CSR, RMR, CRR

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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
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            FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF OKLAHOMA
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     TOM M.E. LINN,
                Plaintiff,
                                          No. CIV-99-650-F
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     VS.
     ADVANCE MAGAZINE PUBLISHERS,
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     INC., d/b/a THE CONDE NAST
     PUBLICATIONS, INC.; MARY A.
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     FISCHER,
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                 Defendants.
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     BRYAN P. DONNELLY,
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                 PlaintifE
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     JESSE C. TRENTADUE; SUTTER
     AXLAND, P.L.C.; CONDE NAST
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     PUBLICATIONS, INC.; ADVANCE
     MAGAZINE PUBLISHERS, INC. and
14
     MARY A. FISCHER,
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                 Defendants.
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                DEPOSITION OF FRED JORDAN, M.D.
               TAKEN ON BEHALF OF THE DEFENDANTS
17
                  IN OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA
                      ON DECEMBER 11, 2002
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                        D&R REPORTING & VIDEO, INC.
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                                       MID-CONTINENT TOWER
                     ROBINSON RENAISSANCE
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                                       401 S. BOSTON, STE 310
                     119 N. ROBINSON, STE 650
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                     OKLAHOMA CITY, OK 73102 TULSA OKLAHOMA 74103
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                                       918-599-0507
                     405-235-4106
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       REPORTED BY: ELIZABETH CAUSILL,
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                                                                                    and among the attorneys for the respective
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                                                                                   parties hereto that the deposition of FRED
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1 \*\*\*\*\*\* 2 FRED JORE

FRED JORDAN, M.D., after having been first duly sworn at 9:04 a.m., deposes and says in reply to the questions propounded as follows, to wit:

(Defendants' Exhibit Numbers 1 and 2 marked for identification purposes and made a part of the record)

DIRECT EXAMINATION

10 BY MR. NELON:

Q Would you state your name, please.

A Fred Jordan.

O And that's Dr. Jordan, is it?

A Yes, it is.

Q Do you hold an official position with the State of Oklahoma?

A Yes, sir.

Q And that position is?

A I'm chief medical examiner for the

20 state.

Q Can you, in very brief terms, describe your duties as the chief medical examiner?

A Yes, sir. In Oklahoma, we have a statewide medical examiner system that is responsible for deaths as defined by Oklahoma have been here since.

Q How long have you been the chief medical examiner?

A I was made acting chief in the fall of 1982 and confirmed as chief in the spring of 1983.

Q So in August of 1995, which is one of the time periods we are most concerned with here, you were the chief medical examiner for the State of Oklahoma; is that correct?

A Yes, sir.

Q In August of '95, back on August 21st of 1995, did you perform an autopsy on a man by the name of Kenneth Trentadue?

A Yes, I did, along with Dr. John Parker who was our fellow at that time. And a fellow is a licensed physician who has finished training in anatomic pathology.

Actually, Dr. Parker was chief resident over here at the university. And then we're approved by the American Medical Association for a one-year training program in forensics. Dr. Parker was our fellow or resident at that time, and he and I did the autopsy together.

Q Do you remember approximately or do you

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statutes in all 77 counties.

We have an office in Oklahoma City that basically takes direct responsibility for the investigation of deaths in the western two-thirds of Oklahoma, and we have an office in Tulsa on the campus of the osteopathic college that takes responsibility directly for the deaths -- investigation of the deaths in the eastern one-third of the state.

My duties are basically two-fold.

Number one, I am the supervisor of the system and responsible for quality control and quality assurance and guidelines and interaction with the legislature to obtain the budget to run the office. And in addition, I function as a forensic pathologist primarily in the central division, taking rotation as my other pathologists do in case investigation, medical-legal autopsies.

Q Dr. Jordan, how long have you been with the medical examiner's office?

A I came to Oklahoma at the end of June of 1972 as an assistant medical examiner and assistant professor of pathology at the University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center and have any records to refresh your recollection as to when the body arrived here at the medical examiner's office?

A Yes, sir. Referring to my records, our files reflect that the body arrived in this office at 7:50 in the morning on August 21st, 1995.

Q And at approximately what time did you perform the autopsy?

A The autopsy began at approximately 10:30 in the morning.

(Defendants' Exhibit Number 3 marked for identification purposes and made a part of the record)

Q (By Mr. Nelon) Dr. Jordan, let me hand you what we've marked for purposes of our deposition as Exhibit 3.

Can you identify that document?

A Yes, sir. Exhibit 3 is a copy of the front side of the report of death in Kenneth Trentadue. It has been amended. I don't see the amendment yet.

Q If you'll look at the last page --

A I'm headed there. This exhibit also contains diagrams that were made by Dr. Parker

and by me at the time of the autopsy, and it contains the dictation made at the time of the autopsy and microscopic descriptions of some of the tissue examined.

And the last page of this exhibit, which is labeled Defendants' Deposition Exhibit 3 is an amendment to the report of investigation dated February 26, 1996.

- Q And as best you can tell -- I know you've had just a quick glance at that -- but does that appear to be a true copy of the autopsy report that you prepared with respect to Kenneth Trentadue?
- A Yes, sir. I'm looking to see if all of my microscopic exams are here. Yes, sir, it is.
- Q Okay. As a result of the autopsy, did you, as the chief medical examiner, arrive at a conclusion as to the cause of Kenneth Trentadue's death?
- A Yes, sir. At that time we felt the cause of death was consistent with asphyxia.
- Q And for our record, what's the definition of asphyxia?
- A Asphyxia in general terms is simply -- another word for suffocation.

to any conclusion as to how the manner of death should be classified with enough conviction to issue a death certificate at that time.

- Q What's the difference between cause of death and manner of death?
- A Cause of death is that but for which you'd expect a patient to still be alive. The thing that actually killed them, not necessarily the mechanism.

If you had a gunshot wound, for instance, the cause of death might be bleeding into the chest caused by a perforation of the lung caused by a gunshot wound.

The mechanism of death is the bleeding caused by the perforation of the lung. The cause of death is the gunshot wound, itself. So it's that condition, whatever it is, but for which you'd expect the patient to be alive.

The manner of death is how that happened. And the State Health Department is responsible for death certificates in Oklahoma. It limits us to six categories. And those are natural death, suicide, accident, homicide, unknown, and pending.

Q And as of August 21st, 1995, you had

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- Q And can there be numerous reasons why one would suffocate?
  - A Yes, sir.
  - O A number of causes for that?
- 5 A Yes, sir.

- Q Could asphyxiation result from a hanging?
  - A Yes, sir.
- Q Can asphyxiation result from strangulation of a person by a third person?
  - A Yes, it can, or by a second person.
- Q As a result of your autopsy in August of 1995, did you arrive, on that date, at a conclusion with respect to the manner of death?
  - A No, sir.
- Q And did your autopsy report reflect at that time that it was identified simply as pending?
  - A Yes, sir.
- Q What does that term mean in terms of the choice that you have to check off on your autopsy report as to the manner of death?
- A Pending just means that at the time of the completion of the autopsy, at that stage of the investigation, we have not been able to come

checked off pending with respect to the manner of death; is that correct?

- A Yes, sir.
- Q Now, if you would look at the last page of the autopsy report, is that dated February 26, 1996?
  - A Yes, sir.
- Q And the caption at the top says "Amendment to Report of Investigation." What was the purpose of this amendment or this document?

A Well, the purpose was to take the cause of death that was designated on the day of the autopsy as consistent with asphyxia and indicate that we believe now it was not only consistent but that it was due to asphyxia, because by that time, toxicology studies had been done and microscopic sections had been done and other possible mechanisms had been ruled out.

And we did not think it was a natural asphyxia due to, for instance, chronic obstructive lung disease or acute heart failure, but that it was due to trauma, injury.

So the cause of death at that time was amended to traumatic asphyxia as a definite statement of what we believed to be fact.

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Q Was the manner of death changed also?

A The manner of death was changed to unknown at that time because we'd not been able to develop answers to questions that we had regarding the investigation.

Although the health department gives us the option of classifying a death as pending, it's assumed that at some point in time we will amend that to one of the other five in order to allow coding and allow families to proceed with insurance issues, for instance, things of that nature.

Q Let me jump ahead. If you can recall, in the fall of 1997, say in November of 1997, was the manner of death still identified by your office as unknown?

A Yes, it was.

Q Let's confine our discussion right now to the time period between August 21, '95, when the autopsy was first done and the end of November 1997, a period of a little more than two years. And you said that during that time, the manner of death was identified either as pending or unknown.

What factors or conditions prevented

several things were going on, that the FBI certainly was doing some investigation.

Because we didn't have an ongoing, active participation with the FBI as far as exchange of information went, it was difficult to know what stage that investigation was at.

It was likely that somehow within the Department of Justice, that maybe the Bureau of Prisons was doing something. But again, we were pretty well out of the loop or felt pretty well out of the loop, so we didn't really know what was going on.

We knew that there was a federal grand jury that was looking into the case, so I assume that that would be considered -- at least is considered by me to be considered part of the active, ongoing investigation.

At that time, I had no new information whatsoever to be able to make me feel comfortable in changing the manner of death to anything but unknown.

Q The autopsy report, Exhibit 3 that we looked at, has several pages of pathological diagnosis and then some more detailed information about external and internal investigation.

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you from making a determination during that two-year plus period as to the manner of death?

A I did not feel that we had an adequate completed police investigation at that time, that that investigation was not available to us.

We had done everything that we knew how to do from our perspective, but performing the autopsy is one part of the function of this office that generally is able to determine the cause of death.

The other function is the more medical examiner as opposed to the pathologist part, and that is to, in the absence of a coroner system, to assimilate all the information that has been developed by us and by the police and arrive at what we are legally required to do in Oklahoma, and that is determine the manner of death. We had not sufficient information at that time to do that.

Q As you understood it, who was conducting the investigation? What investigative authorities were involved in looking at Trentadue's death to assist you in arriving at a conclusion of manner of death?

A Well, by this time, we knew that

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Can you put, in layman's terms, at least, in general, what condition did you find Kenneth Trentadue's body to be in when you received it for the autopsy?

A If you look, just for the sake of trying to keep things organized and as simple as possible, if you look at the pathological diagnosis, you can see several things that the autopsy revealed to us that we thought were important.

Number one, we saw several recent bruises on Mr. Trentadue that were quite extensive.

The second thing we noticed were lacerations. There was a large laceration, which is a relatively blunt force injury, to the forehead with a big bruise around it. There was also a extensive laceration of the right lateral neck with a lot of hemorrhage and underlying soft tissue damage.

The third thing that we split out as an important item was a ligature mark of the neck.

The fourth thing was the petechiae and purpuae of the conjunctiva. These represent small and somewhat larger hemorrhages in the

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whites of the eyes and in the lids, themselves, that are generally indicative, in the absence of some type of blood disease, of asphyxia, some degree of suffocation due to whatever reason.

We also noted several acute to recent abrasions to Mr. Trentadue.

Number seven, we noted and split out bilateral acute bruises of the tongue and hemorrhage in the muscles of the neck.

O Let me interrupt you. What do those injuries tend to indicate?

A Well, the bruises in the muscles of the neck indicate that there has been trauma applied to the neck in some way.

The injuries to the tongue could be due to any number of things. In the bottom line in this case at this point in time they appear they're probably somehow related to perhaps some agonal seizure activity during the hanging.

At that time, however, we see bruises of the tongue like that when people have objects forced into their mouth and are physically suffocated by other people. And so at that time, that was a very interesting and important finding that had to be explained.

Q Okay. At the time you were doing the autopsy, did you have any information from the Bureau of Prisons as to the bureau's perspective as to how and why Trentadue had died?

A We never were able to have much interaction with the Bureau of Prisons. We received a call from them, we sent an investigator to the scene. She saw Trentadue's body in an infirmary type area.

We were then prohibited from viewing the -- except through the window, viewing the cell in which he allegedly died. Because of that, she called her supervisor in this office, and he requested that she have the body transferred to this office and that she come back

At that time, we asked Marie Carter, who was acting warden, to notify the FBI. And Marie Carter refused to notify the FBI.

From that time on, until perhaps two years later, exchange of information with the Bureau of Prisons was not much. It was at one point hostile and threatening. And we -- we got information that -- what little information we got initially didn't make much sense.

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Number seven, we noticed there was an acute fracture of the right tip of the hyoid bone. The hyoid bone is a small bone in the side of the neck. It's a reasonably rugged bone. And historically it's associated with strangulation.

In this case, it may have been fractured due to the hanging or due to the fact that Kenneth Trentadue's neck had been cut on the right-hand side, forcibly by something -- not a knife, something relatively blunt. That's why it was called a laceration which is a blunt force injury rather than an incision which is a sharp force injury.

Item number eight indicated older contusions, older bruises than the ones that appeared to have been inflicted sometime near the time of his death.

Number nine showed that he had a degree of coronary artery heart disease.

Number ten showed that he had cirrhosis of the liver and an enlarged spleen likely due to that cirrhosis, some back pressure within the circulatory system.

And number eleven showed that he had gallstones.

To answer your question as directly as I can, there wasn't much interaction with the Bureau of Prisons. The impression that we got was this is a suicide, let's be done with it, let's get rid of the body and move on.

MR. COOK: Object to the answer as non-responsive to the question.

(Mr. Epstein enters the room)

- Q (By Mr. Nelon) Did Acting Warden Carter --
  - A May I clarify that?
- Q Please. 12
  - A The question that you asked originally was -- would you restate it for me about the Bureau of Prisons and our interaction with them?
  - Q I believe my question asked whether you had obtained information from the Bureau of Prisons as to what its position was the morning of the autopsy with respect to how and why Trentadue had died.
  - A The impression that we had and a subsequent press release that was made by the prison indicated that they felt it was a suicide.
  - O As best you can recall; was that information communicated by Acting Warden Carter

or someone else at the Federal Transfer Center the morning of August 21?

- A Probably. That's seven years ago. Probably Acting Warden Carter.
- Q Given what you saw in the autopsy, especially the bruises, the lacerations on Trentadue's body, was your initial impression one that those injuries were consistent with a suicide?
  - A No.

- Q At least in terms of a matter of initial impression, just looking at the body and performing the autopsy, what was your belief as to the possible causes -- let me be more precise -- the possible manner of his death?
- A Because of the extensive bruising of the body, the cut throat, and the general appearance of the body, the fact that he'd died of asphyxia, we felt that the death should be investigated as a homicide. And that implied slow, careful investigation with a very complete technical scene investigation to try to explain the mechanism of these injuries.
- Q Dr. Jordan, in your experience in the medical examiner's office and especially as chief

Q And what are these?

A These are pictures of the body.

Initially the Department of Justice identified to us as Vance Brockway, but then subsequently at the behest of the brother, the identification was changed to Trentadue, Kenneth Trentadue.

- Q And the first five pictures, they have a Bates number at the bottom, MAF507, 509, 510, 512, and 513 -- do those photos accurately represent how the body looked when it arrived at the medical examiner's office?
- A These photos, I believe, were taken at the prison, but they do reflect the appearance of the body when it arrived here that morning.
- Q When the body arrived and it had been transported from the Federal Transfer Center, had the body been cleaned up in any way?
- A Didn't appear to be. Our investigator, Ms. Gillis, thought the body looked pretty much as it had.
  - Q Now, the remainder --
- A You know, in that process, the process of moving this body, obviously you put sheets and things on, it's not going to look exactly the same as far as this distribution of all this

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medical examiner, have you performed autopsies on people who had hanged themselves?

- A Yes, many times.
- Q Would it be, over the years, hundreds of them?
  - A Probably.
- Q Had you ever seen a suicide before with injuries such as those that you observed on Mr. Trentadue?
  - A No.
- Q Would it be fair to say that Mr. Trentadue, if, in fact, he was hanged, was the most bloody and violent hanging you had ever seen?

MR. COOK: Object to the form of the question.

THE WITNESS: Yes, that's correct. (Defendants' Exhibit Number 4 marked for identification purposes and made a part of the record)

Q (By Mr. Nelon) Dr. Jordan, let me hand you what we're marking for purposes of our deposition record here as Exhibit 4.

Do you recognize these photographs?

A Yes.

blood goes.

- Q But as far as you could tell, no one had made a conscious effort to clean the body up and remove blood?
- A It would have been difficult to do with the amount of injury this man had.
- Q Now, the remaining photographs, one of them appears to be of Mr. Trentadue with a blue striped shirt on, and then there's a picture of the back of his head, underarm and a tattoo. And then there's some pictures that appear to be of a prison cell.

Are you familiar with those photographs?

- A Yes.
- Q Were those at one time or another provided to your office by investigative authorities?

A Yes. The picture in the blue shirt is provided by Mr. Trentadue's brother, Jesse. The other pictures may have eventually come through the Bureau of Prisons. Probably did. Or perhaps, you know, at the behest of the FBI.

As I said, the interaction with the Bureau of Prisons was virtually non-existent.

Q And as part of your official statutory duty to determine the manner of death, did you examine these photographs and include those in your analysis?

A Eventually.

.9

Q Dr. Jordan, what does the term livor mortis mean?

A Livor -- well, livor mortis is simply the discoloration of the body that occurs after death in dependent portions of the body due to settling of the blood in those areas.

Q Is it just a function of gravity after death?

A Yes, it is.

Q Did you find any condition of livor mortis in Kenneth Trentadue?

A As I recall, it there was faint posterial livor mortis on the back of the body. I'm not seeing it as I scan the autopsy report at this moment.

Q Do you recall finding any evidence of livor mortis in Trentadue's nose?

A I don't recall. That's come up before, but I do not recall.

Q If you had testified in the Trentadue

speaking, in which it takes for that condition to occur?

A Livor mortis will usually -- it can set up as early as 30 minutes -- yeah, within 30 minutes, but it usually takes a couple of hours before it's very apparent. Depends on how long the -- the state of health of the individual, how much blood there is present in their body.

Anywhere from 30 minutes to a couple of hours. Usually by four to six hours, it's quite well set up.

I have now found in the report that at the time we viewed the body, the only note of livor made was that it was purple and posterior that I can find in the external examination protocol without doing a more detailed search.

Q In terms of posterior, do you recall where on the body?

A Just over the back of the body. The body was lying flat on our stretcher. It said the autopsy began at 10:30, so got in here early in the morning. So by the time the body was examined for livor, that was present on the back.

Q And if, in fact, the body had been on a gurney at the Federal Transfer Center on its back

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versus United States trial that there was livor mortis in the nose, would your testimony have been correct?

A Oh, I'm sure it was what I believed to be true. I probably looked at more photographs and reviewed before that trial than I have for today.

Q If, in fact, there were a condition of livor mortis in Kenneth Trentadue's nose, what would that suggest as far as the positioning of his body?

A It would suggest that at some time the nose had been in a dependent or down position.

Q Basically lying on his face or --

A Well, or the head hanging down.

Q Head hanging down?

A As I said, the nose would have been in a dependent position.

Q But that would have had to have occurred after death --

A Yes.

O -- for livor mortis to result?

A Yes. Livor mortis is a post-mortem condition.

O Is there any length of time, generally

for a period of time, could that have caused the livor you observed posteriorly?

A Yes, it could. The investigator who went to the scene arrived at the trauma room at 6:55 in the morning, and she noticed some livor apparently on the back at that time, also that the jaw was beginning to stiffen with rig, which is another post-mortem change.

Q Dr. Jordan, let me show a photo. I have not yet had a chance to make a copy of this.

A May I interrupt you a moment?

Q Sure.

A In preparing for this deposition, because the issue seemed to be quite different, I have not totally renewed the -- you know, totally renewed my memory on this case. It's seven years old.

But after having asked -- received your question, the external examination does show purple livor mortis is present over the nose, and there is a pale white line running diagonally through the purple livor. I'm sorry.

Q And the medical significance of that would be the suggestion that, at some point, the nose was dependent, it was below other parts of

the head?

A That's correct, and that there was something across the nose that caused the thin white line to develop, a thin white line being an area where livor couldn't set up, because it's a gravity phenomenon.

Q Is that because there was pressure on that point?

A The blood vessels are compressed; therefore, it doesn't set up in that area.

Q Is it possible that that could be caused by the nose being face down on the floor?

A It is possible.

Q But it would have to be face down on the floor for 30 minutes, at least, for that condition to occur?

A Yeah. These are -- yes. I would say that's a -- that's a reasonable comment to make. Livor mortis is quite variable, but I wouldn't expect to see it before that.

MR. NELON: Okay. Let me show this photograph to Mr. Cook before I show it to the witness since we have not yet had a chance to make a copy of it.

MR. COOK: Okay.

stain that's sort of a triangular area here on the floor, does that appear to be blood?

A It appears to be, but it's a
photograph. And it certainly is consistent with
blood, but I can't tell you it is or not because
we were never allowed in there.

Q Do you recall when it was that you first saw a photograph of the cell that showed this area --

A No.

Q -- of redness on the floor?

12 A No. It was probably sometime later. I 13 know that I met with Special Agent Jeff Jenkins 14 and Special Agent Hunt of the FBI-- Hunt -- Neal 15 Hunt, on December 8th.

And I'm sure we looked at these pictures together at that time, because at that time, we agreed that if we were really going to try to repair the investigative damage that I felt had been done by the actions of the Department of Justice originally through their -- through the Bureau of Prisons, that the FBI really needed to do a blood -- an analysis of how this blood got here, what it means, what its

pattern is, what it could mean, something that in

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MR. NELON: We will eventually mark this, when we get a copy, we'll mark it as part of Exhibit 5A.

> (Defendants' Exhibit Number 5A marked for identification purposes and made a part of the record)

Q (By Mr. Nelon) Are you familiar with that photograph?

A Yes, sir.

Q And as you understand it, what is that photograph?

A The photograph is purported to be a picture of the cell in which Kenneth Trentadue was housed around the time that his body was found.

And it shows the edge of a shower, and it shows a bunk bed with some -- with a white sheet with red staining on it, it shows a desk that's built onto that bunk bed, and a stool that is also attached to this entire unit.

And below that it clearly shows some red staining of the floor in two different colors, and in at least a couple of different patterns.

O Dr. Jordan, if I can point to this red

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any violent scene of a suspicious death would ordinarily have been done routinely immediately as soon as the police could have secured the area.

O Let me digress for just a second. What

Q Let me digress for just a second. What was it that the Bureau of Prisons had done that you found was inconsistent with appropriate procedure?

MR. COOK: Object to the form of the question.

Q (By Mr. Nelon) You may answer.

A The -- the Bureau of Prisons notified us that there was a death they wanted investigated.

Now, this prison was opened up around the time that the Alfred P. Murrah Building was bombed. If the prison had been opened before that, it's very likely that we would have established communications and a relationship with the prison and would have clarified our role in any investigation.

There is another federal prison in this state, and that is in El Reno, Oklahoma. And the routine there, although sometimes difficult, was if they requested an investigation of a death at

the prison, that a local Canadian County medical examiner or one of our investigators, Dr. Margaret Mehle, M-E-H-L-E, would go. If Margaret wasn't available, one of our people could go to the prison and do that investigation and everything was straightforward.

We would assume the same would be true at the Federal Transfer Center since this was billed at the premier federal prison in the United States.

However, when we got to the prison, we attempted to function the same way as we always function on a scene of death where there's a lot of blood, particularly in the scene of a death in jail where documentation is of paramount importance, irregardless of how clear it appears to be at the time. And we were precluded from doing that.

We were not allowed in the room. We were -- we requested the FBI be called to assist in the investigation. Marie Carter, the acting warden, refused. We subsequently notified the FBI ourselves. But we were never allowed access to this. And to the best of my knowledge today, as I sit here, that the FBI -- I don't know --

we couldn't do our job. Nor could we get the prison to contact the FBI and so we did it ourselves.

MR. COOK: Object to the answer as non-responsive.

Q (By Mr. Nelon) And as you understand it, the Bureau of Prisons, sometime very shortly after Trentadue's body was removed, actually cleaned and sanitized the cell?

A They must have.

Q Now, let me go back to this picture of the cell. Do you recall whether the photograph that you were originally provided by federal authorities was a picture more like this?

A No, I don't recall. And what you're doing is cutting off the lower part of the picture, lower quarter inch or so. I really don't recall.

I'm interested in the smear that you've already brought to our attention that you asked me if I thought it was blood. I don't have a direct recollection of that, but it's seven years ago, and it's been a very, very difficult process.

Q Let me show you another picture that we

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was ever allowed access either to the point that they could -- could do the investigation.

There was a jurisdictional issue that apparently came up. That issue was clarified subsequently by Oklahoma State law and signed into law by Governor Frank Keating who was governor at that time, as an issue of joint jurisdiction; that the federal prison apparently sits on airport land and the airport is the property of Oklahoma City.

And so the legislation that was passed and that has not been overturned to this date indicated that there was, in fact, joint jurisdiction in that facility; that the Oklahoma City police would be involved, as well as the office of the chief medical examiner of the state in the investigations of death.

And in fact, that is routine now. We have absolutely no difficulty whatsoever out there now. And if there is a death, the city police investigate, the FBI also is able to investigate, the prison apparently has some investigators that we use as well. But it's all very open now.

In those days, it was not open, and so

will also include in Exhibit 5A which is a photograph of Trentadue's body that's similar to the ones we've looked at in Exhibit 4.

Let me invite your attention to the chest area of the body. Is there a significant amount of blood on the chest area?

A Well, it's significant. It's not significant in the fact that it would have caused death, but it's certainly significant because it indicates a big injury somewhere that would do that amount of bleeding.

Q And at least the bleeding on the chest there, would that be consistent with what you would expect if the death resulted from a hanging?

A A death? No. In hangings, we don't usually get any bleeding. But the pattern of the blood on that chest looks as if it occurred while the victim was more vertical.

Q Okay.

A But, you know, we don't see all this bleeding in hangings. Remember, this man also had a cut throat.

Q Now --

MR. COOK: Object to the answer as

Page 37

non-responsive.

Q (By Mr. Nelon) In your professional opinion, does the pattern of blood that appears on the chest area in this photograph of Mr. Trentadue bear some rough correlation to the area of blood that appears on the floor of the cell in that other photograph?

MR. COOK: Object to the form of the question.

- Q (By Mr. Nelon) You may answer.
- A It certainly appears that it could.
- Q And if, in fact, just hypothetically, this spot of blood or this pattern of blood on the floor of the cell was a result of the bleeding that you see on the chest of Mr.

  Trentadue, would that suggest to you that he was face down on the cell floor in that position?
  - A Yes, it would.
- Q Dr. Jordan, let me just show you one other photograph that will be part of this exhibit. It's just a different shot, an angle.

Have you seen that photograph before?

- A I don't recall it.
- Q Does that appear to be the same cell floor, just from a different angle from the

photographs depict?

A They appear to depict the ligature mark left on Mr. Trentadue's neck.

Q Let me invite your attention in particular to -- I don't know what the medical term would be, but the sort of lateral marks across the ligature mark, itself.

Are those marks significant to you in any way?

A What you are asking about is what we call a patterned injury. And, yes, they are. And the vertical — there's at least one horizontal component to this patterned injury.

But these are also vertical components closely spaced to each other, and that has to be caused by the configuration in some way of the ligature, itself.

Q Would those marks, in your opinion, be consistent with those that could be caused by plastic handcuffs?

A The plastic handcuffs you're referring to are electrical ties, basically?

Q Yes.

A Mechanical ties? Yes, sir, they could.

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previous picture we looked at?

A Yes, it does. When you look at the other objects in the picture, everything appears to be in the same position. So it does look as — it's just a downward extension of the photographer's angle.

MR. COOK: Is there an Exhibit 5?

MR. NELON: This is 5A.

MR. COOK: Is there a 5 without an A?

MR. NELON: No. Then we're going to

11 have a 5B. 12 MR.

MR. COOK: Okay.

MR. NELON: Mr. Cook, let me show you these. We just have these original versions right now, and we'll make copies for the record and for you as well.

MR. COOK: Is this 5A?

MR. NELON: This is all 5A.

MR. COOK: Okay.

Q (By Mr. Nelon) Dr. Jordan, let me show you two other photographs. One is simply an enlargement of the other.

Do you recognize those photographs?

- A Ves
- O And as you understand it, what do those

(Defendants' Exhibit Number 5B marked for identification purposes and made a part of the record)

MR. NELON: Mr. Cook, we do not yet have copies of these photographs, but we will have copies made, and this will be Exhibit 5B.

MR. COOK: Okay.

(Defendants' Exhibit Number 6 marked for identification purposes and made a

part of the record)

Q (By Mr. Nelon) Dr. Jordan, let me hand you what we've marked for purposes of our deposition record here as Exhibit 6.

Are you familiar with this document?

A I haven't seen this for a long time.

16 Yes, sir.

O What is that document?

A It is a paragraph purporting to be from Gary L. Gray, public information officer. It's on US Department of Justice Federal Bureau of Prison, Federal Transfer Center stationery.

It appears to be a press release on federal inmate death by apparent suicide as indicated for immediate release on 9-1-95.

Q Let me direct your attention to a

sentence that's slightly more than halfway down. The sentence is "Death has been tentatively ruled as suicide by asphyxiation." Do you see that?

A Yes, sir.

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Q In the State of Oklahoma, who has the authority to issue a ruling as to cause and manner of death?

A Either a medical examiner or a court after proper hearing.

Q As far as you know, in the State of Oklahoma, does the federal Bureau of Prisons have the authority to make a determination as to the manner and cause of death?

MR. COOK: Object to the form of the question.

THE WITNESS: I don't know what the Federal Bureau of Prisons can do. But in the State of Oklahoma, the official death certificate is one that is issued by this office in a medical examiner case. And that is the only death certificate accepted by the Department of Health.

Q (By Mr. Nelon) As of September 1, '95, had this office ruled Trentadue's death a suicide by asphyxiation?

A No, sir.

occasion that you had had to go --

A Yes.

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Q -- to that cell?

A Yes.

Q Do you know whether or not Mr. Rowland had had occasion to go to the cell before that?

A I don't believe any of us had been in the cell.

9 Q Did you physically go into the cell? 10 Were you given access to the cell to physically 11 enter it?

A Yes. Yes, we were. What was the last thing you said?

Q Were you given permission to physically access the cell and go into the cell?

A At that time?

Q At that time.

A Yes.

19 Q Did it appear to you that the cell had 20 been cleaned from the condition it was in on the 21 date of Mr. Trentadue's death?

A Yes. It had obviously been cleaned.
It was totally in order.

Q Did it appear to you that the walls had been painted over?

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Q Do you know by whom, if anyone, that ruling had been made?

A No, sir.

Q Dr. Jordan, do you recall an occasion
-- I believe the date was December 14 of 1995 -when you and Mr. Rowland and one or more FBI
agents -- and I believe there may have been some
police officers as well -- went to the Federal
Transfer Center to examine or inspect cell 709A?

A Yes, sir.

Q December 14th, is that the date --

A Yes, it is.

O -- you went there?

A Of '95.

Q In '95? And just in very general and brief terms, what was the purpose of your visit to the Federal Transfer Center on that occasion?

A To finally get a look at the cell and to conduct, as best we could, a scene investigation, which is the -- which had not been allowed before, but which we felt was necessary along the process of trying to find out how Mr. Trentadue met his death.

Q When you went to the Federal Transfer Center -- first of all, was that the first

A Yes, sir.

Q And Luminol testing was done at that time to try to identify where blood may have been; is that correct?

A Yes.

Q As you were leaving the Federal Transfer Center or leaving the SHU area where cell 709A is, did you overhear any comment by employees of the Bureau of Prisons?

A Yes.

Q And what was said? Was that comment directed to you, as you understood it?

A Yes.

Q And what was that comment?

A As I recall it, a guard said, quote, "I don't care who they are, they can stick it up their fucking ass, this is our turf."

Q And what did you understand that comment to mean to you?

A It was intended as a threat, that they didn't -- that the government was bigger than the state, the government did not care what the state did, they didn't want us there. And irregardless of what we found, we could stick it up our ass.

O Did you feel personally threatened by

that comment?

A Oh, I remember one of the police officers said to me something to the effect that "I don't think we're going to get out of here alive." And I said, "I do, because there are too many people know we're here."

And maybe I'm not intelligent enough to feel -- I'm not used to being threatened by police. That's not the custom in this country. Our country, fortunately, has a -- I'm sure this is not responsive -- but our country doesn't fear its police. So I was probably more angry than afraid.

I wasn't -- you know, I was -- I guess
-- I guess if you had to pick one word, it was
appalled that that would happen with unified
officers -- uniformed officers who had been
admitted to the prison by the prison authorities
being threatened by the prison guards who
theoretically work for the government of the
United States of America and, as such,
represented the government of the United States
of America.

MR. COOK: Object to the -- Q (By Mr. Nelon) Do you know the

authorities. And there had been a fatality at that raid. So the lieutenant and I left early before the rest of the people did to go to that scene to investigate that homicide. (Defendants' Exhibit Number 7 marked

(Defendants' Exhibit Number 7 marked for identification purposes and made a part of the record)

Q (By Mr. Nelon) Dr. Jordan, let me show you now what we've marked for our record here as Exhibit 7.

Are you familiar with this document?

A Yes.

Q Is that your signature on the second page of the document?

A Yes. Yes, it is.

Q And this is a memorandum to the Kenneth Trentadue file you prepared in December of '95; is that correct?

A Yes.

Q Let me invite your attention to the third full paragraph in that document, about halfway down the paragraph, you say, in part, "It could not help but occur to me that perhaps the FBI and the Bureau of Prisons were not expediting this investigation as quickly as we hoped would

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identity of --

MR. COOK: Wait, wait, wait. Object to the answer as non-responsive.

Q (By Mr. Nelon) Did you know or did you ever --

A No.

Q Did you know the identity of the guard or ever take any act to find out who the guard was?

A No.

Q But as you heard it, it came from a uniformed guard?

A Yes, in a little office in that area near the main corridor. I might add that Special Agent Linn was there but wasn't there at the time the remark was made, but also was aimed, as near as I could tell, at the FBI, as well as at us.

Q But as you recall, Agent Linn was not physically present with you?

A I don't think Tom was right there at the time that happened. We -- at one point in time -- 10:00 at night, I had to leave, along with one of the police lieutenants, because there had been a drug raid in Oklahoma City that was actually, I think, coordinated with federal occur."

Do you see that language?

A Yes.

Q To what did you have reference in that sentence?

A Well, this was now December 20th. We'd been there with the FBI, but it just didn't appear as if we were getting anywhere. And the memo references the fact that I wanted some assistance.

Q At least so far as you knew and understood, had the FBI vigorously investigated the Trentadue death to this point in time?

A You know, I really can't answer that. I can tell you that I met with Hunt and I met with Jeff Jenkins, who are FBI agents, and with Tom Linn. And at those times, those people seemed to be concerned in trying to do the investigation.

But there was a great lack of communication. So one -- one doesn't know, or I certainly have no way of knowing, sitting in this agency doing my job, what's going on in another investigative agency.

Q Would it be fair to say that if the

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FBI was vigorously investigating the death, it was not reporting what it was finding to you?

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A That's correct. But one might -- you know, there are two ways to look at that. One is that quite often police departments will not get back to you until they come to their final conclusions because these things are quite complicated. And that's a reasonable thought to explain that.

The other thought is that Tom Linn, in particular, and Agent Carver, were very -- at that time, I think we had a good personal, professional relationship. And I would of hoped to have heard a little bit more as we go along the line. But they, of course, are responsible to their supervisors. I have no way of knowing.

Q Would it be fair to say that both your office and the FBI were deeply involved and extremely busy with the investigation of the Murrah bombing at that time?

A Can't speak -- well, I can't speak for the FBI. I can if we were having coffee, but -because we worked so closely with the FBI and the ATF during that bombing.

But from my impression, yes, the

1 Q Now, let me invite your attention to
2 the second page, the first full paragraph of that
3 exhibit.
4 In this memo, do you capture and

In this memo, do you capture and reflect your experience at the Federal Transfer Center and the comment made to you by the OP guard?

A Yes.

Q And that's what that has reference to in this paragraph?

A Yes. I wanted the United States Attorney's office to be aware of the degree of difficulty we were having in receiving cooperation from the Bureau of Prisons and the Department of Justice.

Q Dr. Jordan, who is Jesse Trentadue?

A Jesse Trentadue is the brother of Kenneth Trentadue, the decedent about whom we're having this meeting today.

Q And did you, from time to time, have communications with Mr. Trentadue?

22 A Yes.
23 (Defendants' Exhibit Number 8 marked
24 for identification purposes and made a
25 part of the record)

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FBI was exceedingly busy and working very closely with us on the Murrah bombing, and we were extremely busy with continuing investigation, preparation for trial. And that involved the United States Attorney as well, of course.

Q Now, the third paragraph in this Exhibit 7 refers to communications with Arlene Joplin and Pat Ryan and the US Attorney's office; is that correct?

A Yes, sir.

Q And down about four or five lines from the bottom, the memo says, "I indicated that I felt Mr. Trentadue had been abused and tortured and at this point was not sure whether his death could be explained as a suicide or whether it should be regarded as a homicide."

A That's correct.

Q I've read that correctly from the memo?

A Yes, you've read that exactly correct.

Q Do I understand correctly that in this memo, you're reflecting that that's what you communicated to the US Attorney's office?

A That's correct, particularly to Ms. Joplin in the United States Attorney's office here in Oklahoma City.

Q (By Mr. Nelon) Dr. Jordan, let me show you what we have marked for our record here as Exhibit 8.

Are you familiar with that document?

A Yes, right.

Q Would you describe generally what that document is?

A Well, Mr. Trentadue basically, I think, wanted me to do an Interrogatory for him but put it in the form of a letter, Mr. Trentadue being an attorney.

Q And he submitted questions to you, and these are your responses to his questions?

A He submitted questions and I answered his questions just as I do any family member's questions that inquire about the death of one of their loved ones.

Q And that's your signature on this cover letter dated April 4, '96?

A Yes, it is.

Q And do the answers that you have filled in to his questions reflect your professional opinions as of April of '96?

A Yes.

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(Defendants' Exhibit Number 9 marked for identification purposes and made a part of the record)

Q (By Mr. Nelon) Dr. Jordan, let me hand you what we have marked for purposes of our record here as Exhibit 9.

Are you familiar with this document?

A Yes, I am.

O What is that document?

A The Exhibit 9 is a letter to Mr. Jon Epstein making comments with regard to statements that Mr. Epstein listed as attributed to me during this three-year period of the investigation of the death of Kenneth Trentadue.

Q And those particular statements were extracted from the GQ article in December of '97 that we're litigating over?

A Well, you know, you'd probably have to ask Mr. Epstein that. But that seems to be a reasonable conclusion.

Q In any event, those particular statements, you went through and you commented on each one of them; is that correct?

A I did, yes.

Q If we went over each of those

Jordan, left, and its chief investigator, Kevin Rowland, had serious misgivings of the government's handling of the Trentadue case."

That's the statement.

And then in your letter, you say number 1, a true statement.

A Right. It's a true statement obviously as pertains to me. And obviously I work very closely with my chief investigator, and I believe I can accurately say that is a true statement from him as well.

Q And then similarly, with respect to each of the other statements, you have made a comment about that statement in your letter; is that correct?

A That's correct.

(Defendants' Exhibit Number 10 marked for identification purposes and made a part of the record)

Q (By Mr. Nelon) Dr. Jordan, let me hand you what we are marking as Exhibit 10. Are you familiar with this document?

A Yes, sir.

Q And what is Exhibit 10?

A Exhibit 10 is a response to

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statements and took the time to read each of them into the record and then asked you to comment, would your comment be the same today as what was reflected in your letter?

A Yes. I reviewed them last night and I reviewed them again early this morning. My comments would be the same.

Q May I see that for just a moment? And just by way of example, the very first statement -- let me as an aside ask: In this particular exhibit, in this typewritten form here, computer-generated form, there are some handwritten numbers over here down the left-hand column.

Did you insert those numbers?

A Yes, I did, because I needed a way to reference them. I certainly didn't want my secretary to have to reproduce every single one.

In the letter to Epstein, paragraph 2, I say, "I've taken the liberty of numbering each specific, quote, statement, unquote, and will comment on them in the order in which they're numbered."

Q The statement you've numbered as number 1 says, "From the outset, medical examiner Fred

Interrogatories submitted to me completed on the 25th of November.

Q And these were done pursuant to the statutory process in Oklahoma for your providing information to parties to litigation?

MR. COOK: Object to the form of the question.

Q (By Mr. Nelon) You may answer.

A Yes. The law that relates to this office is quite clear on our action in civil matters.

(Break from 10:11 to 10:18)

Q (By Mr. Nelon) Dr. Jordan, we're back on the record after we've taken a short break.

Before I pursue the line of examination we were on, let me go back. There's just a couple of things that I'm not sure that I'm clear on in terms of your answers to earlier questions, and they're more medical in nature.

You mentioned that part of your autopsy conclusion was that there was a fractured hyoid bone; is that correct?

A Yes, sir.

Q And you said, I believe, earlier, that that was consistent with strangulation; is that

correct?

A Yes. That's one of the things that can cause a fractured hyoid bone. It's just consistent with blunt force pressure to the neck.

Q In all the years that you have been in the medical examiner's office, have you ever seen an occasion where a hyoid bone was fractured as a result of a hanging?

A I think one, but I can't -- can't say that with absolute certainty. It is extremely -- it's the exception rather than the rule.

But I think I had one once where there was a hanging that involved a little bit of a drop, that the body actually went through some force, and there was a disrupted hyoid.

But in general, you don't see many fractured hyoid bones. That's my best recollection. I doubt that I could go back through and pull that case again.

But it certainly is possible. But it's -- you don't see many of them. If you do see them, they are a signal to you to look for other types of mechanisms first and rule everything out.

O And if that bone is fractured, it is

significant to you?

A Again, like the fractured hyoid, just implies a fairly considerable amount of force applied to the neck in order to cause that hemorrhage.

Q Is that an injury that you would normally expect to observe in a case of a hanging?

A Hanging -- if hanging is done so-called, you might say properly, if hanging is done properly, death is virtually instantaneous. And the mechanism is not entirely known, but it's probably due to pressure on the carotid artery in the neck.

In those cases, the wound, itself, almost looks post-mortem. Because the death is so instantaneous, there's very little, if any, hemorrhage.

If the hanging involves a degree of asphyxia and doesn't come off as it was intended, then there can be more muscle hemorrhage from the body twitches or twists, does not die instantly, then we see hemorrhage in the neck.

Q And would that hemorrhage also be consistent if the manner of death was

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because of very significant pressure or blunt force on that bone?

A Right. It's not mysterious. It's a little U-shaped bone in the neck, and it's fairly freely movable because it's on tendons. And if it's fractured, it means that there's been force applied in a very consistent -- in a very considerable way in order to break the bone. It's no more specific than that.

Q Part of your autopsy conclusions were that there was hemorrhage in the strap muscle in the neck; is that correct?

A Yes.

O Where is the strap muscle?

A These muscles -- the strap muscles basically are the series of muscles that you see on the side of your neck that -- you know, they kind of stand out if you tense your muscles, you'll see the voice box in the middle and the muscles that run from the mandible down here toward the collarbone. Those are just simply called strap muscles because they're kind of in a configuration of a strap.

Q And the fact that you observed hemorrhaging in those strap muscles, how is that

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strangulation?

A Sure. Any blunt force.

Q Let me go back to where we were when we took our break. You were looking at Exhibit 10, your Interrogatory answers.

A Yes, sir.

Q And the particular answers that appear in this document you prepared yourself; is that correct?

A Yes.

Q If I were today in this deposition to go through and ask you each of these Interrogatories and ask you to respond, would your response to that question be the same as what you've put in these Interrogatory answers?

A It would be as close as I could get. This is my honest opinion. It will not be verbatim, I'm sure.

Q But the substance of it would be the same as in the Interrogatory answers?

A Yes, sir.

(Defendants' Exhibit Number 11 marked for identification purposes and made a part of the record)

Q (By Mr. Nelon) Dr. Jordan, let me show

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you now what we've marked as Exhibit 11. And if you'll ignore the handwritten annotations scattered around the document for now, they're not going to be of concern to us today.

Are you familiar with this document?

A Yes.

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And what is Exhibit 11?

A Exhibit 11 is a consultation report sent to Kevin Forder who is a justice department lawyer in the civil rights division. And it is a consultation by Colonel -- at that time Colonel Bill Gormley who was a forensic pathologist at the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology in Washington.

Q Did your office receive a copy of this consultation report?

A I have seen it, so at some point in time it must have found its way here over the last seven years.

Q You said Colonel Gormley. It's also Dr. Gormley; is that correct?

A Yes. Bill Gormley who is a forensic pathologist who at this time, January 16, 1997, he was employed as a forensic pathologist in the Armed Forces medical examiner system at the Armed A That's right.

Q And if he was in essential agreement with that, as you understand it, at least, it would be unknown?

A It seems reasonable, because it says, "We reviewed the provided investigation reports and discussed the case with the Department of Justice. We are in essential agreement with the findings and opinions of the Oklahoma State medical examiner." And there's no question I had opinions.

Q And your opinion at that time was it was unknown and he was likely murdered; is that

MR. COOK: Object to the form of the question.

THE WITNESS: Yes. My opinion was the manner of death was unknown and murder had not been ruled out.

Q (By Mr. Nelon) Dr. Jordan, prior to your involvement in the autopsy and investigation of Kenneth Trentadue's death, had you ever had occasion to come in contact in an official way with Special Agent Tom Linn of the FBI?

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Forces Institute of Pathology in Washington.

O As you understand it, what role did Dr. Gormley play in terms of investigating the death of Kenneth Trentadue?

A Well, as the report says, it's a consultation report on contributor material.

What does that mean?

Well, in reading Dr. Gormley's AFIP diagnosis, he says, "We have reviewed the provided investigation reports and discussed the case with representatives of the Department of Justice. We are in essential agreement with the findings and opinions of the Oklahoma State medical examiner.".

Q And as you understand it, did Dr. Gormley share your view, in January of 1997, that the manner of Kenneth Trentadue's death was undetermined or unknown?

A Dr. Gormley very wisely doesn't say that in this report. You'd have to ask Bill that. You can find him at the medical examiner's office in Virginia now.

Q In January of 1997, your finding and opinion as to manner of death was still unknown; is that correct?

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A Oh, gosh. That's a good question. I'm sure. Tom Linn used to be a Norman police 2 officer, and he was in the FBI for a long time. 3 You know, I've been here 31 -- 30 and a half 4 years, and I'm sure that Tom Linn and I had met. 5 6

We don't tend to get involved much with the FBI investigations -- in investigations because, generally, most prison deaths are not as demanding as this one.

Indian land deaths in Oklahoma involve the FBI, as well as the tribal police and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. But most of that interaction has been another agent who happens to be a Native American, American Indian.

But I'm sure that Tom Linn and I have known each other for years and periodically have worked together. We don't -- we don't interact with the FBI very much.

O As best you can recall, when was it 19 that you became aware that Tom Linn was involved 20 in the FBI's investigation of the Trentadue 21 22 death?

> A Let's see. My initial contact had been with Jeff Jenkins and Neal Hunt. And I guess the first time that I -- my best recollection would

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be when we went with Special Agent Linn and Oklahoma City police contingent to the transfer center on December 14, 1995.

I don't -- in looking at -- of course, I have to depend upon my notes on this file in order to remember these things. The first notation that I have that mentions Tom Linn is when we met at the Federal Transfer Center.

Q And that was the night you did the Luminol testing?

A Yes, sir. You know, it's conceivable I talked to Tom before that, but most of it was with Agent Hunt and Agent Jenkins.

Q After Tom Linn became involved in the Trentadue investigation, did you ever form the impression that he was trying to persuade you in some fashion that the death was a suicide?

A Oh, I think so. I think that he believed it was a suicide and that he was trying to do everything that he could to supply me information that he was allowed to supply to me that enabled -- would enable me to come to a conclusion. And we all like to have other people come to the same conclusions as we do.

But again, I can't tell you upon what

Linn with respect to the opinions and possible
 testimony before the grand jury of Dr. Bill
 Gormley?
 A The only thing I recall about that is

A The only thing I recall about that is that I don't -- you know, I don't think -- I have the impression that I heard that Dr. Gormley was not interested in testifying. I did not talk to -- to this day haven't talked to Bill Gormley about it directly.

Q Did you have any contact or communications with Special Agent Linn?

A Oh, wait a minute, wait a minute. Let me think. This may have been the point in time where they wanted me to talk to a Texas Ranger.

Q That was my next question, if you had any communications with --

A Yeah. There was an episode in here that somehow related to Linn that wanted me to talk to a Texas Ranger because the Texas Ranger had apparently -- had allegedly reviewed this material. And Dr. Gormley obviously didn't give them the opinion that they were looking for. That's a conclusion on my part. That's probably not -- but Dr. Gormley did not give the conclusion that it was a suicide, and so they --

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that was based, his conclusions. I can't tell you upon what his conclusions were based.

Q But you had the impression he believed it was a suicide?

A Yes.

Q And he tried to persuade you of that?

A Well, he tried to make his point clear to me, yes, he did. He tried to persuade me it was a suicide. Everybody wanted this to go away, get settled. Some of us still feel that way.

Q Do you recall an occasion when Agent Linn brought notes regarding an interview of an inmate named Cornell Thornton?

A I have only a vague recollection of that. I remember hearing about that, but I don't recall if he went over those notes with me or with the chief investigator. It's very likely he went over those notes with the investigator, and I probably popped in and out.

But I don't have, in my mind, a direct recollection of the content of that but that, in fact, we did know that he had interviewed Cornell Thornton who apparently held a cell near Trentadue.

Q Did you have any contact with Agent

I was asked to visit with a Texas Ranger.

Q Who asked you to visit with the Texas Ranger?

A I think -- I think -- I think Tom Linn did. And I had no interest in that.

Q At least as far as your understanding --

A Not unless the Texas Ranger were a board certified forensic pathologist in experience, and I gathered he wasn't.

Q As far as your impression and understanding as to why Agent Linn wanted you to visit with the Texas Ranger, what was your impression?

A I got the impression that the Texas Ranger had seen lots of suicides and had seen some that were somewhat like this and had, perhaps, given -- as another consultant that the justice department sought out, given them the opinion that, yeah, this looked like suicides that he's seen before.

Q Did you, in fact, meet with the Texas Ranger?

24 A No.

Q Why not?

3.

A My whole issue was to get this thing investigated and get an investigative report into my hands so that I could try to come to some legitimate conclusion as to what the manner of death was. I didn't think the conclusions of a Texas Ranger were particularly pertinent.

Q Did Agent Linn say anything to you, that the Texas Ranger might help you make up your mind?

A Possibly.

Q Did you ever have occasion to have communications or contact with Special Agent Linn concerning grand jury testimony?

A Yes.

Q And would you tell us what happened in that regard?

A Well, that's a -- let me refer to my timeline notes, because that's a -- that's a complicated issue.

We had a subpoena delivered for grand jury testimony on October 15th, 1996. On January 21, 1997, I met with Mr. Tanner, T-A-N-N-E-R, who was an attorney from the justice department, Mr. Forder, F-O-R-D-E-R, who was an attorney from the justice department, and Special Agent Tom Linn of

A Well, Agent Linn representing the Department of Justice, not Agent Linn saying, oh, I'm going to bring you these transcripts. But he brought those to me, I assume, as part of his job as an FBI agent being ordered to do so at the justice department.

Q It was your impression and understanding he was acting on orders from higher-ups to bring that information to you?

A Yeah. It was pretty irregular to me.

Q Did you want to see that grand jury testimony?

A No, I did not. I certainly didn't.

I'm still -- you know, when the grand jury testimony, if it had become public, then I wanted to see the testimony because I thought it might help bring this to a conclusion. Because my job was trying to determine a manner of death of Kenneth Trentadue.

I didn't know that I might be called back before the grand jury, and it seemed to me highly irregular. And my attorney, the Oklahoma attorney general's office, agreed that, no, you shouldn't look at that. This is -- this is not an appropriate thing to do.

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the FBI to discuss the upcoming grand jury. In fact, on January 22, 1997, I testified in the grand jury.

So as I recall discussions in January, it was just a review of the case and that the grand jury was all our fact-finding operation and that -- just as I talk with attorneys a lot, all the time, Mr. Forder, I think, was involved in that, he just wanted to discuss again to clarify my opinions and what it was likely that I was going to say at the grand jury if I was asked certain questions.

That's pretty standard. I mean, that happens all the time, though we don't go before too many grand juries.

Q I'm sorry. When did you testify before the federal grand jury?

A I believe I testified on January 22, 1997.

Q And just on that one occasion?

A That's the only time on a grand jury on Trentadue I've testified.

Q Subsequent to that time, did Agent Linn offer to bring you transcripts of grand jury testimony by other witnesses?

MR. COOK: Object to the answer as non-responsive.

THE WITNESS: The -- my attorney in the attorney general's office, whose advice I sought, advised me, as my attorney, not to receive this material and review it.

MR. COOK: Same objection.

Q (By Mr. Nelon) Did Agent Linn, in fact, bring to you grand jury testimony, or attempt to?

A He brought something, yes. And I never did see it. It was purported to be grand jury materials.

Q Is that what Agent Linn said he was bringing to you?

A We were having a board meeting of the board of medical-legal investigations that's responsible for this agency. We were informed he was out front, the material was in his car. And my attorney happened to be at that board meeting, said I'll take care of it.

Q Was it your understanding and impression that it was grand jury testimony that he was offering to deliver?

A Yes.

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Q Was it your understanding and impression that that testimony was being offered to help you arrive at a conclusion that the death was a suicide?

MR. COOK: Object to the form of the question.

THE WITNESS: I -- the -- I think the information from the grand jury was being offered to help me arrive at a conclusion as to what the manner of death was.

Since I have not seen that information, I don't know what -- what way it would have made me lean. I do know that the investigative material that I was privy to, which was very little, just basically comments by the FBI, was that they thought it was a suicide.

Q (By Mr. Nelon) Dr. Jordan, you said earlier that you had known Agent Linn for a number of years.

Did your relationship with him change in any way over the course of yours and his involvement in the Trentadue investigation?

MR. COOK: Object to the form of the question.

THE WITNESS: I'm sorry to say that it

harass you?

MR. COOK: Object to the form of the question.

THE WITNESS: I don't think there's any question I was harassed by the Department of Justice from the very beginning of this, the 21st of August when we were denied access to do a job we'd been summoned to do.

Tom Linn worked for the FBI. The FBI's part of the Department of Justice. So you can draw your own conclusion.

But, you know, my reaction to Tom Linn has nothing personally to do with Tom Linn. It has everything to do with the stonewalling that I believe I received from the federal government.

15 MR. COOK: Object to the answer as 16

non-responsive. 17

Q (By Mr. Nelon) From time to time, did you communicate the frustration and feelings of harassment that you had to public officials within the Department of Justice and Congress?

A Yes. (Defendants' Exhibit Number 12 marked for identification purposes and made a part of the record)

Page 75

did.

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Q (By Mr. Nelon) And in what way did it change?

A I became very irritated and felt harassed by the federal government, and I felt that he was a part of that harassment.

And it's his job, you know, but I didn't -- I just didn't want to see any more of Tom Linn. I wanted to see official documents when the thing was concluded, the investigative documents. I wanted the Oklahoma County grand jury to investigate what was going on at that time, to investigate this case. I wanted local authorities, because by then we had a law that said there was joint jurisdiction, and particularly I wanted Oklahoma City police to investigate the case because I had lost a great deal of confidence in the ability of the federal government to bring this to any kind of a conclusion.

MR. COOK: Object to the answer as non-responsive.

Q (By Mr. Nelon) Did you come to believe that Agent Linn was part of a Department of Justice effort or campaign, if you will, to

Q (By Mr. Nelon) Dr. Jordan, let me show you what we have marked as Exhibit 12. Would you review and identify that document if you can,

please. A Yes.

And what is Exhibit 12?

A It's just a supplemental report to the file of Kenneth Trentadue on July 1, 1997.

Q And that's your handwriting?

It certainly is.

Q Now, there appear to be two parts to this supplemental report; is that correct?

A

And the top part refers to a letter O that you're going to write to Pat Ryan; is that right?

A That's correct.

He was, at the time, the US Attorney? Q

That's correct.

And the bottom part refers to a telephone call to a Mrs. Joplin; is that right?

22 Right. Α

Who is he?

24 She's an Assistant United States

Attorney for the Western District of Oklahoma. 25

Q At the bottom of this, if I'm a reading it correctly, "I feel it is very likely this man was killed."

Was that your viewpoint in July of 1997?

A Yes, it was.

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- Q Did you communicate that to Ms. Joplin in the US Attorney's office?
  - A Yes, I did.
- Q And then documented it for the Trentadue file in Exhibit 12; is that right?
  - A Yes, sir.

(Defendants' Exhibit Number 13 marked for identification purposes and made a part of the record)

Q (By Mr. Nelon) Dr. Jordan, let me show you now what we are marking as Exhibit 13.

Would you review that document and identify it for us if you can?

A Yes, sir. This is a letter I wrote to Mr. Pat Ryan, the United States Attorney for the Western District of Oklahoma, on 1 July 1997 and copied to Robert Macy, Oklahoma County District

Attorney; Janet Reno, US Attorney General; Orin

25 Hatch, US Senator; Steve Largent, US

scientific conclusions with regard to the death."

A Correct.

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Q Do you still believe that to be an accurate statement?

A That was an accurate statement at that time, it's an accurate statement today.

Q The next sentence refers to "Current bizarre machinations by the FBI and the Department of Justice in regard to the federal grand jury."

To what did you have reference?

A Coming in here one day and trying to get us to hand deliver a total file on Trentadue to the grand jury, even though we'd met with Forder and explained how that was done, that could be just simply transferred as a simple records transfer.

You know, by this time, in July of 1997, I had already testified before the grand jury. I had requested the Oklahoma County District Attorney, I'd asked for an Attorney General's opinion regarding concurrent jurisdiction in the Federal Transfer Center.

And I just had -- I had run out of ideas as to how in the world to get an

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- Representative from Oklahoma; Tom Coburn, US
  Representative from Oklahoma; Wes Watkins, US
  Representative from Oklahoma; J.C. Watts, US
  Representative from Oklahoma; Ernest J. Istook
  and Frank Lucas, US Representatives from
  Oklahoma.
  - Q Is Exhibit 13 your letter to Pat Ryan of July 1 the letter to which you had reference in the previous exhibit, your supplemental report of the same date?
    - A Yes.
  - Q Now, in this letter, in the second full paragraph, you say, in part, "The United States government significantly blocked our ability to investigate."

Do you see that language?

- 17 A Yes, I do.
  - Q What did you mean by that?
  - A Significantly -- the United States government forbid a scene investigation until months after the death. Scene investigations are an intimate part of any good scientific forensic investigation.
  - Q That sentence goes on, "It restricted our capacity to completely and successfully draw

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- investigation done in the death of Kenneth
- Trentadue without involving local resources,
   because the Bureau of Prisons seemed to be --
- because the Bureau of Prisons seemed to be they seemed to be unresponsive, I guess, if I
- 5 gave my opinion as to what I thought about the
- Bureau of Prisons since I don't believe I've been qualified as an expert witness here yet.

But I felt it was time for Oklahoma City to take care of its problem since the federal government hadn't.

And I have tremendous respect for Mr. Ryan, did at that time and do today, and had worked with him closely, obviously on the Murrah bombing. As a courtesy, wanted to let him know how I felt. And I also wanted our delegation in Washington to be well aware of the fact I had paid my taxes but didn't seem to be getting much for it.

MR. COOK: Object to the answer as 20 non-responsive.

(Defendants' Exhibit Number 14 marked for identification purposes and made a part of the record)

Q (By Mr. Nelon) Dr. Jordan, let me hand you what we have marked as Exhibit 14.

A Ah, there it is.

Q Are you familiar with this document? And if so, can you identify it for us?

A No. It's interesting. You asked me a question, I think in Interrogatories, whether I talked with Senator Dorgin or not, and I had no recollection of that. And I didn't find this in our file.

This is in my handwriting. It's a supplemental report that I'd like a copy of, actually, if I may, indicating that I had a call from a Senator Dorgin, D-O-R-G-I-N. I still to this day don't know who that is. And I returned the call.

Q Your handwritten note says, in part,
"Confirmed my feelings that the investigation was
crippled, the decedent was at least beaten. We
haven't found the truth and probably won't." Is
that correct?

A That's correct.

Q And did you express that opinion to Senator Dorgin?

A Yes, I did. I returned this call, and I believe I talked to him, but I don't recall --I don't recall talking to him directly, but then A Yes, it is.

Q Why did you write this letter?

A The -- when I came to Oklahoma a long time ago, part of the fellowship training that I had had in Virginia was paid for by a federal grant.

After I came to Oklahoma, I received notice from the Internal Revenue Service that I was being audited. And when I reported for audit, they said that I was in severe arrears because I had not paid this federal tax-free grant.

I told them that was not my understanding of the grant and went through several months with the Internal Revenue Service, meeting them once a week, being bullied by them. I actually watched a man be taken out with a heart attack during that time.

At that time in Oklahoma City, they were doing a -- they were doing a training session. They had a lot of trainees here, and so they brought these people in, and in my opinion let them rough-shod over citizens.

I'll never forget sitting there and hearing them -- seeing an old black man sitting

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this is a three-year problem with multiple players.

Q And as you understood it, Senator Dorgin was a United States Senator?

A Yes. It was a D.C. number. It was a 202 number.

Q And what you told Senator Dorgin reflected your views in October of 1997; is that correct?

A That's correct, October 22, 1997.
(Defendants' Exhibit Number 15 marked for identification purposes and made a part of the record)

Q (By Mr. Nelon) Let me show you now what we have marked as Exhibit 15.

A Yes, sir.

Q Are you familiar with this document?

A Yes, I am.

O And what is Exhibit 15?

A It's a letter to the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Service in Oklahoma City asking to be audited in order to protect me from harassment by the Department of Justice.

Q And this is a letter from you to the IRS?

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there with a bag of medications and seeing an
IRS agent come out and say "Johnson." Not
Mr. Johnson. And this man said, "Yes, come

back." And he and I had been talking.

And he had — these were medications that he bought for his wife who'd subsequently died, and he was trying to take them off his taxes, and he was being punished for that. Also being treated with tremendous disrespect by the federal government.

So I decided I'm not going to play this game. I'm not afraid of the federal government. When I came to Virginia, it was nice. When I came to Oklahoma, I found the federal government didn't seem to be so nice. So I continued to fight this.

At one point in time, I had a subpoena to testify, I believe up somewhere in northwestern Oklahoma on a murder trial, and they said if you go, you're in contempt of this whatever, which I was in contempt of anyway, and had to have the judge call them and threaten them that I was going to this meeting.

Following this -- you're restless, Mr.
Epstein, but I want you to understand why I wrote

the letter to Mrs. Milner, as I want a jury to understand.

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Following this prolonged episode of harassment by the Internal Revenue Service, they came to the conclusion I was correct.

Following that, I asked them to audit me for the previous three years. They said, "We can't do that." I said, "Oh, yes, you can." And they did, and I got some money back.

That was a terrible experience. When I came to Oklahoma, I realize this is a different -- at that time was a different part of the world from the part of the United States that I had lived in before. But this was quite an experience to me.

And I thought, well, it's probably the same way. And I don't want the FBI to decide that we're going to punish Jordan, or the Department of Justice. One of the best ways we can punish him is put him through that ordeal again with the Internal Revenue Service.

And responsive or not, that is why I wrote Commissioner Milner and said I want you to audit me before they decide to do this in some punitive way and try to pull your strings.

1 Were you asked by NBC to do an on-camera interview with them for the Dateline 2 3 program? 4

A Yes.

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Q Let me invite your attention to what is numbered as page 9. If you look in the upper right-hand corner --

A Got it.

O -- you'll see the page number. Down toward the bottom, there's a reference to Dr. Jordan, an interview, and then some statements attributed to you.

Did you make those statements on camera to NBC Dateline?

A You're saying Dr. Jordan in interview, semicolon, autopsy report?

Yes, and then below that there are --Then there's a statement attributed to A me?

Q

A And that is a correct statement? I probably made it. It certainly is true.

Q And if that statement appears on a videotape of the program, then that would accurately reflect what you said; is that

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O Were you, in fact, audited by the IRS?

A No. They were incensed that -- not at me, but they were incensed at the situation. And Ms. Milner seemed quite upset -- Ms. Richardson seemed quite upset at the way I had been treated before and the way the poor old black man, who I'm sure is dead by now, had been disrespected by the government.

O Dr. Jordan, in addition to communicating with public officials within the Department of Justice and Congress about your feelings about the Trentadue situation, did you also go public and make comments to the media about it?

A Yes, I did.

O Did you have occasion, in April of 1997, to appear on the NBC Dateline program?

A Right. That was aired in April of '97, that's correct.

(Defendants' Exhibit Number 16 marked for identification purposes and made a part of the record)

Q (By Mr. Nelon) Let me show you Exhibit 16 which we believe is a transcript of that program.

correct?

A Yes, sir. I'd say that today.

Q On page 10 --

A And that is a correct statement.

Q On page 10, according to the transcript, you said, "You can't have a room filled with blood as this one apparently was with a dead body in it without some kind of noise. It doesn't -- it doesn't make any sense. How do you split your head open and do it quietly?"

Did you make that statement?

A I'm sure I did. If not, that's a

perfectly reasonable statement.

O Have you ever received an explanation or been able to satisfy yourself as to how Kenneth Trentadue could hang himself with such violence without making any noise?

17 A That's a hard -- that's a hard 18

question. And Kenneth Trentadue obviously made 19 20 noise, but it would appear that that noise wasn't heard, or if it was heard, it was not been 21

reported as being heard. 22

O Okay. Or it was ignored? 23 24

MR. COOK: Object to the form of the question.

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THE WITNESS: I don't know if it was ignored or not, because I've never had anybody tell me -- if somebody says there was noise and we ignored it, I know there was noise. Otherwise I don't have any way to know.

Q (By Mr. Nelon) But this issue remains one of those that is very difficult to explain in the context of a purported suicide?

MR. COOK: Object to the form of the question.

THE WITNESS: Yes.

Q (By Mr. Nelon) And you expressed to NBC Dateline as further -- actually, back up on page 9, "The man was covered with blood, and that's not customary in a hanging."

Do you recall making that statement?

- A I'm trying to find it here. Excuse me.
- 18 Q Surely. Page 9.
- A Is that the one we just talked about?
- 20 Q Yes.

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A Oh, yes. Yeah, it's the comments we just referenced. It's the same comment and the answer is the same.

I probably made that statement. I have no reason to believe this is not an accurate

a note to the file, Kenneth Trentadue.

Q And this is in your handwriting?

A Yes, it is.

Q And signed by you?

A Yes, it is.

Q And this says, in part, "With reference to this office, the Dateline program on 11 April '97 was completely accurate and gave a good overview"; is that correct?

A Yes, sir.

11 Q And does that remain your opinion 12 today?

A Yes. It was my opinion at the time when it was fresh. I'm sure it's no different today. It gave a good overview of what we knew at that time.

Q Now, the second part of that supplemental memorandum to the Trentadue file refers to the fact that you've testified in the grand jury and will not have any public comment to make until that body is completed and made public its conclusions.

A Right.

Q Why did you write that in this report?

A I don't know if you've ever testified

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transcript. But that statement is true.

Q Dr. Jordan, one other. Right at the top of page 10 --

A On Exhibit 16?

Q -- on Exhibit 16, the Dateline transcript, a question was asked of you by the reporter, "Is there a plausible explanation for the bruising on the underside of his arm?" And you inquire back "That he did it himself?" The reporter says, "That he did it himself." And you say, "No, I think that's been done by someone else."

Do you see that?

A Yes.

Q And as best you can recall, that was your response to the question from the reporter?

A Yes, it is. And it would be today,

18 too.

(Defendants' Exhibit Number 17 marked for identification purposes and made a part of the record)

Q (By Mr. Nelon) Now let me show you what we've marked as Exhibit 17. Are you familiar with this document?

A Right. It's dated 14 April '97. It's

before a grand jury or not, but in general,
there's an admonition that you are not to discuss

any testimony, any questions that you made before a grand jury outside of that jury room.

I don't recall whether they said that to me or not, but I'm not new to this area, and I felt that was the appropriate, ethical way to deal with it.

Q Is that because grand jury proceedings are supposed to be conducted in secret?

A Yes.

MR. COOK: Object to the form of the question.

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

Q (By Mr. Nelon) Did you, from time to time, also give interviews to KOKH Fox 25 here in Oklahoma City?

18 A I'm sure, right.

19 Q Do you remember talking to reporter 20 Phyllis Williams?

21 A Not directly, no.

(Defendants' Exhibit Number 18 marked for identification purposes and made a

24 part of the record)

25 Q (By Mr. Nelon) Let me show you what

we've marked as Exhibit 18 which we believe is a transcript of a KOKH Fox 25 broadcast on July 3, '97. And there's a reference in there to a Fred Jordan.

Do you recall making the statements that appear in this transcript?

A Yes. Sounds like me. It sounds like I was quite steamed up.

Q We won't go over it all because it will speak for itself, as will the videotape, but let me invite your attention to, there on the first page, a statement attributed to you. "I think it's very likely he was murdered. I'm not able to prove it. I have temporarily classified the death as undetermined. You see a body covered with blood, removed from the room as Mr. Trentadue was, soaked in blood, covered with bruises, and you try to gain access to the scene and the government of the United States says, no, you can't. They continue to prohibit us from having access to the scene of his death which is unheard of in 1997 until about five months later. We went in there and Luminolled. It lit up like a candle because blood was still present on the walls of the room after four or five months. But

By the time that I issued a uniform media statement to the press amending the manner of death as suicide following five months of work by the Oklahoma City Police Department, I had come to the conclusion that there was no evidence to indicate that it was other than a homicide that had been developed at that time or has been developed since that time.

There was no evidence that I am aware of of conspiracy. And my conclusion -- I don't know if you want my conclusion or not. My conclusion at this point in time, and probably at that point in time, was that it was botched. It was inefficiency, it was the unit of the government that did not know how to do that part of its job.

And because they didn't want to be shown up for having this -- seems odd -- didn't want any help, didn't want the thing clarified, didn't want it done correctly or didn't know how. I can't -- at this point in time, I don't think it was -- I don't think it was planned.

I don't think it was to cover up except to cover up their embarrassment for being the leading prison in the United States and not being

Page 95

at that point we have no crime scene, so there are still questions about the death of Kenneth

Trentadue that will never be answered because of the actions of the US government. Whether those

actions were intentional, whether they were incompetence, I don't know. It was not easy to

communicate with the federal government. It was botched. Or worse, it was planned."

Did you make that statement to KOKH?

A Sure did.

Q And did that reflect your views in July of 1997?

A Absolutely.

Q Have your views changed since then?

A Oh, one always changes views. You'd have to take it apart piece by piece. I've come to some conclusions with regard to the last statement about was it botched or, worse, was it planned.

Q When did you arrive at a change in those conclusions?

A I mean, who knows. This is a -- this is a process that happened on 21 October and didn't get settled until 19 -- in '95, didn't get settled, at least on paper, until 1998.

able to follow a simple crime scene technique that any county sheriff, even in a rural county of any state with minimal resources, would do.

MR. COOK: Object to the answer as non-responsive. I wasn't sure when you were finished.

THE WITNESS: I'm not really finished. I don't know if I'll ever be finished. I hope so, though.

Q (By Mr. Nelon) But at least back in July of '97 when you made this statement on KOKH, that statement accurately reflected the views that you held at that point in time?

A Oh, yes. And much of the -- much of the statement still does. Obviously I've come to the conclusion that there was no evidence he was murdered. Obviously I've changed the classification of death.

Q But all that happened after the GQ article was published; is that correct?

A Yes, sir. It happened after the Oklahoma City police finished their investigation. I would still say it's not easy to communicate with the federal government, although it's getting better.

(Defendants' Exhibit Number 19 marked for identification purposes and made a part of the record)

(By Mr. Nelon) Dr. Jordan, let me hand you what we've marked as Exhibit 19 which is a transcript of another KOKH broadcast, this one on July 7th of '97.

I just have a quick question. There's a statement attributed to you, Fred Jordan, state medical examiner, near the top of this transcript, "I think it's very likely he was murdered."

Yeah. That was some kind of a breaking news story, looks like. Yes, I probably made that statement, because I certainly have made that statement many, many times.

> (Defendants' Exhibit Number 20 marked for identification purposes and made a part of the record)

Q (By Mr. Nelon) Dr. Jordan, let me hand you what we've marked as Exhibit 20 which is a third transcript from KOKH, this one dated July 9, 1997. And there are statements in here attributed to you as well.

Do you recall making these statements

1 what we've marked as Exhibit 21. Are you 2

familiar with this document?

A Yes.

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What is Exhibit 21? 0

A It's a uniform media statement.

6 Was that prepared by you? 7

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8 Q And contains your signature at the 9 bottom?

A Yes.

O Dated October 10, 1997; is that correct?

O Let me invite your attention to the second full paragraph, talking about the federal government's refusal to cooperate.

And you say, "Their refusal further assured that we will never be able to prove to a reasonable certainty that Mr. Trentadue hanged himself or if another asphyxial mechanism came into play."

That was your statement in October of '97?

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A Yes. That was a good statement. You know, it probably -- I believe that it is

Page 99

to KOKH?

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A No, huh-uh. I'm sure that if they reported it, I did, but I don't recall it. I don't have any direct recall of it.

Q The very first statement on this transcript attributed to you says, "If, in fact, Kenneth Trentadue was a suicide -- and I'm not at all convinced it was -- it was the bloodiest, most brutal suicide I've ever seen in my life, and I'm not new at this."

Do you recall making a statement like that?

A Not directly, but I have no problem with the statement.

O Dr. Jordan, would that still be a fair statement today, that the Trentadue death, if it was a suicide, was the bloodiest, most brutal suicide you've ever seen in your life?

MR. COOK: Object to the form of the question.

THE WITNESS: Yes.

(Defendants' Exhibit Number 21 marked for identification purposes and made a part of the record)

Q (By Mr. Nelon) Let me show you now

incorrect in the light of today's knowledge in that we have a reasonable -- reasonable certainty about the manner of death.

It's not an absolute certainty, but I believe, after the Oklahoma City police did their work, that I've come to a reasonable certainty as to what happened. But it's not absolute.

O And certainly in October of '97, that was your belief, is that correct, as expressed in this statement?

A It is my belief. And I don't think that all the questions can ever be answered to this day, at least I still wonder about -- about things.

And that would have been made much, much better if the transfer center had been in the same century as the rest of the country with regard to death investigation at the time this happened.

O In the third full paragraph of this uniform media statement, there's a reference to a Texas Ranger.

A In the third paragraph?

24 Yes, sir. Last sentence of that third 25 paragraph.

3,

A I'm sure -- well, I mean, that's a true statement. I mean, you know, I'm asking a question.

Q And does that question that you pose there have reference to the Texas Ranger you were testifying about earlier?

A Yes. It has reference to the Texas Ranger and then an experienced forensic scientist employed by the government.

O And that refers to Dr. Gormley?

A Correct.

Q In the fall of 1997, were you interviewed by Mary Fischer in connection with her writing of a second article for GQ Magazine about the Trentadue death?

A Yes.

Q Do you recall, was that done in person or by phone, or how was the interview done?

A I've seen — I know I've seen Mary a number of times. It may have been done in person. I'm sure some of it was done on the phone. I think I reviewed the article and probably talked to her on the phone.

Q And did you share your views and make comments to Ms. Fischer about your views as the

A Yes.

Q Dr. Jordan, you have said in several contexts, I think the latest of which was in the Interrogatory answers that you gave that we looked at earlier as one of these exhibits.

You said that in your professional opinion, Kenneth Trentadue was beaten and his injuries were consistent with his having been in an altercation; is that correct?

A Yes.

Q And you still hold that view today?

A Yes. Particularly that his indications
-- that his injuries were received in an
altercation. Beating probably requires further
definition.

Q The injuries that he suffered in an altercation would necessarily have been suffered before he was hanged or hanged himself; is that correct?

A Yes. They were ante-mortem injuries.

Q Now, according to Bureau of Prison documents and officials, Trentadue was last seen in his cell unharmed except for perhaps a blister on his heel at 2:38 in the morning and was found purportedly hanging in his cell deceased, with

Page 103

Trentadue investigation stood at that time in the fall of '97?

A Probably did.
(Defendants' Exhibit Number 22 marked for identification purposes and made a part of the record)

Q (By Mr. Nelon) Let me show you what we marked as Exhibit 22. Are you familiar with that document?

A Yes.

Q And what is Exhibit 22?

A Exhibit 22 is another supplemental report to the file of Kenneth Trentadue dated 18 September, '97 at 10:45 in the morning.

O And does this reflect that you had --

A Maybe it's 19. Well, whatever.

Q Mid September of '97 sometime?

18 A Right.

Q And does this reflect that you had gone over what Ms. Fischer had written and attributed to you and discussed quotes with her?

A Yes.

Q And were you satisfied at the conclusion of your conversation with her that she had accurately reported what you had told her?

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the bloody injuries that we've seen in the photographs and that you describe in your autopsy report. And if he was found at 3:02 a.m., some 24 minutes after he was last seen unharmed, when

was he beaten?
MR. COOK: Object to the form of the

question.

THE WITNESS: The injuries on Trentadue are of varying colors, some of them reddish, bluish. Those are acute. They're within 24 hours of his death.

There's also some injuries -- if we go back to where we started here a couple hours ago, in looking at the anatomic diagnosis, we also mention older contusions. And those older contusions are on the back of the right hand, on the left hand, left upper bicep area, and the posterior left arm.

Those look older to me by the coloration, and they're probably anywhere from 18 hours to three or four days old. You know, assuming that correctly that at the time Kenneth Trentadue died, all that stops. You know, it's

24 stopped at a moment in time.

Q (By Mr. Nelon) Well, recognizing that

there are some older wounds and there are some more recent wounds, let's just focus on the more recent wounds.

In terms of time frame, if, in fact, he died at 3:02 or sometime shortly before 3:02 when he was purportedly found in his cell, if those injuries were a result of an altercation, when did that altercation occur?

MR. COOK: Object to the form of the question.

THE WITNESS: If the evidence shows that, in fact, Mr. Trentadue had no injuries before he entered the cell, then they occurred sometime between the time he entered the cell and the time he died.

Having said that, I'll say that those injuries could be anywhere from a half an hour or an hour to nearly a day in age, by simply as a pathologist looking at their appearance.

- Q (By Mr. Nelon) So from a medical standpoint, you can time them as being sometime between a few minutes to maybe a day before?
- A Very, very inaccurately but, yes, you can just group them in big groups.

But the first part of my answer was

by federal authorities as to whether Trentadue was strip searched when he was placed in cell 709A?

- A I don't recall.
- Q And presumably, whatever the records would reflect about the observations made at that time, they would reflect the observations; is that right?
- A They're the only people that would know.
- Q Dr. Jordan, were you ever informed by federal authorities that they had discovered the presence of blood of someone other than Trentadue in his cell?
  - A Doesn't ring a bell with me.
  - Q Would that have been a significant fact for you to take into account in your analysis?

MR. COOK: Object to the form of the question.

THE WITNESS: Well, it -- it would certainly be important to explain as to whose blood it was, how much it was, where it was.

There was a bunk bed in that cell.

There may have been another prisoner in there before Kenneth Trentadue. So there are any

Page 107

predicated on your statement that if, in fact, at a certain period of time Mr. Trentadue had no injuries. I have no way of knowing. Well, I do have a way of knowing. That's not accurate.

Q Dr. Jordan, given your medical findings and your medical experience as to, at least in general and in a range that the time within injuries such as what you observed on Trentadue occurred or were sustained prior to death, if, in fact, BOP documents claim that Trentadue was unharmed at 2:38, then he would of had to have been beaten sometime just very shortly before he was found hanging; is that correct?

MR. COOK: Object to the form of the question.

THE WITNESS: If he had -- if, again, we can assure ourselves that there were no injuries present before 2:38, then I'm not going to go to the point to say he was beaten, but I will say that he received those injuries after that time.

- Q (By Mr. Nelon) The injuries --
- A Again, predicated on the fact that, quote, there were no injuries, unquote.
  - Q Were you ever provided any information

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number of ways that that could happen.

Q (By Mr. Nelon) But you would want an explanation, a thorough investigation?

A Not only me. I think any good crime scene investigation or any district attorney, any US Attorney that was involved in this would want -- we want as much information as possible to try to derive accurate, unbiased scientific facts with regard to what we believe the scene is to allow other investigators to proceed further.

MR. COOK: Object to the answer as non-responsive.

MR. NELON: That's all the questions I have.

## CROSS-EXAMINATION

16 BY MR. COOK:

- Q Dr. Jordan, would you look at what's been marked as Defendants' Exhibit Number 3.That's the autopsy report.
  - A Right, I have it.
- Q The last page of that report is an amendment to the autopsy report; is that correct?
  - A Yes.
- Q Was that the only amendment that's been done to the autopsy report?

A No. There was an amendment after the uniform media statement that amended the cause of death to suicide.

O What's the date of the amendment that you're referring to?

A 7-10-98.

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O Does that amend the autopsy report to amend the manner of death?

A Yes. It amends the report of investigation to change the manner of death.

Q And what manner of death is reported in the amendment dated July 10th?

A Suicide.

Q And does that mean that you concluded, with a reasonable degree of medical certainty, that the manner of death of Mr. Trentadue was suicide?

A Yes.

O In February of 1996, did you have the opinion that no specific evidence had been developed to support ruling Mr. Trentadue's death a homicide?

A In February of --

24 Q 1996.

A I'd have to go -- it's very difficult

I've marked as Jordan Plaintiff's Exhibit Number 2

1. If I could get you to pass that on.

A Pass it on?

Yes. Thank you.

What is Plaintiff's Exhibit Number 1?

A Plaintiff's Exhibit Number 1 is a copy of a letter written to US Attorney Patrick Ryan on February 26, 1996.

O Did you write that letter?

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Did you send it to Mr. Ryan --11

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O Let me finish my question. Did you send it to Mr. Ryan on or around February 26, 1996?

Q You wrote that letter to Mr. Ryan and expressed the opinions in that letter after you had personally inspected the death scene; is that

A Yeah. The death scene was inspected such as it was, on December 14, 1995.

Q And you wrote that letter to Mr. Ryan after you had completed the autopsy; is that right?

to know what document you're looking at and what dates. But is that -- is that -- I assume you're looking at the summary letter written to US Attorney for the Western District of Oklahoma Patrick Ryan?

Q I am looking at that letter, but first before I show you that letter, first I want to ask you whether or not it was your opinion, in February 1996, that there had not been developed any specific evidence to support ruling Mr. Trentadue's death a homicide.

A At that time, yes.

That was your opinion at that time; right?

A Yes.

And in February of 1996, was it your opinion that it was most likely that Mr. Trentadue's death occurred at his hand either as a suicide or as an accident during an altered and pathological mental state?

A Yes. (Plaintiff's Exhibit Number 1 marked for identification purposes and made a part of the record)

Q (By Mr. Cook) Let me show you what

Page 113

A The autopsy was completed long before that, yes.

O And you wrote the letter to Mr. Ryan expressing those opinions after you had looked at photographs of the death scene provided by either the Bureau of Prisons or the FBI; is that right?

A I should imagine, yes.

O And you wrote that letter to Mr. Ryan after the Luminol testing was done on the death scene; is that right?

That's correct.

O Now, prior to the Trentadue autopsy, would you agree that you had investigated cause and manner of death over thousands of times?

A Yes, sir.

O And prior to the Trentadue autopsy, had you investigated many, many times the cause and manner of death of people who had been hung by ligature?

A Yes.

O Prior to the Trentadue autopsy, had you seen ligature marks around the necks of people who had been hanged by bed sheets?

A Yes.

O And prior to the Trentadue autopsy, had

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you investigated deaths of people who had been beaten and murdered?

A Yes.

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- And prior to the Trentadue autopsy, had you investigated deaths of people who had been manually strangled with objects like ropes or cloth?
  - A Yes.
- Q Is it true that all of the injuries that you saw on Mr. Trentadue's body were consistent with injuries that were selfinflicted?
  - A Not necessarily.
- Q Do you recall testifying in the case Estate of Kenneth Michael Trentadue versus United States of America?
  - A Yes, I recall testifying in that.
  - Q Let me read you back a portion of it.

"OUESTION: Now, the manner of the death of Mr. Trentadue, are the injuries you observed on his body, it's true that they were consistent with injuries that were self-inflicted; isn't that correct? "ANSWER: That was the final

conclusion."

consistent with being self-inflicted?

- A The acute injuries, yes.
- O What are you calling the acute injuries?
- A I'm calling the ones that are fresh that we talked about in the autopsy report.
- Q So the injuries that you noted in the autopsy report were, in your opinion, consistent with being self-inflicted?
  - A The acute injuries.
  - O Which injuries in the -- never mind.

Did you conduct the autopsy in 12 13 accordance with reasonably accepted standards of

14 forensic pathology? 15

- A Yes.
- Is it true that you found no evidence
- 17 of beating or torture? 18
  - A No.
- 19 That's not true? O
- 20 A None substantiated, but there -- we've 21 talked about beating several times here today.
- And I don't have any evidence of beating. 22
  - Someone might be beaten with a ball bat or a police baton.

There are injuries to the hands that

Page 115

Do you recall giving that testimony in the trial.

- A I recall testifying, and that was the final conclusion.
- O So the final conclusion was that the injuries that were on Mr. Trentadue's body were consistent with self-inflicted injuries; is that right?
- A The acute injuries, yes. From the investigation. You can't -- I have an injury on the back of my hand this morning, something that occurred last night. I can't tell you how that happened. I can tell you because I was there.

But that is an acute injury consistent with either an accident in the home or fending off an assailant. Forensic pathologist can't tell you that. That has to be developed by the scene reconstruction.

But that conclusion -- the conclusion was that, based on the investigation by the Oklahoma City Police Department, that those injuries could have been self-inflicted when one looks at the entire context of the investigation.

Q And you agree with a reasonable degree of medical certainty that those injuries were

1 are older that could be from a fight, there are 2 injuries to the left arm that look like fingerprint marks that were probably not 3 4 inflicted by the gentleman himself. That's to 5 what I'm referring. 6

Q Okay. Let me make sure that we're talking about the same thing here.

A Okay.

O Isn't it true that you found no injuries -- I'm sorry. Let me start over.

Isn't it true that you found no evidence of a beating or torture?

A There's no evidence of a beating. There is a bruise on the bottom of Kenneth Trentadue's foot that may have been explained by him standing on the sink in the process of hanging himself.

That is also an injury that can be seen in victims of torture. It's called falanga. But from the investigative evidence in this case, there is no indication that that occurred.

So in the final conclusion, there is a bruise on the bottom of Kenneth Trentadue's foot. which is unusual and is not inconsistent with a torture practice that is carried on throughout

the world. But there is no evidence in Kenneth Trentadue that that torture occurred at the hands of the United States government.

Q I object to the answer as non-responsive.

A It's your question, Counsel.

Q And you didn't answer it.

Isn't it true that there is no evidence to substantiate beating or torture of Mr.

Trentadue?

1.5

A There is no evidence at this point in time, at the time the case was finalized, to substantiate torture. There is no evidence to substantiate beating if you're talking about beating with a club, something of that nature.

Mr. Trentadue does have injuries on his fists that could have occurred in a fight, as I testified earlier, from anywhere from 18 hours to four days before his death.

Now, you haven't defined beating. I mean, that's an altercation that can take many configurations.

Q Let me read you this question and answer. "And through that investigation by the Oklahoma City Police Department and your office, be ligature.

3 .

Q So you believe that the ligature was the cause of his death?

A I believe the cause of his death was traumatic asphyxia caused by the ligature, yes.

Q Let me ask you to read back this portion of your testimony from the Trentadue case.

"Dr. Jordan, before we move to page 14, would it be fair to state that Kenneth Trentadue was suspended by the ligature before he died?

"ANSWER: There is no evidence that he was suspended after, and the ligature itself was, I believe, the cause of his death."

Did you give that answer in the trial?

A Probably did. I'm a little more accurate today than I was then.

Q So you believe the bed sheet killed Mr. Trentadue; right?

A I believe the ligature killed him, and we don't have anything to indicate it was anything besides the bed sheet.

Q Okay. And when you make a determination regarding the cause and manner of death, is that determination based on a

Page 119

you didn't find any evidence of beating or torture, did you?

"ANSWER: No, there is no evidence to substantiate beating or torture."

Did you give that answer to that question?

A Yes, I did. And through the investigation, there is not, but --

Q Did you find any evidence that Mr. Trentadue had been hit by a baton?

A No.

Q Did you find any evidence that Mr. Trentadue's skull was cracked in three places?

A No.

Q Did you ever tell anybody that Mr. Trentadue's skull was cracked in three places?

A No.

Q Was there any evidence that Mr.

Trentadue was hung after he died?

A There is no evidence to that.

Q Based on your autopsy of Mr.

Trentadue's body, did you conclude that the ligature, itself, was the cause of death?

A One -- one moment. The cause of death is traumatic asphyxia. The mechanism appears to

reasonable degree of medical certainty?

A Yes, sir.

Q And a reasonable degree of medical certainty to you means more likely than not; is that right?

A That's correct.

Q Now, when you issued the suicide finding in July of 1998, was that under any kind of threat by anyone?

A No.

Q Did you ever have sufficient evidence to say with a reasonable degree of medical certainty that Kenneth Trentadue was murdered?

A No.

Q So is it fair to say that the evidence of which you were aware was never enough to say that it was more likely than not that Mr.

Trentadue was murdered?

A In the final analysis, that's correct.

Q Okay. And right now, do you have any doubt, based on all available evidence, that the death of Kenneth Trentadue should be classified as a suicide?

A I think that it should be classified as a suicide because all the evidence to date

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I will never, however, totally feel comfortable that I totally understand how Kenneth Trentadue met his death, but there is absolutely no reason for me to suspect otherwise at this point in time.

- Q Have you ever said that you have no doubt, based on all available evidence, that the death of Mr. Trentadue should be classified as a suicide?
- A I have no doubt that it should be classified as a suicide. I say that today, too. That doesn't mean I don't have doubt. I have no doubt it should be classified as a suicide.
- Q Did you come to the conclusion that the bed sheet killed Mr. Trentadue when you did the autopsy?
- A You mean at the time it was originally done?
- Q Yes.
- 21 A No.
  - Q When did you come to that conclusion?
  - A After the -- in 1998 after reviewing the case with the homicide detectives from the Oklahoma City Police Department.

- Q You talked to Ms. Fischer before today.
- A Oh, gosh. Probably that -- let's see.

  I should imagine '97. I don't remember talking
  to you since '97. I may have, but I don't recall
  it. I don't recall talking about this case since
  that time.

  (Plaintiff's Exhibit Number 2 marked

(Plaintiff's Exhibit Number 2 marked for identification purposes and made a part of the record)

- Q (By Mr. Cook) I'm going to hand you what I've marked as Jordan Exhibit Number 2. Would you give one to Mr. Nelon,
- 12 W 13 please?
  - A Oh, sure.
  - Q You've got two there. What is Plaintiff's Exhibit 2?
  - A Plaintiff's Exhibit 2 is the uniform media statement of 10 July 1998.
- 19 Q And who wrote that statement?
- 20 A Who worked it?
- 21 Q Who wrote it?
- 22 A Who wrote it? I did.
  - Q Is that a statement that you gave to the media on or about July 10th, 1998?
    - A Yes. We wrote it and released it at

Page 123

- Q Do you have any personal evidence regarding the condition of Mr. Trentadue's body as of 2:30 a.m. on the day of his death?
- A Do I have any evidence as to the condition of that body at the time?
  - Q Yes.
  - A No.
- Q Okay. So the hypothetical that Mr. Nelon was asking you earlier about, what if his body was in a certain condition half hour before his death, you don't have any personal knowledge about what condition his body was actually in at that time, do you?
- 14 A No, sir.
  - Q Are you a blood spatter expert?
  - A No.
    - Q When you investigate a crime scene that has blood spatter, do you usually defer to blood spatter experts to interpret that evidence?
      - A Yes.
      - Q And is that what you did in this case?
- 22 A Yes
  - Q When is the last time you talked to
- 24 Ms. Fischer before today?
  - A When was the last time what, sir?

that time.

- Q And is that a public announcement that you were going to amend the autopsy report to state the manner of death as suicide?
  - A Yes, sir.

MR. COOK: That's all I have.
REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. NELON:

- Q Just a few questions. Dr. Jordan, if, as the medical examiner, you conclude that a particular injury observed in an autopsy is consistent with hanging, does the fact that it is consistent with hanging exclude all other possibilities as to how that injury was incurred?
  - A Not necessarily.
- Q So an injury could be consistent with hanging but it also could be consistent with beating or torture; is that correct?
  - A Well, here's that word beating again.
- Q Let me eliminate your discomfort with that. An injury could be consistent with hanging, but it could also be consistent with a
- blunt force injury other than hanging?
   A An injury -- we're talking abou
- A An injury -- we're talking about a mark around the neck?

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Q Yes.

A -- could be consistent with hanging, but it also could be consistent with some other type of injury involving something around the neck.

We look at the patterns and the positions of those, along with what we find at the scene to try to draw the conclusion as to whether it was likely self-inflicted or inflicted by another individual.

- Q And a statement that an injury is consistent with hanging simply doesn't exclude other possibilities?
  - A Not in and of itself, no.
- Q You said several times in response to Mr. Cook's questions that the determination of suicide as the manner of death made in 1998 was based on the evidence that was presented to you from essentially the Oklahoma City Police Department investigation; is that correct?
- A Based on that and all the other information that we had developed over the years, including, of course -- obviously what we did.
- Q And I believe you said that there was no evidence presented to you through the

months, two detectives spent five months interviewing people, traveled to four or five different states.

And I'm trying to answer your question.
I'm trying to not be not responsive. But my
final conclusion was based on sitting in this
room with those detectives going over in detail
that information and comparing and contrasting it
with what we knew.

- Q And that was done in 1998?
- A Yes.
- Q And would it be a fair statement that there was simply no other official investigative authority with persuasiveness equal to the Oklahoma City Police Department that came to you with contrary evidence?
- A I've never had another formal report from any other investigative agency, except I was sent anonymously a report from the Office of the Inspector General. But there has been -- nothing has come to my attention to indicate that -- what the Oklahoma City police did was not valid.
  - Q Okay.
- A Now, I will say that in the business that I'm in, there are lots of people that are

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investigation that would lead you to a conclusion other than hanging -- other than suicide; is that correct?

A That's correct. There's been nothing -- no case is ever closed, but there has been nothing that has occurred that I'm aware of since the date of that information to change our opinion.

New evidence would be evaluated if something came up. But that has not come up. It stands as it did then as of today.

- Q And the evidence you talk about is evidence from an official investigative authority, such as the Oklahoma City Police Department?
  - A Yes, sir.
- Q And by definition, from the Oklahoma City Police Department investigated and came to a conclusion of suicide and presented that evidence to you, that would be the only evidence that you would have; is that correct?

A The only evidence -- yeah. That's a hard question to answer, but I think I would answer that question, that the Oklahoma City police, if I may clarify a little bit, spent five

suspicious.

I might go to the barber shop, for instance, and the barber might say to me, I will never believe that man died of suicide. In fact, people have accosted me and said, "How could you say that? It's obvious the man was murdered."

One of my neighbors is very upset with me because of his -- happens to be a pastor -- but has extensive -- the evidence in the forensic investigation indicates that I'm way out in left field and said to be murder. And so a number of people have come to me and said that in an unofficial capacity.

Q Do you consider them unreasonable for all --

MR. COOK: Wait, wait, wait. I want to object to the answer as non-responsive.

THE WITNESS: That's probably true.

Q (By Mr. Nelon) Do you consider those people to be unreasonable because of those beliefs that they shared with you?

MR. COOK: Object to the form of the question.

THE WITNESS: I consider those people to not have all the information. And this is

going to be very non-responsive. But everybody's an amateur detective these days. Everybody watches CSI and other television shows, and everybody has a theory. But I think these people just think that I make mistakes like everybody else, and they think this is one of them.

MR. COOK: Object to the answer as non-responsive.

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Q (By Mr. Nelon) The evidence presented by the Oklahoma City Police Department based on their investigation in 1998 persuaded you, by that small margin of 51 to 49, that suicide was the more probable explanation for Kenneth Trentadue's death; is that correct?

A As Mr. Cook said, is it more reasonable than not, that with the information you have, that it's a suicide. And that's 51 percent, if you will, and the answer is yes.

Q Did the evidence presented to you by the Oklahoma City Police Department exclude all possibilities of other explanations of his death?

A Well, not according to my neighbors, but they didn't have — they weren't privy to that.

The Oklahoma City Police Department --

Q Dr. Jordan, in the course of your discussions that you talked about with the Oklahoma City Police Department, did you also have discussions with representatives from the DA's office here in Oklahoma County?

A Yes

Q And who was that?

A Richard Wintory, primarily.

Q Would it be fair to say he was sort of in charge of that investigation from the DA's side?

A I believe that's correct.

Q Did Mr. Wintory ever express any viewpoint that an apology should be offered to the Federal Transfer Center people?

A Yes.

Q And what was your reaction? Or what did he say to you in that regard?

19 A Oh, it's just that.

Q And what was your reaction to that?

A I think that's ludicrous.

O Why?

A Because the federal transfer people did not cooperate, that they did not assist, they were obstructive.

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and I believe them -- said no one had physical contact with Trentadue for 17 hours before his death.

And that's -- if you trust the people that do the investigation, and I did and do, that -- you know, the only conclusion I can come to is that Kenneth Trentadue died in his cell by himself.

Q And did the Oklahoma City Police Department share with you the source of their opinion that no one had contact with Trentadue for 17 hours?

A Yes, to the extent that they had interviewed many different people.

Q Okay. But you have no way of knowing whether those people told the truth or not in the interviews?

A Of course not.

Q Do you know who those people were that were interviewed?

A I'm sure it's in the police report, but I don't know. I mean, I think they were primarily prisoners who were on that particular unit at the time Trentadue died and probably some of the guards as well.

And this -- you know, sympathy needs to go to Trentadue's family. Sympathy needs to go to us for what we went through for three years.

But it was at the hands of the -- you know, nobody man-handled -- I didn't tell them to stick something in some part of their anatomy.

Nobody man-handled them, nobody forbid to give them information.

So I think the -- I must say that, to me, that was a political move for which I did not have a great deal of respect. The politics I'm not sure, but I think time will probably clarify that.

Q Dr. Jordan ---

A Remember, this is out of order and will be stricken eventually, I'm sure, but remember the politicians -- remember that all district attorneys are politicians. They're also attorneys. They're very ambitious.

Q Two strikes and you're out, huh?

A I don't think -- three strikes and you're out. I don't think there's a district

attorney around that doesn't want to be governor.

MR. COOK: Object to the answer as non-responsive.

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O (By Mr. Nelon) Dr. Jordan, from all of the facts that you have been -- all of the information, let me put it that way, all of the information that you have been provided from time to time through the course of the Trentadue investigation, is it your belief that Trentadue was involved in a fight sometime within a few hours before he died?

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A I can't -- I can't say that for sure. I think that he has indications of finger marks on his arm and on his hands that are older that probably resulted from some type of restraint or a fight.

But the acute injuries appear to be explainable by the tremendous effort that the Oklahoma City police put in in trying to reconstruct the crime scene, including the blood spatter evidence where Tom Bevel took a good look at it. Tom is, in my opinion, an outstanding, objective scientist.

Q And in the absence of evidence from an authoritative investigative body to the contrary, you were satisfied with the evidence presented by the Oklahoma City Police Department?

A Yes. As I said before this morning,

A Oh, I don't think I can -- I don't think I have the wisdom of Solomon to be able to answer that question. But if you have another hypothesis, I'd be glad to look at it. But that hypothesis that the detectives came up with does offer a reasonable explanation of what happened.

I'm old enough and have been around long enough to know there may be another explanation, but I haven't thought of it in seven years, and this case occurs to me very frequently.

> MR. NELON: No further questions. **RECROSS-EXAMINATION**

BY MR. COOK: 14

- Q In November of 2000, had you seen the Oklahoma City Police Department report?
  - A In November of 2000?
- Q I'm sorry. Yes, when you testified in the Trentadue versus United States case, had you seen the Oklahoma City Police Department report?

A I don't think so. I don't think I did. 21 22 That was -- okay. The testimony was on January 23 22, 1997; is that correct?

> O No. I'm referring to testimony you gave in the Trentadue matter on November 28th,

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the forensic pathologist, in describing lesions like the lesion on my hand today, can only go so far. It can be any number of things.

And you have to take off your forensic pathology hat or your medical examiner hat, and that involves evaluating a lot of information from investigators to see how that fits with the medical observations that you've made.

As I think I've stated, I had no reason to assume anything other than what we have -what I have presented to you today at this point in time.

And at this point in time, the Oklahoma City Police Department, in its investigation, came up with a hypothesis that was satisfactory to you to explain the injuries that Trentadue suffered?

A That's correct. Based on their -their interviews and their examination, they came up with a hypothesis that was acceptable to me based on the limitations that we have in our -in our total examination of this death.

O And are you satisfied that that hypothesis excludes all other possible explanations for his death?

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- 2 Oh. Had I seen -- I'm sorry. A
- 4 Had I seen the police report? Α
  - Q Yes.
- 6 Yes. Α
- 7 Q And you had conducted the autopsy and 8 done all the things that your office could do to examine Mr. Trentadue's body; right? 9 10
  - You're talking about the federal trial?
- Right. Q 11
- 12 Not the grand jury? Α
- Right. 13 0
- Yes. 14 Α
  - At that time, after looking at the police department report and considering the things that you, yourself, observed in the autopsy, you testified under oath that there is no evidence to substantiate beating or torture; is that right?

A If you say so, yeah. I don't know if they defined beating earlier. I would hope I asked them to define beating earlier in the testimony, but I don't know.

If they defined beating --

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The state of the s	Page	138		Page 140
A You don't There's nothing of have trouble with You know ask for a definition beating. I may be myself by the pr says I said it there MR. COO MR. NELL right to THE WIT deposition. The when you started THE WIT would like to rea	me read it to you again. t need to read it to me. wrong in my recent memory. I th the word beating. quite often what happens is I on of what do you mean by have, in fact, been beaten down ocess. So if that transcript n, yes, I said it. K: That's all I have. ON: Dr. Jordan, you have the  NESS: Remain silent? ON: read and sign your right to remain silent expired	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	D & R REPORTING & VIDEO, INC. Robinson Renaissance 119 N. Robinson, Suite 650 Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73102 (405) 235-4106 FAX (405) 235-4115 CORRECTION SHEET Case Style: Linn vs. GQ Reporter: EC Witness: FRED JORDAN, M.D. Date Reported: DECEMBER 11, 2002 Attorney: Bob Nelon OA: Russ Cook Page Line Correction Reason	Page 140
1 (ec)	-	≈ 139 1 2	CERTIFICATE	Page 141
3 4 5 6 STATE OF OKLAHO 7 ) ss. COUNTY OF OKLA	,	3 4 5 6 7 8	STATE OF OKLAHOMA ) ) SS: COUNTY OF OKLAHOMA )  I, ELIZABETH CAUDILL, CSR in and for the State of Oklahoma, certify that FRED JORDAN, M.D. was by me sworn to testify the truth; that the above and foregoing deposition was taken by	
11 day of	to before me this, 2002.	9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	me in stenotype and thereafter transcribed and is a true and correct transcript of the testimony of the witness; that the deposition was taken on DECEMBER 11, 2002 at 9:04 a.m. in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; that I am not an attorney for or a relative of either party, or otherwise interested in this action.  Witness my hand and seal of office on this 23rd day of December, 2002.	
15 16 My Commission expir 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	· ·	17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	ELIZABETH CAUDILL, CSR, RMR, CRR CSR No. 161	