

the foundation as to what the slips are.

However, if I may just state, this is an Exhibit Viewing Slip, and it is filled out by the person who goes down to the Clerk's Office and wants to see an item that the Clerk has in his custody.

Do you recognize this Exhibit Viewing Slip?

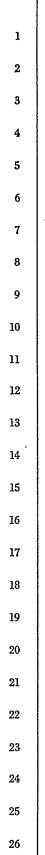
- ·A It bears my writing -- my printing.
- Q Do you recall going down to the Clerk's Office and filling it out on the date indicated there?
  - A What date is that?
- Q The date is written there 1-31, and the year is not written.

Do you have any recollection in regard to this Exhibit Viewing Slip?

A I have a recollection on one occasion when I went down to view an exhibit I recall that I was in the company of Sergeant Collins of the Los Angeles Police Department who was assisting us in the case and my recollection of the event is somewhat better now because Sergeant Collins reminded me of this situation approximately a month ago.

I went down to see an exhibit with him. I identified myself and was denied admittance and I went back up to the 8th Floor and talked to Alice Nishikawa who was the Court Clerk, and the matter was straightened out, and I did get to see the exhibit.

- Q Do you recall what exhibit it was you saw after the matter was straightened out?
  - A I have no present recollection at all.



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	Q	So t	che ma	atter	is	parfect	ly o	clear,	you	were	at	the
time t	he Der	outy I	lstr:	ict At	ctor	ney or	one	of the	Dep	outy		
Distri	ct At	torney	s in	charg	le o	f this	case	e, and	you	went	dow	'n
to the	4th 1	loor	with	Serge	ant	Collin	ıs,	is that	cor	rect	,	

A Yes; I was one of the Deputy District Attorneys assigned to the case, and the trial was in progress at that time.

Q Your Honor, is there anything on that exhibit, that photograph of the exhibit that can assist you in any way in recalling whether you actually did receive an exhibit, or what exhibit number it was you saw, if you did see an exhibit on that occasion?

A No way.

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

THE WITNESS: I'm sorry that I cannot be of any help on this.

All I remember on this is that for some reason I wanted to see one of the exhibits and that Sergeant Collins went down with me.

At the present time I have no recollection as to what exhibit it was and what was the purpose I went down there for.

MR. HECHT: Thank you, your Honor.

I have no further questions of this witness.

THE FOREMAN: Are there any questions to be directed to this witness? If so, please write them out and they will be directed to the witness through the Deputy District Attorney.

Apparently not.

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Thank you very much for coming in, your Honor.

I'm sure I need not explain to you or give you the admonition as to secrecy of your testimony before the Grand Jury.

THE WITNESS: I am perfectly familiar with it.

THE FOREMAN: I'm sure you are.

Thank you for coming in.

(Thereupon, the witness, David N. Fitts, was then escorted from the Grand Jury Hearing Room by the Sergeant At Arms.)

THE FOREMAN: Let us take a short recess.

(Short recess.)

THE FOREMAN: Let the record show that the Grand Jury has reassembled, and the same Grand Jurors who were present at the inception of this proceeding are now present for further proceedings in this matter.

You may proceed, Mr. Hecht.

MR. HECHT: Mr. Wynbrandt, please.

(Thereupon, the witness, Fred H. Wynbrandt, was then escorted into the Grand Jury Hearing Room by the Sergeant At Arms.)

FRED H. WYNBRANDT,

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 1 whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God? 2 THE WITNESS: I do. 3 EXAMINATION BY MR. HECHT: Mr. Wynbrandt, what is your business or Q occupation, please? I am a Supervising Criminalist, employed by the A 10 California Department of Justice. 11 What are your job responsibilities in that 12 13 regard? 14 My responsibilities are to perform the analysis 15 connected with physical evidence in criminal cases. 16 That includes such things as arson cases, fire-17 arms identification, narcotics identification -- any type of 18 analysis of physical evidence, which may be presented in 19 court. 20 Does your work include ballistics, examination 21 and comparison of firearms and the bullets? 22 Α Yes, it does. 23 Can you tell us what background and training you 24 have had in the field of ballistics examinations and 25 comparisons? 26 I have been employed by the Department of 27 Criminal Justice in the Bureau at Sacramento for approxi-28 mately eight years.

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Superior Courts of this State as a ballistics expert in the So that we can be clear about your relation to the Sirhan prosecution, did you, in fact, have any official We will please focus now, if I may, on an item What is the basic composition of such a bullet, And with the composition of that kind of bullet, is it considered soft or hard? A Soft. 2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

1	Q	Can you take a .22 caliber rifle bullet and by
2	holding your	hand press your nail into its surface?
3	A	Yes.
4	, Ω	Are you familiar with what is called CCI bullets?
5	A	Yes, I am.
6	Q	What is a CCI bullet?
7	A	That is a bullet manufactured by the Cascade
8	Cartridge Ind	dustries.
9	Q	Does the CCI bullet have any particular composi-
10	tion, either	by caliber or composition?
11	A	No, it's just the name of the manufacturer.
12	Ω	Does that manufacturer, to your knowledge,
13	manufacture	.22 caliber bullets?
14	A	Yes, they do.
15	Q ·	Are you familiar with the term "mini-mag"?
16	A	Yes, I am.
17	Q	What does that mean?
18	A	It's a trade name which is used by Cascade
19	Cartridge to	describe their bullet. It's sort of a catch
20	name. They	call it a mini-mag.
21		It just refers to their .22 cartridge.
22	Q	What is the basic composition of the .22 CCI
23	cartridge?	
24	A	Lead.
25	Q	Does it appear to be a copper or brass bullet?
26	A	Well, generally they are copper coated. They
27	have a coppe	r coating.
28	Ω	How thick is the coating on the surface of the

bullet?

A Somehweres from 1,000ths to 10,000ths of an inch.

Q Can you take that coated bullet in your hand and make a mark with your fingers?

A Yes, you can.

Q In other words, the coating doesn't affect the hardness of the bullet?

A Well, it makes it a little bit harder, but not very much.

Q How are bullets identified as having been fired from a particular weapon?

A When a bullet is fired, it is sent forward by the force of the explosion and goes down the barrel. The barrel contains lands and grooves, as we call it, to impart to the bullet torque or twist. That is what gives the bullet its stability in flight.

Now, in giving to the bullet this torque or twist, the grooves and lands -- well, it is really what we term the lands, they leave impressions on the bullet, they leave these impressions on the bullet as the bullet travels through the barrel and by microscopic examination you can see these striations or markings which have been left on the bullet by its passage through the lands of the barrel and those are the marks that are used to make the identification.

Q Are these marks distinctive from one gun to another?

A Yes, they are.

These marks are made because of the manufacture



of the gun and the imperfections on the surface of the barrel. Basically duns of the same model or made by the same manufacturer will produce the same type of striations but these striations will vary from weapon to weapon because of the inherent variation in the manufacturing process. In addition we find that overall newly manufactured weapns leave fine striations, whereas old, worn-out, weapons or poorly manufactured weapons leave very gross markings. In this case, the Sirhan case, we have had testimony that Exhibit 6 is a .22 caliber revolver and through that revolver there were three bullets fired. Would the firing of those three bullets through that gun leave microscopic striations which would be produced on the surface of the soft lead bullet? -A Yes, they would. Can those striation marks upon which you based identification, can those striation marks be removed from the .22 caliber bullet surface by either improper handling or improper care? Yes; if they were rubbed together or even rubbed strenuously with the fingers, those striation marks could be caused to disappear. Could the striation marks of a .22 caliber bullet Q be altered by storage?

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A Under the circumstances we term oxidation, that is

Well, it would depend on the circumstances.

Under what circumstances?



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actually the surface of the bullet is oxidized.

Oxidation is a destructive process and that oxidation could remove those striation marks.

Also the striation marks could be destroyed by either the handling or the rubbing of such bullets with the fingers.

O How could that be done?

A You can actually take and rub the bullets, and rub it sufficiently, you could alter and remove all of the striations to some degree.

Q How about dropping or rubbing two bullets together or hitting the bullet against an abrasive surface?

A Well, certainly, if you continued doing that,
I think the striation marks would certainly be removed.

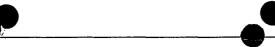
Remember that this is soft lead and it really wouldn't take much effort to put new impressions on the soft lead and remove the old ones.

You can alter and change the striation mark with almost any type of abusive handling.

Q How about continuous handling? Could, perhaps, some corrosive material from the hand be attached or deposited on the bullet? Would that in any way alter the striation marks?

A Yes, aside from the handling in general, the moisture from the hand could bring about oxidation. First of all, if you handle it, you could rub away and alter the striations in that manner.

Secondly, by handling it, the moisture of the hand





could	go	on	to	brin	ıg	about	oxidation	and	thereby	affect	the
striat	ior	as i	in f	that	ma	nner.					

- As I understand your testimony, if you take a bullet and rub it sufficiently, it would alter the striation marks?
  - A That is true.
- Now, how about the qun? Can the surface of the barrel of the weapon -- would you first explain to us what the barrel is?
- The barrel is a long part through which the bullet passes and comes out at the end.
- That is the surface of the weapon which produces the striation marks on the bullet?
  - Yes, that's correct. A
- Can the surface of that weapon be changed in any 0 way?
- We have oxidation which is commonly referred to A as rust. Moisture gets into the barrel and the rust then removes or causes the surface coating to change.

In other words, suppose you fire a bullet through a gun, and then you leave the gun out some place where moisture gets into it and that moisture will result in oxidation of the inside of the barrel. So then when you fire another bullet through that gun, the striation marks will be altered from the time you first fired it.

Mr. Wynbrandt, if you take a moist rag and push Q it through the barrel of the weapon what effect would that have?

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1	A That is when oxidation would start taking place
2	and change the surface of the barrel and subsequently the
3	striation marks of the bullet that was fired through that
4	barrel.
5	Q Could you take a steel brush or a hard brush and
6	repeatedly rub down a barrel?
7	A Yes.
8	Q What effect would that have?
9	A That would have the same effect and remove the
10	striation marks.
11	Ω What would be the effect on the striation mark
12	surface of the barrel when you use a brush with steel wool?
13	A I would think that would produce changes even
14	more quickly because it would have more of a cutting surface
15	and it would alter the striation marks more quickly.
16	Q Are there other ways of changing the striation
17	marks produced by the surfaces of a barrel that we have
18	discussed here?
19	A Yes.
20	Q Could that alteration of striation marks result
21	in a bullet losing its identifying features which it has in
22	such a manner as to preclude a comparison for identification?
23	A Yes, it could.
24	MR. HECHT: I have no further questions.
25 26	THE FOREMAN: Are there any questions to be directed
26 97	to this witness by any member of the Grand Jury? If so,
27	please write them out and they will be directed to the witness
28	through the Deputy District Attorney.



BY MR. HECHT:

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Q One of the Grand Jurors would like to know how long it would take to remove striations from a bullet with fingers rubbing, or with a cloth?

A If the striations were fine, it wouldn't take very long.

Those are very fine markings and the best way to illustrate that is perhaps the way we fire our test bullets, at the Bureau.

We fire them in water as opposed to cotton boxes, the reason being the cotton tends to polish the bullet and remove the striation marks through that one short passage and one stroke through the cotton.

Q I think that has been referred to when you touched upon the question as to what happens when the gun is shot in a tank of water.

What happens to the bullet insofar as the striation markings are concerned?

A . Little, if anything.

Q Is that one of the most common techniques in recovering a bullet from a test firing?

A Yes, it is, because the water doesn't affect the striation marks on the bullet.

- Q Then, that is an acceptable technique?
- A Yes, it certainly is.
- Q You have referred to the possibility of removing the striation marks from the barrel of a gun.

In the cleaning of weapons, doesn't one use

1	certain cleaning brushes that are prepared for those purposes
2	A Yes, but those are normally soft brass and will
3	not damage the barrel.
4	Q They are specifically designed for that purpose?
5	A Yes; they are designed for that purpose, among
6	other things.
7	Q One of the Grand Jurors would like to know the
В	answer to the following question.
9	In addition to the usual wound made by a bullet,
0	would the copper coating of the mini-mag be poisonous in any
1	way to the individual who sustained a bullet wound from such
2	a weapon?
3	A No, I don't think so.
4.	MR. HECHT: That is all.
5	THE FOREMAN: Any further questions to be directed to
6	this witness?
7	Apparently not.
8	I'd like to caution you not to discuss or impart
9	at any time, outside of this jury room, the questions that
0	were asked of you in regard to this matter, or your answers,
1	until authorized by this Grand Jury or the Court to discuss
2	or impart such matters.
3	You will understand that a violation of these
4	instructions on your part may be the basis for a charge
5	against you of contempt of court.
6	Do you understand that?
7	THE WITNESS: I do.

(Thereupon, the witness, Fred H. Wynorandt, was then

1	escorted from the Grand Jury Hearing Room-by the Sergeant At
2	Arms.)
3	MR. HECHT: Mr. Sharp, please.
4	(Thereupon, the witness, William G. Sharp, was then
5	escorted into the Grand Jury Hearing Room by the Sergeant
6	At Arms.)
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9	WILLIAM G. SHARP,
10	called as a witness before the Grand Jury, was duly sworn
11	as follows:
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.
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19	EXAMINATION
20	BY MR. HECHT:
21	Q Will you please tell us your full title?
22	A I'm County Clerk and ex officio clerk of the
23	Superior Court.
24	Q Now long have you had that position, Mr. Sharp?
25	A For approximately ten years.
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Clerk's Office?

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Yes, sir.

Prior to that time were you associated with the



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the course of a trial?

A Two divisions, really.

If we're talking about the Central District, it would be exclusively the Criminal Division.

If we're talking about Civil, that would be another division.

Q I understand but we are confining ourselves only to the Criminal Division here.

A It would just be the Criminal Division, then.

In the Central District it would be the Criminal Division.

Q That would be the one that Mr. Talmachoff is the chief of?

A Yes, sir.

I have before me, Mr. Sharp, a letter dated June 11, 1971, and it's addressed to the Honorable Joseph P. Busch, District Attorney, and below that, Attention, Mr. Richard W. Hecht, 524 North Spring Street, Los Angeles, California, 90012.

I would like to read this into the record and ask
you if it is an accurate letter that you sent to Mr. Busch?

"After your call at my office to inform me of your
investigation of the handling of exhibits in the
Sirhan case, I requested Mr. Edward M. Kritzman,
Assistant Chief Deputy in charge of Criminal, Juvenile,
and Mental Health operations, to personally review our
involvement in the case. He accordingly conducted an
investigation and obtained statements from various

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personnel, copies of which I am enclosing to assist you in your investigation. Mr. Kritzman can be reached on Extension 8-1114.

"In accordance with your suggestion, I am also informing you of my personal involvement in the Sirhan case at its very outset. Recognizing the international interest in the case, that there might be attepts to remove certain exhibits, and that the exhibits must necessarily pass through various hands, I instructed Mr. Pete Talmachoff, Chief of the Criminal Division, to establish special safeguards for exhibits in this case, including secure storage and a log of withdrawals and returns. I thereafter made a personal inspection of means taken to implement this policy. I believe this was prior to the commencement of the trial. found that the exhibits were contained in a special . locked compartment of a large safe contained within the criminal exhibits vault on the fourth floor of the Hall of Justice, that only Mr. Talmachoff and Mr. Richard Wilson, Assistant Chief Deputy, had keys to the special locked compartment of the safe, and that a log of inspections was being kept. On several occasions thereafter I reiterated my insistance on the strictest of control

"Please be assured of my personal interest in the matter. I would like to review with your department the results of your investigation.

"Sincerely yours,

"William G. Sharp, 1 "County Clerk." Is that, in fact, the letter you sent to us? Yes, sir. A Did you, in fact, instruct Mr. Talmachoff to 5 Q establish special safequards as to the exhibits of this 6 7 case? I had a verbal instruction or I think it occurred, to the best of my recollection, in January -- I mean, rather, 10 June of 1968. 11 Did you thereafter continue to make efforts to 12 assure yourself that the Sirhan exhibits would be kept in the 13 best possible manner, having in mind Judge Walker's Court 14 Order? 15 No, I did not see Judge Walker's Court Order, nor 16 did I know about it. 17 When did you become aware that Judge Walker had 18 issued a Court Order, a rather unique Court Order, in this 19 matter? 20 Really, after this presentation started, did I 21 read Judge Walker's order. 22 I believe my Chief Deputy at that time was 23 Mr. Hatcher and he sat in at a conference with Judge Walker. 24 In talking with him recently, he is now 25 of the Federal Court, and apparently, to the best of his 26 recollection, he said that I was out of town or probably I 27 would have sat in the conference myself but I had my Chief 28

Operations Deputy who was present at that time, and I had no

personal knowledge of it.

If y follow-up was on the verbal instructions that
I had given Mr. Talmachoff and I personally went to the
Criminal Division to see that a special log was being maintained
and I found out it was being maintained. That was prior to the
exhibits being transmitted to the vaults for criminal trial
purposes, at which time they were in charge of Alice
Nishikawa who was the Clerk, who, as I recall, was actually
the Clerk of the Court or the Clerk of the courtroom during
the trial.

She was the Deputy assigned to Judge Walker's courtroom.

Q I have here also before me, Mr. Sharp, a letter dated July 12, 1971, addressed to:

"The Board of Supervisors

"Los Angeles County

"Hall of Administration".

The letter is entitled:

"Sirhan Exhibits".

I will read the letter.

"Considerable publicity has been given over the past several days to the possibility that there has either been tampering with exhibits in the Sirhan case, or unauthorized persons have had access to the exhibits, or exhibits may have otherwise been improperly cared for by the County Clerk's Office.

"I discussed this matter with the District Attorney's Office, offered my complete cooperation in their

investigation, and conducted my own investigation.

As of this date my investigation discloses no improper handling of exhibits by my staff or by anyone else; and Mr. Busch informed me today that his investigation to date discloses no concrete evidence that anyone had tampered with these exhibits or that this office had improperly handled any of them.

"At the outset of the case I instructed the criminal division to provide the strictest security to Sirhan exhibits, and I personally inspected the security measures which were instituted. Prior to the trial the exhibits were held within a walk-in vault to which only exhibit clerks had access -- and within a safe within that vault to which only the chief, the assistant chief, and the supervisor of exhibits had access. During the course of the trial the exhibits were transferred to the courtroom where they were given special security by the courtroom clerk. At the conclusion of the trial the exhibits were transferred back to the vault and placed under special security.

"After the trial the trial judge made an order specifying conditions under which the exhibits were to be made available to interested parties. Our staff in turn received explicit instructions in carrying out the court order. However, dissemination of certain information about this case apparently led the District Attorney to question whether certain unauthorized persons had access to the exhibits and

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whether our staff properly carried out the court order.

As I indicated above, nothing in my investigation thus
far shows the order was violated; and the District

Attorney has not provided me with any concrete evidence
to show noncompliance with that order.

"We have over 160,000 criminal exhibits on hand at any one time and take in about 50,000 annually. Controls have long been established for their security, and special controls for all exhibits involved in death penalty cases are also effected. In addition, special attention is given to celebrated cases such as the Sirhan matter. There is always the possibility that some breakdown in the controls takes place; however, in this case I have not found anything to indicate that it has.

"Several days ago one of the news media raised the question as to whether we were able to produce a copy of an exhibit which the trial judge authorized them to have. There was some delay in furnishing that copy due to the fact that some of the copies made available for public inspection were either distributed or were included with the exhibits which were transferred to the Supreme Court. However, all interested parties were eventually provided with the copies they requested and to which they were entitled.

"Henceforth, however, with agreement of the court, no material in this case will be made available to any party without a specific court order from the California

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Supreme Court, which now has this death penalty case under automatic review.

"Sincerely yours,

"William G. Sharp,

"County Clerk."

Is that, in fact, your letter?

A Yes, it is.

MR. HECHT: I'll indicate that you have been extremely cooperative during the course of our investigation.

Q Did you ever tell or urge Mr. Talmachoff that he was to specifically abide by the provisions of Judge Walker's Court Order?

A No, I did not, because, as I explained, I did not see Judge Walker's Order.

Q Going back to your letter of July 12th, to the Board of Supervisors, you indicated at the outset of the case you instructed the Criminal Division to provide the strictest security to the Sirhan exhibits.

Can you tell me to whom such an instruction was given?

A At the outset of the case?

Q Yes.

A Yes; I had a conference about it with Pete Talmachoff and the best date I can establish is that it would be in the first part of June of '68.

I believe that is when we received the exhibits from the Grand Jury and I had a verbal discussion with him, as I indicated, in the letter, that this has world-wide significance





and interest and we talked about the John Kennedy trial and the things that had happened and certainly we did not want anything to happen in this situation.

We realize that there were many interested parties who would want to see the exhibits and that there would be a control problem when the exhibits would be removed and taken from the courtroom.

I told Mr. Talmachoff that a log should be kept of the people who came to see the exhibits and a special control should be set up so that we could determine at all times where these exhibits were and establish an accounting for them.

Then I went back within several weeks -- I can't tell you whether it was a week or two to see that this verbal instruction was being carried out, and Mr. Talmachoff showed me the locked compartment in the vault and I saw the exhibits were in there at that time.

There were very few exhibits; as I understand, as I recall there were some bullets or some photographs and they showed me a log which recorded the people who came in to see them.

- Q What personally did you do about the security measures?
  - A I personally inspected the security measures.
- Q Are you talking about the matter you have just testified to?
  - A Yes, sir.
  - Q I see. At the bottom of the first page of this

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27 28 letter of July 12, 1971, you state:

"Our staff, in turn, received explicit instructions in carrying out the Court Order."

Can you tell me, based on your own personal knowledge, when those explicit instructions were disseminated?

I had no personal knowledge.

In the investigation I made of my own staff to come back to find out whether Judge Walker's Order had been disseminated to the various exhibit people -- as I recall in writing in my statement.

The statements to me were that the management of that division had instructed the people as to the carrying out of Judge Walker's Order.

Can you tell me, Mr. Sharp, if you know, what specific measures were taken to insure that new employees . who were not present when the Court Order first came out, were made fully aware of the Court Order?

Do you have any information on that?

I don't have any personal information. We asked the people and interviewed them and I think I sent you copies of their reports and that is the extent of my knowledge.

I received those replies in answer to my own investigation and I forwarded those to you.

I have no further questions of this witness, MR. HECHT: except I do have several questions asked by the Grand Jurors.

THE FOREMAN: Very well, you may ask those questions and if there are any other questions to be asked by any Grand Jurors please write them out and they will be directed to the

witness through the Deputy District Attorney.
BY MR. HECHT:

Q Were you aware that Judge Alarcon issued an order at the time the Indictment was returned in Department 100 in connection with both publicity he was concerned with, and insofar as the testimony taken through the Grand Jury examination and also in connection with the integrity of the evidence?

A Mr. Hecht, we have 200,000 cases that we're handling and I do have a policy here that what we call incidents or Incident Reports are supposed to be brought to my attention, but we have a great deal of various sorts and I could do nothing else except read these reports if I was going to read every one of them.

So as far as Judge Alarcon's Order, it was not brought to my specific attention either by the Chief Deputy or Mr. Talmachoff.

- Q How many employees do you have working with you, Mr. Sharp?
  - A I'd say 150, Mr. Hecht.
- Jury, that's the same Grand Jury that returned the Indictment against Mr. Sirhan Bishara Sirhan in its yearly report, I believe it is referred to as the Auditor's Report, made some comments about the operation of the Clerk's Office.

Do you recall that report?

A Mr. Hecht, are you referring to the Arthur Young Report?

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2	A Yes; I'm quite familiar with it.
3	Q In fact, I have two documents here; one is the
4	Report and the other, I believe, is the Response.
5	May the portion of the Grand Jury Auditor's
6	Report with the County Clerk's Office be marked as Exhibit
7	Number 41 and may the Response be marked as Exhibit 42?
8	THE FOREMAN: It will be so marked.
9	BY MR. HECHT:
10	Q From the reading of this report I sense the
11	Grand Jury was concerned with the administrative controls and
12	the handling of the exhibits.
13	Q Can you tell this Grand Jury in what respect
14	steps were taken to embody the recommendations of the 1968
15	Grand Jury?
16	A Well, we have done a number of things. We had
17	been doing a number of things prior to the Grand Jury Audit.
18	I might say that I disagreed with the emphasis
19	that the Grand Jury Audit placed on it. I disagreed with many
20	of the things in the Report from the way they were presented.
21	Some of these were our own suggestions and our
22	own evaluations but if I recall we had over a 10-year period
23	a 119 percent increase in criminal filings several years before
24	the Sirhan trial and in one year I think we had a 50 percent
25	increase in criminal filings.
26	So we were within our restricted area and we had a
27	tremendous problem.
28	Part of the problem was that the District

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41 ID

42 ID

Yes.



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Attorney's Office felt and they suggested to us that we retain the exhibits, I believe the District Attorney's Office wanted us to retain exhibits for five years.

As I recall, that was five years after the Appellate period and we normally used to have a year's retention. In other words, when we think an exhibit can be released, we would go to the District Attorney and the District Attorney's Office okays it, we go ahead and get the Court Order and we seal it or turn it over to the Narcotics Officer or we proceed with the regular disposition of the exhibit.

So we had a tremendous problem. So, Number One, that was one of the many solutions that we sat down with the District Attorney and with the supervising judge in the craminal department, in Department 100, and there was the representative from the District Attorney's Office and I believe that was Mr. Leavy.

Also there was the Chief of the Criminal Department and the Chief Deputy, and the Judge.

They sat down and discussed some solutions to the problem.

We then decided that it would be reasonable to ask the District Attorney's Office to relax a bit on this retention period since what we were discussing were matters which had already been acted on in the Appellate Court so we secured an agreement with your Department so we could set up the disposition of the exhibits.

Another thing we wanted to do was we had a great

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number of things and the other agreement was the proper inventory.

And then we have had our problems, really, all these exhibits come in from Municipal Court, all of them come in and they're not properly identified. They'll merely say "A box and contents".

We wanted to establish and publish an inventory control. We had to get control of the people sending in the exhibits to us. That would be the Municipal Court Division, we get our exhibits from them plus the Grand Jury and also the exhibits that are entered into evidence during trials.

That was part of our many problems and what we wanted to do was to set up an inventory-type of system.

We had the problem with the transporting of these exhibits to our district office. We feel that the messenger service was not giving it adequate security and we conferred with the Chief Administrative Office, Department of Communications, and various other people, about getting better security in the transportation of the exhibits to be sure that the people transporting them kept their trucks locked.

We felt that in some cases the trucks were unlocked and people could have access to these exhibits and we felt that we must establish a control over those exhibits at all times.

That was the main thing that we had to do, was to get a board of exhibit personnel. We put this in our budget, we had this great quantity of exhibits and we had this great

quantity of material; up to them it was the partial duty of the Clerk's working in the Criminal Division to take care of those exhibits, but we established the classification of Exhibit Clerk with the Supervisors — various levels and these Exhibit Custodian Clerks were established and we got that into our budget and I think there is a total of eight people working exclusively on exhibits.

Well, when that was instituted, we don't have it fully completed to the Supervisors, but we have the personnel set up now and we feel that they're going to do the job and provide initiative and we have that element established and we feel that will more than sufficiently handle the situation.

I was concerned primarily because of the public attitude toward narcotics about security concerning the exhibits containing marijuana.

our employees might have a tendency to use or to take the marijuana because there were so many experts saying that marijuana is not so bad for you. I thought there might be some relaxation in our own department and at various times I went to the exhibit area and I said, "I want all these narcotics under a real tight control."

Now the Grand Jury Auditor wanted me to put in some vermin proof vaults and I objected to this. I said, "We're going into the Criminal Courts Building. I don't think we ought to invest in any big expenditures when we're going to have things in pretty good order in the new building, and then,

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in the meantime, in our present situation, I feel that we can establish a good control over this tremendous volume of marijuana, primarily."

So, I went through on a personal inspection several times and discussed it with the personnel and I said that the narcotics or the marijuana are not being disposed of fast enough.

We brought in Mr. Walker, a management trainee, I believe that was done specifically by Mr. Hatcher, and we assigned him to clean up the narcotics, to go through all of this stuff and to see how much of it we could get rid of.

I talked to Mr. Hatcher and I talked to the local man in charge of narcotic control and got his cooperation and he said he would be willing to take a lot of our stuff and get rid of it but he had a lack of transportation so I got some of our county trucks and had them dispose of this narcotics by taking it and shipping it to the State for its destruction.

I had another problem about the packaging. wanted to get everything packaged so we could establish how much we were getting in and getting out.

We were actually in the process of acquiring some sort of a sealing device to seal the material in tape so that it could be weighed and then reweighed afterwards.

I think the auditor, Arthur Young, suggested that we weigh them but after discussing it with Mr. Talmachoff and other personnel, I didn't feel that was practical. many reasons why I didn't think that would make sense.

Of course, there are many controls and sometimes

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controls break down.

Q I have a number of questions by the Grand Jurors and let me ask you this and see if I can't break it down to one question.

The Grand Jurors are curious as to the following facts: We are led to believe that the Sirhan case was an important, unique, case in and of itself, and during the investigation of the prosecution there were attempts made to safeguard the integrity of the evidence.

We have had testimony from Judge Alarcon that at the time the Indictment was returned he instituted or promulgated in connection with preventing excessive publicity and in connection with safeguarding the evidence certain orders regarding the evidence.

Also we have testimony that Judge Walker issued a Court Order, perhaps repeating certain parts of Judge Alarcon's order and also in greater detail, issuing further orders to insure and to safeguard the evidence.

The question is this; in view of the fact that the case was unique and important, how was it possible that

Judge Walker's Court Order or even Judge Alarcon's Court Order was not transmitted for your personal observation and view?

A I think if I had been here, I think they should have called me in person, which the Court frequently does. The Presiding Judge, when he has matters of sufficient importance, he will call me and I will be brought in for the matter.

That happened, like I said, when we tried to get a

relaxation of your retention problem.

But I cannot answer that. I asked my former Chief Deputy why I wasn't there and, to the best of my recollection, he said I was out of town. I don't know, but I feel I should have been called in and personally involved in it.

- Did you discuss this with Mr. Hatcher?
- Yes.
- Did you ask Mr. Hatcher, and I ask this out of curiosity, why he did not communicate the fact of the meeting in Judge Loring's chamber and the fact such a Court Order was issued to you, when you returned?
  - He didn't recall.
- Did you discuss with him why Judge Alarcon's Court Order was not also brought to your attention?
  - A Yes, but, again, he had no recollection of it.
- One of the Grand Jurors would like to know what happens to a Court Order when a Judge issues a Court Order.

Can you tell us what happens to it?

A There are several things that can happen.

If it's an Order from the Presiding Judge it normally goes into the Minutes of the case, whatever he so orders.

Then it comes to the Administration Division where it is filed. If it is an Order involving a particular case, it may be sent to one of the Chiefs of the Division. There are many orders, possibly several hundred orders a month that probably go into the case file or are handed on to the Division

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Chiefs.

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Q When you refer to a case file, you're referring to the case file that is maintained in the court, the courtroom file?

A Yes; the official file of the case, yes.

In fact, I anticipated that Mr. Talmachoff would bring me copies of whatever Court Orders he felt were necessary to discuss with me, which would be filed in the case file.

As I say, there are many Court Orders issued. There are voluminous numbers of Court Orders.

Besides being filed in the case file, these come to the Administration Division where they are indexed and they are perhaps sent on to the Division Chiefs or other persons who might have to implement those orders.

There are so many cases and so many parties and there are so many specific exhibits that it would take an entire division or quite a number of persons to examine every Court Order that was issued to determine if further action is required by the County Clerk's Office.

The Judge's Order itself is put into the Minutes of that Department and it would be recorded and be microfilmed and preserved that way.

As I say, it is the duty of the people in the Administration Division to pass these orders on to the proper person and these persons will bring these Orders to my attention if they feel that it is necessary.

MR. HECHT: Thank you. I believe that most of the



questions	have	been	answered	рÀ	that.
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I have nothing further.

THE FOREMAN: Are there any further questions to be asked of this witness?

Apparently not.

I need not caution you about the necessity for secrecy concerning the testimony you have given before this Grand Jury.

I'm sure that you know all about it.

THE WITNESS: Yes, I do, sir.

THE FOREMAN: All right.

Thank you for coming in.

(Thereupon, the witness, William G. Sharp, was then escorted from the Grand Jury Hearing Room by the Sergeant At Arms.)

THE FOREMAN: We'll adjourn now and we'll resume at 1:30 P.M.

(Thereupon, the noon recess was taken until 1:30 P.M., this same date.)

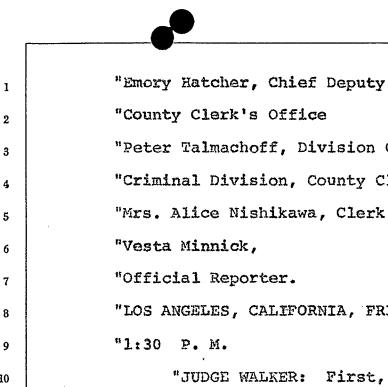
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1 LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1971 2 1:40 P. M. 3 --000--5 THE FOREMAN: Let the record show that all the Grand 6 Jurors present this morning are present at this time. 7 You may proceed, Mr. Hecht. 8 MR. HECHT: Mr. Foreman, I think it will be helpful if 9 I read the transcript of the thirty-some-odd pages of Grand 10 Jury Exhibit Number 38 for identification, the meeting in 11 Judge Loring's chambers, so we know precisely the events that 12 took place on that occasion. 13 (Reading:) 14 "SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA 15 "FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES 16 "In the Matter of 17 "SIRHAN BIGHARA SIRHAN 18 "Number A-233,421 19 "Meeting held in the Chambers of Assistant Presiding 20 Judge Charles A. Loring, on Friday, May 16, 1969, at 1:30 P. M. "PRESENT: 23 "Judge Charles A. Loring 24 "Assistant Presiding Judge 25 "Judge Herbert V. Walker 26 "Robert A. Houghton, Deputy Chief, 27 "Los Angeles Police Department 28 "David Fitts, Deputy District Attorney



"Peter Talmachoff, Division Chief,

"Criminal Division, County Clerk's Office

"Mrs. Alice Nishikawa, Clerk, Department 107

"Vesta Minnick.

"Official Reporter.

"LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1969.

"1:30 P. M.

"JUDGE WALKER: First, perhaps we better take up the photographs.

"MR. FITTS: There are somewhere in the neighborhood of 130. I wasn't present at the precise moment they were introduced but my understanding is that they were offered in evidence with the stipulation that they were not to be viewed by the jury.

"JUDGE WALKER: Well, I had Alice check.

"THE CLERK: They were only marked for identification.

"JUDGE WALKER: Because the Defense objected and that is why they were put in just for identification only.

"Now I have come to this conclusion. As far as they are concerned, I am willing to seal those subject to order of Court, and I think I can put it on some kind of ground. I am going to look at it and find myself some ground and do it. If the Appellate Court wants to upset us, that is fine.





"MR. FITTS: Well, I don't think there is going to be too much demand to see these. The only people that could do anything are going to be cranks in the first place.

"JUDGE WALKER: Well, those are the people I am worried about.

"MR. FITTS: Well, I sort of thought these people would be the cranks and they want to see them so they can start cranking.

"DEPUTY CHIEF HOUGHTON: I will agree with that.

"MR. FITTS: So these folders were for identification.

"THE CLERK: They were for identification only. There were two groups, one consisting of 166 and the other 127 photos.

"MR. FITTS: I never counted them.

"DEPUTY CHIEF HOUGHTON: There were two sets.

There was a set of photographs of the autopsy which

Noguchi's people took and then there was about half a

dozen, it seems to me, of photographs taken by the

Los Angeles Police Officers over there at the Good

Samaritan Hospital and you remember those. They were

taken prior to any surgery or cutting on the wound, on

the head wound, and I think they ought to be categorized

in the same group. I don't know if you used them in

evidence.

"MR. FITTS: Would you give me the exhibit numbers of those.

"THE CLERK: 81 and 82.

"JUDGE WALKER: And 81 consists of --

"THE CLERK: 166 photos, and what they are I really don't recall offhand, and then 82 is an envelope containing 123 photos.

"DEPUTY CHIEF HOUGHTON: Well, the photos I am talking about were not introduced in evidence. We can talk about those in a separate category.

"THE CLERK: They were only for identification.

"JUDGE WALKER: Anything that went in evidence, I don't think we can take a chance on sealing.

"DEPUTY CHIEF HOUGHTON: Well, I agree.

"JUDGE WALKER: Those that weren't in evidence, I think I am on a lot better ground.

"MR. FITTS: We used a very minimal of photos because, after all, it wasn't an issue anyway, no controversy.

"JUDGE WALKER: I know Alice has kept track of it.

It is not going to be any problem to figure it out.

"Then we come to the second problem as I see it. These exhibits were extremely valuable and they are going to go up on appeal and to have them mutilated or even some of them, it is going to be very bad, and I think particularly if they are not in packages.

"MR. FITTS: Yes, and in particular you have mentioned 81 and 82. Do you have those in the Minutes, just a Minute Order?

"JUDGE WALKER: Well, I think I better write an

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order in some particularlity and put it in the file.

"MR. FITTS: Well, there could still be a Minute Order.

"JUDGE WALKER: Well, it could be supported by a Minute Order but I think there should also be an actual signed order, I thought.

"MR. TALMACHOFF: I would like to recommend you do this. We had this at the very beginning of the case and it is quite helpful to us to be able to show a copy of the Court Order with the Judge's signature on it.

"JUDGE WALKER: Well, we can write up an order covering it in particularity.

"Now, getting back to our second problem, we have got these bullets, we have got the gun, and I have even had a request from some woman that got hit with one of those bullets. She wanted it for a souvenir. I have already told her where she can get it.

"What I am trying to do is to set up something like this, that the actual exhibits are not exhibited to these people in some manner, so they are not mutilated or lost or anything else, because it is easy for these exhibits to get lost in your office and everybody is in a mess. I understand that maybe you could have copies that the public could see.

"DEPUTY CHIEF HOUGHTON: I was going to wait until you got through with those exhibits and then we can talk about this other. We have done a lot of investigating



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of cases which were not subject to testimony and I think you put in Owens.

"JUDGE WALKER: Some 38 or 40 witnesses.

"MR. FITTS: How many were there? Most of that stuff was ordered delivered on discovery, and, in one way or another, they had a lot of specific names so they got that stuff and let me assure you here and now that which was delivered on discovery and that which was filed with the Court was scaled to this extent. They asked for interviews and interviews they got, but when it came down to embodying conclusions of investigative personnel you know and we believed, after examining this, that and the other, that even this Owens is a self-seeking son-of-a-bitch -- let it stay in the record. Material of that kind I abstracted from the file.

"DEPUTY CHIEF HOUGHTON: In other words, what you did, you must have done it earlier to block it out or to copy, because some of that was built into some of the interviews.

"MR. FITTS: No, it wasn't built into the Q and A's, and I gave you that which purports to be questions and answers.

"DEPUTY CHIEF HOUGHTON: We got a lot of actually what was summary of interviews, not Q's and A's.

"MR. FITTS: Yes.

"DEPUTY CHIEF HOUGHTON: And someone had made an evaluation of it as to the veracity of those fellows.

"MR. FITTS: Where possible the stuff was not made



a matter of record.

"JUDGE WALKER: It was not even put in for identification.

'MR. FITTS: Mostly it was in as just interviews without editorial comments.

"DEPUTY CHIEF HOUGHTON: Are you finished -- go ahead.

"MR. FITTS: That finishes my thought.

"DEPUTY CHIEF HOUGHTON: We had a meeting, and so all of you will know, with Euck Compton and John and Dave and my staff in which the District Attorney requested that we were to use his material given to him, our investigating files and copies thereof, which constituted, in his terms, red herrings in the case. Now, there were about fifteen or sixteen such categories and five of those received some publicity. There was the Cuban Duarte who you are not familiar with, but he got in and he even went on TV and Jerry Owens, the selfstyled preacher, John Faley, and I think he got some publicity, and most of them did because these witnesses went out and got the publicity, so we have got all of those plus some others that we consider to be in that category of red herrings of some significance, not materially significant, other than those that they asked for on discovery and they called Walter Crow.

TIR. FITTS: They got it.

"DEPUTY CHIEF HOUGHTON: They got that and I think one or two others, and they might have Virginia Teresa

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"MR. FITTS: I don't think so.

and that might have been marked.

"DEPUTY CHIEF HOUGHTON: Some of it had not reached the press that our investigation had uncovered and so that is the way it came back, but nobody knew it except us, the District Attorney and the FBI. There is that category that anybody in that group, that was introduced and marked for identification and, I am not sure, you will have to go back and look and then I will have to tell you.

"MR. FITTS: I don't know why it all falls to me.

I am in the business of compiling something which will probably have to be revamped, I don't know how many times, but it will be a District Attorney news release with respect to this Sirhan investigation, an appendix, and we have a list here of all the witnesses that the People called as a part of their case in chief. We weren't asked to mention those called by the Defense and we didn't.

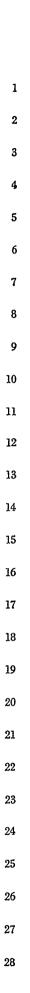
"DEPUTY CHIEF HOUGHTON: Called our subpoensed.

"MR. FITTS: As to those files that we put in.

"Now, correct me if I am wrong, but they were put in evidence, not to be seen by the jury, and you will remember there were a number of them that were submitted and this is just after we closed.

"THE CLERK: They were only marked for identifica-

"JUDGE WALKER: The only thing that was admitted





in evidence and not to be shown to the jury were the statements taken by Dr. Pollack of his interview with Sirhan.

"How about the search warrant?

"THE CLERK: That is only for identification.

"JUDGE WALKER: Okay, fine.

"DEPUTY CHIEF HOUGHTON: Which search warrant?

"JUDGE WALKER: Well, the one somebody had.

"DEPUTY CHIEF HOUGHTON: For the car. We had two.

"MR. FITTS: The first search warrant was never

material. It was the wrong car. That was a Chrysler.

"JUDGE WALKER: There was one I didn't want to put in evidence because of the affidavits attached to it.

"THE CLERK: He never asked it to go into evidence.

"JUDGE WALKER: I have forgotten.

"DEPUTY CHIEF HOUGHTON: I don't know which one you are talking about.

"MR. FITTS: There was the search of the DeSoto.

"DEPUTY CHIEF HOUGHTON: It never came in issue.

"MR. FITTS: It never came up so we never put the search warrant in evidence.

"DEPUTY CHIEF HOUGHTON: There was one other thing that we applied for and got and I want to be sure I understand what the Judge is talking about. In the Duarte investigation and Duarte is an anti-Castro Cuban, he alleged a fight with Sirhan at a meeting of

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the far-Left people over in Hollywood.

"MR. FITTS: I know what you are talking about.

That was in the search warrant. The most that ever occurred, so far as he was concerned, was that we scared him with a Grand Jury subpoena.

"DEPUTY CHIEF HOUGHTON: I will check it out.

"MR. FITTS: It is in the roster.

"DEPUTY CHIEF HOUGHTON: That is right.

"MR. FITTS: Okay.

"DEPUTY CHIEF HOUGHTON: I told them to either get a search warrant --

"MR. FITTS: We discussed the matter and the Grand Jury subpoena and that wasn't worth the paper it was written on.

"DEPUTY CHIEF HOUGHTON: I remember we discussed the search warrant.

"JUDGE WALKER: I may be mistaken, but I remember specifically the search warrant that was there was not going to the jury, and which search warrant it was, I don't know.

"In any event, let's go on to the rest of it. The big problem --

"MR. FITTS: May I just for clarification, because I want to know who is going to do what, and with respect to the restrictive order now as to those autopsy photos, Exhibits 31 and 82, do you want an affidavit or an order prepared by someone?

"JUDGE WALKER: Well, you can make up an affidavit



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or an order for my signature.

"MR. FITTS: Well, I was hoping you would do it.

"JUDGE WALKER: Well, I can't very well make an affidavit. I think that is up to your office. I don't know whether we need an affidavit. Couldn't you just simply prepare an order? I think there should be something in the record that supports my order, and now whether it is a good legal support or not is another question.

"JUDGE LORING: Couldn't you recite an examination of the photographs, discovery material of such a nature and so forth, otherwise it would serve no useful purpose.

"MR. FITTS: That is what I had in mind.

"JUDGE WALKER: I will do it that way but you will have to help me. We will have to bring them up and examine them so I can get some idea.

"Getting back to all of this thing that is supposed to be exhibited or could be exhibited, how are we going to handle this and keep them from having the originals?

"MR. HATCHER: Our office could duplicate every single exhibit that could be duplicated and only those that could be duplicated.

"JUDGE WALKER: Well, that is all right with respect to physical exhibits like papers and all things like that, but we have got the coat, we have bullets, we have got expended shells, unexpended, and so forth, which are physical.



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"JUDGE LORING: Well, I think they could be put in some kind of a plastic or cellophane container that can be seen through without being able to touch them.

"MR. FITTS: To be realistic about it, there aren't going to be many people who want to look at these bullets anyway. What can they do with it?

"DEPUTY CHIEF HOUGHTON: I don't think that is the problem, and I am just guessing as to what is bothering the Judge so much. I don't think they would have to handle the bullets. I think you could store the bullets however you want to store them or for how long, and I think that there could be photographs taken, if somebody wants to see the bullets, and I think photographs could be taken of a scale model and just lay it out clear and this is what they look like. Then you could say that they are in permanent storage, whatever you want to say.

"Now, as to the coat, I agree with Judge
Loring, that if for some reason somebody might want to
see the coat and they might want to look at the clothing
just to verify the fact that there was a bullet hole as
we said there was, and that sort of thing, I think you
might be able to put that in a bag so that they could see
that there were bullet holes in the shoulder of the coat
and the armpit and that sort of thing.

"JUDGE LORING: You would probably want to preserve that in some kind of a container in any event.

"JUDGE WALKER: Well, could your office make copies of all of the other exhibits?



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"MR. TALMACHOFF: All documents you mean?

"MR. PATCHER: That is no problem at all.

"JUDGE WALKER: Now about the bullets, guns and other physical things?

"MR. FATCHER: We could have them photographed if you would like. We could arrange to have it done.

There would be no problem.

"JUDGE WALKER: Well, we don't want any of the originals available except to attorneys of record.

"JUDGE LORING: Or upon order of Court. If somebody comes in with a valid reason as to why they should see it, and they are responsible people, then we could order it.

"JUDGE WALKER: I won't be here so I am not co-cerned.

'JUDGE LORING: Well, whoever does it.

"MR. FITTS: Judge Loring, that is something that I wanted to mention and it appears to me that with respect to the precautions that should be regarded in connection with all of this stuff, that rather than having anybody willy-nilly walking in off the street and coming up and postering the Clerk, it would be nice somehow if they obtained a kind of clearance through the Court. I know I am posing a sort of onerous burden.

"JUDGE WALKER: You mean to see anything at all?

TTTS: No.

WALKER: Oh, no.

"JUDGE LORING: Well, as long as you are dealing

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only with copies such as photographs of the original documents, what risk is there? Why shouldn't they see copies?

"DEPUTY CHIEF HOUGHTON: If you think of the volumes and volumes, there will probably be a sudden surge and I am saying immediately, as soon as it is known that they are going to be available, there will be maybe thirty people or maybe a hundred.

"JUDGE WALKER: As I understand it, it is going to be made known they are going to be available, there will be maybe thirty people or maybe a hundred.

"JUDGE WALKER: As I understand it, it is going to be made known they are going to be available in a news release.

"MR. FITTS: Here is the point of the release. The District Attorney wants to have something in the release with respect to the accessibility of those things which we have marked in evidence in some fashion or other like all of these interviews and the rest of it. wants to make it known that they are available for those people who have got some legitimate interest in looking at the stuff and include some kind of explanation of the mechanics by which this material can be viewed, and that is what I was hoping we might be able to determine, determine today, so I could report to him and discuss what is to be written in those releases which I have to write.

"JUDGE WALKER: Well, I think that we could have



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duplicates in the County Clerk's Office and those that we have decided to seal would have to be obtained by Court Order.

"MR. HATCHER: There would have to be another provision. If the person insists on seeing the original, it would have to be on Order of Court.

"JUDGE WALKER: Well, that could be done.

"JUDGE LORING: And good cause being shown.

"MR. HATCHER: I anticipate we will be getting a number of orders for copies. They can purchase copies of public records.

"JUDGE WALKER: Well, I have got a request up
there now for the original working papers of the psychiatrists and stuff like that, and that is from the
Psychiatric Association. One of them wants all of the
psychiatric testimony.

"THE CLERK: May I bring up a point? Here we have this 114, the psychiatric interview of Dr. Pollack with the defendant. I imagine lots of these psychiatrists would be interested in this particular interview, too.

How are you going to handle that?

"MR. FITTS: Well, the problem has arisen along that line.

"THE CLERK: They were admitted in evidence but were not to go before the jury.

"MR. FITTS: That is true, and Dr. Pollack himself was terribly exercised, for whatever it may be worth, when those statements, you know, were made available to



the press. It was not me though that did it. think it was a very good idea to do it. As far as Dr. Pollack was concerned, at that time these particular interviews were privileged until such time as they perhaps became an issue in the lawsuit and then, of course, no privilege would apply, but nobody asked for that stuff in the courtroom and yet it was released and we know that copies of that stuff had been made available and will at some time be used. Dr. Pollack has gotten a letter from us saying that he has in no way, shape or form consented to the release of this material to anybody and that was done without prior knowledge on his part. That is just to protect him so far as his professional standing is concerned, so whether that material should be released, I have some misqivings because it was not in evidence.

"JUDGE WALKER: Well, when it was not in evidence I don't understand why they were released.

"THE CLERK: Now it is in evidence but not to go to the jury. There was that condition.

"MR. FITTS: Okay, the statements are in evidence but the contents thereof were never placed in evidence.

"THE CLERK: That is right.

"MR. FITTS: There is one thing to have the scale in evidence and that doesn't have any value whatsoever except for the words that would be contained on it, and this was not placed in evidence and you know, it seems to me, there is a distinction.

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