talked to James Johnson; correct? 25 THE WITNESS: That was Mr. Carmichael.

1	MS. COLBERT: Mr. Carmichael.
2	THE WITNESS: He said that James Johnson had
3	come up to him in prison and said that his brother Darren
4	Johnson had done Robbin Carmichael wrong.
5	MS. COLBERT: Okay. So if you could, I beg
6	your indulgence, explain to me about the PIN number.
7	THE WITNESS: Sure.
8	MS. COLBERT: So it keeps track of, you know,
9	who you call the inmate? Or does the inmate have a
10	certain number of hours they can use with their PIN? Or
11	THE WITNESS: I will explain to the best of
12	my ability my knowledge of it. It may be something we could
13	call Ms. Tanner up about.
14	But each inmate uses a PIN number, when they
15	make a call, that is unique to them. And so but we have
16	learned through reviewing phone calls in several cases that
17	inmates routinely will make calls using somebody else's PIN
18	number.
19	MS. COLBERT: Is that because they don't want
20	you to know who they're calling?
21	Well, it could be many reasons but it had
22	nothing to do with they are not allowed to have a number of
23	hours on their PIN?
24	THE WITNESS: I do not know.
25	JUDGE LOCK: Mr. Perry, do you have a

1 question? 2 MR. PERRY: I do. Ms. Carter is his fiancée? 3 4 THE WITNESS: Mr. Williams' fiancée. Correct. 5 MR. PERRY: And she received a lot of calls 6 from other inmates? 7 THE WITNESS: She did. 8 9 MR. PERRY: To what end? 10 THE WITNESS: Some of them were actually from other inmates that were not Mr. Williams. I would have to 11 12 double-check the --13 MR. PERRY: Why is she so popular? 14 SHERIFF FRYE: She's engaged to a man that's in prison. 15 16 MR. PERRY: This isn't Avery. 17 THE WITNESS: I will summarize to the best of my ability, but Mr. Williams and Ms. Carter appeared to be 18 close with another inmate who is in the prison and his 19 20 girlfriend who is not in prison. Mr. Williams has called 21 that girlfriend; that inmate has called Ms. Carter. 22 MR. PERRY: That's fine. I was just 23 wondering if there was an informant at work here. So I was 24 thinking ...

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THE WITNESS: Not that I'm aware of.

1 MR. PERRY: No knowledge of? Thank you. 2 THE WITNESS: I do not. 3 MR. BRITT: I have a question and it goes 4 back to statements made earlier. What efforts were made to make a connection 5 between Williams, Carmichael, and Johnson prior to the 6 7 Bryson murder? 8 **THE WITNESS:** Prior to the Bryson murder? 9 MR. BRITT: For example, did you interview 10 Mattie Mae Davis about her knowledge of who Mr. Carmichael and Mr. Johnson were? 11 12 THE WITNESS: I did ask Mattie Mae Davis if 13 she knew Darren Johnson and Robbin Carmichael, and she did not know either of them. 14 Due to the time that has elapsed, there just 15 16 aren't a lot of people available to interview about their 17 connections during that time. JUDGE LOCK: Commissioner Glazier. 18 19 MR. GLAZIER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 20 In follow-up to Mr. Johnson's -- Mr. Britt's 21 question, would it be safe to say that -- based on your 22 evaluation and analysis, that there is no evidence of record 23 either from the Winston-Salem Police Department or the 24 district attorney's office or your independent investigation

that shows a connection between Darren Johnson.

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Mr. Carmichael, and Mr. Williams prior to the Bryson murder?

THE WITNESS: The Commission has been unable to locate anything that connected Mr. Williams to those two individuals prior to the Bryson murder.

MR. GLAZIER: So the answer to my question

MR. GLAZIER: So the answer to my question would be "that's correct."

THE WITNESS: That's correct.

MR. GLAZIER: Okay. Thank you.

- Q. Ms. Matoian, did the Commission speak to Suzanne Carter?
  - A. We did.

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- Q. And was that interview recorded and transcribed?
- A. It was.
- Q. And when did that occur?
- A. On May 5, 2019, over the phone.
- Q. What did Ms. Carter tell commission staff?
  - A. Ms. Carter did not seem to know many details about Mr. Williams' crimes and indicated that she had done some searching online herself but had not been able to find a lot of information.

During his commission interview, Mr. Williams indicated he thought that Ms. Carter had searched social media for Robbin Carmichael and kept up with him.

Ms. Carter remembered looking for Mr. Carmichael on social media but said that she didn't know enough about

him to determine if she had found the right one. That is consistent with information she provided in some of her DPS phone calls with Mr. Williams. Ms. Carter told me that she had done that searching on her own and that Williams had not asked her to do so.

She stated that she had never -- she never contacted anyone involved in Mr. Williams' cases and that Mr. Williams had never asked her to contact anyone.

- Q. Has any information the Commission has uncovered established a connection between Mr. Williams and Mr. Carmichael?
- A. Not before they were in prison together after they were both convicted of these crimes.
- Q. And has any information the Commission has uncovered established a connection between Mr. Williams and Mr. Johnson?
- A. No. Outside of being housed together in Central Prison for a brief while after these crimes occurred, we have not uncovered any connection between Mr. Williams and Mr. Johnson, and there are no confirmed connections between them while in prison together other than the housing overlaps that we noted in the handout.

MR. GLAZIER: Mr. Chair?

JUDGE LOCK: Yes, sir, Commissioner Glazier.

MR. GLAZIER: So comment that those questions

asked by Ms. Smith actually make clear the point Your Honor made yesterday, which is if we all, including me, wait for the next question, we are likely to get it asked and answered without us having to intervene. So my apologies and thank you. MS. SMITH: Does anyone have any additional questions? (No response.)

MS. SMITH: We're now going to turn our attention to law enforcement in this case.

Commissioners, Tom Freeland, Teresa Hicks,
Ken Bishop, and Mike McCoy have all been placed under
telephone standby subpoena and will be available by phone if
you have any additional questions for them at the conclusion
of our testimony.

I believe it's Tom Freeland and Ken Bishop will be available at 9:00 a.m. tomorrow morning. The others, along with additional officers in the Wilson case, will be available on Friday.

We will have testimony about law enforcement in both of the Bryson and Wilson cases. You will have an opportunity to decide if you actually need to hear anything additional from them.

And if you will let me know as we go through at the conclusion of the sections whether there is any of

- those officers you want to hear from, we will make sure that they are available in the morning or on Friday depending on which case or cases they were involved in.
  - Q. Ms. Matoian, who is Michael McCoy?
  - A. Michael McCoy is --

JUDGE LOCK: Excuse me. Yes, ma'am.

MS. COLBERT: So is commission staff going to testify in regard to this report about the Winston-Salem Police Department done by the risk management?

MS. SMITH: Yes, ma'am.

MS. COLBERT: Okay.

- Q. Who is Michael McCoy?
- A. Michael McCoy is a retired assistant chief of the Winston-Salem Police Department. At the time of these cases, he was the sergeant of the crimes against persons division.
  - Q. Did commission staff speak to Mr. McCoy?
  - A. We did. He was deposed on May 6, 2019.
  - Q. Was that recorded and transcribed?
- A. It was.

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- Q. What did Mr. McCoy say about the Bryson case?
- A. Mr. McCoy had gone to the police department prior to the deposition and reviewed his reports in the Bryson case.

The Commission became aware that the police

department had sent out an e-mail to officers involved in these cases giving them the opportunity to come look at their reports prior to speaking with us. If it was a report they wrote, they were given a copy of it. They were allowed to review other the reports, but if they did not write it, the police department did not give them a copy of it. So he had taken advantage of that opportunity and went and reviewed his reports.

Chief McCoy remembered that he was newly assigned to the homicide division at the time of the Bryson case and he was called to go to the scene to observe another supervisor. He recalled that the on-call sergeant the night of the murder, Sergeant Gentry, was reprimanded for giving out too much information to the media but he didn't recall the details of what the sergeant had provided.

- Q. What did Mr. McCoy say about the other individuals that were named by Merritt Williams in his statements?
- A. Mr. McCoy was familiar with Terry Smith and said he wouldn't have thought that Terry Smith would be involved in something this petty. He did think that any detectives would have documented attempts to interview Terry Smith and Sammy Mitchell even if they refused to be interviewed.
- Q. What did Mr. McCoy say about Merritt Williams' statements?
  - A. Mr. McCoy stated that the 4/18 through 4/19

statements were a lot different than the April 24th statement. He stated that he had also never heard of someone wearing two toboggans at the same time before.

- Q. What did he say about Mr. Williams?
- A. Mr. McCoy said that he had cautioned all of his detectives about talking to Mr. Williams and he believed Mr. Williams to be a compulsive liar trying to benefit himself. He said he told them to make sure they corroborated any information Mr. Williams gave them with evidence or testimony from other witness.
- Q. Did Mr. McCoy say anything about Robbin Carmichael?
- A. Mr. McCoy had reviewed the reports related to Mr. Carmichael prior to the deposition but didn't have any independent recollection of that or any additional information as to any follow-up investigation of Darren Johnson.
- MS. SMITH: Commissioners, do you have any questions for Ms. Matoian about her interview with Mr. McCoy?
- MS. COLBERT: So you said that he said he didn't -- he said people wearing two toboggans at the same time.
- Does that mean that he didn't recall that in any kind of testimony or any kind of report or just

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#### Testimony by Catherine Matoian

1 generally he never heard of people wearing two toboggans? 2 THE WITNESS: He meant that generally. 3 MS. COLBERT: Okay. 4 THE WITNESS: He had never heard that before. He had noted that detail in Mr. Williams' statements that he 5 6 gave to police. MS. COLBERT: 7 Thank you. 8 MR. BRITT: Did he recall any corroborative 9 efforts by his detectives to check on Mr. Williams' 10 statement? 11 THE WITNESS: He did not recall anything 12 specific as far as corroborating those. He just indicated 13 that he had directed his officers to make sure they did so. MR. BRITT: And why did he believe that 14 Mr. Williams was a compulsive liar and was simply trying to 15 benefit himself -- if he was asked? 16 17 THE WITNESS: If you'll give me one second. I am going to read from our interview with 18 19 him. 20 Mr. McCoy said "Matter of fact, when Merritt 21 Drayton testified, reading the different statements he had, 22 he would always call detective -- different detectives 23 wanting to talk to him about different cases. This when he 24 was in trouble. I cautioned all of them. I said, 'Look. 25 Dealing with Merritt Drayton, he's a compulsive liar, liar.

He's trying to benefit himself. Be sure you corroborate any information that he gives you with some type of evidence or with some other testimony from some other witness' because Merritt, from reading about him and different things, he tells the detectives he -- he's not a very believable person."

"Q Who did -- so who did you tell that to?

"A All my detectives that was assigned to me.

"Q And when did you say that?

"A When -- I don't know exactly when but when I first realized that he sometime would change his story and implicate different people dealing with the different detectives he had spoken to and saying that information.

"Q You just used the term 'compulsive liar.'

"A Yeah.

"Q Did you find Merritt Williams to be a reliable truth-telling person?

"A No.

"Q Okay.

"A And it's just -- that's just my opinion."

MR. BRITT: Did he have any prior history

22 | with Mr. Williams?

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THE WITNESS: I believe we asked him about that and he said that he did not recall having any dealings with Mr. Williams prior to these cases.

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1	MR. BRITT: So his opinion is based upon the
2	fact that Mr. Williams would call different detectives based
3	upon who was assigned to the case and tell them information?
4	THE WITNESS: Correct.
5	MR. BRITT: Was one of those individuals
6	Mr. Bishop or Detective Bishop?
7	THE WITNESS: Mr. Bishop did not become
8	involved in the case other than some canvassing around the
9	time of the murder until 1988. So when Merritt Williams was
10	being arrested, Mr. Bishop was not working on the case.
11	MR. BRITT: And the reason I ask is there
12	there are references about Detective Bishop throughout this
13	report in both the murder of Ms. Bryson and Mr. Wilson.
L <b>4</b>	THE WITNESS: To my knowledge, I don't
15	believe Mr. Bishop had much involvement in the Wilson case.
16	MR. BRITT: Was Bishop involved in the Sykes
L7	case?
18	THE WITNESS: Let me check.
19	Ken Bishop was not involved in the Sykes
20	case.
21	MS. COLBERT: But according to this chart, he
22	was involved in the Wilson case?
23	THE WITNESS: I just saw that myself.
24	I believe that may be in error, and Brian can
25	correct me if I'm wrong. But to my knowledge, Mr. Bishop

1 did not have any involvement in the Wilson case. 2 (Reporter clarification.) MR. ZIEGLER: That's correct. And we are 3 4 double-checking. MR. BRITT: And I take it -- if I may ask? 5 JUDGE LOCK: Yes. sir. MR. BRITT: -- Mr. McCoy didn't reference how 7 many different detectives or how many times Mr. Williams had 8 9 been reaching out to the police? 10 THE WITNESS: No, he did not. 11 We just checked the file, and it appears that 12 Mr. Bishop was involved in one interview in the Wilson case. 13 MR. BRITT: And was that with Mr. Williams? 14 **THE WITNESS:** Mr. Bishop was apparently involved in two interviews following up on Mr. Wilson's 15 16 calls made to a church about the Wilson case, and those 17 calls happened in 1986. JUDGE LOCK: Commissioner Colbert? 18 19 MS. COLBERT: Did -- you mentioned that McCoy 20 said that he informed all of his detectives. 21 On this list that you gave us, are any of 22 these individuals under law enforcement the detectives that 23 he was referencing? 24 THE WITNESS: He did not reference anyone 25 specifically, but we do have knowledge of some of the

1 detectives that were working under him at the time, and that 2 included Detective Freeland and Detective Dorn, Detective Hicks, Detective Spillman, Detective Spoon, Detective 3 4 Weavil, Detective Wilson -- Wilkins, I'm sorry. I'm just trying to see if I need to add 5 anybody to this list. 6 Detective Belton. Detective Boland. 7 8 Let me correct myself. 9 Mr. McCoy was the sergeant supervisor 10 overhead of the crimes against persons division. So the individuals who were involved in the homicide investigations 11 12 would have been reporting to him. 13 MS. COLBERT: So you mentioned Spillman. He 14 was a detective. Wasn't there a Spillman at the jail -- at the Forsyth -- and this is not the same -- Robert Spillman? 15 16 THE WITNESS: There are two separate people. 17 MS. COLBERT: But this one on this list of law enforcement was a detective that was under McCoy? 18 19 THE WITNESS: With the police department. 20 Q. Ms. Matoian, who is Jeffrey Dorn? 21 Mr. Dorn was also a detective at the Winston-Salem Α. 22 Police Department at the time. He assisted Detective 23 Freeland, who was initially the lead detective in the Bryson 24 case.

Q. Did the Commission speak to Mr. Dorn?

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1 A. We did.

- We deposed him on April 16, 2019.
  - Q. And was that reported and transcribed?
  - A. It was.
  - Q. What did he tell commission staff?
  - A. Mr. Dorn had also reviewed his reports at the police department prior to coming to the deposition. He did not have much independent recollection about the case other than what was in his reports. He did not recall anything about Mr. Williams' statements in the Bryson case.
  - Mr. Dorn indicated that Mr. Williams spoke to Detective Freeland coherently. He was not under the influence of alcohol or drugs and he seemed to know the details of the case.

Detective Dorn thought that Teresa Hicks was assigned to this case after Detective Freeland was promoted because she and Detective Weavil were also working on the Sykes case, and this case also involved Sammy Mitchell.

Detective Dorn was not familiar with Terry Smith but he did know who Sammy Mitchell was and he recounted a time where Sammy Mitchell had a knife to a citizen's throat and Detective Dorn had to draw his gun on Mitchell in order to get him to put the knife down.

He indicated he didn't know Mr. Mitchell to have many associates and he did not know of any connections

between Mr. Williams, Terry Smith, and Sammy Mitchell but said it would have been standard procedure to document any attempts to establish a connection.

Mr. Dorn did not have any knowledge regarding Mr. Carmichael coming forward.

MS. SMITH: Do y'all have any questions about the Commission's interview with Mr. Dorn?

(No response.)

- Q. Who is Thomas Freeland?
- A. Thomas Freeland was initially assigned as the detective on this case and he remained on the case until it was reassigned to Detective Teresa Hicks when he was promoted to sergeant later on in 1986.
  - Q. Did the Commission speak to Captain Freeland?
  - A. We did.

We deposed him on April 15, 2019.

- Q. And was that recorded and transcribed?
- 18 A. It was.

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- Q. What did Mr. Freeland say?
- A. Mr. Freeland had also gone to the police department prior to the deposition to review his reports.

He recalled going to the crime scene and the information that was provided by the Harpers.

Detective Freeland did not recall being familiar with what Merritt Williams had been telling other detectives

in the Wilson case. He said there were no meetings where detectives would have discussed their ongoing investigations and what would be passed from one detective to another about a case would just be whatever they said to each other in passing.

Detective Freeland said that they had spoken to Mr. Williams first and then wanted to verify that he knew where the victim's house was.

After going to the victim's house, they went back to the public safety building and took the written statement which Detective Freeland wrote but Mr. Williams signed and they obtained a recorded statement from him. This was typical for his interview process at the time. It was not department policy to record your entire interaction with a suspect.

Detective Freeland stated that what made Merritt Williams' statements reliable to him was describing the part when Mr. Williams was in the residence and when he left the residence.

He recalled that in the statement, Merritt Williams mentioned coming out of the bedroom and when you first came out of the bedroom, you would be looking right where the victim's body had been found. Mr. Williams had also described the clothesline and the white garage in the backyard.

Detective Freeland said that the toboggan found near the victim's body was not public knowledge and thought it was significant that Mr. Williams was able to provide that specific detail. The toboggan was also significant to him because of the hairs being reported as microscopically consistent to Mr. Williams.

- Q. And, Ms. Matoian, have you reviewed newspaper articles published about this case?
  - A. I have.

- Q. And do any of the articles mention the toboggan?
- A. None from close in time to the crime.
  - Q. What else did Detective Freeland say?
- A. Regarding the individuals that Merritt Williams named in his statements, Detective Freeland did not recall being aware of who Terry Smith was other than what Mr. Williams said about him. He didn't have any record of contacting Mr. Smith in relation to the Bryson case.

Detective Freeland was familiar with Sammy

Mitchell because of the Sykes case and working the east side

of Winston-Salem. He had a reputation of being a problem,

but he never had any interactions with Mitchell

specifically.

He also recalled getting information about Anthony
Venson from the vice squad. He was not able to tell us why
Mr. Venson's fingerprints had been compared to the latent

prints from the crime scene before Merritt Williams came forward and named him.

He also has no record of interviewing Mitchell.

He did not recall making any effort to connect Williams,

Mitchell, Venson, and Smith and did not have any

documentation of it. He said that finding a connection

between individuals like that is something he normally would

have done and would have documented.

When asked about the changes in Mr. Williams' stories, Detective Freeland indicated that that did not change his opinion as to whether or not Mr. Williams was involved. He thought that Mr. Williams might have changed his story in order to be more truthful because he had already been charged in the case.

Regarding Lester Davis, Detective Freeland said that the polygraph showed Davis was not involved at all. He again did not recall attempting to connect Mr. Davis to Mr. Williams but said he would have documented any efforts that had been taken to do so.

Detective Freeland said the fact that none of the other individuals named by Williams were charged in this case and that this did not affect Williams' credibility to him.

Based on the information provided by Mr. Williams, he was convinced that Mr. Williams was at the crime scene

1 but he does not know who the other players were.

Detective Freeland did not recall much about the trial and he didn't recall any efforts to identify George Thompson.

- Q. Did Detective Freeland recall anything about Robbin Carmichael?
  - A. He did.

He recalled Detective Bishop contacting him when Mr. Carmichael came forward but he didn't recall interviewing Carmichael himself. He said that Merritt Williams never used the names Robbin Carmichael or Darren Johnson in his interviews.

And he didn't recall having any other involvement in the investigation beyond that initial phone call with Detective Bishop and he also did not recall the June 1986 Darryl Johnson CrimeStoppers tip.

MS. SMITH: Commissioners, do you have any questions for Ms. Matoian about staff's interview with Detective Freeland?

MS. COLBERT: I have a question about order.

Are you -- when you're asking her about the interviews with police, is that the order in which the interviews took place?

MS. SMITH: No.

MS. COLBERT: So when you talked to, you

1 know, the detectives under McCoy -- because what I think I 2 heard you say, that he was sergeant of crimes against persons or whatever he was, that these individuals would've 3 4 been reporting directly to him; is that correct? THE WITNESS: That's correct. 5 MS. COLBERT: So in his initial statement, he 6 indicated that he had given his detectives -- expressed a 7 8 concern about the credibility of Mr. Williams in regard to 9 his storytelling. 10 THE WITNESS: Right. So did -- when you interviewed 11 MS. COLBERT: 12 these folks, was this after McCoy told you that or before? 13 THE WITNESS: This was after. Mr. McCoy was 14 deposed on May 6, 2018, and I would have to check to be sure, but I believe we deposed all other law enforcement in 15 the Bryson case before we spoke to Mr. McCoy. 16 17 MS. COLBERT: Thank you. 18 MS. SMITH: That appears to be correct.

Specifically for Detective Dorn, he was deposed on April 16, and Thomas Freeland was deposed on April 15, and those were both before we deposed McCoy.

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MR. BOSWELL: Did any of them mention that McCoy had told them to be wary of Mr. Williams?

THE WITNESS: No, they did not.

And specific to Detective Freeland, he did

- not -- he did not indicate that he had any issues with
  Mr. Williams' credibility.
- 3 MS. SMITH: Any additional questions?
- 4 (No response.)
  - Q. Who is Teresa Hicks?
  - A. Teresa Hicks was assigned to the Bryson case after Sergeant Freeland was promoted in November 1986. She is also retired.
    - Q. Did the Commission speak to Ms. Hicks?
- 10 A. We did.

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- We deposed her on April 16 and April 17, 2019.
- 12 Q. And was that recorded and transcribed?
- 13 A. Both were, yes.
  - Q. What did Ms. Hicks say?
  - A. Ms. Hicks had very little recollection of the Bryson cause but had also reviewed her reports at the police department prior to the deposition.

She indicated to the Commission that she had not been assigned to the case. We showed her a report from November of 1986 that indicated she had been assigned to the case and her trial testimony from Mr. Williams' trial where she testified to being assigned to the Bryson case after Freeland's promotion. But in the deposition, she maintained she was not ever assigned to the Bryson case.

Ms. Hicks was aware of Terry Smith's reputation as

a drug dealer but did not recall if he was interviewed about the Bryson case. She did indicate she thought it would have been documented if he had been interviewed. She said Terry Smith probably wouldn't have talked to law enforcement.

She also did not recall if Sammy Mitchell was interviewed but did indicate that Sammy Mitchell would always invoke his rights and wouldn't speak to law enforcement. However, she would have documented any attempts to interview those individuals even if they refused to be interviewed.

The Commission showed Ms. Hicks Merritt Williams' statements from April 18, 1986, and April 24, 1986, and Detective Hicks indicated she thought the statements said basically the same thing. When the difference in names given by Mr. Williams were pointed out to Ms. Hicks, she acknowledged that there was a difference.

She did say that it seemed to her that Mr. Williams knew an awful lot about what was done in the house and she also indicated that Merritt Williams knew about the lamp cord.

- Q. Did Merritt Williams ever use the phrase "lamp cord" in his statements to police?
  - A. No, he did not.

In his April 18 statement, he said that the victim was strangled with an object "like a rope." In his 4/24

- statement, he said that the victim was strangled with an object but he didn't know what.
  - Q. Ms. Matoian, have you been able to review newspaper articles related to this case?
    - A. I have.

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- Q. Did any of those articles include the detail about the lamp cord?
- A. Yes. Several articles that were published close in time to the crime indicated the victim was strangled with a lamp cord.
  - Q. What else did Ms. Hicks say?
- A. Ms. Hicks did not recall whether George Thompson had ever been identified and she was also unaware of Robbin Carmichael coming forward in this case.
- MS. SMITH: Commissioners, any questions for Ms. Matoian related to the interview of Ms. Hicks?

17 (No response.)

- Q. Who is Ken Bishop?
- A. Ken Bishop was the detective assigned to the case when it was reopened after Mr. Carmichael came forward in March 1980.
  - Q. Did the Commission speak to Mr. Bishop?
- A. We did. He was deposed on April 17, 2019.
- Q. And was that deposition recorded and transcribed?
- A. It was.

Q. What did he say?

A. Mr. Bishop also indicated that he had gone to review his reports at the police department prior to the deposition but he believed that some of his reports were missing.

He had reviewed a report related to some canvassing he had done close in time to the murder but did not recall having any other involvement after Williams came forward and prior to Mr. Carmichael coming forward.

- Q. Did Detective Bishop say anything else regarding reviewing his reports at the police department?
  - A. He did.

Early on in the deposition, Mr. Bishop was asked if he had been told anything about the Commission's investigation, and he stated that he was told by the police department that the Commission was looking into the case.

Later on in the deposition, Mr. Bishop indicated he had been told by someone at the police department that there had been a DNA hit to Darren Johnson in this case but did not recall who told him that. He said he was glad to hear that and hoped the Commission did have a DNA hit to Mr. Johnson.

- Q. What did Mr. Bishop say about Mr. Carmichael's statements in the case?
  - A. Mr. Bishop stated that he would not generally

charge someone based only on a confession. Once they had the corroborating physical evidence with the fingerprint identification to Mr. Carmichael and the jewelry bags, he felt that there was enough to speak to the district attorney. He indicated that there would be no Class A felony charges filed without first consulting with the DA's office. He found Mr. Carmichael to be credible because of the physical evidence and because Mr. Carmichael knew where

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the victim's house was.

MR. GLAZIER: I just kind of wanted to go back to the statement about the confession.

Could you tell me, is the exact -- do you have the exact Q and A of that?

THE WITNESS: I can find it.

Mr. Bishop said -- was discussing Mr. Carmichael coming forward, and he said "And I felt like he gave me enough detail about the crime scene that he was at least there, and we took a recorded statement from him and he put himself being at the crime scene and put Darren Johnson at the crime scene. And at that point in time, based on our practices back then, I did not feel like we had sufficient evidence yet to charge him. We -- we generally do not charge based solely on a confession, but he was already in custody so he was no escape risk or anything."

MR. GLAZIER: Thank you.

- Q. What did Mr. Bishop recall about Darren Johnson?
- A. Mr. Bishop remembered going to interview
  Mr. Johnson in prison. He said that Mr. Johnson denied
  "every bit of it."

He did not recall any of the questions he asked Darren Johnson during the interview but said he probably asked Mr. Johnson what he was doing the night of the murder.

Mr. Bishop didn't think he would have told Johnson about Carmichael naming him over safety concerns. He said he rarely told people where he had gotten information from. He didn't recall if he brought the jewelry bags to that interview and he did not recall whether he asked Mr. Johnson if he knew Merritt Williams.

Mr. Bishop said he would have been interested in polygraphing Mr. Johnson but did not recall if he had one conducted or how the logistics of that would have worked since Mr. Johnson was in prison at the time.

Bishop indicates that where Darren Johnson is concerned, that's where reports may be missing from him because there were no other reports of the case from Mr. Bishop other than the initial one where Mr. Johnson comes forward and he interviews Darren Johnson and the report where Mr. Carmichael takes his plea. He believed that he would have done more investigation into Darren

Johnson.

- Q. You just said "where Mr. Johnson comes forward."
- A. I'm sorry. Where Mr. Carmichael comes forward.
- Q. Were there other reports from Detective Bishop?
- A. Like I just said, the only report we have after the initial report is the report where Mr. Carmichael takes his plea and the case is closed.

Detective Bishop indicated he would have followed up on the investigation or put a reason in there why they hadn't done any additional investigation into Mr. Johnson.

He didn't recall doing any investigation into a connection between Mr. Carmichael, Mr. Williams, and Mr. Johnson but said he would have documented it if he had done so.

He did not recall going to Merritt Williams about what Mr. Carmichael had said. He knew of Terry Smith's organization but did not recall making a link between Robbin Carmichael and one of Terry Smith's lieutenants and he had never heard of George Thompson.

- Q. Did you ask Bishop about the 1986 Darryl Johnson CrimeStoppers tip?
  - A. I did.

He said he never seen it before but wished that he had. He said it would not have been included in the files he reviewed once being assigned to the case because each

detective kept his own personal files that remained with them and would not have been put into the file in the records department where all of the official reports were filed. He thought that the CrimeStoppers tip would have been in Detective Freeland's personal files.

- Q. Did Detective Bishop say anything about a connection between Merritt Williams and Robbin Carmichael?
- A. When asked about the fact that neither
  Mr. Carmichael nor Mr. Johnson named the other, Mr. Bishop
  said that it appeared to him that the crime had happened in
  two waves. A group of people had gone to the scene and
  committed the murder; Darren Johnson then picked Carmichael
  up and went back to the scene. So it was possible that
  Merritt Williams and Robbin Carmichael were both involved
  without knowing about the other.

Mr. Bishop based this on the fact that, to him, it seemed that there was more than one person in the victim's house and somebody that was in that group took her car. He was not sure whether Darren Johnson was involved in the initial theft of the car but he had no reason not to believe Carmichael when he said that Mr. Johnson picked him up in the car.

He didn't have any investigative knowledge of what happened prior to that.

Q. Did Detective Bishop say anything else regarding

the connection between Williams, Carmichael, and Johnson?

A. He did.

- We reviewed the official crime version from Mr. Carmichael's parole records from DPS with Detective Bishop.
  - Q. What's the official crime version?
- A. It's a document found in parole records that includes information about the circumstances surrounding the underlying crime. The official crime version of Mr. Carmichael's records indicates that the information contained was provided by Detective Bishop.
- MS. SMITH: Commissioners, we discussed Handout 30 yesterday. Some of you may have read it. That is the official crime version related to Robbin Carmichael. If you want to take a look at that and refresh yourself on that.
- MR. BOSWELL: It would have been written by Detective Bishop. Is that what you're saying?
- THE WITNESS: So the official crime version indicates that it was from Jim Goff, who was at the Greensboro PRAC and was written to a case analyst, but the top paragraph said that "The following information was obtained from the Forsyth County Clerk's office, a complaint report of Officer J. Leach of the Winston-Salem Police Department and from a conversation with Detective Ken Bishop

1 of the Winston-Salem Police."

So Detective Bishop provided information that was then put into the report.

Q. Did you show Detective Bishop --

 $\begin{tabular}{ll} \textbf{JUDGE LOCK:} & \textbf{Go ahead and ask your question} \\ \textbf{and then I'll ask mine.} \\ \end{tabular}$ 

- Q. You showed Detective Bishop the crime version?
- A. I did.
- Q. What did he recall about that or say about that?
- A. Mr. Bishop did not recall providing this description of events to Mr. Goff but said that he would never dispute another officer's report.

He did confirm that Robbin Carmichael had never told him he was present when the victim was strangled.

JUDGE LOCK: So if I understand, Detective
Bishop reconciled these glaring discrepancies between
Carmichael's and Williams' statements by concluding that
Williams was present in the home when Johnson killed
Ms. Bryson. They left. And then Johnson picked Carmichael
up driving Ms. Bryson's car and took him back to the scene;
is that correct?

THE WITNESS: Detective Bishop believes that the crime happened in two waves and that Merritt Williams and Robbin Carmichael were not at the scene together.

JUDGE LOCK: All right.

1 Now -- and I just don't recall from the file. 2 Who was the prosecutor who prosecuted Carmichael? THE WITNESS: That's Eric Saunders. 3 He is 4 the same ADA who prosecuted Williams during his trial and he is now deceased. 5 JUDGE LOCK: Okay. Was there anybody else in the office who worked with Eric Saunders on the case who may 7 have remembered how Mr. Saunders was able to reconcile these 8 9 two differences or versions of -- these two statements between Carmichael and Williams? 10 So Robbin Carmichael comes 11 THE WITNESS: 12 forward in March 1988 and he takes his plea in June 1988 so 13 just about three months later. Eric Saunders is the only district attorney listed on Mr. Carmichael's plea 14 transcript. But Eric Saunders tried Williams in the Bryson 15 16 case with District Attorney Warren Sparrow. 17 We did ask Mr. Sparrow about this. If you 18 will give me one second. He did not have any recollection of 19 20 Mr. Carmichael coming forward in the Bryson case before 21 being convicted; so he was not able to provide any 22 additional insight into that. 23 In our interview -- or our deposition with 24 Mr. Sparrow, we showed him Mr. Bishop's report from Robbin 25 Carmichael coming forward and asked to see if that refreshed

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#### Testimony by Catherine Matoian

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1
     his recollection.
 2
                     He answered: "It will not. I can tell you
 3
     that --
 4
                "Q
                     Okay. Why not?
                " A
                     -- without even looking at it.
 5
                "Q
                     Okay. Why not?
                " A
                     Because I just -- as I told you, I don't remember
 7
 8
          anyone else being implicated in this.
 9
                " Q
                     Okay. So --
                "A
10
                     Now, if the record says that I prosecuted this man,
          fine. But I don't -- I don't remember anything about this."
11
12
                     JUDGE LOCK:
                                  The judge who adjudicated
13
     Mr. Carmichael's plea was Judge Freeman; is that correct?
                     I believe Judge Russo -- well, I may be
14
15
     wrong.
16
                     THE WITNESS: We will have to double-check on
17
     that.
                (Commission staff confer.)
18
19
                     JUDGE LOCK: Well, my real question is, if
20
     you know, was the presiding judge who adjudicated
21
     Mr. Carmichael's guilty plea made aware of the fact that
22
     Williams already had been convicted of that murder?
23
                     I don't recall reading a transcript of the
24
     plea adjudication.
```

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We don't have a transcript of

THE WITNESS:

25

the plea so we don't know what information was heard at that time.

JUDGE LOCK: All right.

MS. COLBERT: On that same line, I have a question about how the communication -- you know, between, you know, the law enforcement agency -- well, within the whole criminal justice system in regard to a murder, right, you know, because what I'm hearing is that the law enforcement in this particular case from the Winston-Salem police didn't seem to know about Carmichael and him confessing in '88, right, although Williams was convicted in, what, '86?

THE WITNESS: '87.

MS. COLBERT: '87.

And so where is all this information -- I mean, how does the law enforcement, the DA's office, the whole criminal justice system not know about -- I mean, how would they know about all of this?

THE WITNESS: I don't know whether I can answer how those communication channels worked back in the '80s and who would have known what.

We have attempted in our interviews with defense attorneys or district attorneys to determine how much was known about Mr. Williams by Mr. Carmichael's attorneys and how much was known about Mr. Carmichael by

1 Mr. Williams' attorneys, and no one has been able to provide 2 any clear recollections of being provided that information.

MS. COLBERT: So you're talking to Detective Bishop -- was that in April too?

THE WITNESS: Yes, ma'am.

MS. SMITH: Any other questions?

(No response.)

- Q. Did you ask Detective Bishop about statements attributed to him in Phoebe Zerwick's 2004 article?
- A. I did.

- MS. SMITH: Commissioners, the portion of that article that's relevant to Detective Bishop is on pages 1537 to 1538 of your brief. You may want to take a look at that.
- Q. What is Detective Bishop attributed as saying in the article?
- A. In that article, Mr. Bishop was noted as telling Phoebe Zerwick that he was not concerned about the differences between Mr. Carmichael and Mr. Williams' stories.

The article also says Mr. Bishop said it was his job to investigate Robbin Carmichael, not solve the murder of Blanche Bryson. And he also said that nothing he found in 1988 took Mr. Williams out of the murder of Blanche Bryson.

Q. What did Mr. Bishop say when he was shown that information by commission staff?

A. Mr. Bishop disputed several of the statements attributed to him and said that Phoebe Zerwick was no friend to the police department and he believed she would have written something attributed did to him that he didn't actually say.

He indicated that he did in fact believe it was his job to solve the Bryson murder and that he had contributed to solving it, but he did agree that nothing he found in 1988 took Mr. Williams out of the murder.

- Q. Was the Commission able to confirm whether anyone from the Winston-Salem Police Department visited with Mr. Williams after Mr. Carmichael came forward?
- A. No. Visitation records at DPS only went back to 2016, and there is no indication in the file we have from the Winston-Salem Police Department that any visit like that occurred.
- MS. SMITH: Commissioners, do you have any additional questions for Ms. Matoian about the deposition with Detective Bishop?

(No response.)

MS. SMITH: Commissioners, Detectives
Freeland and Bishop had involvement in this case. The
others also were involved in the Wilson case.

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# Testimony by Catherine Matoian

1 Do any of you want to hear from Detectives 2 Freeland or Bishop? 3 (No response.) 4 MS. SMITH: No? If that's the case, I would just ask that we be able to release them from their 5 subpoenas and tell them that they no longer have to be on 6 7 standby for tomorrow. 8 JUDGE LOCK: All right. Very well. 9 MS. SMITH: The others we are going to hold 10 on because they -- you'll hear more about them with the other case. 11 12 Q. Ms. Matoian, were any individuals polygraphed in 13 this case? 14 MS. COLBERT: May I, sir? JUDGE LOCK: Yes. 15 16 MS. COLBERT: Your chart -- so you're 17 finished with the law enforcement piece of this? Because there was a number of people on this law enforcement that 18 19 was involved with the Bryson case. 20 Did you talk to any of the rest of these 21 folks -- Hairston, Spoon, and Twitty? 22 THE WITNESS: We did. 23 MS. COLBERT: Somebody -- is that "D" beside 24 Twitty and indicates he's deceased? 25 Detective Twitty is deceased. THE WITNESS:

Some of the individuals that had reports involving them in the Bryson case had minimal involvement, such as canvassing around the time of the murder and were asked about their recollections during the depositions. But because they weren't able to provide anything substantive, there was just nothing to testify regarding those people.

We did speak to Detective Hairston over the phone. He is the one who arrested Carmichael on the unrelated charges before Carmichael came forward about the Bryson crime.

He recalled that happening and he recalled finding the jewelry bags but did not have any other involvement in the investigation of the Bryson murder after that.

MS. SMITH: Does that answer your question?

MS. COLBERT: Yes. Thanks.

MS. SMITH: Commissioners, just a point of clarification related to Detective Bishop.

In looking through the notes that the Commission was provided from Phoebe Zerwick, we do not see any notes from a conversation with Detective Bishop in her notes that were provided. We don't know that we have all of her notes, but based on what we have, we don't see notes from a conversation with Detective Bishop.

Q. Ms. Matoian, were any individuals polygraphed in

this case?

A. They were.

Merritt Williams was polygraphed, and the report indicated that he was truthful but does not provide any additional information about the test.

We know from -- we know now that the interview tapes of Robbin Carmichael pursuant to a polygraph examination were conducted by Renée Patterson but we don't have any reports related to this polygraph so we don't know what the results were.

- Q. What information did the Commission learn about polygraphs at the Winston-Salem Police Department during this time period?
- A. The reports in the police department file related to polygraphs are -- again, are short reports by either the examiner or the detective that indicate that someone was polygraphed and only state whether they were truthful or not truthful.

The reports do not include the questions asked, answers given, charts, scores, or summaries of any pretesting reviews.

The Commission asked several former members of the police department how polygraphs worked at the time. They indicated that it was the practice for the reports in the file to be in the format that I just described. The

polygraph examiner would keep their own separate records containing more detailed information such as charts and questions.

The Commission confirmed this practice with Barry Owens, who polygraphed Merritt Williams and other suspects in the initial investigation of the Bryson case. Mr. Owens didn't have any specific recollections of the Bryson or Wilson cases other than that the Wilson case happened at a drink house.

I believe I testified about this before, but we did obtain a judicial subpoena for the police department to look for any separate polygraph records and they were unable to find anything responsive to that request.

MS. SMITH: Before we move on to the prosecuting attorneys in this case, are there any other additional questions about law enforcement or polygraphs?

(No response.)

- Q. Ms. Matoian, who is Don Tisdale?
- A. Don Tisdale was the district attorney at the time Mr. Williams was arrested in the Bryson case. He had left office by the time Mr. Williams was tried in the Bryson case, however.
  - Q. Did the Commission interview Mr. Tisdale?
- A. Mr. Tisdale is retired and has several serious medical issues at least one of which affects his memory.

The Commission originally subpoenaed Mr. Tisdale for a deposition; however, we were contacted by his son, Attorney Ken Tisdale, who advised us that his father was in failing health and had memory issues.

In addition, Attorney Mark Rabil independently mentioned Mr. Tisdale's failing health, and the Commission also confirmed with Mr. Tisdale's former law partner, Commissioner Michael Grace, that Mr. Tisdale was in failing health and had memory issues.

Because of that, the Commission agreed to send Mr. Tisdale's son, Ken Tisdale, a list of our questions along with exhibits about both cases.

Mr. Tisdale's son went through the questions with his father and provided those answers to the Commission in an e-mail.

- Q. What did Mr. Tisdale say about the Bryson case?
- A. Mr. Tisdale said that he felt Mr. Williams was a credible witness.

Regarding the report that indicated he had met with Mr. Williams about a receipt in a wallet, Mr. Tisdale had no memory of this. It was not his practice to meet with defendants; however, if it was written in a report, it probably did happen.

MS. SMITH: Commissioners, do you have any questions about Mr. Tisdale?

(No response.)

- Q. Who is Warren Sparrow?
- A. Warren Sparrow succeeded Mr. Tisdale as the elected district attorney for Forsyth County. He tried the Bryson case along with Eric Saunders, and Eric Saunders was also the ADA on Mr. Carmichael's plea.
  - Q. When you say "ADA," what does that mean?
  - A. I'm sorry. The assistant district attorney.
  - Q. Did the Commission speak to Mr. Saunders?
  - A. Mr. Saunders is deceased.
  - Q. Did the Commission speak to Warren Sparrow?
- A. We did.
- The Commission sent him an e-mail requesting to interview him on March 5, 2019. Mr. Sparrow responded that same day and said "No."
- The Commission then subpoenaed him for a deposition on May 7, 2019.
  - Q. And was the deposition recorded and transcribed?
- A. It was.
- Q. What did Mr. Sparrow remember about the Bryson case?
- A. Mr. Sparrow recalled that his role in the trial was not very active and was more supervisory. He remembered that the victim had been at a Christmas party and surprised the intruder. It was their theory that the intruder was

Merritt Williams. He did not recall that there was any suggestion that someone other than Merritt Williams committed this murder. And he recalled that Merritt Williams told the jury to give him the death penalty during his testimony.

- Q. What did Mr. Sparrow say about Robbin Carmichael?
- A. As I testified to a little earlier, he did not have any recollection of Mr. Carmichael coming forward in the Bryson case or being convicted. He did say it would not have been his practice at the time to notify Mr. Williams that Mr. Carmichael had pled guilty to the same crime.
- Q. And did Mr. Sparrow provide any information about discovery at that time?
- A. He did. He said that the discovery rules at the time were more restrictive and, as a former defense attorney, he recalled being frustrated by them. When he was district attorney, he provided anything that was relevant and gave defense attorneys an opportunity to look at any physical evidence they intended to use and any statements their clients had made. His office did not turn over files but, in general, he gave defense attorneys opportunities to look at things if they requested it because he had been on the other side before.

He did recall having some friction with law enforcement over how much information he allowed defense

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#### Testimony by Catherine Matoian

1 attorneys to have. He recalled an instance of telling Forsyth County Sheriff's Office to turn over a document to a 2 defense attorney and the sheriff saying he would not do so 3 4 without an order from the attorney general. When asked directly if he had the same issue with 5 Winston-Salem Police Department, he said he did not recall 6 having that issue with them. 7 8 MS. SMITH: Commissioners, any questions 9 about the prosecuting attorneys in the Bryson case? 10 JUDGE LOCK: A question here? 11 MR. BRITT: You say Mr. Sparrow didn't recall 12 Mr. Carmichael coming forward in '88? 13 THE WITNESS: That's correct. MR. BRITT: Was he still the DA? 14 THE WITNESS: He was. 15 16 MR. BRITT: Was he involved in the Carmichael 17 plea? 18 THE WITNESS: Only Mr. Saunders is named on 19 the plea transcript. The district attorney's office does 20 not have a file for this case so we don't know what 21 Mr. Sparrow's involvement might have been. 22 JUDGE LOCK: Is it correct that Mr. Sparrow 23 was then defeated two years later by Tom Keith? So Sparrow 24 was DA just for a brief period of time; is that correct?

THE WITNESS:

25

Right.

I don't know the exact

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#### Testimony by Catherine Matoian

1 year he left office but I do know that Tom Keith was after 2 him, yes. 3 MS. COLBERT: So I have a question. 4 And so when someone actually says -- you know, pleads guilty, do they have -- they have to go up in 5 front of the Court; right? 6 Do they? Like if I plead guilty --7 8 MR. BRITT: They are supposed to. 9 MS. COLBERT: That's what -- you know, I'm 10 just trying to understand. So if I plead guilty to a crime, I go -- in 11 12 order for me to get sentenced, the Court sentences me; 13 correct? 14 THE WITNESS: Correct. MS. COLBERT: And so in order for the Court 15 16 to sentence me, then I appear before the Court. And so I 17 have my attorney, right, or whoever is assigned, and is it the DA or an ADA assigned when that happens? 18

THE WITNESS: Correct.

19

20

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MS. COLBERT: And so that's the way that -- and then that concludes and that person then goes to jail; right?

THE WITNESS: That's my understanding of the process, yes.

MS. COLBERT: And so everybody documents

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## Testimony by Catherine Matoian

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1
     this.
            The Court has to document it, law enforcement has to
2
     document it, and the DA has to document it; right?
3
     that --
                     THE WITNESS:
4
                                   I can't speak to other people's
     documentation processes. But I have seen documentation from
5
     all of those agencies of pleas.
6
                     MS. COLBERT:
                                   Okay.
 7
8
                     MS. SMITH: Anything else?
9
                                 I am going to ask Ms. Matoian to
                     All right.
10
     step down.
                 So if anybody's got anything else, now is the
11
     time.
12
                     MR. GLAZIER: This is a place where we've
13
     been at it for an hour and 15 minutes. I wondered if it
     would be appropriate --
14
                     JUDGE LOCK: Natural breaking point?
15
16
                     MS. SMITH:
                                 Now is a natural breaking point.
17
                     JUDGE LOCK: Let's take a 10-minute recess.
                     (Recess taken, 2:24 to 2:42 p.m.)
18
19
                     JUDGE LOCK: Looks like everybody's in place.
20
     Let's come back to order.
21
                     MS. SMITH: The Commission recalls Associate
22
     Director Beth Tanner.
23
                                  All right.
                     JUDGE LOCK:
24
               (Beth Tanner recalled.)
25
     BY MS. SMITH: (2:42 p.m.)
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Q. Ms. Tanner, part of the brief discussed community involvement in the defense of Darryl Hunt both in the Sykes case and in the Wilson case.

Beyond what was provided by law enforcement and the district attorney's office, did the Commission's investigation provide more information about the community's involvement as it related to either the Wilson or Bryson cases?

A. Yes.

We interviewed several individuals that were identified as being involved in the community action related to the defense of Darryl Hunt in both the Sykes and Wilson cases primarily to see if they had any documents related to the Wilson case or if they had any further information that would be relevant to the Commission's investigation here.

- Q. And who did Commission staff interview?
- A. We interviewed Imam Khalid Griggs, who was featured in the documentary on the Sykes case.

We also interviewed Dr. Larry Little. He was a Winston-Salem alderman. He was also in the documentary.

We interviewed Pastor Carlton Eversley, whose name was provided to us by Mr. Rabil.

We also interviewed Pastor John Mendez, whose name was provided by Mark Rabil as well.

In addition, Pastor Mendez was actually the

individual that Mr. Williams was attempting to contact when he called the church from jail, if you remember that part from your brief.

All of these individuals were identified as being involved in the defense committee for Darryl Hunt.

MS. SMITH: Commissioners, the call that Ms. Tanner just referenced to the church by Mr. Williams is on pages 408 to 422 of your brief.

- Q. Were the interviews with those individuals recorded and transcribed?
- A. Imam Griggs' interview was not recorded and transcribed because my recorder died.

Dr. Little was interviewed over the phone but the first few minutes were not captured.

Pastors Eversley and Mendez's interviews are recorded and transcribed.

- Q. And what did you learn from the interview with Imam Griggs?
- A. We initially touched base with Imam Griggs at the community mosque in Winston-Salem where he said he might have some documents at his home concerning the Wilson case.

In a follow-up interview with him at his home, he said he did not have any documentation that he could locate related to the Wilson case but he did recall some letters from Williams on a white legal pad where Williams said he

was sorry for implicating Hunt and Mitchell in the crime.

He promised to continue looking for these letters, but ultimately, even after a subpoena, represented that he did not have the letters.

- Q. And how did Imam Griggs come to be involved in the Wilson case?
- A. Imam Griggs became involved in Wilson through the defense of Darryl Hunt in the Sykes case.

Imam Griggs did not know Sammy Mitchell or Darryl Hunt prior to his involvement in the Deborah Sykes defense. He was essentially recruited along with Pastor Eversley to get involved in the Sykes case related to the defense of Darryl Hunt. That involvement is how he got to know Sammy Mitchell.

- Q. And did Mr. Hunt or Mr. Mitchell admit to participating in this crime to Imam Griggs?
- A. Hunt and Mitchell both maintained their innocence in the Wilson case to the imam.
  - Q. What did Imam Griggs know about Sammy Mitchell?
- A. Imam Griggs said that Mitchell was a "cutter." He had many self-inflicted cuts on his arm. Though Hunt admitted to Imam Griggs that Mitchell got into a lot of fights, Imam Griggs said that Hunt himself was not violent.

In addition, Imam Griggs said that Mitchell was always "losing" his fights. His assessment of that was that

it was as if Mr. Mitchell was intentionally causing fights to lose them.

After getting involved in the Sykes case, Imam Griggs said that he was with Mitchell quite a bit out in the community but that he never saw Mitchell with a stick or any kind of weapon.

Imam Griggs also said that "most people in the neighborhood" would say that if anyone killed Mr. Wilson, it would have been Mitchell but not Hunt. He said that Hunt was just not violent.

- Q. Did Imam Griggs know Merritt Williams?
- A. He only knew Merritt Williams through the Wilson case.

Furthermore, Imam Griggs told me that Hunt contended that he generally knew Williams but was not close to Williams and that Mitchell was also not close to Williams. Both Mitchell and Hunt said they knew Williams to be a liar.

Hunt also expressed a belief to the imam that

Mr. Williams was trying to insert himself into the attention
being garnered in the black community about the case.

- Q. According to Imam Griggs, where did Hunt tell him he was on the night of Wilson's death?
- A. Imam Griggs reported that though Hunt said he and Mitchell were at the drink house that night, Hunt said that

he and Mitchell had left before this incident happened.

However, Hunt told the imam that he left separately from Sammy Mitchell; so Hunt did not have personal knowledge of where Mitchell went after they left the drink house that night.

Q. Did Imam Griggs know any of the other individuals from the community that were involved in the case?

#### A. Yes.

Imam Griggs also personally knew James Robert Ford either socially or from high school, he couldn't remember which. He knew Ford to be a Black Panther and said that Ford had some trouble with drugs in the past. He recalled that Ford was a witness at one of the trials -- the Wilson trials. He never knew Ford to be a liar and said that he considered Ford to be a "principled" person.

Imam Griggs also knew Ronald McGee from junior high school and recalled that McGee likewise had some issues with drugs. He recalled McGee coming forward to say it was not Hunt. And that happened late in the process of the defense in the Wilson case. He also thought that McGee said it was not Mitchell.

There was also a note in Mark Rabil's documents that indicated that Ford, Walser, and McGee did not want to be in the case. It was a handwritten note from someone named Gail. Imam Griggs said that he believed that was

1 likely because they just did not want to be involved in 2 court process at all.

MS. SMITH: Commissioners, you will be provided that note as a handout later in this case.

- Q. Did Imam Griggs provide any additional information?
  - A. Yes.

Imam Griggs generally had a low opinion of the police at the time. He believed that WSPD's attention on unsolved crimes was not altruistic but was because they were trying to tie Mitchell and Hunt into crime generally.

He also said that he would not be surprised if police "got to" multiple witnesses in the case. However, Imam Griggs acknowledged that there were simply several overlying actors in both cases between the police department and the defense.

He also recalled that there were other cases around the time that indicated there were fabricated evidence in those cases but he could not remember any details or the specific cases.

He followed the Bryson case because he actually knew Ms. Bryson's son but he didn't have any specific information about that case.

MS. SMITH: Commissioners, do you have any questions about any of this information?

### Testimony by Beth Tanner

1 MR. PERRY: The imam is Griggs; right? 2 G-r-i-g-g-s. THE WITNESS: MR. PERRY: So he believes Mr. Williams was 3 4 trying to insert himself in -- what? For the attention of the community? For religious reasons? Any idea on that 5 assessment? THE WITNESS: His assessment was what he 7 8 said -- Hunt. That was Hunt's assessment. So I want to be 9 clear that Mr. Hunt --Oh, that was Hunt's assessment? 10 MR. PERRY: THE WITNESS: -- had told him that he 11 12 believed Williams was trying to insert himself into --13 MR. PERRY: Hunt had told the imam? THE WITNESS: Yes. 14 MR. PERRY: But the imam had very little 15 16 knowledge of Williams; right? 17 THE WITNESS: Right. MR. PERRY: Only hearsay of his --18 19 THE WITNESS: Right. 20 MR. PERRY: No expanding on that comment 21 about Williams from Hunt? 22 THE WITNESS: That was all that -- no. 23 did not have anything else that he recalled Mr. Hunt saying 24 other than that Mr. Williams -- Mr. Hunt believed 25 Mr. Williams was trying to insert himself.

1 MR. PERRY: May I ask for speculation? 2 To what end? 3 THE WITNESS: Hang on. I have it right here. 4 I think I've said everything that he said, but I do want to make sure. 5 Brian, pull that interview. 6 He just said that Drayton was -- or Williams 7 8 was trying to insert himself into the attention being 9 garnered in the black community about this case. 10 I don't recall that he said anything further, 11 but we'll pull the interview and make sure. 12 MR. PERRY: Thank you. 13 THE WITNESS: Yes, sir. 14 MS. SMITH: Any other questions? (No response.) 15 16 Q. Tell us about the interview with Larry Little. 17 Α. This interview, the recording starts a few minutes 18 into the phone call. Dr. Little originally refused to speak to us in 19 20 person because he had no sympathy for Mr. Williams because, 21 as he said, Mr. Williams "contributed to Darryl Hunt's 22 suffering." Dr. Little said it was clear that Williams had 23 24 lied and put himself into the Wilson case because Williams 25 believed if he helped bring Darryl Hunt down, law

enforcement would look favorably on him.

- Q. Did Larry Little know any of the other individuals in the Wilson case?
  - A. Yes.

Dr. Little told us that James Ford reached out to him about having seen the attack on Mr. Wilson and that none of the men attacking Mr. Wilson were Mr. Hunt or Mr. Mitchell.

James Ford called Dr. Little from a prison in South Carolina at some point during the litigation involving Sammy Mitchell. Dr. Little knew Mr. Ford from their joint participation in the Black Panthers and believed that is why Mr. Ford reached out to him.

Dr. Little reported that information to defense attorneys and recalled that the defense investigator went to interview Mr. Ford. He said the defense did not use Mr. Ford in the Hunt case because the DA's office and Don Tisdale were prepared to charge Mr. Ford after he got off the witness stand with some criminal drug charges if he testified for Mr. Hunt.

Dr. Little said "That's the way the DA's office and Don Tisdale rolled back during that time."

Dr. Little also recalled that Mr. Ford told him that, in 1983, Mr. Ford had reported what he saw regarding the Wilson case Officer Otis Delton -- he said that with a

"D." There is no Otis Delton in the file but there is an Otis Belton, and we believe that to be the person to whom Dr. Little is referring.

He recalled that Ford said he "cut a deal" with the State on some pending charges he had at the time to tell him who he thought attacked Wilson. That was in 1983.

Dr. Little said that he knew that Officer -- knew Officer Belton. And when he asked about it, the officer said he did not remember.

However, Dr. Little said that later the officer came back and said he looked through his notes and did see where Mr. Ford gave them the name of an individual but he was told by Michael McCoy that if Belton was found to be cooperating with Dr. Little, he would be fired.

Little even went to see Mr. Ford's lawyer, whose name was Mr. Brower, and Mr. Brower just said he could not talk to Dr. Little.

- Q. Did Larry Little have any insight into the defense strategies in the Wilson case?
- A. Yes. He recalled that Walser and McGee were not used in the first trial. He said that McGee and Walser only got a good look at one of the people so he believed that is why they were not used by the defense.

Dr. Little said he disagreed with that decision because he believed Walser and McGee were important because

they never saw any of the people on the street who said that they were on the street and witnessed the crime -- so the other witnesses who said they witnessed the crime.

Dr. Little also believed that Ezelle Clowers pulled those witnesses together to help his son out on a second-degree murder charge, but he could not recall the name of the son.

We researched Ezelle Clowers Junior, who is the only son of Ezelle Clowers of which the Commission is aware, and there were no felonies listed in CIPRS or DCIN between 1983 in 1987.

- Q. Did Dr. Little have any information related to the police or district attorney's office at the time?
- A. Dr. Little held a strong belief that these charges were "conveniently brought up" in the Wilson case right before the Democratic primary in which Mr. Tisdale was a candidate to try and "stifle or frustrate the black community into thinking that perhaps Hunt was a murderer."

Dr. Little also recalled Warren Sparrow talking to him personally and saying that "You have made Hunt a national hero; so I'm going to get out and change it."

He recalled Sparrow saying he was not going to try the case, that he was going to have AOC, Administrative Office of the Courts, to get people to come in and try the case.

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1 Dr. Little then said "They brought in Dean Bowman 2 and James from Surry County to railroad Darryl Hunt." 3 Q. Did you ask Warren Sparrow about that 4 conversation? Α. We did. Mr. Sparrow does not recall a 5 conversation with Larry Little. He does remember early on 6 that his office would not try the case, but it was not 7 8 because he believed at the time that Mr. Hunt was innocent. 9 He had previously told us that multiple people in his office 10 had a conflict based on their prior work as lawyers, and he felt it was best to request that AOC, the Administrative 11 12 Office of the Courts, provide prosecutors for the case. 13 MS. SMITH: Commissioners, do you have any 14 questions about the information related to the interview with Dr. Little? 15 16 MS. COLBERT: What is Dr. Little's standing 17 in the community? THE WITNESS: He was an alderman. 18 19 MS. COLBERT: He's not related -- I know this 20 Mattie Mae's maiden name or something was Little. 21 They're --22 THE WITNESS: Not that we're aware of. MS. WELCH: 23 This -- this may cause -- you may

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not be able to answer this but I'm a little confused by the

statement that the DA, Tisdale, wanted to try Hunt and make

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- the community believe he was a murderer because he had a Democratic election.
- 3 THE WITNESS: Yes. Right before the
- 4 Democratic primary in which Tisdale was a candidate.
- 5 MS. WELCH: And was Sparrow the candidate against him as Democrat?
- 7 THE WITNESS: Yes. There was a contested 8 primary.
- 9 MS. WELCH: I guess I don't understand that.
- 10 That doesn't make any sense to me.
- 11 THE WITNESS: I think -- so first, I will
  12 just be clear that this was Dr. Little's assessment of the
- 13 situation.

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- Part of the brief was a reference to the documentary. I think in that you can see that there was a pretty heated political environment at the time related to Mr. Tisdale's bid for reelection.
- He didn't expound on that any more, and this
  was just his opinion -- assessment of the situation at the
  time.
- 21 MS. WELCH: Okay. Thank you.
- 22 **THE WITNESS:** Sure.
- Q. Can you tell us about the interview with Pastor Eversley?
- A. Sure.

Pastor Eversley had gone through all of his items to check for documents related to the case. He brought a scrapbook with him. It had newspaper articles related to Hunt and Williams as well as other cases that took place in the 1990s that he felt were important to the community.

The only recollection he had of the Wilson case was that he remembered Williams being "crazy" and "not competent."

He remembers seeing Williams testifying in court and that he testified about killing Arthur Wilson and that he implicated Hunt and Mitchell. Though Pastor Eversley did not talk in detail with Hunt or Mitchell about the Wilson case, neither of them ever admitted guilt to him.

Eversley did hold a belief that witnesses were being intimidated by the police when he was asked whether he knew why McGee, Walser, and Ford may not have wanted to testify.

So just to be clear, we asked if he would have any information about why McGee, Walser, and Ford may not have wanted to testify, and he said he just held a belief that witnesses were being intimidated by the police.

- Q. Can you tell us about your interview with Pastor Mendez?
- A. Pastor Mendez became involved in the Darryl Hunt defense after he moved to Winston-Salem. He said that he

had an activist background and did not know Hunt until he became involved in the Sykes defense.

He got to know Hunt after becoming involved and he also got to know Sammy Mitchell after becoming involved in the Sykes defense.

He said that neither admitted guilt to him in the Wilson case and that "nobody believed" that Hunt or Mitchell were involved in the Wilson case.

He characterized Mr. Hunt as nonviolent. He said that the general consensus was that if anyone committed the Wilson crime, it would have been Sammy Mitchell.

He also held the belief -- Pastor Mendez held the belief that the police and the district attorney's office were really after Mitchell generally and not Mr. Hunt.

MS. SMITH: Commissioners, any questions about the interview of the pastors?

MR. BOSWELL: I just have a general question.

And I didn't glean it from the reading, but how did Hunt get
to be this community -- this person that the community
rallied around as having been a victim of police misconduct?

THE WITNESS: Our understanding of that, based on what we found, is that the Deborah Sykes murder is really where that kind of started. And I think the community generally had some questions about that case and they were just able to kind of rally together to have a lot

### Testimony by Beth Tanner

Dr. Little was an alderman. I think once

they got those folks involved, they got some other pastors
in the community and some other religious leaders involved.

But it kind of -- it generates from the Sykes case.

MR. BOSWELL: And their sense was that he was
innocent but was being prosecuted and there was -- community
came around -- it was all around Hunt?

of people involved in that.

THE WITNESS: Yes. It was originally around Hunt. And then when Hunt was implicated in the Wilson murder with Mitchell, I think that same community was also involved with the defense of Mr. Mitchell.

There is -- based on what we have found here, Mr. Hunt and Mr. Mitchell were together not infrequently. So they were together.

JUDGE LOCK: Mr. Britt?

MR. BRITT: Isn't it true that Deborah Sykes was white and these other victims were black?

THE WITNESS: Yes. That is also true. Yes.

MR. BRITT: And is it also true that Deborah Sykes -- the arrest of Darryl Hunt came relatively quickly compared to these other solved or unsolved murders involving black victims?

THE WITNESS: Yes. The arrest happened faster after the crime of Deborah Sykes than this -- the

MR. BRITT: And is it your impression that
because of the swiftness with which the Winston-Salem Police

4 Department acted in the Sykes case that that led to the

5 belief that Darryl Hunt was being wrongly accused?

Wilson case or the Bryson case.

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THE WITNESS: I don't know that we had any witness say that exact thing at all, but they definitely -- the witnesses we talked to related to the community had the belief that Darryl Hunt was being wrongfully accused.

MR. BRITT: Thank you.

MS. SMITH: Anything else?

Q. Ms. Tanner, we also discussed the Sykes Committee Report in the commission brief.

In that report, we learned that some of the police officers involved in the Sykes case were also involved in the Wilson and Bryson cases.

During the Commission's investigation, was any additional information gathered from the Sykes case that is relevant to the investigation in these cases?

A. Yes. The Wake Forest Law Library Collection, as we previously discussed, contained more documents really related to the Sykes case as well as the Wilson case.

Several of the documents provided some specific information related to Wilson. Those were the 2008 assessment of the Winston-Salem Criminal Investigative

- Division by Risk Management Associates Incorporated, the Merritt Williams voir dire testimony from the 1990 Sykes retrial, and a March 1993 affidavit from Merritt Williams regarding Johnny Gray.
  - Q. Can you explain the 2008 assessment of the WSPD Criminal Investigation Division.
  - A. Yes. So I am going to back up a little bit on the timeline here.
    - Q. Okay.

A. So -- and it's on your timeline, but in 2004, Mr. Hunt is exonerated in the Sykes case. There is a Sykes Committee Report from February 2007. So Winston-Salem created, like, a committee to kind of look at what happened in the Sykes case, and it recommended an independent review of the criminal investigation division, and that is this 2008 assessment that we're looking at from 2007/2008 of the criminal investigation division.

So that was done kind of at the recommendation of that committee.

It was to be an independent review of the practices and procedures of the criminal investigation division of the Winston-Salem Police Department.

MS. SMITH: Commissioners, that was Handout 31 in your notebooks that was provided to you prior to the hearing and you've already had an opportunity to review

# Testimony by Beth Tanner

1	that.
2	MS. SMITH: Do you-all have any questions
3	about that assessment?
4	MR. PERRY: Are you going to question her
5	about the assessment?
6	MS. SMITH: I am not. If you have questions
7	about it, we'll try to answer them.
8	MR. PERRY: It's my understanding that they
9	came to two conclusions: They didn't have enough money, the
10	WSPD, and not enough training.
11	Did they dig any deeper than that?
12	THE WITNESS: The conclusions that they have
13	are the only ones that we know about.
14	MR. PERRY: Are you aware of any predicate
15	allegations along the lines of Mr. Britt's comment about
16	misconduct due to prejudice of the CID?
17	THE WITNESS: Due specifically to prejudice?
18	Like allegations let me make it clear. Allegations in
19	this report related specifically to prejudice from RMA?
20	MR. PERRY: Any allegations like that to
21	prompt this report? I don't see anything like that in the
22	report of RMA.
23	But there must've been something more than
24	money and training that prompted the report four years
25	later.

# Testimony by Beth Tanner

1	THE WITNESS: So there is nothing in RMA as
2	far as prejudice that I read either in there.
3	I think there were and I would have to go
4	back and I would want to go back and look at the Deborah
5	Sykes Committee Report because I think there was some
6	questions in there possibly. So I don't want to speak to
7	that. And the Deborah Sykes Committee Report is what came
8	out and said "Go do this other research."
9	MR. PERRY: Right. That would be important
10	to me.
11	THE WITNESS: Okay. I don't want to speak to
12	that without looking back at the exact report myself.
13	MR. PERRY: May I continue?
14	JUDGE LOCK: Yes, sir. Of course.
15	MR. PERRY: Did the RMA report have much
16	effect to your knowledge?
17	Were there any dismissals or management
18	movement or anything like that?
19	THE WITNESS: I am not aware of any
20	dismissals.
21	As far as the specific impact that it had on
22	WSPD after the fact, I couldn't speak to that.
23	JUDGE LOCK: Sheriff?
24	SHERIFF FRYE: Prior to this report, how long
25	was Winston-Salem Police Department CALEA accredited prior

1 to -- when did they receive their CALEA accreditation? 2 THE WITNESS: I don't have that answer but I 3 can get it for you. 4 (Discussion off the record.) SHERIFF FRYE: Do you know about CALEA 5 standards? 6 **THE WITNESS:** I know generally but I would 7 have to go back and see --8 9 SHERIFF FRYE: Is that not considered the 10 gold standard for police departments and law enforcement to be accredited by? 11 12 **THE WITNESS:** I am an attorney. I have never 13 been a law enforcement officer so I couldn't speak to what 14 the gold standard would be. JUDGE LOCK: Commissioner Glazier. 15 16 MR. GLAZIER: Just on this topic -- and I'm 17 not asking for any detail, I'm just asking generally. On all of the officers who were involved in 18 19 the Wilson and Bryson cases that remain available, was there 20 any request made to review any of their personnel records? 21 THE WITNESS: So we did not make that 22 request. We -- I think the committee -- and I would go back and look at this -- I think the committee looked at some 23 24 personnel items.

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There is indication in our file that one of

### Testimony by Beth Tanner

1 the officers had a personnel action. It was Teresa Hicks, I 2 believe, but it was not related to, like, her investigative --3 4 MR. GLAZIER: Follow-up, please? JUDGE LOCK: Yes. 5 **THE WITNESS:** -- procedures. MR. GLAZIER: When you said "the committee," 7 8 are you talking about the assessment committee? 9 THE WITNESS: Yes. The Sykes Review 10 Committee I think looked at the personnel records. I would 11 like to go back and double-check that but ... 12 MR. GLAZIER: Let me ask a different 13 question. 14 Is there any information that you have received either anecdotally or in some document that would 15 16 suggest or that we know of that indicates that any of the 17 officers involved in any of these cases -- other than Hicks that you mentioned -- had charges filed, supported and/or 18 19 charges substantiated, recognizing that is two very 20 different things, with respect to their investigation of 21 cases and either any inadequate inefficiencies with regard 22 to their investigation of cases? 23 THE WITNESS: We are not aware from any of 24 the documentation we have or the interviews we've done of 25 any personnel action based on allegations made or

## Testimony by Beth Tanner

1 substantiated as to any of the officers that investigated 2 the Wilson or the Bryson cases. 3 MR. GLAZIER: Thank you. 4 MR. PERRY: Do we have the Sykes results? THE WITNESS: The committee report, you mean? 5 MR. PERRY: Yes. THE WITNESS: We put that in the brief, like, 7 the link in the brief. It's hundreds of pages, and we made 8 9 some recommendations as to what parts you should focus on in 10 the brief. 11 We can get you the page of the brief shortly, 12 where that is. 13 MR. PERRY: I don't think that I've read it, 14 quite frankly. There's always tonight. 15 THE WITNESS: 16 MR. PERRY: But anything that stands out in 17 your mind about justifying the RMA report? I mean, does RMA 18 satisfy questions of Sykes? 19 THE WITNESS: So I think the Sykes Committee 20 wanted this -- I think it satisfies the request from the 21 Sykes Committee that an independent group to come in and do 22 a full review of the police department. 23 MR. PERRY: That was open-ended in the Sykes 24 request; is that right? 25 THE WITNESS: Right. So they wanted an

### Testimony by Beth Tanner

1 independent group to come in and do a review, not just to 2 have, like, an internal review. They wanted, like, an independent group from the outside to come in and do a 3 4 review of this particular division. MR. BOSWELL: Is there anything in any of the 5 independent review, the Sykes Review, that indicated that 6 7 there was any police misconduct relative to the Bryson case 8 or the Wilson case? 9 THE WITNESS: I don't remember any specific 10 discussion by RMA to those two cases. How about the Sykes case? 11 MR. BOSWELL: 12 THE WITNESS: No. This was, like, a general 13 review of the practices. 14 MR. BOSWELL: So there wasn't anything that said, "And, by the way, they manufactured evidence in the 15 16 Wilson case or the Bryson case"? 17 THE WITNESS: Right. These were general recommendations about how to improve the investigative 18 division overall. 19 20 MR. BOSWELL: Okay. 21 MR. PERRY: It seems to me that the RMA is 22 worth comment, it seems to me. Comments in there about the 23 reputation and the substantiated allegations that 24 investigators rushed to judgment, they didn't document

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anything until someone was arrested -- that kind of thing.

I don't think we should take those findings lightly even though I find RMA recommendations rather superficial. But the ones that are made are significant, it seems to me.

Are we done with RMA for the purposes of this hearing?

THE WITNESS: So I'm not sure what you're asking me, but as far as what we provided to you is just the full report. As far as what an individual commissioner might take from that report, I don't know that we could make -- have an opinion about how you might consider it.

We found that this was a report that came from a time period when both the Wilson and Bryson cases were happening and it came from a committee report involving a case that involved some similar codefendants and officers; so it was -- we believed it was relevant.

But as to what weight or how you consider that, that would be up to an individual commissioner.

- Q. Ms. Tanner, Handout 31 -- that assessment from RMA -- also references the Calvin Michael Smith case and another committee that was formed to review that case.
  - A. Yes.

Q. Was there any information from that committee that provides further insight into police practices during this time period?

A. Yes.

The Calvin Michael Smith case, just to give you guys a date on that, was actually in the 1990s. The actual crime was in December 1995.

While we were investigating this case, we just received an e-mail from Mr. Rabil with a link to this committee report, and it directed us to specific pages of this report.

This Calvin Michael Smith Report generally indicated that, in that case, there were witnesses who later recanted, and those witnesses made some allegations related to police practices in obtaining their original statements in the Calvin Michael Smith case.

We did ask detectives when we interviewed them -the detectives who did the 1986 reinvestigation of the
Wilson case. We asked those detectives whether they
recalled seeing or participating in any of the actions
alleged in this Calvin Michael Smith Report while they were
investigating the Wilson case. Each detective stated that
they were not aware of anything like that happening in the
Wilson case.

MS. SMITH: Commissioners, Handout 32 is pages 13 through 18 of that Calvin Michael Smith or Silk Plant Forest, as the case is known, Committee Report.

You-all were provided that prior to the hearing and have

1 already had an opportunity to review it. 2 If you have any additional questions, now 3 would be an appropriate time. 4 JUDGE LOCK: Yes, sir. MR. GLAZIER: I do have one question. 5 apologize, it's just asking for additional information for 6 7 my brain that can't remember it all. 8 On page 14 of that report -- so the second 9 page of the exhibit, in paragraph -- the second full 10 paragraph, they are quoting or talking about Professor James 11 Coleman. 12 And it says that in his view "it is likely 13 that some of the testimony given by some of the witnesses in this case was concocted by the investigators themselves." 14 What was the full context of that statement? 15 16 Who was -- was there any more detail about what 17 investigators he thought were doing that? I don't have any more right in 18 THE WITNESS: 19 front of me. We can pull the Calvin Michael Smith thing and 20 see if we can find his actual full testimony. 21 MR. GLAZIER: I'd just be curious. I don't 22 remember being able to see that myself and I'm probably just 23 missing it.

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THE WITNESS:

MR. EDWARDS:

Yes, sir.

It's also his opinion.

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1	MR. GLAZIER: Yeah. I'm just trying to
2	figure out what he based it on.
3	THE WITNESS: We can see if we can find the
4	full testimony of Mr. Coleman.
5	MR. GLAZIER: Thanks.
6	MS. SMITH: Any further questions?
7	(No response.)
8	SHERIFF FRYE: I found the answer to my
9	question. 1997.
10	MS. SMITH: Okay. WSPD was CALEA accredited
11	in 1997?
12	Okay. I can take that one off then.
13	(Discussion off the record.)
14	Q. I am going to turn your attention now, Ms. Tanner,
15	to Merritt Williams' voir dire testimony from the 1990 Sykes
16	retrial.
17	Can you explain how Merritt Williams came to
18	testify in the Sykes case.
19	A. Yes.
20	The State proposed Merritt Williams as a witness
21	in the Sykes this is the Sykes retrial of Darryl Hunt,
22	which was in March 1991. There was an objection from the
23	defense, and this ultimately resulted in voir dire of
24	Williams for the Court to hear his proposed testimony.
25	Though we do not have the portion of the

transcript where the judge ultimately rules on whether to receive Merritt Williams as a witness at trial, the index to the trial transcripts only lists him in the voir dire; so it appears that the judge ruled against receiving his testimony before the jury.

- Q. And tell us what you know about the 1993 written statement from Merritt Williams related to Johnny Gray.
- A. So we received this document after we interviewed Mr. Williams; so we do not have any information from him about why he wrote this document or why this document existed. He signed it. I'm sorry.

We reached back out to Mark Rabil on May 22, 2019, about this document. It came from his group of documents, and he referred us to Richard McGough. We then spoke to Mr. McGough that same day. He recalled that this affidavit was actually drafted by him in preparation for the 1993 MAR in the Sykes case.

He said that he rarely handwrote affidavits but that this was his handwriting and he had done so in this case. He recalled that, in the 1993 MAR in the Sykes case, there were several issues related to witnesses police had intimidated or witnesses where police had tried to turn around testimony or statements that were favorable to the defense.

He also recalled that a major issue in this MAR

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were multiple *Brady* violations. He specifically remembered Hicks and Weavil as being the officers that were involved related to the MAR.

He stated that one of the key issues with this affidavit that Mr. Williams signed was Williams' assertion that Officer Teresa Hicks had intercepted a letter from Johnny Gray because there were questions essentially about whether these letters that Officer Hicks has intercepted had not been turned over to the defense.

MS. SMITH: Commissioners, that is Handout 33 and 34 in your notebooks.

33 is the voir dire testimony of Merritt Williams from the 1990 Sykes trial and 34 is the 1993 written statement of Merritt Williams related to Johnny Gray. You-all received those prior to the hearing to review but you may take a moment to review them now if you haven't done so and need to refresh.

MR. BRITT: Can you clarify something?

Handout 34, the affidavit -- it was for a

Hunt MAR in the Sykes case?

21 THE WITNESS: In the Sykes case. That's

22 right.

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MR. BRITT: Thank you.

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

Q. Ms. Tanner, did you ever confirm with the

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- Department of Public Safety whether Mr. Gray and
  Mr. Williams were housed together at NC DPS as alleged in
  the affidavit between 1987 and 1982?
  - A. Yes. As Handout 4 provides, Mr. Williams was housed at Central Prison from 1988 to 1992.

We confirmed with NC DPS through the General Counsel's Office that Johnny Gray McConnell was housed at Central Prison from 5/27/1988 to 9/12/1990 and then again from 10/11/1990 to 5/2/1994.

- Q. Do you have any additional understanding of how Mr. Williams was connected if at all to the Sykes case?
- A. Documents from the Sykes Committee Report as well as the SBI file in the Sykes case indicate that law enforcement began including Merritt Williams' photograph in lineups for the Sykes case in 1986.

In addition, Merritt Williams provided in an affidavit which is on pages 425 to 428 of your briefs that Detective Spoon talks to him about the Sykes case and provides -- and he provides some information in that case.

- Q. Did the staff ask Detective Spoon about the affidavit?
- A. Yes. Detective Spoon read the first three paragraphs of the affidavit which reference him interacting with Williams. He did not recall Mary Smith being an informant and did not recall asking Williams about the Sykes

case while he was investigating the Smith case.

Ms. Smith is the victim of the manslaughter.

- Q. Did he say anything else?
- A. Oh, I'm sorry.

Yes. He stated that while he was working on the reinvestigation of the Sykes case, it was his only assignment. Detective Spoon recalled speaking to Mattie Mae Davis about the Mary Smith case but did not recall bringing up the Sykes case with her.

Regarding the third paragraph of the affidavit where Mr. Williams says that Detective Spoon and an FBI agent came to talk to him in jail about Mary Smith giving information about the death of Deborah Sykes, Detective Spoon stated that he did not recall but the presence of an SBI agent implies that it was part of the Sykes reinvestigation.

Detective Spoon stated that he did not see anything about -- when he checked his own documentation -- I'm sorry. He stated that he did not see anything about it when he checked his own documentation but he suggested that we check the SBI file because, in his words, "They didn't walk into a building without putting it down on a piece of paper."

- Q. And did the Commission check with the SBI?
- A. We did. There was no report related to that

- interview that could be located. The only time that
  Williams' name appears is when he is used in a lineup in the
  Sykes case.
  - Q. But the SBI did maintain a file in the Sykes case?
  - A. Yes.

- Q. What did Detective Spoon say about Merritt Williams' claim that Detective Spoon had indicated they could not help Williams since he did not have information about the Sykes case?
- A. Although Detective Spoon did not specifically recall this conversation, he stated that was a typical implication and that Williams would've had reason to believe he could help himself on the Mary Smith case if he had information to provide about another case.
- Q. Did Detective Spoon have anything else to say related to the Sykes case?
- A. We asked him what influenced his decision to ultimately agree to be interviewed for the City Manager's Sykes Committee when the other retired detectives had declined. He stated that after his involvement in the reinvestigation of the case, he was not convinced that Mr. Hunt was guilty. He stated that he was bothered about the case and described a belief among the police that a man named Terry Thomas was the one who killed Deborah Sykes.

Detective Spoon stated that Thomas was in jail at

the time of the homicide but that if he did not have jail as an alibi, he would have, in Detective Spoon's words, "been the next Darryl Hunt."

Detective Spoon clarified that he meant Mr. Thomas would have been charged with murdering Ms. Sykes.

- Q. Is there any other information from the Commission's investigation about Mr. Williams inserting himself in cases?
- A. Previously there was testimony by Catee about Merritt Williams providing information about the Wilson, Bryson, and Witherspoon cases. In addition, we have the affidavit drafted by Attorney McGough that indicates that Merritt Williams provided information in the Sykes case.

Mr. Williams has also told commission staff that he was inserting himself in these cases in order to get out of the charges in the Mary Smith case. He could not explain why he thought putting himself into other murders would help him in the case.

When asked why he thought he could get help in the Mary Smith case, he said the police told him it could help him down the road if he told the truth.

No one promised him anything or made him any offers. He did recall Detective Weavil telling him he needed to help himself but Weavil did not reference any specific cases.

Q. Did Mr. Williams have any explanation for how he would have information about cases if he was not involved in them?

A. Mr. Williams stated that he kept up with information in the news, specifically newspapers, and most often the *Chronicle*. He did not watch TV much. He specifically recalled hearing on the radio that someone had been seen jumping into the passenger side of Bryson's car on the night of the murder.

He also specifically remembered seeing an article in jail that contained information about both the Bryson and Wilson cases.

He also heard information from people around the neighborhood. He said that there were a lot of things going on in the news related to Darryl Hunt at the time and he was able to pick up on "little things" he could use when police questioned him.

- Q. And were there any media articles that talked about this information?
- A. Yes. There were media articles and CrimeStoppers TV ads that were included in your brief. You may recall an article provided on page 1409 to 1410 of the commission brief dated 4/3/1986 that provides information on all four of the cases.
  - Q. Were there any other investigative avenues that

## Testimony by Beth Tanner

provided additional information regarding that particular time period?

A. Yes.

Q. We had heard from a few witnesses about Johnny
Gray's civil suit against the Winston-Salem Police
Department. We found the suit filed in federal court and
researched it. His suit was dismissed on summary judgment.

Calvin Michael Smith was also mentioned as a case that happened during the time period which some witnesses indicated involved police misconduct.

The crime for which Mr. Smith was convicted was in December 1995. He sought several postconviction motions and an appeal. When we researched that case, the only overlap was that Detective Weavil was an investigator on that case. We found several newspaper articles but also found that the City of Winston-Salem, as you see, created another review committee regarding this case in October 2007. That report also made several recommendations regarding WSPD's practices when it was published in July 2009.

MS. SMITH: Any questions from commissioners about any of this information?

MR. BOSWELL: We had a Crimestopper video and I reviewed it.

When did that air? And what would've been in there that Mr. Williams might have seen that would've shown

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1 him information that he could use to the police that he 2 might not have gotten any other way? So Mr. Williams said he did not 3 THE WITNESS: 4 watch TV. So to the extent that -- I think that was a spot So he said he didn't. He did say he heard it on the 5 radio -- heard something on the radio about the case. 6 And let me make sure where he got the piece 7 8 about -- where he said he got the piece about jumping in the 9 car. 10 MR. BOSWELL: Yeah. I saw that was on the 11 radio. 12 What did he -- did the CrimeStoppers thing 13 show the toboggan? THE WITNESS: I do not recall that. I would 14 like to double-check that. 15 16 No. 17 MR. BOSWELL: It didn't? I couldn't When I was watching it, I wasn't sure why I was 18 remember. 19 watching so I wasn't sure what to look for. So ... 20 MR. PERRY: There's always tonight. 21 THE WITNESS: Also true, Dr. Perry. 22 (Discussion off the record.) 23 One of you testified that there MR. BRITT: 24 was a report that a police sergeant was reprimanded for 25 releasing too much information to the media.

1	THE WITNESS: Can you ask that again?
2	MR. BRITT: One of you either Catherine or
3	you testified earlier that there was a police sergeant who
4	was reprimanded for releasing too much information to the
5	media.
6	THE WITNESS: Yes. Catherine testified about
7	that.
8	MR. BRITT: Are you aware of that? Or do we
9	need to go back at some point?
10	THE WITNESS: I would suggest going back to
11	Catherine, for sure.
12	MR. BRITT: I would like to be able to do
13	that because it ties in to what we're talking about right
<b>L</b> 4	now.
15	MS. SMITH: If you-all don't have any
16	additional questions for Ms. Tanner, I will recall
L7	Ms. Matoian to answer any outstanding questions.
18	(Witness stands down, 3:32 p.m.)
19	(Catherine Matoian recalled, 3:32 p.m.)
20	MR. BRITT: Ms. Matoian, you testified
21	earlier that there was a police sergeant who was reprimanded
22	for providing too much information to the media.
23	THE WITNESS: That's correct.
24	Retired Assistant Chief Mike McCoy told us
25	that during our deposition of him. He said that he had been

reprimanded for providing too much information to the media on the night of the crime but he couldn't remember anything particular to the substance of what that information was.

MR. BRITT: Okay. So he doesn't recall what he said. But is there a record somewhere?

THE WITNESS: There is no record in the file of that reprimand happening.

MR. BRITT: That would have been the Bryson murder?

THE WITNESS: That's correct.

MS. SMITH: Ms. Matoian also has a bit of follow-up information on some questions that were asked of Ms. Tanner earlier. So I'm going to allow her to speak to those things related to the Sykes Report.

THE WITNESS: Yes.

Regarding personnel files, the Sykes Report indicates that they reviewed personnel files. Those files are not enumerated as to whose they reviewed and they do not appear in the appendices that are available to the public related to the SARC.

There were some closed-minute sessions where the investigators testified about -- or addressed the committee about their interviews with law enforcement, and those were closed sessions due to confidentiality concerns with personnel matters.

A few detectives related to the Wilson case are mentioned in that, and they do discuss Detective Spillman's notes from the Wilson trial, but they don't get into any discussion of what was in the personnel files of any of those individuals. But those closed minutes were made available to the public in one of the appendices.

I believe there was also a question as to what the Sykes Administrative Review Committee had to say about the Wilson case. The Bryson case is mentioned very sparsely in the Sykes Administrative Review Committee Report. The Wilson case is mentioned more frequently.

In their Scope of Report section -- so on page 86 of the report -- there is a section related to their review of the Arthur Wilson homicide investigation. It's just that one page on page 86 of the report, if the commissioners would like to review that on their own.

And I believe there was also a question as to anything that the Sykes Committee Report had to say about racism or racial bias. On page 76, which is also in the Scope of Report section, there are some questions and some discussion of the different treatment of black witnesses versus white witnesses. That is on page 76.

On page 101 of the recommendation -- or page 101 of the report which is in the Recommendations section, there is a Section 6 labeled "Diversity." That's short. I

1 can read it, if the commissioners would like.

2 MR. PERRY: It's entitled what?

THE WITNESS: It's labeled "Diversity." And it's in the Recommendations section.

5 MS. SMITH: Commissioners, that Sykes

6 Committee Report is linked in your brief on page 1544. So

7 | if you want to go back and look at any of those things that

Ms. Matoian has testified about, you will be able to do

9 that.

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Any further questions on the Sykes Committee Report before she moves on to some other questions you-all had about other matters?

(No response.)

MS. SMITH: Go ahead.

THE WITNESS: The CrimeStoppers video in the Bryson case, that, again, does not mention the toboggan. It appeared that the purpose of that CrimeStoppers video was to locate a third vehicle that was on the street that night because the Harpers said that the victim's car had come into the path of an ongoing vehicle, and so that new spot and another newspaper CrimeStoppers article were both looking for the driver of that unknown vehicle.

It appeared that that aired on TV on January 13, 1986, and was set to a air again on March 3rd, 1986.

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1 MS. SMITH: I'm going to allow Ms. Matoian to 2 step down. (Witness stands down, 3:38 p.m.) 3 4 (Beth Tanner recalled.) MS. SMITH: And Ms. Tanner has one more 5 follow-up to a question that was asked about the RMA report. 6 BY MS. SMITH: (3:38 p.m.) 7 8 Q. Is that correct? 9 Α. The Silk Plant Forest Review Committee. Silk Plant Forest Review Committee. 10 Q. So we do not have, like, a full testimony related 11 Α. 12 to Mr. Coleman though it says the committee did hear 13 testimony from him. We weren't able to find it. It's mentioned a few times in the full report so 14 we have that. It says that the Duke Innocence Project, 15 16 which investigates cases involving possible wrongful 17 convictions, took up the Silk Plant Forest case and participated in an effort to overturn Mr. Smith's 18 conviction. 19 20 It also says that the Committee heard testimony 21 from Professor James Coleman, the director of the Duke 22 Innocence Project. Professor Coleman was highly critical of 23 various aspects of the police investigation and he was 24 critical as well of the district attorney's office which, in 25 his view, failed to cooperate fully in reviewing the case

#### Testimony by Beth Tanner

after Smith's conviction.

The Committee also heard from former Chief
Patricia Norris, present Chief Scott Cunningham, and other
members of the Winston-Salem Police Department who made
presentations concerning general department policies and
particular investigative techniques, such as polygraph
exams.

This is the part I think we talked about, is that Professor James Coleman, the director of the Duke Innocence Project, who is intimately familiar with the record in this case, has advised the Committee in a public hearing that, in his view, it is likely that some of the testimony given by some of the witnesses in this case, particularly Eugene Littlejohn, was concocted by the investigators themselves.

The last place is where there is discussion in the report about Calvin Smith. He says that he was visited and interviewed twice by Attorney Clifford Britt while he was in the Forsyth County jail. He said his then attorney, William Speaks, told him that Attorney Britt would be visiting him.

Lastly, Mr. Smith said that he would like to take a polygraph exam but Mr. James Coleman advised him against it at this time.

So that's where Mr. Coleman is mentioned in the report but we don't have the full testimony.

MR. GLAZIER: Thank you.

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1 THE WITNESS: Yes, sir. 2 MS. SMITH: Any other questions? MR. BOSWELL: The video we had had a 3 4 Crimestopper part and then there was video of, it looked like, just maybe from the police, of the crime scene or 5 something. 6 THE WITNESS: Yes. 7 8 MR. BOSWELL: Is that what that is? 9 THE WITNESS: Oh, yes. Yes. In the brief. 10 Yes. It's just somebody was 11 MR. BOSWELL: 12 videotaping the crime scene? 13 THE WITNESS: The crime scene. 14 MR. BOSWELL: Okay. MS. SMITH: Okay. You may step down, 15 16 Ms. Tanner. 17 THE WITNESS: Thank you. (Witness stands down, 3:40 p.m.) 18 19 MS. SMITH: All right. 20 We are now going to turn our attention to the 21 Wilson case. The Commission calls Staff Attorney Brian 22 Ziegler. 23 24 Thereupon, BRIAN ZIEGLER, a witness having been called by 25 the Commission, was sworn and testified as follows:

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MS. SMITH: Commissioners, Detectives Robert Spillman, Riley Spoon, Randy Weavil, Michael McCoy, Teresa Hicks, Otis Belton, and Mike Wilkins are all under telephone standby and will be available by phone on Friday if you-all have additional questions for them at the conclusion of Mr. Ziegler's testimony.

If you'll just let me know at the conclusion of his testimony whether you want to hear from them, we will make sure that they are available; otherwise, I'll ask the judge to release them at the conclusion of this.

#### **EXAMINATION**

BY MS. SMITH: (3:42 p.m.)

- Q. Did the Commission interview law enforcement related to the Wilson case?
- A. Yes. We deposed several of the former law enforcement officers who worked on this case. We interviewed others related to the crime scene, the 1983 investigation, and the 1986 investigation. And all of those interviews and depositions were recorded and transcribed.
  - Q. Who did you speak with about the crime scene?
- A. We talked with retired Officer Sandra Boland on April 9 of this year. She was one of the first responders to the scene. She had very little memory of the case prior to reviewing her report other than she remembered Mr. Williams was convicted of a homicide and that she was in

training at the time she went to the scene.

Officer Boland did review her report. She described being zeroed in on her particular assigned tasks and mentioned helping to take measurements but did not have much memory of what else happened at the scene.

She could not recall whether there were any onlookers standing around or talking to any of the officers and she did not recall seeing any objects in the street but she did say that she would have documented in her report any object that appeared to be connected to the crime.

- Q. Did you talk to any other law enforcement officers about the crime scene?
  - A. We did.

We spoke with Officer Stephen Hairston on May 8, 2019. His report in the file documents canvassing of the 1700 block of Claremont on the night of the crime. The neighbors that he spoke with that night did not have any information to provide.

In his interview with the Commission, Officer
Hairston remembered bystanders around the crime scene. He
stated that he went inside the drink house and spoke to the
operator. His report indicates that he talked to Ezelle
Clowers, who said the victim had been drinking coffee in the
home. And his memory at the time of our interview was that
he saw Sammy Mitchell inside the drink house that night but

he could not recall whether he spoke with him.

- Q. Is there any documentation in the report that Officer Hairston saw Sammy Mitchell that night?
- A. No. There is no documentation that he spoke with or saw anyone at the drink house other than Mr. Ezelle Clowers.
  - Q. What else did Officer Hairston say?
- A. He didn't recall seeing any objects around the victim that could've been used in the crime, and he would've noted that in his report. He said that he did remember hearing a rumor later on or maybe remembering from the trials that Sammy Mitchell and Darryl Hunt were involved but he said that was not something he heard from the street because he didn't get any names from the street.
- Q. Has the Commission spoken with any other law enforcement officers that were at the crime scene on the night of the crime?
  - A. Yes.

As Ms. Matoian testified, we deposed retired Assistant Chief of Police Michael McCoy. He was at the scene that night. We refreshed him with his testimony from Sammy Mitchell's second trial and he did remember seeing people around the scene. He stated that if an officer talked with them, it should have been documented in the report.

The only reports that we have of any interviews from that night are from Linda Walser, Ronald McGee, Ezelle Clowers, and the certain residents of the 1700 block.

- Q. Did you speak with any detectives about the 1983 investigation?
  - A. We did.

Detective Wilkins was the original lead detective. He was deposed on April 12, 2019. Detective Wilkins remembered that Sammy Mitchell and Darryl Hunt were involved in the case but he did not know about Merritt Williams until the Commission contacted him.

He recalled not being able to solve the case and he did not recall whether the new detectives in 1986 spoke to him when it was reopened.

He did remember going to the crime scene and finding the victim "in the position where he was killed."

He recalled going to the autopsy and he described -- this is Detective Wilkins -- described the victim's wound as "unusual," with lateral lines he called striations.

Detective Wilkins described conducting neighborhood canvasses and interviews with people in the area. These were not documented in any reports. He stated that he was sure he did these things and that he must've been lax on documentation.

He did recall showing witnesses Linda Walser and Ronald McGee photographs that night, the night of the crime, that came from the ID section and also later showing them photographs of the people that were named in the CrimeStoppers calls. And he recalled that neither Ms. Walser nor Mr. McGee ever made any identifications.

- Q. Did he recall anything else?
- A. He did.

During the 1983 investigation, Detective Wilkins could not recall whether he heard Sammy Mitchell, Darryl Hunt, or Merritt Williams Drayton's names come up, but he said that it would be in one of his reports if he had heard their names. It was not in any report that the Commission received in the file other than a CrimeStoppers report naming "Samuel Mitchell, Richie Davis, and a black male named Darryl."

And at the time Detective Wilkins was working the case, he was very familiar with Mr. Mitchell due to his reputation as a frequent criminal who would get in fights and terrorize the neighborhood.

Detective Wilkins used the word "terrorize."

Wilkins heard a rumor that Mitchell used sticks, clubs, or golf clubs in his fights but in his experience, Mr. Mitchell always would use his hands.

After looking at the CrimeStoppers report that

named Mitchell, Detective Wilkins recalled showing his picture -- that is Mr. Mitchell's picture -- to Walser and McGee, which they did not identify. And he did not know Williams and did not think he knew Darryl Hunt at the time of the crime.

He also did not recall James Ford and did not recall Detective Belton ever talking to him about information from James Ford.

Detective Wilkins closed the case as inactive in December of 1983.

After our interview, we were able to -- or I should say after our deposition, we were able to locate a transcript from Sammy Mitchell's second trial in the Wilson case which contained testimony from Detective Wilkins. And in his testimony, he said that he did not recall any conversations with Detective Belton but he did get a note card from Belton referencing a subject named Wright -- that's W-r-i-g-h-t, like a name. He also remembered going to see Mr. Ford with Detective Belton but that he had to leave on another case and he didn't remember any conversation with him.

In that testimony, Detective Wilkins said that he did get a nontestimonial identification order to get a photo of "the Wright subject" -- again, that's spelled W-r-i-g-h-t -- and he showed the picture to Linda Walser and

Ronald McGee, who did not identify that person. He did not show the photo to Mr. Ford because Ford was "on the run."

- Q. Can you remind the Commissioners if the name Wright came up in any other context in this case?
  - A. It did.

Richard Wright was named in a CrimeStoppers call from 1983.

- Q. Was Detective Belton interviewed about James Ford?
- A. He was.

We spoke with Detective Belton on April 4, 2019. He remembered talking to James Ford in 1983 and recalled that Ford must have provided good information because he got him out of jail but Detective Belton did not specifically recall whether that information was about the Arthur Wilson case.

After that interview, we located the transcripts I mentioned a moment ago which also contained testimony from Detective Belton in which he was called as a defense witness.

In his testimony, he said that he did talk with James Ford in 1983. He testified that he went to the jail to talk with Ford about a breaking and entering and Mr. Ford told him he had information related to a murder, that he knew what the perpetrators looked like, and if he got out of jail, he would be able to provide their names.

Detective Belton further testified that sometime after talking with Mr. Ford in the jail, he brought him to the police department for an interview to further discuss the murder. He could not recall the specifics of that interview but he did talk to his supervisor and Assistant District Attorney Lyle about possibly releasing Ford from jail. At that time, Mr. Ford did give a suspect's name to Detective Belton, and that is the person who is referred to as "the Wright subject," W-r-i-g-h-t.

During that testimony from Detective Belton, a note was read into evidence that he had written to Detective Wilkins, who was the lead on the Wilson case. The note was dated October 20, 1983, and it read "Mike, James Ford called and said that the Wright subject lives at 1122, Apartment D, East 19th Street. Ford further advised that he did not have the other suspects' names as of yet but would try to get them to me tonight."

MS. SMITH: Commissioners, do you have any questions about the 1983 investigation in the Wilson case? That's the original investigation.

MR. BOSWELL: Whatever happened with

Mr. Wright? Did they ever find him? Was he -- do you know?

THE WITNESS: Based on that information, they
got a nontestimonial identification order, took his picture
and showed it to the witnesses, who did not identify him in

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1 1983. 2 He came up again later in 1986, when Mr. Ford came forward, which we will get to, in the 1986 3 4 investigation. MR. BOSWELL: But as of 1983, when they 5 didn't identify him, they dropped him? 6 THE WITNESS: That's correct. 7 8 MR. BOSWELL: Okay. 9 MS. COLBERT: Can you help me with the dates? So the actual murder occurred of Mr. Wilson 10 in September? 11 12 THE WITNESS: September 17, 1983. 13 MS. COLBERT: And then they -- it was then declared unsolved in December of the same year? 14 THE WITNESS: Correct. 15 16 MS. COLBERT: And is it -- so it would've 17 been McCoy who did -- who closes out? I mean, who does that? Would it be him in charge of that division? How does 18 that work? 19 20 THE WITNESS: My understanding is that --21 well, I can tell you there is a report where Detective 22 Wilkins requests that the case be closed. My understanding 23 is that that has to be approved by someone above him. 24 MS. COLBERT: Oh. 25

THE WITNESS:

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Sergeant McCoy was not above

- him in 1983, and in his deposition, Sergeant McCoy -- I
  think he used the word "ridiculous" that the case was closed
  that quick.
  - MS. COLBERT: Do you know who was above him?

    Any of these other people that's on this list?
  - THE WITNESS: I don't recall that person's name. It's not someone on that list, but I'm sure that we can find that information.
  - MS. SMITH: Commissioners, more detailed information about James Ford will be provided later in the hearing.
  - Q. Mr. Ziegler, was the case reopened after it was closed in 1983?
  - A. Yes. The Winston-Salem police file indicates that Detective Dorn was assigned to reinvestigate the case on January 6 of 1986.
  - Q. And did the Commission learn why that case was reopened?
  - A. Yes.

- Retired Assistant Chief McCoy told us in his deposition that he was promoted to sergeant over the crimes against persons division after what he called "problems" in the Deborah Sykes investigation.
- He said that he couldn't specifically recall what those problems were but they were documented in the city

manager's report of that case. He said that he thought that the problems in the Sykes investigation were due to a lack of training rather than ill will, but that as a result of the problems, the former supervisor was put back on patrol and McCoy was promoted to supervise the future investigations.

Retired Chief McCoy also said that he was instructed to reopen old cases at the time of his promotion and that he drafted a memo to that effect. None of the other officers that we spoke with remembered any official effort to look at the old cases.

- Q. Did Chief McCoy explain further his oversight of the reinvestigation?
  - A. He did.

He said that he would sign off on the supplemental reports that the detectives would write as an approval and he would be kept abreast of what was happening in the investigations but that he would likely not see the written witness statements or the recordings of witness interviews.

He also said that the physical tapes of those recorded interviews should've gone into the evidence file but he clarified that was not a policy; that's just the way that he would've done it.

MS. SMITH: Commissioners, this memo was intended to be included in your brief at page 74 but an

alternate memo was inadvertently included twice. So Handout
35 is that unsolved cases memo. It's just a couple of
pages. If you'll take a moment to review it now.

brief.

MR. BOSWELL: Mr. Ziegler, is there a report of unsolved homicides for the Bryson case as well as the Wilson case? I see the one for Wilson in here, but I didn't see one for Bryson.

THE WITNESS: There is. I believe that was included in the brief. I will tell you a page number in just a second.

MR. BOSWELL: Okay. That's fine.

MS. SMITH: That's on page 880 to 881 of the

Your Honor, just a matter of logistics, James Ford was subpoenaed for this hearing in case you-all wanted to hear from him. We have left him a message on a voice mail that he is to be available via phone. We have not been able to reach him at all this week via phone. I don't -- there's going to be more testimony about him probably tomorrow, but I didn't want to wait until tomorrow in case the commissioners wanted to hear for him and we need to start some other process by which to try to make him available to you-all.

So if anyone knows right now that they want to hear from James Ford, we probably need to get that

1 process sorted. 2 JUDGE LOCK: Physically, where do you believe he is? 3 4 MS. SMITH: He is in Winston-Salem. JUDGE LOCK: All right. We can issue a show 5 cause order against him if anyone thinks that they might 6 7 want to hear from him. 8 MR. BOSWELL: Who is it again? 9 MS. SMITH: James Ford. 10 He is supposed to be available by phone. is the individual who, in 1983, may have spoken with -- it 11 12 appears spoke with Officer Belton indicating he saw the 13 crime and then later came forward in '86 and said that 14 again, testified at one of the trials in Mitchell's --THE WITNESS: Both of Sammy Mitchell's 15 16 trials. 17 MS. SMITH: Both of Sammy Mitchell's trials. 18 SHERIFF FRYE: Saying that Wright was --19 MS. SMITH: He is the one who identified the 20 "Wright", W-r-i-g-h-t, subject -- the information that 21 Mr. Ziegler just testified about. 22 JUDGE LOCK: Do we have any reason to believe 23 his testimony before this Commission would be any different 24 than his testimony at trial?

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THE WITNESS:

I interviewed him, which I will

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1 testify about tomorrow. Other than saying we spoke with him 2 recently, I don't know that I can speak to how he would --3 what he would say today. 4 MR. BOSWELL: Well, does it make sense for us to hear what he said to you so that we can make a decision 5 as to whether we want to hear from him? That's what I was about to ask. JUDGE LOCK: 7 8 SHERIFF FRYE: Is it consistent? I mean --9 JUDGE LOCK: Yes. Was his statement to you 10 consistent with his testimony at trial? 11 THE WITNESS: There were some differences. Ι don't want to characterize too much. 12 13 JUDGE LOCK: I understand. 14 MS. SMITH: We'll just turn to that section and we'll just take that testimony that Brian would give 15 16 about Mr. Ford out of order and then you-all can make a 17 decision and then we'll go back to where we were. 18 JUDGE LOCK: All right. I think that's 19 reasonable. 20 MS. SMITH: That's going to be section 15. 21 SHERIFF FRYE: Would that be in any of our 22 notebooks? 23

MS. SMITH: It will be on Handouts 59 and 60 for this particular section. That's going to be the third notebook.

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(Discussion off the record.)

MS. SMITH: 59 is going to be James Ford's criminal record, if you want to go ahead and just take a quick look at that.

Commissioners, you've also already received Handout 47, which was the full testimony of James Ford at Sammy Mitchell's second trial in the Wilson case along with a summary of that testimony. That was provided ahead of the hearing; so you've probably already read that.

- Q. Mr. Ziegler, just remind everybody who James Ford is.
- A. James Ford was first mentioned in the police file as coming forward at the time of Sammy Mitchell's first trial in September of 1986.

He came forward to Larry Little to say that he had witnessed a crime in progress and that Sammy Mitchell and Darryl Hunt were not involved.

- Q. Mr. Ziegler, we've already heard testimony about what Imam Griggs, Larry Little, Detectives Belton and Wilkins had to say about Mr. Ford both from the Commission's interviews and in transcripts from the defense of Sammy Mitchell's second trial --
- MS. SMITH: Do any of you need any information, A refresher on what other people have said related to James Ford? We just -- Brian just went through

1 that a few moments ago. So ...

(No response.)

- Q. Was there any additional information in the transcripts we collected related to Ford that we've not previously mentioned?
- A. Yes. There is testimony from Mr. Ford's attorney, B.R. Browder. He represented James Ford on the breaking and entering charge during the time that Mr. Ford provided information on the Wilson case.

And Mr. Browder is now deceased.

- Q. What did Mr. Browder testify to at the trial?
- A. He testified that he didn't have very much recollection of even representing Mr. Ford but he looked in his file and he had contemporaneous notes from a meeting with Ford indicating that Ford told him about witnessing a murder and being able to identify the people involved.

His notes indicated that he talked with Detective Belton and that the assistant district attorney agreed to reduce the bond and that the bond actually was reduced to 5,000 unsecured.

- Q. Did the Commission interview Mr. Ford?
- A. We did. We interviewed him on April 3, 2019.

MS. SMITH: And Commissioners, Handout 60 in the hearing handout notebooks are excerpts from the transcript of the Commission's April 3, 2019, interview of

1 James Ford. 2 There are references to Exhibit 22, which is 3 a statement from Mr. Ford that is found in your briefs at 4 page 479, and Exhibit 26, which is a map, and that is included at the back of Handout 60. 5 If you'll take some time to review that transcript. 7 8 Do you have any questions about the interview 9 with James Ford? 10 MS. COLBERT: Something he said in the interview about a brick or a rock. Was that -- I didn't see 11 12 anything that that was located at the scene and they took 13 pictures. 14 THE WITNESS: There was no brick or rock 15 recovered. 16 MS. COLBERT: Yeah. 17 MR. GLAZIER: I have a question, Mr. Chair. JUDGE LOCK: 18 Yes, sir. I don't -- in answer to the 19 MR. GLAZIER: 20 Court's question at the beginning, I don't have any 21 questions I would ask Mr. Ford, but I am concerned with the 22 precedent of the Commission issuing a subpoena and the 23 witness defying that subpoena, not being available. 24 And I wonder what your thought is on whether

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the Court ought to issue its order so that there is staff

1 present on the record. 2 JUDGE LOCK: The subpoena was served on him; is that correct? 3 4 MS. SMITH: Yes. The subpoena was served. JUDGE LOCK: I suppose we could go with a 5 material witness order if we need to hear from him. 6 That's correct. MS. SMITH: 7 8 Mr. Ford is a witness that the Commission 9 staff felt like we had asked the questions that we needed to 10 ask of him but wanted to make available to the commissioners in the event that you-all had questions with no thought that 11 12 you-all definitely would have questions but just that we 13 felt he was someone that probably should be made available. 14 JUDGE LOCK: I agree with Commissioner Glazier in that, after reading this interview and reading 15 16 his testimony, I don't think I need to hear from him. 17 Yes, Ms. Welch. Have we checked the jail? 18 MS. WELCH: 19 mean, this sort of reminds me of court, where people don't 20 show up and --21 MS. SMITH: We will do that now. 22 It may not be intentional. MS. WELCH: 23 MS. SMITH: I do have just a few follow-up 24 questions of Mr. Ziegler related to some additional 25 interviews we did because of our interview with Mr. Ford.

can ask those while we check jail records real quick and then we can readdress that.

JUDGE LOCK: Let's do that.

(Discussion off the record.)

- Q. Mr. Ziegler, did the Commission speak with anyone else regarding Mr. Ford?
  - A. We did.

be questioned by police.

We interviewed Al Barnhill on April 3, 2019.

- Mr. Barnhill was not familiar with the name Merritt Williams
  Drayton although he said he knew a lot of people that went
  by the name Junior. He stated that he recalled Mr. Ford
  bringing his name into this case and being taken downtown to
- MS. SMITH: Commissioners, Handout 61 in your notebooks is the criminal record of Al Barnhill, if you want to take a moment to look at that.
- Q. Did Mr. Barnhill recall anything about the night of the crime?
- A. He remembered Mr. Ford, Bobo Lewis, who we know to be Melanie Lewis, and a person named Ulysses Huff coming to his house to buy cocaine. He did not recall Mr. Ford coming alone to buy cocaine earlier in that night.
- Q. Did you share with Mr. Barnhill the report of his police interview?
- A. We did.

MS. SMITH: Commissioners, that is on page 487 to 488 of the brief.

Q. What did he say?

A. He confirmed that the report was accurate. He said that Mr. Ford has never told him anything about Arthur Wilson.

Mr. Barnhill stated that although police did not say anything to him about Darryl Hunt or Sammy Mitchell, he felt that the reason they talked to him was related to the Deborah Sykes case because Ford was saying that the Hunt and Mitchell did not kill Arthur Wilson.

- Q. And did Mr. Barnhill say anything else about Mr. Ford?
- A. He said that he doesn't know whether Mr. Ford saw the crime, just that Ford never said anything to him about it. He said that Ford was involved with the Black Panthers and that if Ford "can say or do something to help the black race, you know he's going to do it."

He also said that he did not think Ford would name other black people in order to help out Mitchell and Hunt.

Mr. Barnhill stated that one time he asked James Ford why he brought Barnhill's name into it and Mr. Ford's reply was "politics." Barnhill did not know what Ford meant by that.

Q. And who else did the Commission interview in

1 | relation to Mr. Ford?

A. We also interviewed Melanie Lewis on April 3, 2019.

We located Ms. Lewis at a convenience store on Liberty Avenue and she offered to ride with us to the crime scene which is where the interview mainly took place.

Prior to getting in the car, Ms. Lewis threw away a paper bag that contained a can she had been drinking from.

MS. SMITH: Commissioners, Handout 62 in your hearing handout notebooks is the criminal record of Melanie Lewis. If you'll take a moment to look at that.

MR. GLAZIER: Just for the record, and I would note, if I'm correct, 28 convictions including most recently last year; is that right?

MR. BRITT: Of Mrs. Lewis?

MS. SMITH: That's correct.

- Q. What did Ms. Lewis remember?
- A. She stated that she was walking with James Ford, just the two of them, to buy cocaine from a person she called Indian Leroy who is now deceased and that they saw the victim in the street with his feet by a manhole.

She said that police and an ambulance were there as well as eight to nine people gathered around, including Barbara Bason and Barbara's sister Juanita.

She stated that she possibly knew more of the

people who were around but she was not paying attention because she was high.

Ms. Lewis said that she had sent Ford to get some cocaine earlier and they used it immediately upon his return. She said that it took about three minutes to use the cocaine and that they immediately left together to go get more.

Ms. Lewis said that Mr. Ford never told her that he saw the crime and that she thought he would tell her if he had seen it because "cocaine is like a truth serum."

- Q. Did the Commission ask Ms. Lewis about Mr. Williams?
  - A. We did.

She did not recall him by name or by his nickname of Junior. But when we showed her a picture, she said "If I'm not mistaken, he is the one who used to be with Sammy Mitchell and Darryl Hunt but I'm not sure and I don't want to tell no lie."

She said that the three of them used to hang out and drink together and she thinks that Williams is the one who told police that Mitchell and Hunt killed the victim.

But then she -- but she could not member his name.

But then she later added that Barb and Juanita told police that Mitchell and Hunt were the ones who killed the victim. She was not sure because she was not there and

ultimately she said that it was Barb and Juanita who told police who killed the victim, not the man in the picture.

Q. And did Ms. Lewis say anything about why the police came to talk to her?

A. She said police came to talk to her because James Ford told Darryl Hunt's attorney that he told her who did the crime. She said that James Ford never told her that and that she would have reported it if he did.

She said that they wanted her to go to court but she never had to get on the stand. It's unclear about whether she was ever brought to court.

She also said that she told police about going to get cocaine with Mr. Ford and seeing the victim in the street. She said that police suggested that she and Ford were the ones who killed the victim, which she denied.

MS. SMITH: Commissioners, any questions about those interviews?

(No response.)

MS. SMITH: Mr. Ford is not in the Forsyth County jail, according to their current jail records. We are making an effort right now to call him again and see if we can get him on the phone and we will just put him on hold until -- if we get him for a few minutes. That way you'll know that we've reached him or not.

He does have some health issues.

Q. If Mr. Ziegler can expand on that.

- A. We found Mr. Ford through our interview with Larry Little, who had indicated that Mr. Ford recently got out of the hospital for some serious affliction. I don't recall specifically what that was, but he told us the apartments for elderly folks where Mr. Ford was living, which is where we found him, Mr. Ford was using a walker and appeared to be infirm. But beyond that, I can't speak to his condition.
- MS. SMITH: Now is actually an appropriate time for our afternoon -- late afternoon break if we want to do that for 10 minutes, and we will see if we can get him on the phone to see if we have been able to reach him and them, otherwise, you can make any ruling that you wish to make at that time.

That is one of the reasons that we put him on phone standby as opposed to making him travel to Raleigh is because of his health.

JUDGE LOCK: 10-minute recess.

(Recess taken, 4:25 to 4:42 p.m.)

JUDGE LOCK: All right. Looks like everyone's in place. Let's come back to order.

MS. SMITH: Commissioners, we made an effort to reach Mr. Ford again. We are unable to reach him via phone.

JUDGE LOCK: Well, Madam Director, it's my

1	belief that given what you've told us about his health,
2	given the fact that we have the benefit of his statement and
3	his testimony, and given the limited time available to us
4	I fully appreciate what Commissioner Glazier has suggested
5	about any precedent might be set, but I'm not sure it's
6	worth the effort to try to secure his attendance at this
7	proceeding.
8	Does anyone strongly disagree?
9	Does anyone very much want to hear from him
10	live?
11	(No response.)
12	JUDGE LOCK: All right. Let's move on.
13	MS. SMITH: Okay.
14	JUDGE LOCK: Thank you.
15	MS. SMITH: Thank you.
16	Q. Mr. Ziegler, I want to turn your attention now
17	back to the law enforcement in this case. We just prior
18	to moving on to information about Mr. Ford, we had just
19	completed talking about the 1983 investigation.
20	I'm going to turn your attention now to the 1986
21	investigation.
22	Who did the Commission speak with regarding the
23	1986 investigation?
24	A. We deposed retired Detective Jeff Dorn on
25	April 16, 2019. He was very briefly assigned to this case

1 | prior to Merritt Williams coming forward.

We deposed retired Detective Teresa Hicks on April 16, 2019. She was the lead investigator throughout most of the 1986 investigation.

We also deposed retired detectives Randy Weavil on April 23 and Robert Spillman on May 3 of 2019. Detectives Weavil and Spillman worked on the case with Detective Hicks. As previously testified, we also deposed retired Assistant Chief Michael McCoy, who was the sergeant over the homicide detectives in 1986.

- Q. And did any of these detectives raise any concerns about their ability to testify?
- A. Detective Spillman indicated that he had suffered a stroke several years ago that affected his memory. And, indeed, he did not have much recollection of the case. He did not recall doing any interviews on the case. He questioned whether he had written a report that had his name and initials on the bottom and he was unfamiliar with the transcript of an interview that had his name on it that was in the police file.
- Q. And you mentioned that Detective Dorn was assigned to the investigation.

What did he recall about his assignment to the Wilson case?

A. He didn't recall much other than remembering that

the assignment was changed to Detective Hicks because of her involvement with the Deborah Sykes case and the overlapping suspects.

MS. SMITH: Commissioners, please take a moment to refer to page 77 of your brief for details concerning the limited role that Detective Dorn played in the reinvestigation of the Wilson case.

Q. Mr. Ziegler, now let's turn our attention to the investigation after Detective Hicks was assigned to the case in 1986.

Who worked with her on this investigation?

- A. Primarily Detectives Weavil and Spillman, although we also deposed Detective Spoon. He didn't have much involvement with the Wilson case. He was the lead detective on the Mary Smith case and he worked on the reinvestigation of the Deborah Sykes case that was going on around this time.
- Q. And what were the topics that you covered with Detectives Hicks, Weavil, and Spillman during the Commission's investigation?
- A. In addition to general questions about their practices, we talked to them about specific documentation that was in the Wilson case file.

We talked to them about discrepancies in various witness statements. We also asked them what they remembered

from trial although none of them had any additional recollection outside of what we were able to gather from the documents we collected regarding the trial. We did ask them about certain documents related to the trials in this case that we were able to obtain. And we talked to them about the public response and media coverage of the time of these cases and related to these defendants.

- Q. Let's start with the questions the Commission had about specific documents in the Wilson case.
- A. We had a question related to the polygraph that was administered to Merritt Williams on April 11, 1986. I know you have heard some testimony about polygraph reporting from Ms. Matoian.

The very brief polygraph report in this case indicated that Mr. Williams was truthful, although the file also contained a document that was like a summary of the investigation written by Detective Hicks that said during the polygraph Williams "at first, he said that he was not involved in the actual assault of Mr. Williams [sic]."

But we didn't have the questions that the polygraph examiner asked so we are trying to determine what he was being truthful about.

MS. SMITH: Commissioners, Detective Hicks' investigative summary was included in the brief on pages 80 to 83, and that polygraph is mentioned on page 82 of the

brief.

- Q. What did you learn?
- A. Detective Hicks stated that she thought that Williams admitted some involvement to the robbery of the victim but not to assaulting him, although she did acknowledge that her investigative summary did not mention any admission to the robbery.

When we asked Detective Weavil about the polygraph, he stated that Detective Hicks' summary was not an official report and that his recollection was that Mr. Williams originally denied hitting the victim and that when he was interviewed again after the polygraph, he admitted that he did hit the victim.

Both Detective Hicks and Detective Weavil stated that it stuck out to them that when they were transporting Mr. Williams from the jail to the police department for an interview before this polygraph, he spontaneously asked what would happen when they find out he was involved in this.

- Q. Were there any other questions about the documentation in the Winston-Salem Police Department file that you discussed with these detectives?
  - A. Yes.

We asked about a transcript of an interview with Patricia Williams that was done on April 16, 1986, at 6:30 p.m.

Q. And why did you have a question about that particular interview?

- A. This was her second interview of the day. The transcript of the morning interview is 7 pages long and, based on the times noted in the transcript, it lasted for 13 minutes. But the transcript of the evening interview is 3 pages long and, based on the times noted in the transcript, lasted for an hour and 7 minutes.
- MS. SMITH: Commissioners, those transcripts were provided in your brief beginning on page 171.
- Q. Mr. Ziegler, what did you learn about that from Ms. Hicks?
- A. Detective Hicks did not recall what happened between Ms. Williams' morning statement and her evening statement but she believed that Ms. Williams would have gone home during that time.

She also said that she did not know whether the recorder was stopped and started during that second interview but she didn't have an explanation for why a 3-page transcript would last over an hour.

She did say that if a witness was -- asked to stop or wanted to go to the bathroom during an interview, they would stop the recording.

Q. Is there any indication in the transcript that there were breaks during the interview?

A. No.

- Q. What did Detectives Weavil and Spillman recall about that interview?
- A. We didn't ask them about this document because they were not noted as being present for that interview.

Both Detective Weavil and Detective Spillman indicated that they couldn't recall whether recorders would generally be stopped and started during a recorded statement.

- Q. What other documents did you ask about?
- A. There is a folder that contained lineup photos that was in the Winston-Salem police file. When it was provided to us, the photos of the defendants were no longer in there but the other photos that would be included in the lineups were.
  - Q. And why did you ask about the lineups?
- A. Our general understanding is that when witnesses look at a lineup, they would initial and date a photo that they identify. But these photos all had witness initials and dates on the back, and we were trying to understand what that meant.

None of the detectives nor Sergeant McCoy recalled what it meant, although Detective Weavil speculated that it could have been to record which photos the witnesses had looked at.

And the police reports about the administration of the lineups don't indicate that the witnesses identified any of these people with the initials on the back.

MS. SMITH: Commissioners, the report related to Patricia Williams viewing the lineups is on pages 167 to 168 of your brief.

The report related to Mattie Mae Davis viewing lineups is on pages 124 to 125 of the brief.

- Q. Did you ask the detectives about any documents related to the trials in the case?
  - A. We did.

We showed Sergeant McCoy a part of his testimony from Sammy Mitchell's second trial where he references speaking with unnamed potential witnesses that were there that were people in the street at the crime scene that he did not know. And he clarified that the potential witnesses he was talking about were people that were named in the other officers' reports. And he clarified that the people he mentioned that he did not know were citizens that were on the crime scene.

- Q. Did you ask detectives about any other documents related to the trials in the case?
  - A. We did.

The file contained some handwritten notes from Sammy Mitchell's trial that were included in the police

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#### Testimony by Brian Ziegler

- 1 file. These notes had Detective Weavil and Detective 2 Spillman's name on them so we asked them and Sergeant McCoy about the notes. 3 4 MS. SMITH: Commissioners, Handout 36 in your hearing handout notebooks are the handwritten notes from 5 Sammy Mitchell's file. 6 Sorry. It's a typo. It's 63. 7 8 Sorry. We are back in handout notebook 9 number 2 and it is Handout 36. These are the handwritten notes from Sammy Mitchell's file that were included in the 10 11 Winston-Salem Police Department file. If you'll take just a moment to look at those 12 13 notes. (Exhibit 36 marked.) 14 (Discussion off the record.) 15 There's a scoreboard on the 16 MR. BRITT: 17 notes. One side has the letter P and the other side has the letter N. 18 19 Do you know what that is? 20 MR. EDWARDS: Tell me again whose notes these 21 are. 22 MS. SMTTH: These are handwritten notes that 23 were included in the Winston-Salem Police Department file 24 from Sammy Mitchell's trial.
  - MR. BRITT: But we don't know whose they are?

25

Q. Mr. Ziegler, what did the officers say about the notes?

A. We showed the notes to Detective Weavil and he said he did not believe it was his handwriting. He didn't recall anything about the testimony of the witnesses who were listed or why all of the State's witnesses were marked as okay except for Ezelle Clowers.

Detective Weavil recalled a group of officers sitting together and taking notes, which he said included their supervisor, who was Sergeant McCoy. He said that the officers would regularly keep scores during trial to keep up and give notes to the DA and that they would use hashmarks for what he termed "good points and negative points."

He stated that one side would be for the State and one side for the defense and that they would use a scoreboard to keep up with the trial.

Detective Weavil said that he remembered the fishing doodle as referencing a fishing trip that he missed because of the trial.

We also showed the notes to Detective Spillman.

He recognized it to be his handwriting. We asked him about the list of State's witnesses but he didn't recall anything about their testimony and he didn't recall why he thought Ezelle Clowers was "trouble and a bastard."

We asked him about the list of defense witnesses

as well but he did not recall anything about their testimony.

Detective Spillman remembered the fishing doodle as related to a planned fishing trip that was to take place right after the trial. He said that he remembered keeping score at the trials he attended and he volunteered that the P and N on the scoreboard stand for positive and negative points.

We also showed these notes to Sergeant McCoy.

They did not refresh his recollection of what happened at the trial, and he said that he had never seen the notes before and it should not have been in the case file because it was unprofessional and unacceptable.

Sergeant McCoy recalled that Ezelle Clowers had a speech impediment, and he speculated that that -- it may have been difficult for the jury to understand Mr. Clowers and that may be why the labels were next to his name.

- Q. Did any other witnesses have anything else to add about the notes?
- A. Former District Attorney Don Tisdale indicated that he did not recognize the notes to be Detective Spillman's handwriting and he thought that he would recognize Detective Spillman's handwriting.

He said he had no knowledge of the police keeping score and does not know what P or N stand for.

Warren Sparrow during his deposition. He said he couldn't say for certain that he had seen this particular thing but that he had seen something like it and that the scoreboard was something the Winston-Salem police did.

He said the DAs had nothing to do with it. He did not recall what P or N stood for -- excuse me. He did not know what P or N stood for.

At the time of his deposition with the Commission, Mr. Sparrow did not recall being involved in the Sykes Committee but the minutes from a Sykes Committee meeting show that he addressed the Committee and he told the Committee about a scoreboard that was used in Darryl Hunt's first trial that had police on one side and bad guys on the other.

Q. Were there any other questions specific to the Wilson case -- actually, let me stop there.

MS. SMITH: Let me let commissioners ask questions about the note for now.

JUDGE LOCK: Mr. Britt?

MR. BRITT: On page 231 of the handout, beginning with they said "not to say that she saw them run away. Not saw -- saw and went inside. I did not see anyone run away."

Do you know whose handwriting that is? Is

1 that Mr. Spillman? 2 THE WITNESS: I'm sorry. I'm having trouble 3 looking for the page. 4 MS. SMITH: 2310. MR. BRITT: I'm sorry. 2310.I'm sorry. 5 THE WITNESS: I don't have any indication 6 7 whose handwriting this is other than Detective Spillman 8 generally said that he recognized his handwriting although 9 he was not looking at this particular page when he said 10 that. Did you ask anyone at that --11 MR. BRITT: 12 that those lines indicated that the witness was being 13 coached as to what his testimony was to be? 14 THE WITNESS: I did not specifically ask if the witness was being coached. I showed them this document 15 16 and asked if it refreshed their recollection of what 17 happened at trial and the answer was no. 18 MR. BRITT: Okay. 19 Any other questions related to MS. SMITH: 20 the notes? 21 (No response.) 22 MS. SMITH: Okay. 23 Q. Mr. Ziegler, were there any other questions 24 specific to the Wilson case documentation that you asked the 25 detectives?

A. Yes.

There was a memo that was called a documented counseling for Detective Hicks. This was basically a reprimand from Sergeant McCoy because Detective Hicks had left photos from the case somewhere they were not supposed to be.

There were reports in the file that referenced a certain number of photographs that had been taken and the file included a lesser number of photographs and we were trying to understand if the incident in this documented counseling was why there were fewer photographs.

- Q. Did you determine that was the reason for the missing photographs?
- A. Both Sergeant McCoy and Detective Hicks said that would be unrelated and that neither of them remembered this incident but the photos would've been returned to the file as soon as they were found.
- Q. Were there any other questions specific to the Wilson case documentation that you asked the detectives?
  - A. No.
- Q. Okay. Let's turn our attention now to questions you asked law enforcement about discrepancies in various witness statements.
- JUDGE LOCK: Before we do that, Mr. Britt had another question.

1	MR. BRITT: Thank you.
2	With respect to the missing photographs, was
3	the reprimand before or after the trials?
4	THE WITNESS: I would have to double-check
5	the date on that.
6	MR. BRITT: Okay. It's important if the
7	photographs were missing before.
8	THE WITNESS: We do know that what was
9	introduced at trial no longer exists or that we haven't been
10	able to locate it.
11	MR. BRITT: Okay.
12	MS. SMITH: We will get you an answer to that
13	momentarily, Mr. Britt.
14	Q. Turn your attention to the questions you asked law
15	enforcement about any discrepancies in witness statements.
16	A. We asked Detective Hicks and Detective Weavil
17	about discrepancies in Barbara Bason's statements. On
18	April 29, 1986, she named Sammy Mitchell and Darryl Hunt as
19	committing this crime with something that looked like a
20	brick. And the following day, on April 30, 1986, she added
21	Williams' name and said that the weapon was a stick.
22	MS. SMITH: Commissioners, all those
23	statements were provided in your brief on pages 157 to 159.
24	They were also summarized in Appendix C to the brief.

What did you ask about these particular

25

Q.

statements?

A. Detective Hicks and Detective Weavil were both present for Ms. Bason's April 30 interview and Sergeant McCoy signed off on that report. So we asked the three of them about whether Ms. Bason was ever questioned about the differences in her statements.

None of them could recall whether detectives ever asked her about those differences. Detective Hicks pointed out that the words "stick" and "brick" rhyme. Both Detective Hicks and Detective Weavil said that Ms. Bason would've been cross-examined about that when she testified.

- Q. And was Ms. Bason cross-examined about the differences in these two statements?
- A. Not in the trial transcripts that we have located which are for -- from Sammy Mitchell's second trial and Darryl Hunt's first trial, although there are two other trials that we don't know.
- Q. Was there any other witness statement discrepancies that you asked the officers about?
- A. We asked about Merritt Williams' descriptions of the attack which at various times he describes multiple hits to the victim with an ax in the neck, the head, the hand, and the arm. And we asked about whether that raised any questions about his credibility in light of the autopsy report which indicated a single head wound.

Sergeant McCoy didn't recall having seen the autopsy report in the past. He pointed out that it also referenced past scars and healed wounds on the victim. He stated that the discrepancies in general should have raised red flags with investigators but that he was not involved in any conversations about the reliability of any particular witness.

He did say that, regarding the reliability of Williams in particular, as Ms. Matoian testified earlier, that Williams would call detectives to talk whenever he was in trouble and he wanted to benefit himself, and Sergeant McCoy said that he instructed all the detectives that worked under him to corroborate any information provided by Williams because Williams was not believable.

When we asked Detective Hicks about this, she also did not recall ever seeing the autopsy report. She stated that she didn't know how "kicking somebody as they're rolling down the street and going through their pockets would affect the body."

And when we asked Detective Weavil, he recalled talking to the medical examiner about this issue and said that it would be up to the expert to testify.

- Q. Is there anything else related to discrepancies in witness statements that you asked law enforcement about?
  - A. We asked about whether the various witnesses who

claimed to have seen the crime but did not see any -- each other raised any questions about their reliability.

Detective Hicks was not concerned because she said the drink house witnesses were reliable and that people would see things differently. She said that she wouldn't put words into someone's mouth to make it match.

Detective Weavil said that reliability was always a question but that it was up to the district attorney and a jury rather than the detectives to evaluate that credibility. And he said that the investigation didn't dwell on who else a witness saw on the street. They just focused on the crime itself.

And Sergeant McCoy indicated that there were concerns about the reliability of any of the witnesses because it was 2:00 o'clock in the morning and they had been drinking.

- Q. Anything else related to discrepancies in witness statements?
- A. Yes.

We asked Detective Spillman about the transcript of an interview with Linda Walser from April 16, 1986, which is on pages 183 to 184 of the brief.

In the transcript, Detective Spillman suggested that Ms. Walser could not see the face of the assailant and she agreed with him.

We asked him about this because Ms. Walser had assisted in the creation of a composite sketch of the suspect on the night of the crime.

Detective Spillman said that he didn't know that Ms. Walser had assisted in the creation of a composite and he described the creation of a composite sketch as the witness describing the facial features to ID personnel.

When we asked him about it, he said that the ID personnel would still talk to a witness who did not see a suspect's face in order to "get what information you could" even though it would be difficult.

Detective Weavil also provided that, in the Wilson case, he had been instructed to go back multiple times to witnesses though he found that to be problematic.

JUDGE LOCK: Mr. Ziegler?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

JUDGE LOCK: Commissioner Glazier.

MR. GLAZIER: Thank you very much.

This is to Exhibit 36. On the fourth page, where he mentions Linda Walser, I'm just curious, in light of what you just said, is there anything we understand the diagram under her to be and the particular attached smaller diagram to her name on these notes?

THE WITNESS: Are you looking at Bates stamp

25 | 2309?

1 We didn't specifically ask about that picture 2 although -- are you asking about Detective Spillman? MR. GLAZIER: Well, I'm trying to figure out, 3 4 in light of this idea of not seeing the face and then assisting in the composite sketch -- I'm just trying to 5 figure out if there is some symbolism or notes or what that 6 7 meant -- why that is there as to her name. 8 THE WITNESS: We didn't learn anything in 9 particular about that drawing. He did characterize the 10 whole document as filled with doodles. But beyond that, no. 11 MR. GLAZIER: Okay. Thank you. 12 MS. SMITH: Any other questions? 13 MS. COLBERT: Walser -- Ms. Walser was the 14 one in the car with McGee; right? THE WITNESS: That's correct. 15 16 MS. SMITH: Commissioners, Handout 37 in your 17 hearing handout notebooks is an excerpt from the Commission's deposition with Detective Weavil related to 18 19 this practice. 20 Please take a moment to review that excerpt. 21 Any questions about that, Commissioners? 22Handout 37? 23 (No response.) 24 Q. Mr. Ziegler, I believe you have in front of you a 25 document related to the counseling and the missing photos.

Can you answer Mr. Britt's question based on what you have in front of you?

A. I can.

The documented counseling was reported on 8/26/86. And the day that Sergeant McCoy found the photos was the previous day, August 25, '86.

Mr. Mitchell's first trial was the first trial in this case, which was the following month, in September. It started on the 13th. And his second trial was a month after that.

Q. Mr. Ziegler, I'm going to turn your attention now to the public response and media coverage at the time of these cases and related to these defendants.

What did you ask law enforcement about that?

A. We asked the detectives about any added pressure as a result of the media coverage related to the Deborah Sykes case and whether it added any pressure to this investigation.

We also asked whether they knew any of these defendants prior to their involvement in the Wilson case.

- Q. Did the detectives know these defendants before the case?
- A. Detective Spoon and Detective Weavil knew Merritt Williams Drayton from the Mary Smith case in March of '86, just prior to his coming forward in Arthur Wilson.

The other detectives did not know Mr. Williams at all until this case.

- Q. When you say "this case," does that mean in 1986, after he has come forward?
- A. Correct. That is in 1986 when he came forward in April.

All of the detectives knew Darryl Hunt because of the Deborah Sykes case. And all of the detectives had at least an awareness of Sammy Mitchell. Some of them knew him personally since the 1980s, the early 1980s, because of his reputation as a repeat offender that would commit crimes and scare people. Some of them had personal dealings and had arrested him in the past.

Detective Weavil also knew Sammy Mitchell from high school.

Assistant Chief McCoy, who was the supervising sergeant, knew Sammy Mitchell and knew him to be violent but did not know him to use weapons.

Detective Belton said that Williams would hang out with Sammy Mitchell and Darryl Hunt. But none of the other officers stated that Williams had any connection with them, including Detective Wilkins, who said that he had arrested Mitchell approximately 10 times.

Sergeant McCoy stated that he did not know
Williams to run with Mitchell and Hunt. He and Detective

Wilkins both stated that they did not know Mitchell to use weapons and though he would often fight, he used his hands.

Detective Dorn did recall an incident when Sammy Mitchell had a knife to a citizen's throat.

- Q. Did you ask anything else related to whether detectives previously knew the defendants?
  - A. We did.

There was a memo in the file from a narcotics detective that referenced Merritt Williams being an informant using the nickname New York. None of these detectives knew of Merritt Williams ever being used as an informant.

- Q. Did any of the detectives indicate whether there was any added pressure in this case given the media coverage and public response to the Sykes case?
- A. Detective Hicks recalled that the publicity surrounding the Sykes case had died down by the time this case was under investigation in 1986.

Detective Weavil indicated that because Darryl and Sammy Mitchell's names came up, there was an added pressure that came from the media and the city. He stated that, in his opinion, the police department wished that it had been other names that came up as the suspects and that Sergeant McCoy in particular was under a lot of pressure because he is an African-American supervisor. And according to

Detective Weavil, the pressure was not to make a quick arrest and get them off the street or they would have arrested Sammy Mitchell much earlier.

- Q. What do the others recall about any additional pressure in the investigation?
- A. Detective Spillman said he was not aware of any other pressure -- or any pressure to solve unsolved homicides. He personally did not feel it. He stated that he was unaware of the public perception of the Sykes case affecting this investigation and that he didn't know much about that case.

He knew Sammy Mitchell to be "a bad guy" but there was no pressure to arrest anyone for something they did not do.

Sergeant McCoy stated that he personally felt pressure to solve the old cases that he thought did not get enough attention at the time but there was not additional pressure related to get Sammy Mitchell off the street. And he said that he couldn't answer whether the police department felt extra pressure related to Darryl Hunt and the reinvestigation of the Deborah Sykes case.

- Q. Were these detectives involved in the city manager's review of the Deborah Sykes case?
- A. Most of the detectives were retired by then and declined to participate with the exception of Detective

Spoon, who was interviewed. His interview with the city manager's commission was strictly about Deborah Sykes.

Detective Weavil was still working at WSPD at that time so he was required to participate, and we asked him about a part of his interview with the Sykes Committee in which he referred to the Arthur Wilson case witnesses from the drink house as a "set of clowns."

He said that "set of clowns" referred to any group of people that he dealt with a lot and that he says the same thing about his sons. He said it was not a bad thing and did not reflect a negative opinion about their cooperation or reliability.

Q. I want to turn your attention now to the Winston-Salem Police Department's general documentation and police reports.

Did law enforcement tell you anything about the written statements that were drafted for a witness's review and signature?

A. Yes.

Detective Weavil said that it was his practice to intentionally include errors in the written statements to make sure that witnesses would read the statement carefully. He specified misspellings as the type of errors he would include. And he stated that his goal was not to have a witness sign an inaccurate statement but to get their

initials throughout the statement because at one time he was accused of having a witness sign a blank paper and later writing in the statement.

MR. GLAZIER: I'm sorry. May I ask you to repeat the first part of that statement about what he said he had a policy of doing?

THE WITNESS: He said that it was his practice to intentionally include errors in the written statements for witnesses to sign to make sure that they would read the statements.

MR. GLAZIER: Thank you.

- Q. Did Detective Spoon add anything?
- A. Yes.

Detective Spoon also told us that it was his practice to include errors that could be easily corrected as a way to make sure the witness was paying attention. He said that these errors were minor and that if any of them had gone uncorrected, it would not change the substance of the statement.

- Q. Did you ask about their practices related to recording their interviews?
  - A. We did.

The detectives indicated that they would first talk to the witness. And if they decided they were going to take a recorded statement, or -- a handwritten or oral, they

would do that at the end of the interview after what the witness was going to say has already been said so that these written or oral statements would not reflect the entire interaction between the witnesses and the officer but would be taken after the officer knew what the witness would say.

- Q. Were there any other practices you learned about?
- A. We asked them about the process of generating reports. All the officers stated that if the report was not written contemporaneously with the investigative activity, it would be dictated based on some combination of memory, field notes, and any statements from the witnesses.

None of the detectives were aware of a department policy about what to do with their field notes after a report had been written. Detective Hicks said that she would destroy her notes after writing a report. Detective Spoon kept his field notes in his own personal case file but only in cases where he was the assigned lead detective. Detectives Weavil and Spillman could not recall how they handled their notes.

- Q. Did you learn anything about benefits that may or may not have been given to informants?
  - A. We did.

The detectives generally described benefits to informants to include cash payments and possible leniency on pending criminal issues.

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#### Testimony by Brian Ziegler

1 Detective Spoon in particular stated that Merritt 2 Williams would've had a reason to believe he could help himself on the Mary Smith case if he provided information 3 4 about another unsolved case. MS. SMITH: Commissioners, do you have any 5 questions for Mr. Ziegler regarding any of that information? 6 JUDGE LOCK: Mr. Perry. 7 8 MR. PERRY: Mr. Ziegler, Mr. Chairman -- so 9 there is consensus that he was never an informant? That's correct. He denied that 10 THE WITNESS: as well. Merritt Williams also said he had not been an 11 12 informant. 13 MR. PERRY: But he says at other times that 14 he had been an informant; right? THE WITNESS: We asked him if he had ever 15 16 been an informant and if he had ever gone by the nickname 17 New York because of that memo that referenced him as an informant from a narcotics detective and he said no. 18 19 MR. PERRY: Which interview of Williams' are 20 you referencing on that? 21 THE WITNESS: That was the Commission's 22 interview on April 10. 23 On April 10. I thought he was MR. PERRY: 24 asked and he says on page 40 that he was an informant. 25 THE WITNESS: I think he was --

1 MR. PERRY: But not a confidential informant. 2 THE WITNESS: I think he described an 3 incident in another county. 4 MR. PERRY: He thinks --THE WITNESS: But as it pertains to being a 5 confidential informant for Winston-Salem police, he said no. 6 MR. PERRY: But he thinks other people may 7 8 have been, like Smith and -- do you recall that? 9 **THE WITNESS:** I don't specifically recall 10 that. Whether she was an informant. 11 MR. PERRY: 12 I guess what I am getting at is there's no 13 reason to think that that would have played some role in his 14 pleading, to think that he would receive a favor from the agency had he been an informant in the past for them. 15 16 THE WITNESS: I can't speak to what he was 17 thinking, just that he had said he was never an informant. 18 MR. PERRY: Thank you. 19 MS. SMITH: Commissioners, as I mentioned 20 earlier, we have several of the law enforcement officers of 21 telephone standby. I know there were several questions 22 about Handout 36, those notes. 23 Do any commissioners want to hear from any of the officers? 24 That would be Detectives Spillman, Spoon, 25 Weavil, McCoy, Hicks, Belton, or Wilkins.

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#### Testimony of Beth Tanner

1 (No response.) 2 JUDGE LOCK: It appears no. 3 MS. SMITH: If that is the case, may we 4 release them from their subpoenas? JUDGE LOCK: Yes, we may. 5 MS. SMITH: If there are no more questions for Mr. Ziegler at this time, I'm going to ask that he step 7 8 down and recall Ms. Tanner. 9 JUDGE LOCK: All right. 10 (Witness stands down, 5:22 p.m.) (Beth Tanner recalled.) 11 12 MS. SMITH: Commissioners, we have previously 13 discussed Handout 5, which provides to you an outline of all the attorneys and parties involved in the various cases. 14 are now going to talk about our interviews with the living 15 16 prosecutors involved in the prosecution of the Wilson case. 17 You may find it helpful to turn to that handout. BY MS. SMITH (5:23 p.m.) 18 19 Ms. Tanner, did the Commission interview the only 20 living district attorneys involved in the Wilson 21 prosecution? 22 Α. Yes. 23 And who were they? Q. 24 Don Tisdale, Charlie Walker, and Warren Sparrow. Α. 25 Saunders and Branch are deceased.

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Q. Can you tell us about that interview with Warren Sparrow.

A. Yes.

Warren Sparrow did not have much independent recollection of Mr. Williams except that he has a very sharp memory of Williams testifying at one of Darryl Hunt's Wilson trials. He recalls Williams acting out how Williams hit Wilson with the ax handle.

Mr. Sparrow was the supervising attorney and was not actually trying the case but he went to the trials because of the media and community attention that Hunt generally gathered.

He also recalled that when he took office, the Wilson trial against Mr. Hunt was not completed and he felt like it needed to be wrapped up. He did not know why the Wilson case against Mr. Hunt had not been tried earlier.

As to the practices on discovery, Mr. Sparrow expressed that he did have some difficulty with law enforcement, particularly the sheriff's office, related to producing documents to the defense which we have already discussed earlier.

MS. SMITH: Commissioners, as you will recall, commission staff was provided written answers to our questions from Mr. Tisdale's son, Attorney Ken Tisdale.

Q. Ms. Tanner, can you tell us about the responses

provided by Mr. Tisdale?

A. Sure.

As it relates to Wilson, Mr. Tisdale was the elected district attorney and he was involved in trying Sammy Mitchell in the Wilson case and was the DA when Williams pled guilty in the Wilson case.

Mr. Tisdale did not know anything about the scoreboard that is in the notes that we just looked at. He said he did not believe this was Spillman's handwriting.

He recalled believing that Williams' credibility was better than some of the other witnesses and he said that he believed Williams was not as closely associated with some of the other witnesses.

His concern with using Williams at trial was related to the fact that Williams was involved in several investigations at the same time.

Mr. Tisdale's discovery practice at the time was to "provide everything to defense counsel" and he is confident that all required discovery was provided.

He would only interview witnesses with police because he did not want to make himself a witness in a case. And he said that no favors were given to cooperating witnesses.

He knew that Mr. Hunt and Mr. Mitchell were young males that had the reputation for being involved in a series

of criminal acts.

In addition, Mr. Tisdale had been reported to have kept a stick from a prior crime where he tried Mr. Mitchell but Mr. Mitchell was not convicted. Mr. Tisdale let us know that he did in fact keep that stick.

Mr. Tisdale also stated that, in his opinion, WSPD was scared of fallout from the Sykes case and restrained officers from participating in the investigation in the Wilson case.

He felt like the aldermen members put pressure on the police department and he specifically identified Larry Little as one of the people who put that pressure on the police department.

He remembers requesting that WSPD properly investigate the matter.

JUDGE LOCK: There's a question.

THE WITNESS: I'm sorry.

MR. GLAZIER: I just had a question for

19 | clarification.

The statement that former DA Tisdale made with regard to not -- his office did not have a policy of giving favors to witnesses, was he referring generally or to the witnesses in these cases?

**THE WITNESS:** Generally.

MR. GLAZIER: Could you repeat what he said,

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1 please. 2 THE WITNESS: Yes. He said that no favors were given to 3 cooperating witnesses. I believe that was generally. Let 4 me make sure with his responses because we have the actual 5 written responses. 6 MR. GLAZIER: All right. Because if it 7 8 becomes important later --9 (Reporter clarification.) 10 MR. GLAZIER: If it becomes later on, I will 11 ask for follow-up. But it may not be important. 12 THE WITNESS: Sure. We'll find out. 13 As far as police practices, Mr. Tisdale said the DA's office was not involved in the investigations 14 except once it was time to try the case or bring charges, 15 16 they might ask the police to refine the investigation or do 17 additional steps if questions came up however. We asked -- back to your question, 18 Commissioner Glazier. We asked does Mr. Tisdale recall any 19 20 deals or favors given to cooperating witnesses. 21 The response was "No favors were given to 22cooperating witnesses." 23 MR. GLAZIER: Thank you. 24 Q. Ms. Tanner, can you tell us --

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MS. SMITH:

Well, are there any questions

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1 related to Mr. Tisdale's responses? 2 (No response.) Can you tell us about your interview -- the 3 Q. 4 commission staff's interview with former Assistant District Attorney Charles Walker? 5 Α. Yes. Mr. Walker was involved in prosecuting both Wilson 7 8 cases against Mr. Mitchell. He recalled that the reason the 9 two cases were tried so close together is because both he 10 and Mr. Tisdale were leaving; so they decided to just "Do this one real quick noncapitally." 11 12 He did not remember what happened with Merritt 13 Williams in the case. He was familiar with Sammy Mitchell 14 prior to the Wilson case. Mr. Walker stated that Mitchell was "an unpopular 15 16 figure in the prosecutor's office" and that he had a 17 horrible record and "was just a pain in the butt." He also only recalled that Mitchell ever hung out 18 19 with Darryl Hunt. He did not have any other specific 20 details about the cases or the trials. 21 MS. SMITH: Commissioners, do you have any 22 questions of Ms. Tanner about the interview with Mr. Walker? 23 (No response.) 24 Commissioners, we are going to MS. SMITH: 25 turn our attention back to Merritt Williams. As I mentioned

- earlier, a copy of his criminal record is on page 1550 of your brief.
- Q. Ms. Tanner, did the Commission interview

  Mr. Williams related to the Wilson case?
  - A. We did.

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We interviewed Mr. Williams in detail about the case on 4/10/2019 and conducted a brief follow-up on 4/11/2019.

And let me clarify -- about the Wilson case, yeah.

- Q. And were those interviews recorded and transcribed?
- A. They were.

MS. SMITH: Commissioners, you've previously been provided copies of the Commission's interview with Merritt Williams related to the Wilson case along with a digest of that transcript.

Those interviews -- the interview and digest are labeled as Handout 38.

Do you have any questions for Ms. Tanner about the Commission's interviews of Mr. Williams as they relate to the Wilson case?

(No response.)

- Q. Ms. Tanner, did the Commission do anything to follow up on the interview with Merritt Williams?
  - A. Yes, we did.

Mr. Williams made an assertion that he had been made to collaborate with Mattie Mae Davis to get their stories straight. We asked the officers we interviewed in the case about that assertion. Law enforcement all denied that this was done.

Q. And was there any additional follow-up?

A. We also got the police contacts for Darryl Hunt and Sammy Mitchell in order to determine if there was any overlap between them and Merritt Williams in their contacts with police. Although there were several overlaps and contacts between Hunt and Mitchell, we did not find any overlap between Hunt and Williams or Hunt and Mitchell in their contacts with WSPD.

MR. BOSWELL: Could you explain what you mean by "contacts with WSPD"?

THE WITNESS: Sure.

So there is -- it's the PISTOL sheet. When we earlier were talking to -- and I can't remember if it was someone from the district attorney's office or from the police department, they -- I understood them to refer to that as, like, a contact sheet. It's like every time the police department would have some kind of interaction with someone -- I don't know that that is the official name for it, like, the contact sheet is the P-I-S-T-O-L form, is what it is. But it's basically showing that. And so the goal in

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### Testimony of Beth Tanner

- looking at that was to see had they been arrested together, had one of them been a victim, you know, of the other one committing a crime back then.
  - MR. BOSWELL: Thank you.
  - THE WITNESS: Sure.
  - Q. Ms. Tanner, did the Commission review DPS records for Mr. Williams?
  - A. We did.

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- That included combined records, medical and mental health records, disciplinary records, probation records, and phone calls.
  - MS. SMITH: Commissioners, you were previously provided Handout 26, which described Mr. Williams' education and mental health DPS records which has been sealed by Judge Lock. You may wish to refer back to it.
- Q. Did the DPS records include any mention of the Wilson case?
- A. Outside of the official crime version which we have already provided, there are no additional records from DPS that mention the Wilson case specifically.
- MS. SMITH: Commissioners, commission staff has also already testified about Mr. Williams' phone calls from DPS. That was in Handout 27. And staff has also already testified about housing overlaps between

1 Mr. Williams, Mr. Mitchell, and Mr. Hunt, which was in 2 Handout 4.

Do you have any additional questions for Ms. Tanner about the information that Mr. Williams provided either in his phone calls or any of the information related to the housing chart?

(No response.)

Q. Ms. Tanner, we've already discussed several of the defense attorneys in the Bryson case that may have also been involved in the Wilson case.

Did the Commission interview or contact any other defense attorneys related to the defense of any defendant in the Wilson case that we have not yet fully discussed?

A. Yes.

- Q. Who did the Commission contact?
- A. We contacted now Judge Fine, now Judge Bedsworth, Ben Dowling-Sendor, Gordon Jenkins, Richard McGough, James Ferguson, and Adam Stein.
- Q. Tell the Commissioners who Judge Fine is and about your contact with him.
- A. Williams was briefly represented by now District Court Judge Fine in the Smith case. Judge Fine does not have any records related to these cases. He had a very limited recollection related to his representation of Williams and did not remember the details of the crime or

what Williams may have told him about the crimes.

- Q. Tell the Commissioners who Judge Bedsworth is and about your contact with him.
- A. We also exchanged e-mails with now District Court

  Judge Bedsworth who was involved in the defense of Sammy

  Mitchell with Laurel Boyles.

Judge Bedsworth had no information related to the case. He has been serving as a judge since 2005 and recalled shredding Mitchell's file approximately two years ago.

Mitchell maintained his innocence to Judge
Bedsworth and Judge Bedsworth remembered that Walser and
McGee did not identify Hunt, Mitchell, or Williams and also
remembered that Walser knew Sammy Mitchell from school.

He also recalled that Williams, Bason, and Mattie Mae Davis testified to seeing the assault but that they didn't see each other despite all being out on the street near the attack.

- Q. And when you just referred to Williams in that context, were you referring to Patricia Williams?
- A. I'm sorry. We did not, which one -- oh, yes. I'm sorry.

He recalled that Patricia Williams, Barbara Bason, and Mattie Mae Davis testified to seeing the assault. That is what I meant. Sorry.

Q. Tell the Commissioners who Ben Dowling-Sendor is and about your contact with him.

- A. We reached out to attorney Ben Dowling-Sendor, who worked on Hunt's appeal in the Sykes case. He did not know anything about the Wilson case and did not recall that Hunt ever admitted guilt to that case -- the Wilson case.
- Q. Tell the Commissioners who Gordon Jenkins is and about your contact with him.
- A. Gordon Jenkins represented Hunt also in the Sykes case but was not involved in the Wilson case and never talked to Hunt about the Wilson case.
- Q. Tell the Commissioners who James Ferguson is and about your contact with him.
- A. Mr. Ferguson represented Darryl Hunt in the Arthur Wilson case. Mr. Ferguson did not have an independent recollection of the case and he and his paralegal, Vicky Reddy, checked for documents and did not find any related to the case.
- Q. Tell the commissioners Who Adam Stein is and about your contact with him.
- A. Adam Stein, S-t-e-i-n, represented Hunt with Ferguson on the Wilson case. He also did not have any documents in the case and did not have much independent recollection of the case.

What he did remember was that there was no

question that Hunt and Mitchell was -- were at the drink house that night.

I messed that up really bad.

What he did remember was that there was no question that Hunt and Mitchell were at the drink house the night of the crime though they were not there at the time when Wilson was murdered.

He also stated that Hunt never admitted his guilt in the case. We checked with his former paralegals, Brenda White and Ann Marie DeLong, and they both confirmed that they were not aware of any documents from the case remaining.

MS. SMITH: Are there any questions about the interviews with defense attorneys?

MR. BOSWELL: Were these appellate defense attorneys or trial defense attorneys or a combination of both?

THE WITNESS: It was a combination. We were working very hard in this case to make sure we had all the documentation that we could find just because we didn't have any transcripts.

#### MR. BOSWELL: Got it.

- Q. Did commission staff contact anyone else related to the defense of any codefendant in the Wilson case?
  - A. Yes.

We also contacted Les Burns, a private investigator, who worked on the defense of Hunt in the Wilson case. He did not have any documents related to his work on the cases. He recalled the Sykes case but he actually did not even recall the Wilson case.

Q. And we have mentioned throughout the hearing that Attorney Mark Rabil had documents relevant to this investigation.

Can you tell us more about what we learned from Mark Rabil related to the Wilson case.

#### A. Yes.

Mark Rabil represented Darryl Hunt in the Sykes case but as a result of his relationship with Hunt, he was able to collect documents from Hunt and from his attorney for the Wake Forest Law Library project that we talked about earlier.

We were able to look through those documents and found documents that provided more information on the defense of Hunt in the Wilson case.

We found notes from some portions of the trials but these notes did not add anything additional to what the transcripts we ultimately collected provided.

There were also some notes from the Sykes case but that didn't have any additional information related to Wilson or Bryson. However, there were a few items that gave

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## Testimony of Beth Tanner

1 us some additional information in Wilson. There was a memo 2 from a meeting with Darryl Hunt on 4/21/1986 related to the 3 Wilson case, and that memo was from an attorney meeting with Mr. Hunt. 4 There were handwritten notes related to another 5 discussion with Mr. Hunt on September 15, 1987. 6 There was a handwritten note related to McGee, 7 8 Walser, and Ford not wanting to testify, a 2004 letter from 9 Williams to then DA Tom Keith, and a May 2004 letter from 10 Williams that appears to have resulted in communication between Vivian Burke, WSPD, and the city manager's office. 11 12 MS. SMITH: Commissioners, Handouts 39, 40, 13 41, 42 and 43 are the documents that Ms. Tanner just 14 described. If you'll take a moment to review those. MR. BOSWELL: Will you tell us, please, what 15 16 is 40 and 41? Which ones -- what are these specific ones? 17 I know what 42 is.

THE WITNESS: So Handout 40 are handwritten notes from an attorney meeting with Hunt on 9/15/1987.

And then what -- I'm sorry -- 41?

MR. BOSWELL: Yes.

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So 40 was written by whom?

THE WITNESS: I want to be able to tell you that but let me go back and look at my notes. I know it was one of the attorneys for the defense and now I'm nervous

- that I've got the name wrong. So I will get back to you for
  that. I promise.
- 3 MR. BOSWELL: How about 41?
- THE WITNESS: Okay. 41 -- so Gail was a

  woman who helped, kind of, in the defense. "Mark" refers to

  Mark Rabil. And it's saying "Called Darryl at Nelson's. He

  talked with Fergie."

That does refer to Mr. Ferguson.

And then the rest is -- it's just a note between Gail and Attorney Mark Rabil.

MR. BOSWELL: Okay. Thank you.

MS. SMITH: Any commissioners need additional time with these?

JUDGE LOCK: A little additional time.

- Q. Ms. Tanner, can you tell us about the memo from the Hunt meeting in Handout 39.
- A. Yes.

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- So Mr. Hunt indicated that he had left the drink house on Claremont around 11:00 o'clock p.m. He stated that he got a ride from Roland Bernard Blackwell from the Claremont drink house to another liquor house on Page Street run by an individual named Lawrence Myers.
- Mr. Myers was spending weekends in jail for a DUI and Mr. Hunt tended bar for him.
- 25 Mr. Hunt also stated that Mr. Mitchell left the

Claremont drink house at the same time with a woman named Mary Johnson. He also said that Ezelle Clowers Junior was at the Claremont drink house when he left and saw him leave. At the Page Street house, Mr. Hunt stated that he saw Alfonzo and the son of Mr. Myers' girlfriend.

Q. Ms. Tanner, the memo from the Hunt meeting and the notes from Hunt, did that lead up to any further investigative avenues?

#### A. Yes.

We attempted to identify, locate, and interview the individuals provided in the memo that were listed as potential alibis or individuals with knowledge related to Darryl Hunt's whereabouts on the night of the Wilson crime.

Alfonzo was identified in Phoebe Zerwick's notes as Alfonzo Singletary, who is deceased.

Roland Bernard Blackwell is also deceased.

We interviewed Lawrence Myers and Ezelle Clowers Junior.

We also identified several reasonable potential Mary Johnsons. Our initial search returned over 1000 Mary Johnsons in Winston-Salem. We then narrowed our search based on the area code of a grocery store where another witness, Carolyn Ann Wilson, had told us she had recently seen the Mary Johnson, and we narrowed those results even further to African-American women within the age range of 50

1 to 80.

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Of the Mary Johnsons we spoke to after limiting that search, we found only one to have known Mr. Hunt and Mr. Mitchell.

- Q. You said area code. Did you mean ZIP Code?
- A. Yes, I did. Thank you. Sorry about that.
- Q. You said that you only found one to have known Mr. Hunt and Mr. Mitchell?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. Do you know for certain that that is the Mary Johnson that Mr. Hunt was referring to?
- A. We don't.
  - Q. Is Mr. Hunt deceased?
- 14 A. Yes, he is.
  - Q. Tell us about the interview with Lawrence Myers.
  - A. We interviewed Lawrence Myers on 4/22/19. He stated that Darryl Hunt was like a son to him and would stay at his house but did not help run the liquor house.

He confirmed that he worked a lot.

He also confirmed that he was serving weekends in jail around that time and it was possible that Hunt would have been at his house on a Friday night but he could not say with certainty.

Mr. Myers was unaware that Hunt had been charged in any murder other than the Sykes case and did not have any

1 knowledge of Arthur Wilson.

Mr. Myers could not recall who Mary Johnson was or his girlfriend's son.

He knew a Bernard but did not know his last name and thought that person was now deceased.

- Q. Tell us about the interview with Mary Johnson.
- A. We spoke with Mary Johnson who is now Jackson on 5/14/19. She knew Darryl Hunt and Sammy Mitchell. She would go to Lawrence Myers' drink house and Ezelle Clowers' drink house. She was Ms. Johnson in 1993. She said that she worked at a bar called Tony's and would go to drink houses after work around 2:30 a.m.

She stated that at 11:00 p.m. when Darryl Hunt indicates he left the drink house, she still would have been at work.

She stated that she may have given Sammy Mitchell a ride somewhere but did not socialize with him and did not go with him to stay at Rosemary's house as Hunt said Mitchell told him.

Ms. Jackson also stated that most people, including Darryl Hunt, knew her by the name -- nickname DeeDee and she did not think people knew her real name was Mary Johnson.

Q. Was anyone else mentioned as an alibi for Mr. Hunt in the memo?

1	A. Yes.
2	The Commission also spoke with Ezelle Clowers
3	Junior on 5/14/19. He remembered the crime and stated that
4	he heard Sammy Mitchell hit the victim with an iron pipe but
5	that he was not at his father's drink house that night and
6	did not hang out there socially.
7	O Warra than any other was those any other

- Q. Were there any other -- was there any other investigation into a possible alibi for Darryl Hunt?
  - A. No additional investigation.

Generally, it appeared that there was no question that Hunt was actually present at some point at Clowers' drink house on the night of the crime but he contended he had left before Mr. Wilson died.

In addition, there is one other individual,
Rosemary Black, who was interviewed by the police in 1986.
She was the mother of Mitchell's son and is believed to be
the Rosemary whose house Hunt said Mitchell told him he
stayed at that night.

She told police that Mitchell did not stay there that night.

MS. SMITH: Commissioners, are there any questions regarding the interviews related to Mr. Hunt's alibi?

MR. BOSWELL: Did you say Mr. Hunt is

25 deceased?

1	THE WITNESS: He is.
2	MR. BOSWELL: And Mr. Mitchell is too?
3	THE WITNESS: Yes.
4	Q. Ms. Tanner, what did you learn about the note
5	about McGee, Walser, and Ford which was Handout 41?
6	A. So we asked all the attorneys involved in the
7	various cases about whether they knew why Walser, McGee, or
8	Ford would be reticent to testify.
9	Other than the fact that they believed that these
10	individuals simply did not want to be involved due to their
11	own criminal backgrounds, we did not ever uncover any
12	concrete reason.
13	We've testified previously about what some of the
L4	community members have also said about it.
15	Gail from the note is deceased.
16	Q. And are you aware of any further investigation
L7	from Mr. Williams' letters to Keith or the communication to
18	the City Manager's Office other than what is shown there?
19	A. No. Our investigation didn't turn up anything
20	further related to those letters other than what is in the
21	document themselves.
22	Q. What else did you learn from Attorney Mark Rabil,
23	if anything?
24	A. We interviewed Mark Rabil who asked that the

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interview not be recorded. He represented Hunt in the Sykes

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## Testimony of Beth Tanner

1 case not in the Wilson case, though he went to the trial of Wilson and listened generally as part of the overall Hunt 2 defense team. 3 4 Hunt always maintained to Mr. Rabil that he and Mitchell were innocent. Rabil said that both Hunt and 5 Mitchell frequented drink houses. Rabil's perception of the 6 community at the time was that "everyone" knew the police 7 8 wanted to keep the Wilson case solid. 9 As to his interactions with WSPD, Rabil discussed 10 a "gang of four" police officers that he believed to have He identified those as Officers Weavil, Hicks, 11 problems. 12 Nifong, and Biggers. 13 He also said that WSPD Officer Spillman was "fairly horrendous" and recounted a story where Spillman 14 15 called the defense investigator Les Burns a faggot at one of 16 the trials. 17 MS. SMITH: Commissioners, do you have any

MS. SMITH: Commissioners, do you have any questions for Ms. Tanner regarding this information?

(No response.)

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MS. SMITH: All right. That is where we would like to stop today, Your Honor.

JUDGE LOCK: Well, if nobody has any objection, we will recess until tomorrow morning at 9:00 o'clock.

If there is any objection, I will overrule

# Testimony of Beth Tanner it. (Overnight recess, 6:01 p.m.) (Volume 3 begins on page 445.)