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## THE GRAND JURY OF THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES. 1 STATE OF CALIFORNIA 3 4 THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, 5 Plaintiff. 6 No. A-233,421 7 VS. 8 SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN, Defendant. 9 SEP 7 10 11 REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF GRAND JURY PROCEEDINGS 12 AUGUST 16, 1971 AUGUST 17, 1971 13 (A.M. ONLY) VOLUME 1 of 3 VOLUMES 14 Pages: 1 - 241, incl. 15 APPEARANCES: 16 RICHARD HECHT, Deputy District Attorney of Los Angeles County 17 and 18 SIDNEY TRAPP, Deputy District Attorney of Los Angeles County, 19 representing the Office of the District Attorney. 20 21 JULIUS KOLINER, duly appointed and sworn as the 22 Official Shorthand Reporter of the Grand Jury. 23 24 25 JULIUS KOLINER, C.S.R. Official Court Reporter 26 Superior Court Los Angeles, California 90012

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## LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1971 10:05 A. M.

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(The Grand Jury Court Reporter, Julius Koliner, was sworn as follows:

THE FOREMAN: You do solemnly swear that you will correctly take in shorthand and correctly transcribe, to the best of your ability, all of the testimony given by each and every witness testifying in the matters now pending before this Grand Jury, and that you will keep secret and divulge to no one any of the proceedings of this Grand Jury, so help you God?

THE REPORTER: I do.)

THE FOREMAN: The Secretary will please call the roll.

(Thereupon, the Secretary complies.)

THE SECRETARY: There are 21 Grand Jurors present.

THE FOREMAN: I will read the Foreman's Statement.

The death of Senator Robert F. Kennedy in Los Angeles on June 6, 1968, triggered an investigation more comprehensive in scope than any other criminal case in the history of California.

An indictment charging Sirhan Bishara Sirhan with the murder of Senator Kennedy was returned by the 1968

Los Angeles County Grand Jury on June 7, 1968. From that moment on, the Superior Court, acting upon the recommendation



of the District Attorney, meticulously sought to preserve the integrity of the original evidence in this case by issuing two separate court orders restricting access to the exhibits introduced during the Grand Jury presentation and during the subsequent trial.

The District Attorney has requested that he be given the opportunity to present certain evidence concerning the nature of those court orders and the extent to which they were complied with by members of the Los Angeles County Clerk's Office - the office which has acted, under the law, as the official custodian of such exhibits.

The District Attorney respectfully submits that this presentation may be of some assistance to the members of this Grand Jury in connection with its supervisory power over county officers as set forth in Penal Code 928.

Any member of the Grand Jury who has a state of mind in reference to this matter which will prevent him from acting impartially and without prejudice will now retire.

(Whereupon, no Grand Juror asked to be excused.)

THE FOREMAN: Our Deputy District Attorneys are

Richard Hecht and Sidney Trapp.

Mr. Hecht, do you wish to amplify the statement that I have made?

MR. HECHT: Yes, if I may. I have an opening statement that I would like to read.

The assassination of Robert F. Kennedy was the third such killing within a relatively short period in our history, following shortly upon the heels of the murder of



Martin Luther King and, going one step back further, the killing of President John Kennedy.

When Senator Kennedy was killed, Evelle Younger was the District Attorney of Los Angeles County; and he believed that regardless of how comprehensive the Los Angeles Police Department investigation would be, there would inevitably be persons with varying motives, good, bad and otherwise, who would either write a book or make a film urging that Senator Kennedy was killed as a result of a conspiratorial plot, and that Sirhan Sirhan was either a knowing and willing component of that conspiracy, or, in the alternative, a Manchurian candidate - a man who was programmed to murder without realizing the nature and extent of the forces that were controlling him.

In any event, because of this apprehension, and because of the desire to do the best job possible, and particularly in view of the criticism of the Warren Commission in connection with its report on the assassination of President John Kennedy, the investigation was, in fact, a very extensive one.

During the investigation, and after the trial had been concluded, it was the opinion of both the Los Angeles Police Department, and my office, that no responsible, credible, legally admissible evidence existed that Sirhan acted in concert with others. Yet, the simple making of such a statement invites attack, and puts the burden on the proponent to demonstrably prove a negative, which is often an impossible task.

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Well, as anticipated, the books have been written and the motion pictures have been produced which have condemned the investigating agencies for failing, either to uncover, or having uncovered, to publicly disclose the facts as seen through the eyes of these persons.

Yet, let me make it clear that aside from the fact that a great deal of money can be made by selling material which attracts public attention, this kind of criticism, regardless of whether it is responsible or irresponsible, is, in my opinion, a very healthy force since it reasserts pressure on all of the concerned agencies, including my own, to evaluate the validity of the conclusions which have previously been publicly announced. And I firmly believe that governmental agencies need be exposed to that kind of prodding in order to be reminded of their responsibility to make sure they have done the best job possible.

It should therefore come as no surprise to you when
I tell you that there has always been a very low level of
anxiety on the part of the concerned agencies insofar as the
vexing question of whether Mr. Sirhan acted alone or not.

Department has consistently indicated that in the event that new evidence arises which indicates that he did not act alone, SUS, which stands for Special Unit Senator - the Task Force which served as the primary investigating unit in connection with the Sirhan case - will be immediately re-activated and the investigation pursued.

It was for this reason that from the very outset

of the case, we were concerned with preserving the integrity of the evidence which had been gathered during the course of the investigation and ultimately introduced into evidence where it then came into the care, custody and control of the Los Angeles County Clerk's Office.

we were concerned with all of the evidence, but particularly the ballistics evidence - the bullets, the bullet fragments, the shells, the gun used by Sirhan - so that five or ten or twenty years from the day that evidence was introduced, it could be re-examined, if the need arose, to demonstrate the validity or the invalidity of the original investigation.

At the conclusion of the trial, a series of volumes covering the complete investigation was given to the Justice Department to be placed in their archives for subsequent review and evaluation.

We believe, as a result of our investigation into the care and handling of the exhibits by the Los Angeles County Clerk's Office, that this material is incomplete in that it does not reflect an accurate picture insofar as the present integrity of the evidence is concerned. Therefore, one reason for this Grand Jury presentation is to bring their records up to date through the vehicle of the testimony taken here during the next several days.

Another reason for this presentation results from our desire to perpetuate the testimony given here in the event that future indictments may become warranted.

Aside from the background material which I have

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just made reference to, the present investigation into the care and handling of the evidence in the Sirhan Sirhan case arose as a result of a recent letter sent by a local attorney to the Los Angeles City Civil Service Commission alleging that a Los Angeles Police Department ballistics expert had committed substantial error during the course of his testimony during the Sirhan case and in two other unrelated cases. As a result of this letter, a Board of Inquiry was created by the Chief of Police to look into the validity or invalidity of these allegations.

At the same time, we acted in order to reassure ourselves that the exhibits in the Sirhan case were still protected by the court orders that had been issued earlier.

We are of the opinion that they have not been so protected.

As a result of the investigation into the allegations contained in the letter which I have just made reference to, the possibility exists that the Kennedy death weapon may have to be re-fired in order to confirm or deny the validity of some of these allegations. In the event that a court order is obtained to test-fire the gun which was used by Sirhan to kill Senator Kennedy, the testimony taken during this presentation will be critically important in evaluating the validity of the results of such a test.

I would like to make it as clear as possible that this presentation has been designed to focus solely on the integrity of the evidence while it has been in the custody of the Los Angeles County Clerk's Office. Every other aspect of the current investigations being conducted both by the Police

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- 37 <sup>18</sup> IDENT.

38 IDENT.

Department and by the defendant is now, or soon will be, before the appropriate reviewing body, which is, of course, the California Supreme Court.

What, then, will be your options after hearing this presentation? (1) You may elect, after hearing the evidence, to do nothing, simply because what you have heard may, in your opinion, not warrant any recommendation or comment; (2) You may elect to issue a report within a reasonably short time after this presentation; or (3) You may elect to draft a report at the time you prepare your final year-end report.

THE FOREMAN: Thank you. You may proceed.

MR. HECHT: At this time I would like to have marked for identification 37 photographs which purport to be photographs which will be referred to in this proceeding as Exhibit Viewing Slips or Exhibit Review Slips.

THE FOREMAN: It will be so marked as Exhibits 1 through 37.

Also, I have a transcript of a meeting held in the chambers of Assistant Presiding Judge Charles A. Loring on Friday, May 16, 1969, at 1:30 P.M. I will ask that this transcript be marked Grand Jury Exhibit Number 38 for identification.

THE FOREMAN: It will be so marked.

MR. HECHT: At this time I would like to call Mr. John Howard, please.

(Thereupon, John E. Howard, is escorted into the Grand Jury Hearing Room by the Sergeant At Arms.)

JOHN E. HOWARD,

called as a witness before the Grand Jury, was duly sworn as follows:

THE FOREMAN: You do solemnly swear that the evidence you shall give in this matter now pending before the Grand Jury of the County of Los Angeles shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

THE WITNESS: I do.

BY MR. HECHT:

EXAMINATION

Q Mr. Howard, what is your occupation, please?

A I am Chief Deputy District Attorney of Los Angeles County.

Q In connection with the matter of People versus Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, did you have some official connection with that particular prosecution?

A I was one of the Deputy District Attorneys assigned to the investigation and one of the Deputy District Attorneys assigned to the trial in connection with the matter.

That was together with the then Chief Deputy

Lynn Buck Compton and now Judge David Fitts, who were also

assigned to the investigation and trial.

Q Insofar as the investigation and trial of Sirhan Bishara Sirhan was concerned, did the District Attorney's Office treat that matter somewhat differently than

they would the average case you normally come into contact with on a daily basis?

- A Yes, it certainly was treated differently.
- Q What was the reason for that, Mr. Howard?

A At the time of the assassination of Senator Kennedy, it was the third assassination of a national political figure occurring within a relatively short time; the first being the assassination in Dallas of President Kennedy, and then the subsequent killing of Harvey Lee Oswald followed by the investigation of the Warren Commission, which was concerned with the specter of some type of national conspiracy to effectuate a political action by some unified association.

The results of the Warren Commission together with the assassination at Atlanta of Dr. Luther King, which was the second assassination of a nationally known figure, and it was then followed by the assassination of Senator Robert Kennedy; it was then anticipated by the District Attorney and the members of his staff that there was always the possibility of some either real or involuntary attempt to connect the three cases together in order to arrive at a theory of conspiracy.

The investigation was to be thorough to determine if there was, in fact, merit as to the possibility of the conspiracy theory, either individually or connected with the other two.

- Q Now, were any special investigative techniques used by virtue of the unique character of this case?
  - A Yes, I would say it was unique in the extent that



the investigation went.

By that I mean, for example, everyone that could be located in the pantry area, where the assassination occurred — everybody that could be located in the pantry area at the time of the assassination, we went through and tried to get in touch with them and take a statement from them.

That was done in cooperation with the Police Department. There was assigned as many as 45 detectives to a special unit that was concerned with the investigation and the actual control of all of the evidence.

- Q Did that unit have a name?
- A It was called the Special Unit, Assassination Investigation.

A security area was set up and all of the records were kept there.

- Q Why did you investigate so many witnesses?
- A There was a public dedication to review in depth every witness in the pantry area, and television cameras were used to locate the people who were present at the time of the assassination. As many as possible were identified from the television pictures because we had no list of the 100 or 125 people in the pantry area. We talked to everyone that we could locate. We asked them who was there and what they saw and what they knew about it. We located every person that we could, not only with the help of our investigators and the help of the Los Angeles Police Department, but also with the cooperation of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. We took statements of people that were just residents -- I mean just



these people.

guests at the hotel and had gone back to their homes throughout the United States. We interviewed everyone we could. We found everyone that was in the pantry area. We found everyone in the hotel or nearby and statements were taken from all of

Q Do you remember how many people were interviewed in the course of the investigation?

A My recollection is in the thousands, perhaps 4.000.

any efforts made to introduce perhaps more evidence than would be introduced in the average criminal case in connection with turning over to the Court additional materials that could be used in the future for reference and things of that nature?

A At the conclusion of our case in chief, the prosecution, we introduced as a matter of record -- not for jury consideration and not for evidence in the trial itself, but my recollection is that there were 175 full statements of witnesses that had some knowledge or partial knowledge of the events at the Ambassador.

At the end of the case we put in an additional number of interviews and statements and reports of individuals. We did this for the reason that in any lawsuit it is necessary at some time to conclude the case. It was a long trial which took three or four months.

We called 160 witnesses that had some partial knowledge at the trial and we could have called all these other witnesses if we had wanted to.

However, any lawsuit and particularly a jury trial has to be completed at some time. So we called the witnesses that could testify directly to the events that were involved.

We called the best witnesses of all the witnesses that we had, and as to these other witnesses from whom we had taken statements who had some partial knowledge of the events, we made those statements part of the record so that any one in the future could review those statements and see what they had to say and would not say to us, "Why didn't you call these witnesses?"

We made a calculated risk in that we called our best witnesses, the ones that knew the most and put the other statements in.

Q Did you anticipate during the course of the trial that there would be those who would be critical of the investigation or the prosecution in this case?

A Right. It seemed to us that with the background and a study of what had happened in the questioned articles in the Dallas case and at Atlanta, that there would seem to be an expected group or a small group of individuals that would attempt to, for whatever motive, to take apart this investigation or question its results.

Q Directing your attention now to the ballistics evidence that was introduced during the course of the trial, can you describe generally the nature of that evidence, Mr. Howard?

A Right; first of all the Grand Jury hearing was used

as a background. The election was on June the 4th and the assassination took place in the early morning hours, which was the 5th of June.

We went to the Grand Jury as quickly as we could for security reasons.

By security reasons I mean, for the security of the defendant in custody because it was a custodial problem, and also for the security of the exhibits that we had at that point in time.

We had the gun, which was a .22 caliber revolver, Ivers & Johnson revolver.

We got the gun and whatever bullets or expended bullets were found around the pantry area as quickly as we could into the Grand Jury.

I believe we started with the Grand Jury on the 5th and the revolver was taken into evidence. We also had two live shells that were taken into evidence.

The gun was an eight-shot revolver and there were six casings inside, which indicated that there had been six bullets fired, so we had both the two live bullets from the gun and the six casings, as I recall.

At that time, we went to the Grand Jury, moving as quickly as we did at that time.

The autopsy had been performed on the Senator and I believe that taken from the body of the Senator there were two pieces of bullet fragments, .22 caliber bullet fragments from the head area of the Senator.

We had a spent bullet, a bullet that was found in

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the dead man, and I believe it was in the cervical vertebra of the Senator.

In addition we put into the Grand Jury certain test bullets.

To understand this course of the investigation, the criminalist was DeWayne Wolfer. In a regular fashion, when he received the gun and had taken out the bullets, the expended casings and the bullets, he then went to a water tank, loaded the gun, the death weapon, with mini-mags purchased from the same area where Sirhan had purchased his bullets.

They had the same numbers as close to similar bullets as we could get.

He fired the bullets into the water tank, these mini-mag bullets for future comparison.

At the time we went to the Grand Jury we had the bullets from the Senator, that I have indicated, and as I recall other individuals were shot by Sirhan and some of these bullets had been removed but they had not come to us from the bodies of the other victims for ballistic examination or comparisons.

So we did not have all the bullets from the other victims at that time.

We used the Senator's bullets. I believe there were three bullets, the two fragments of bullets and one complete bullet which was recovered in the cervical spine.

Mr. Wolfer fired these test bullets into the water tank and they were recovered. I believe that three of these



were kept for future comparison when the other victims' bullets would show up.

That was approximately what we had as far as ballistics evidence at the Grand Jury. My recollection is that we had some other exhibits, for example, we have a box with mini-mags which was in a carton taken from his car, and I believe a receipt indicating the store from which the bullets were purchased.

We found out that Sirhan had purchased these relatively shortly before the assassination.

That is what we had at the time of the Grand Jury.

- Q At the time of the trial, was there further ballistics evidence introduced?
  - A Yes, there was.
  - Ω Explain what that was, sir.
- A By the time of the trial the bullets taken from the other victims had, of course, caught up with the Crime Lab where they had been compared.

They had been compared to the test bullets, since we only put in three bullets before the Grand Jury and we had four test bullets for further comparison.

Those were kept in an area where it was restricted and only authorized people could have access to the exhibits.

We kept the test bullets. And, therefore, at the time of the trial they were used to compare the additional bullets and the fragments taken from a Mrs. Evans, a victim, a Mr. Stroll, another victim, a Mr. West, another victim, and



a Mr. Paul Schrade and a Mr. Ira Goldstein, and they were all introduced as part of our case in chief.

Those were the bullets recovered from the other victims in the case.

rom the very outset of the case and from the very beginning, from the very beginning of the investigation of the case, we were concerned with the preservation and the integrity of the physical evidence, not only by ourselves but by all other members of the staff.

From the time of the investigation we went into strict internal control in this special unit in order to insure the integrity of the evidence that was collected.

As I said, this special unit was set up and all the exhibits were kept under lock and key and there were only two individuals authorized to open the evidence locker and a log was kept to show when those lockers were opened and what pieces of evidence were examined and this was all done as part of our preparation in this case.

These precautions were taken to insure the integrity of the exhibits so that any time in the future we could show that the original evidence was kept intact and no changes were made in it, and also it became a question if there were any independent study, that we would be able to show that there was proper identification for all the exhibits that we had obtained.

When the Indictment against Mr. Sirhan was returned by the 1968 Los Angeles County Grand Jury, which was presented in Department 100, before Judge Alarcon, at that time



I was present and Judge Alarcon entered into a restrictive order in connection with access to the exhibits.

- Q That was done before the actual trial commenced?
- A Yes, at the time the Indictment was returned to Judge Alarcon.
- Q At that time he made an order restricting access to the exhibits, is that correct?
  - A Yes, that's correct.
- And during the trial, did you have any conference with any representatives of the Clerk's Office in connection with continuing your efforts to insure the integrity of the exhibits and the manner in which they were kept?
- A We had conferences with the Court, with Judge Walker and with representatives of the Clerk's Office.

Ground rules were laid down.

During the trial itself there was a special locked cabinet provided and control of that was in the Court Clerk and that was while the trial was actually pending.

The conclusion of the trial, my recollection is, about the middle of May, 1969, a series of conferences, informal conferences, were held which culminated in a formal conference in the presiding judge's chambers to discuss future continued control of the exhibits.

- O Do you recall at the present time who was the representative of the Clerk's Office, who participated with you during these continuing conferences?
- A Normally my recollection is that Mr. Talmachoff -- on some occasions Mr. Talmachoff and Mr. Emory Hatcher.

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I believe I recall one where Mr. Sharp was 1 present. 2 In any event, did you obtain from Judge Walker Ω 3 in connection with the case certain directions as to how the original exhibits were to be kept? Yes; after all the series of conferences, it was decided that a court order would be made, that it would be drawn with specificity for all time and it would provide for the continuing control of the exhibits. I recall it was drawn. I believe it was executed 10 on or about May 20, 1969. 11 At this point in time, as I recall, it was thought 12 there might be new judges coming in as Judge Walker was to 13 retire, and this was done as a matter of precaution. 14 15 Subsequent to the time that Judge Walker's 16 Court Order was issued were any members of your staff ever 17 given any notice that certain persons from the public domain 18 were actually viewing the original exhibits on the 4th Floor 19 of the Clerk's Office premises? 20 A No, sir. 21 When did you first become aware that such viewings 22 had taken place? 23 When this investigation originated, and shortly Α 24 thereafter, possibly the first part of June of this year. 25 What were the circumstances that brought that fact 26 to your attention, do you recall briefly? Yes, the District Attorney, Joseph Busch, had  $\mathbf{A}$ 28 asked for an investigation. We had briefed the District



Attorney that there had been restrictive court orders and that the exhibits were, therefore, being adequately protected.

At that time I went to determine what controls had been placed on the exhibits, and I learned that they had been transferred from the Clerk's Office to the Supreme Court. The appeal is automatic to the California Supreme Court, and by this time the appeal had advanced to the point that the Supreme Court desired to see the exhibits and the exhibits were sent to the Supreme Court.

I realized that there was a Court Order and I just wanted to make sure what the security was on the other side of the counter before they had gone to the Supreme Court.

I believe at that time Mr. Hecht, of our staff, briefed me on this matter for the first time.

I went downstairs to talk to Mr. Talmachoff and I heard from Mr. Hecht that perhaps there had been a failure to follow the procedures that I thought were in fact being followed.

- Q When was this in time?
- A I would say in June of this year.

Our department's investigation had come into effect.

- Q Going back to the time that Judge Walker had made his order, from that time forward, had any representative of the County Clerk's Office ever asked you for an independent investigation or an explanation of Judge Walker's Court Order?
  - A No. sir.
  - Q Did any member of the Clerk's Office ever request



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permission to show original exhibits to members of the public or representatives of the defense?

A No, not of me or the staff.

Q In connection with your recollection of the ballistics evidence and the bullets and so forth allegedly used in Mr. Sirhan's gun, are we talking about a .22 caliber long rifle bullet, sir?

A Right.

That had a technical name. I think it was referred to officially as a mini-mag, describing some characteristic of the bullet which is somewhat different from the typical .22 slug.

Q Based on your knowledge of the case, was that a copper-coated bullet?

A They were.

Q Is it possible, Mr. Howard, that when the gun was taken from Mr. Sirhan in the pantry, there were eight shells in the gun and two live rounds on his person, touching upon your present recollection?

A Eight live rounds?

O Yes.

A That is probable. There are eight shells in the gun.

Q There were eight shells in the gun and two live rounds that were found on Mr. Sirhan?

A My recollection is one expended shell and two upon his person.

MR. HECHT: I have nothing further of this witness.



THE FOREMAN: Any questions to be directed to this witness by any member of the Grand Jury? If so, please write them out and they will be directed to the witness through the Deputy District Attorney.

Apparently not.

Mr. Howard, I need not admonish you as to the need for secrecy as to this Grand Jury proceeding, sir.

MR. HOWARD: Indeed you do not.

THE FOREMAN: Thank you, sir, for coming in.

(Thereupon, the witness, Mr. Howard, was then escorted from the Grand Jury Hearing Room by the Sergeant At Arms.)

MR. HECHT: Judge Alarcon, please.

(Thereupon, the witness, Judge Arthur Alarcon, was then escorted into the Grand Jury Hearing Room by the Sergeant At Arms.)

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ARTHUR L. ALARCON,

called as a witness before the Grand Jury, was duly sworn as follows:

THE FOREMAN: You do solemnly swear that the evidence you shall give in this matter now pending before the Grand Jury of the County of Los Angeles shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

THE WITNESS: I do.

EXAMINATION

BY MR. HECHT:

Q Judge Alarcon, you are a Judge of the Superior Court of the County of Los Angeles?

A Yes, sir.

Q Did you in 1968 have any official connection with the returning of the Indictment in connection with the Sirhan Bishara Sirhan case?

A Yes, I did.

Q What was that connection, sir?

A On, I believe it was, June the 7th of the year 1968, I was the Acting Presiding Judge of the Los Angeles Criminal Division of the Superior Court, and that was the day on which the Grand Jury for that year returned the Indictment in the Sirhan matter.

so I was the Judge who accepted the Indictment, having determined that it was a true bill.

Your Honor, I have here what purports to be the District Attorney's copy of the transcript and this is Volume I of the People versus Sirhan Bishara Sirhan case, and I would invite your attention to Page A-1 of the transcript which at the top indicates:

"Los Angeles, California, Friday, June 7, 1968, 4:25 P.M."

Would you examine these pages, please, and tell me if they appear to represent the proceedings at the time the Indictment was returned in court?

A Yes, I will.

(The witness complies with counsel's request, 1 and examines the exhibit.) 9 Do you recognize, your Honor, the proceedings 3 that occurred in your court? Yes; I've almost finished reading it, but up to · A 5 this point they are the proceedings that occurred. May I have just a moment? 7 Ω Yes, sir. (The witness continues reading the exhibit.) A 9 Yes, I have completed the reading from portions of 10 the transcription that you have shown me. 11 Let me call your attention to Page A-8, your 12 13 Honor -Yes. 14 Ā 15 Have you read through Pages A-8 and A-9 in this 0 16 transcription that I have shown you? 17 A Yes, I have. 18 Will you please read, starting on Line 5, from Q 19 that page until I tell you to stop. 20 A Yes. 21 (Reading:) 22 "First, the record will show that 23 Mr. Peter Talmachoff, Chief of the Criminal 24 Division of the Office of the Clerk of the 25 Superior Court, is present in the courtroom. 26 And, further, that Donald Ostrov, the Official 27 Court Reporter for the 1968 Los Angeles County 28 Grand Jury is also present.

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"I herewith will read the written orders which, upon their being read by the Court, will be served by the Sheriff upon the individual or offices in question.

"It is the Order of the Court that upon presentation of the Reporter's Transcript of the Grand Jury Proceedings to the Clerk of the Court that the Clerk shall receive said transcript and keep secret the contents thereof until after service of a copy of said Reporter's Transcript has been made on the defendant or his attorney.

"It is further ordered that the original Reporter's Transcript of the Grand Jury Proceedings will be served by the Clerk on the District Attorney, and that the District Attorney also will keep secret the contents of said transcript until after service has been made on the defendant or his attorney.

"It is the Order of this Court that the exhibits received by the Grand Jury in its proceeding concerning this Indictment will be delivered to the Clerk of the Court and will be safeguarded by him pending the determination of this case.

"It is further Ordered that the Clerk shall not make the exhibits available to any person or agency except upon Order of this Court.

"This Order and the previous one, dated June 7, 1968, signed Arthur L. Alarcon, Judge of the Superior Court."

Q That was, in fact, your Court Order?

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- A Yes, it was.
- Q I notice that the Court Order can be said to be divided into two parts.

One is with respect to maintaining the secrecy of the proceedings of the Grand Jury, the testimony taken at the Grand Jury; and the other in connection with the exhibits.

Am I interpreting that correctly?

- A Yes, sir.
- Q Can you explain the circumstances leading up to the promulgation of this specific Court Order?
- A Basically I was concerned with the problem of a fair trial in view of the enormous publicity which occurred as a result of the assassination of Robert Kennedy.

so my primary concern was to protect and insulate everything in connection with the proceedings so that there would not be a later reversal, based upon the ground of excessive or pervasive publicity.

For that reason I took steps immediately upon the accepting of the Indictment to try to protect the case from publicity, and also to take corrective measures, of what I believed to be abuses up to that point.

- Q In connection with your Order safeguarding the exhibits, what was your purpose in doing that?
- A Again to make sure that nothing interfered with the fairness of the proceedings and to avoid either the release of the exhibits for exploitation for publicity purposes, or to prevent any kind of tampering which might result in anything other than a fair trial.

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Q	Now, your	Honor, you	had become	aware that a	
subsequent C	ourt Order	was issued	at the end	of the trial	рÀ
Judge Walker	in connect	ion with, a	among other	things, the	
handling and	sealing of	the exhibi	its except t	to attorneys o	æ
record or by	those havi	ng a Court	Order?		

A Only by reading the newspapers.

Q Assuming for the purpose of my question, such a Court Order was entered into by Judge Walker, between the time you entered your Court Order and the end of the actual trial in the Sirhan Bishara Sirhan case, did anyone seek to have you modify or vary the terms of your Court Order that you have read to us in these proceedings?

A Yes.

Q Under what circumstances?

A Many representatives of the news media and also the District Attorney's Office of the County of Los Angeles sought to have the Court Order modified.

Q Did you, in fact, modify the Court Order, insofar as it pertained to the sealing of the exhibits?

A No, I did not.

Q To clarify the record, in this particular case that would be the District Attorney, and representatives of the media sought to have you vary or modify the Court Order, and do you know whether that was in regard to the publicity aspects?

A Well, I would assume so.

Q Did any representative of the Los Angeles County
District Attorney's Office ever ask you for any explanation or

interpretation or variation of that part of the Court Order dealing with the sealing of the exhibits?

A Your question is so broad that I may not be totally responsive. I may be volunteering something.

I know after the Order was promulgated and signed by me and read into the record, I was not requested by the County Clerk or any representative of the County Clerk's Office to modify, vary, change or explain the Order.

The Order was drafted with the cooperation and prior discussion with Mr. Peter Talmachoff of the County Clerk's Office.

Q I don't understand that, your Honor; could you amplify that for us?

A Well, I was assigned to handle the proceedings for Friday, June 7th, on Wednesday, June 5th.

In preparing for the problems that I felt were to be implicit in the Sirhan trial, one of the problems I was concerned with was publicity. The other problem I was concerned with, and it's related to the question of publicity, is any handling or tampering or exploitation of the exhibits.

So following the mandate of the United States
Supreme Court with reference to fair trials and the problem
that is posed by the First Amendment, where we have a free
press, I undertook, starting Wednesday, June 5, to write a
series of orders which were to try to put some teeth into
protecting the case from the excessive publicity or a mishandling of the exhibits in any way.

In so doing I drafted an order with reference to

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all parties and then I drafted orders directly to the Court Reporter, the County Clerk's Office and other persons.

Insofar as the Order, with reference to the Clerk's Office, I called upon Mr. Peter Talmachoff who came to my chambers. I told him I contemplated sealing up and putting a veil of secrecy over everything in connection with the Sirhan case and that I had jurisdiction to do so, and a large part had to do with his office and I drafted something which I showed him and asked him if that was broad enough to give complete protection and secrecy and security to the matters which were within his office.

After discussing with him, I wrote the final draft.

MR. HECHT: I have no further questions.

THE FOREMAN: Any further questions to be directed to the witness by any member of the Grand Jury? If so, please write them out and they will be directed to the witness through the Deputy District Attorney.

Apparently not.

Thank you, your Honor, for coming in.

(Thereupon, the witness, Judge Arthur L. Alarcon, was escorted from the Grand Jury Hearing Room by the Sergeant At Arms.)

MR. HECHT: Judge Walker, please.

(Thereupon, the witness, Judge Herbert V. Walker, was then escorted into the Grand Jury Hearing Room by the Sergeant At Arms.)

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## HERBERT V. WALKER,

called as a witness before the Grand Jury, was duly sworn as follows:

THE FOREMAN: You do solemnly swear that the evidence you shall give in this matter now pending before the Grand Jury of the County of Los Angeles shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

THE WITNESS: I do.

## EXAMINATION

BY MR. HECHT:

Q Judge Walker, I know you had a very important official connection with the Sirhan case.

Would you state what that connection was?

- A I was the Judge.
- Q At the conclusion of the case, and more specifically, on Friday, May 16, 1969, was there a conference held in the chambers of the Assistant Presiding Judge, Charles A. Loring, which you attended?
  - A Yes, sir.
- Q Have you ever seen a copy of the transcript of those proceedings?
  - A Yes, I have.
- Q I would like to call your attention to Grand Jury Exhibit Number 38 for identification, and ask you to take a look at that and tell me if that appears to be a transcript of those proceedings?

Inspection and Reproduction of Exhibits."

Would you examine that Order and tell me if that appears to be familiar to you?

A Yes, it is.

Q Was that, in fact, the Court Order you issued, your Honor?

A Yes, it was.

Q Your Honor, bearing in mind that in this transcript that you have just identified as Grand Jury Exhibit Number 38 for identification, that a number of statements were made on that date, such as, for instance, one of them made by you, "Well, we won't have any viewing of the original exhibits except to attorneys of record", and there may be other statements in that transcript expressing the same thought, and having that in mind you issued the Court Order a few days later which authorized only attorneys of record or those obtaining Court Orders to have access to the exhibits, let me ask you the following question:

Assuming that a man who is a person who had no official connection with the Sirhan case either before, during or after the trial, after the termination of the trial went to one of the attorneys handling their appeal and asked for and received a letter addressed to Mr. Robert Sours, who I represent to you is the Assistant Chief of the Criminal Division of the Clerk's Office, and said letter read as follows:

"Dear Mr. Sours:



"As the duly obtained attorneys of record for Sirhan Bishara Sirhan in the case of the People of the State of California, Plaintiff and Respondent, versus Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, Defendant and Appellant, Case Number 14026 in the Supreme Court of the State of California (Superior Court Number A-233,421), we hereby authorize and request that you permit our representative and expert witness, William W. Harper, to see, examine, inspect and, where necessary, make copies of or from each and all and every exhibit in the above-entitled case in your custody and possession, whether the said exhibit was received in evidence, marked for identification only or rejected and especially, but not limited to, the following exhibits:

"Numbers 52;

"52-A;

"53:

"(The exhibit, however it may be numbered, which consists of the fragments of the bullets depicted in Exhibit 53);

"62;

"63;

"64;

"64-A;

"64-B;

"81;

"82:

"78.

"Thank you for your courtesy in this matter.

"Sincerely yours,

"George E. Shibley, Luke McKissack and Abdeen Jabara

"(Signed) George E. Shibley,

"Attorneys for Defendant and Appellant."

Assume further that Mr. Harper was not employed by or formally retained in any way by any of the attorneys, but by showing this letter to members of the Los Angeles County

Clerk's Office, and he was at that time given virtually unlimited access to the original exhibits, the ballistics

evidence, the bullets, the bullet fragments, and that on a

number of occasions he brought with him to the Clerk's Office

other persons, as many as three or four persons in his party,

who also had the opportunity to see and inspect and to handle

the original ballistics evidence; did you intend such person to

be given unlimited access to the original exhibits in your

Court Order?

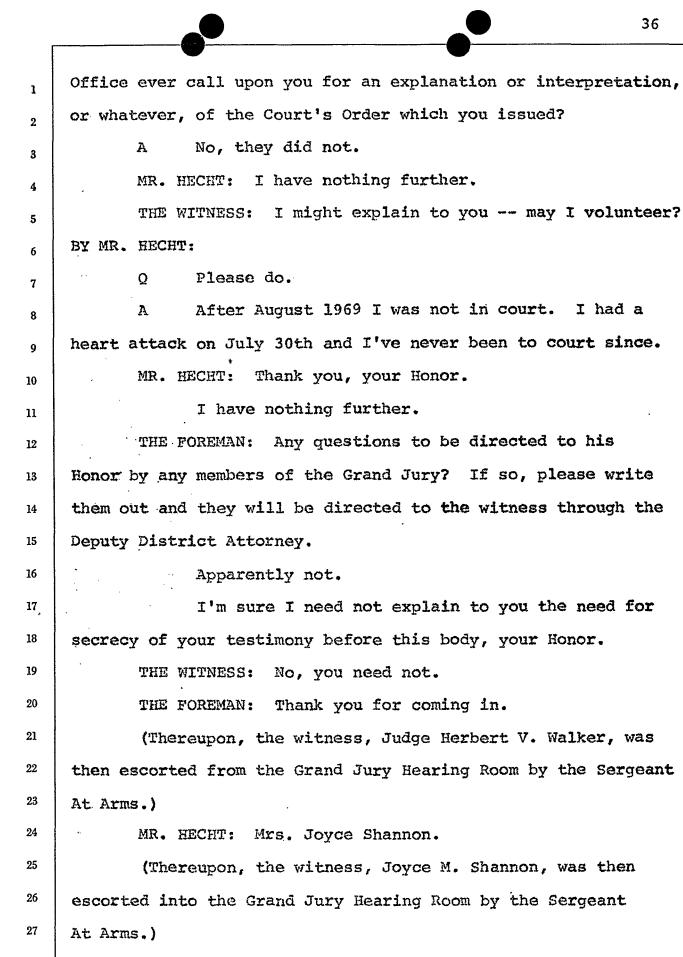
A Well, your question is quite lengthy and I want to be sure.

This man was not employed by the attorneys of record in the trial or the attorneys of record on appeal; is that right?

Q He was not employed or retained by or paid by --

A I don't care whether he was paid or not. It's question of whether he had been retained as an employee by either of those two classes of attorney.

Q To my knowledge, he had not been employed by them.



JOYCE M. SHANNON, 1 called as a witness before the Grand Jury, was duly sworn as 2 follows: 3 THE FORLMAN: You do solemnly swear that the evidence you shall give in this matter now pending before the Grand Jury of the County of Los Angeles shall be the truth, the 6 whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God? 7 8 THE WITNESS: I do. 9 10 11 EXAMINATION 12 BY MR. HECHT: 13 Is it Miss or Mrs.? Q 14 Α Mrs. 15 Thank you. 16 Mrs. Shannon, would you state for the record your 17 business or your occupation? 18 I am Secretary to the Grand Jury. A 19 How long have you occupied that position? Q 20 A Two years. 21 In that capacity do you have access to and do you 0 22 have custody of the official records of the Los Angeles County 23 Grand Jury?

A Yes, I do.

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Did I ask you to bring with you several documents 0 to this presentation?

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Yes, you did. Ä

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Did you bring those with you, ma'am? Q

Yes, I did. A 1 MR. HECHT: May I have one moment, please? 2 THE FOREMAN: Surely. 3 BY MR. HECHT: 4 Did you bring with you a portion of the 1968 5 Grand Jury Report insofar as it relates to the County Clerk's Office? Yes, I did. Did you also bring with you what purports to be a response from the County Clerk's Office to that Grand Jury 10 Report? 11 Yes, I did. 12 13 14 15 for identification at this time. 16 THE FOREMAN: It will be so marked. 17 MR. HECHT: 18 Grand Jury Exhibit Number 42 at this time. THE FOREMAN: It will be so marked. 20 MR. HECHT: 21 22 23 24 witness through the Deputy District Attorney. 25

42 id.

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MR. HECHT: With your p rmission, Mr. Foreman, I would like to first mark the Grand Jury Report as Exhibit Number 41 I would like to have the response marked as I have no further questions of this witness. THE FOREMAN: Are there any other questions to be directed to this witness by any member of the Grand Jury? If so, please write them out and they will be directed to the Apparently not. I'm sure I don't have to instruct you as to the necessity for the secrecy of the Grand Jury. (Ther upon, the witness, Joyce M. Shannon, was then 2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

escorted from the Grand Jury Hearing Room by the Sergeant 1 At Arms.) 2 MR. HECHT: Judge Fitts, please. 3 (Thereupon, the witness, David N. Fitts, was then escorted into the Grand Jury Hearing Room by the Sergeant At 5 Arms.) DAVID N. FITTS, 9 called as a witness before the Grand Jury, was duly sworn 10 as follows: 11 12 THE FOREMAN: You do solemnly swear that the evidence 13 you shall give in this matter now pending before the Grand 14 Jury of the County of Los Angeles shall be the truth, the 15 whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God? 16 THE WITNESS: I do. 17 18 19 EXAMINATION 20 BY MR. HECHT: 21 Judge Fitts, would you please state your present 22 occupation? 23 Judge of the Superior Court of the County of A 24 Los Angeles. 25 Directing your attention to the case of the People 26 versus Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, did you have an official connection with that case, either in the investigation or prosecution? 28 Yes, I did. Ą

1	Q What was that official connection?
2	A I was one of the Deputy District Attorneys
3	assigned to the case.
4	Q Do you recall, your Honor, being present in
5	the chambers of Judge Loring, after the guilty verdict and
6	the penalty verdict had been returned in the Sirhan case?
7	Λ Vaguely.
8	Q I will direct your attention to Grand Jury
9	Exhibit Number 38, which purports to be the transcript of
10	such a meeting, and you will notice on the first page thereof
11	a list of the people who attended the meeting.
12	A That is on the front page of the transcript?
13	Q Yes.
14	A I see I was present.
15	Do you want me to peruse this with some par-
16	ticularity?
17	Q I just wanted to invite your attention to the
18	fact that such a conference did take place and that you were
19	one of the participants and perhaps that might refresh your
20	recollection that such a meeting did occur and that you were
21	present.
22	A Well, such a meeting did occur and I was present
23	I must confess that at the present time my
24	recollection is rather hazy as to what went on at that
25	meeting.
26	Q My records reflect that the guilty verdict in the
27	Sirhan case was returned on April 17, 1969, and the penalty
28	verdict was returned on April 23, 1969, which means the



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meeting in Judge Loring's chambers took place after both those verdicts were returned.

Is that in accord with your recollection?

- A If it is a matter of record, it must be so, but I don't recall it. I do not have any present recollection.
- Q Assuming for the moment that my records are correct, at the time that the meeting took place in Judge Loring's chambers, having in mind that it was after the penalty verdict had been returned would all the exhibits that had been introduced during the course of the trial be then turned over to a representative of the Los Angeles County Clerk's Office?
  - A I would assume so.
- Q Do you recall Judge Walker issued a Court Order several days after this meeting in Judge Loring's chambers in connection with the Sirhan case in an effort to preserve the integrity of, and to safeguard, the exhibits in the Sirhan case?
  - A I know such an order was issued.
- Q From the date such an order was issued which was on May 20, 1969, up until the present time, has any representative of the Los Angeles County Clerk's Office ever asked you for an interpretation or a variance or a clarification of Judge Walker's Court Order?
  - A No, they have not.
- Q Your Honor, I want to show you, if I may, what has been marked as Grand Jury Exhibit Number 31 for identification, which is a photograph of what purports to be an Exhibit Viewing Slip, though I may state that we haven't established