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Jacksons' Dad May Testify

Mystery in Angela Case

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SAN JOSE — The father of Jonathan and George Jackson emerged today as a mystery figure—and possible prosecution witness—in the trial of Angela Davis.

He appeared immediately after Assistant Attorney General Albert W. Harris presented two rebuttal witnesses, commented cryptically that "events of the next few hours" would determine whether he would call any more witnesses and asked for a lengthy recess.

At that, attorneys for both sides disappeared briefly and returned to enter the chambers of Superior Court Judge Richard Arnason — with Lester Jackson and his personal attorney accompanying them.

Gun Smuggler

Jonathan Jackson, then 17, was the youth who smuggled four guns belonging to Miss Davis into a Marin County courtroom on Aug. 7, 1970, to trigger an escape attempt that ended in his death, and those of a judge and two convicts.

George Jackson, one of the so-called "Soledad Brothers" who was then held at San Quentin, is the man for whom the prosecution charges Miss Davis developed a passionate love.

According to the state's

charges, she supplied the guns and aided Jonathan Jackson in hopes that the judge and other hostages could be used in a trade for George Jackson's freedom. George Jackson died last year in an escape attempt at San Quentin that also cost the lives of two guards and two convict-trusties.

There was no hint as to what questions might be put to Lester Jackson if, indeed,

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he should be called to the stand.

Rebuttal Witnesses

The earlier prosecution rebuttal witnesses were summoned to buttress statements given for the state that placed Miss Davis at the Marin Civic Center the day before the shootout.

Dr. Bruce Spivey, professor of ophthalmology at the Pacific Medical Center, was called to testify concerning the color vision of Alden Fleming, a service station operator who identified her as having been at the Civic Center that day with Jonathan Jackson.

Fleming's identification of Miss Davis included statements that she was light-

skinned, and her hair had a reddish tint, but he also conceded that he was color blind.

The defense attacked his identification through Robert Buckhout, associate professor of psychiatry at California State College at Hayward.

Buckhout contended that color blind persons see the color red as gray, casting doubt both on Fleming's statement as to the color of the woman's hair and the fact that she had a light complexion.

But Spivey, an expert on color vision, said under current medical standards he could not express an opinion as to what a person could see simply on a statement that he was color blind.

He said even severely color-blind persons can sometimes see and recognize red, and that such a victim would have a color perception that might or might not be accurate, depending on the type of color blindness.

Wins Admission

Spivey said he had tested Fleming, found him congenitally color-defective, and that his deficiency was primarily in green.

That, he testified, did not mean that Fleming could not see a red object, nor that he would see red as gray.

Defense Attorney Leo Branton Jr. did win from the witness an admission that he would question the reliability of such a person naming a color as red, green or yellow, however.

The second rebuttal witness was Coroner's Investigator Keith Craig of Marin County, who was recalled to testify that he removed a set of colored beads from the body of Jonathan Jackson after the shootout.

He thus bolstered the testimony of Michael Vonada, a Marin fireman who was at Fleming's station that day, and who stated that Jonathan Jackson was wearing a string of colored beads.