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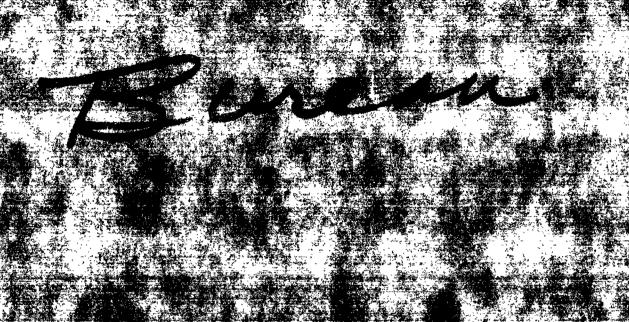


EXHIBIT 19

Los Angeles Report 7/1/68
SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN
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1 TA 56-156 JOS/sdb

EXHIBIT 19

Copy of reporter's transcript of the Grand Jury proceedings on June 7, 1968, in case entitled "The People of the State of California, Plaintiff, vs. Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, Defendant".

62-587-807

1 LA 56-156 JOS/sro

On June 13, 1968, GEORGE STONER, Chief of Investigations, Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office, furnished SA JAMES CAGNASSOLA, JR. a copy of the reporter's transcript of the Grand Jury proceedings, Friday, June 7, 1968, Case Number A233421, entitled "The People of the State of California, Plaintiff, vs. Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, Defendant".

THE GRAND JURY OF THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,)

Plaintiff,

VS.

No. A-233421

SIRHAN PISHARA SIRHAN,

Defendant.

REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF GRAND JURY PROCEEDINGS

Friday, June 7, 1968

APPEARANCES:

JOHN E. HOWARD, MORIO L. FUKUTO, JOHN W. MINER,

Deputy District Attorneys of the County of Los Angeles, representing the Office of the District Attorney.

THE CREAT JURY OF WALL COUNTY OF TELL ANGULAR

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

Pleintiff,

vs.

No. 1-233421

SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN,

Defendant.

PRESTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF GRAND WORT PROTECT

APPEARANCES:

JOHN E. TOWNED. MORTO L. FUKULO. JOHN V. MIKEK,

Deputy District Attorneys of the Country of Los Angeles, representing the Country of the District Attorneys

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LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1968 9:00 O'CLOCK A.M.

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(The Grand Jury Court Reporter, Donald L. Ostrov, was sworn as follows:

THE FOREMAN: Do you 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 dog)

(At the beginning of these proceedings 22 Grand Jurors are present.)

THE FOREMAN: May we come to order, please?

Ladies and gentlemen, the name of the possible defendant, Sirhan Bishara Sirhan.

Matters to be considered in connection with the above-named possible defendant:

On June the 5th, 1963, at approximately 12:20 a.m., the suspect, Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, shot Senator Robert F. Kennedy and five other individuals,

Paul Schmade, Irwin Stroll, William Weisel, Elizabeth Evans, and Ira Goldstein, at a gathering at the Ambassador Hotel following the primary elections.

Senator Kennedy had just completed his statement proclaiming his victory in the Democratic Primary when the shooting began.

The suspect, Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, was disarmed at the scene and taken into custody.

Senator Kennedy died at 1:44 a.m. the following morning.

Any member of the Grand Jury who has a state of mind in reference to this case or to any of the parties involved which will prevent him from acting impartially and without prejudice to the substantial rights of any of the said parties will now retire from the Jury Room.

Do we have anyone who wishes to disqualify himself?

(There being no response, all 22 Grand Jurors remain.)

THE FOREMAN: There being none, I will sign it.
We are ready, Mr. Howard.

MR. HOWARD: May we call as our first witness --may I get him --- Paul Ziffren.

PAUL ZIFFREN,

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

THE FOREMAN: Would you raise your right hand, please?

(Whereupon the witness complied with the request of the Foreman.)

Do you 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.

THE FOREMAN: Would you be seated, please, and for the record, could we have your name?

THE WITNESS: Yes, Paul Ziffren.

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EXAMINATION

BY MR. HOWARD:

Q Will you spell your last name for the record?

A Zaia double afaraean.

Q Mr. Ziffren, are you acquainted -- or were you acquainted with Robert Francis Kennedy?

A I was.

Q He is the Senator -- was the Senator from

New York?

A That's correct. '

MR. HOWARD: May we mark, with the Foreman's permission, for Grand Jury use, a photograph of the Senator from New York as Grand Jury Exhibit 4?

THE FOREMAN: Permission granted.

Q BY MR. HOWARD: Mr. Ziffren, will you examine Grand Jury's Exhibit 4? I will ask you if you recognize the person depicted in that photograph.

A I do.

Q Who is that?

A That's Robert Francis Kennedy.

Q How long have you known -- how long did you know the Senator?

A I have known the Senator since 1956.

MR. HOWARD: That's all we have of this witness unless the Jury has occasion to direct a question.

THE FOREMAN: Any questions?

MR. HOWARD: May Mr. Ziffren be excused? He came down to help us.

THE FOREMAN: Thank you for coming in.

(Whereupon the witness was excused and withdrew from the Grand Jury Suite.)

MR, HOWARD: May we call Dr. Cuneo?

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HENRY M. CUITEO,

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

THE FOREMAN: Would you raise your right hand, please, Doctor?

(Whereupon the witness complied with the request of the Foreman.)

Do you 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.

THE FOREMAN: Would you be seated, please, and for the record, your name?

THE WITNESS: Henry M. Cuneo.

THE FOREMAN: C-u-n-e-o?

THE WITNESS: That's right.

EXAMINATION

BY MR, MINER:

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Q Would you be kind enough to spell your last name for the reporter, please?

A C-u~n=e=0.

Q Doctor, you are a physician and surgeon duly licensed to practice as such in the State of

California? I am. 2 MR. MINER: May I approach the witness? . 3 THE FOREMAN: Go right ahead. BY MR, MINER: Doctor, I show you Grand Jury Exhibit 4 for identification and ask whether or not you recognize the person depicted in that photograph? 7 Yes, I do., 8 And will you tell us who he is, please? Q Senator Robert F. Kennedy. 10 Doctor, was Senator Kennedy a patient of 11 12 yours? Yes, he was. Α 13 And at what place was he your patient? Q 14 The Good Samaritan Hospital. A 15 That's here in Los Angeles County? Q 16 That's right. 17 A And would you tell us, please, when you 18 Q first came in contact with the Senator as your patient? 19 I'm not certain; I think it was somewhere 20 around about 1:30 in the morning. 21 I may be mistaken because I wasn't paying 22 23 any attention to the time. And that would be the morning of what date, 24 Doctor? 25 Well, I think June the 5th - would be 26

1	Tuesday no, it was Wednesday morning.	
2	I only had two hours' sleep in about forty-	
3	eight hours but it was Wednesday morning.	
4	I think it was the 5th, wasn't it?	
. 5	Q It would be June 5 then, 1968, is that	
6	right?	
7	A Yes, that's right.	
8	Q Where did you first see the Senator,	
9	Doctor?	
10	A In the Intensive Care Unit at the Good	
11	Samaritan Hospital.	
12	Q What was his condition at the time you	
13	first saw him?	
14	A Very critical.	
15	Q And what was the cause of the criticalness	
16	of his condition, sir?	
17	. A One, of course, was the intracranial	
18	injury; and the other was respiratory difficulty.	
19	Q And what procedures, if any, did you	
20	undertake at that time, sir?	
2Ì	A The Cardiac Service and the Chest Service	
22	were doing a tracheostomy at the time I arrived to improve	
23	his airway.	
24	Q Explain to the Grand Jury what you mean by	
25	the tracheostomy.	
26	A The tracheostomy is an incision is made	

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in the anterior part of the neck that enters the trachea and it's -- the tracheostomy tube is then placed into the trachea so it bypasses any possible obstruction that there might be above that level from drainage of blood into the nasal pharynx and obstructing the airway.

Q The trachea, I take it -- would we say "windpipe"? Would laymen mean the windpipe, the tube that goes into the lung?

A Yes. It's the main air stem way that goes to the lungs.

Q And could you indicate upon yourself the level at which that operation was performed?

A . It would be right here, above -- just below what you might call the Adam's apple.

Q After that procedure was accomplished, Doctor, what next happened?

A Well, of course, his condition markedly improved immediately following that.

There was considerable amount of blood and mucus that was aspirated through the wound and an adequate airway was maintained following that with no more respiratory difficulty.

Q By "aspirated," you mean the suction process that was going on, I take it?

A Yes

Q Then what next was done, Doctor?

25

A Well, the patient was being given a fluid; he had a blood transfusion that was being started.

And after examining the Senator, he began to have some cardiac difficulties, irregularity of the heart rate.

And just before the tracheostomy had been performed, his blood pressure went up to 280, which signified increasing intracranial pressure.

Q Did you then -- or was surgery performed upon Senator Kennedy?

A Yes.

Q And how long after his admission to the hospital did you take him to surgery, sir?

A As I recall, we took him up on the surgical floor, I would estimate, around -- about a quarter to 3:00 in the morning.

Q And what was the nature of the surgery you performed upon the Senator, Doctor?

A Well, the procedure was what we call a craniotomy. It was an opening into the right posterior aspect of the skull and the removal of an adequate amount of bone to explore the area where the bullet had entered.

Q Could you point to yourself, Doctor, showing the Grand Jury where the bullet did enter?

A The bullet entered approximately in the midportion of the right mastoid process, right -- just

in back of the right ear. 1 And for how long did you have Senator. 2 Kennedy in the surgical theater? 3 Approximately three hours. You were assisted by other physicians, Q were you? Yes, my associate, Dr. Nat Downs Reid ---R-e-i-d -- and Dr. Maxwell Andler -- A-n-d-l-e-r. What was the Senator's condition following the surgery, Doctor? 10 Well, he began markedly to improve, about 11 a third of the way through surgery, after some of the 12 blood had been removed; and he was able then to start 13 breathing on his own. 14 And although his respiratory excursions 15 weren't maximum, he was continued to be assisted with a 16 positive pressure machine so that he would have ---17 continue to have good, adequate airway, which, of course, 18 had been maintained since the tracheostomy when he had 19 been placed in the Intensive Care Unit. 20 Subsequent to the operation, did Senator 21 Kennedy die? 22 Yes, he did. 23 Were you present at the time of his death, Q 24 Doctor? 25

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Yes, I was.

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1	Q Did you pronounce him dead?	
2	A Yes.	
3	Q And at what hour did you pronounce him	
4	dead?	
5	A 1:44 a.m., yesterday morning.	
6	Q That would be the morning of June 6th, 1968?	
7	A Yes.	
8	MR. MINER: Thank you, unless the Grand Jury has	
9	any questions, Mr. Foreman?	
10	THE FOREMAN: Does anyone have any questions he'd	
11	like to ask the doctor before he is excused?	
12	Doctor, it's my duty to caution you and	
13	also to warn you not to discuss with anyone not to	
14	impart to anyone any of the proceedings that were carried	
15	on in this room this morning.	
16	THE WITNESS: Yes.	
17	THE FOREMAN: We want to thank you very much for	
18	taking time out from your busy schedule to come down and	
19	visit us.	
20	(Whereupon the witness was excused and	
20 21	(Whereupon the witness was excused and withdrew from the Grand Jury Suite.)	
	withdrew from the Grand Jury Suite.)	
21.		
21· 22	withdrew from the Grand Jury Suite.)	
21 [.] 22 23	withdrew from the Grand Jury Suite.) MR. HOWARD: May we call Dr. Noguchi as our next	

THOMAS T. NOGUCHI,

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

THE FOREMAN: Doctor, come right around here, please, Doctor. Would you stand, please, and raise your right hand?

(Whereupon the witness complied with the request of the Foreman.)

Do you 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.

THE FOREMAN: Would you be seated, please. For the record, would you give us your name?

THE WITNESS: Dr. Thomas T. Noguchi, N-o-g-u-c-h-i.

EXAMINATION

BY MR. MINER:

Q Dr. Noguchi, you are a physician and surgeon duly licensed to practice as such in the State of California?

A Yes, I.am..

Q And would you tell us what position, if any, you now occupy?

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1	A I am the Chief Medical Examiner and County	
2	Coroner for the County of Los Angeles, sir.	
3	Q Doctor, would you give us, briefly, a	
4	description of your experience and history as a physician?	
5	A I was graduated from Nippon == N-i-p-p-o-n	
6	Medical School in 1951. I served two-year internship; the	
7	first year was in Tokyo Imperial University Hospital and	
8	the second internship was in Orange County General	
9	Hospital.	
10	I completed lengthy postgraduate training	
11	in Pathology, and I was appointed in 1960 as Assistant	
12	Professor of Pathology at Loma Linda University, School	
13	of Medicine, and became the Chief of the Autopsy Service,	
14	for the White Memorial Medical Center.	
15	And I continued training in the field of	
16	forensic medicine, and I taught I have been teaching	
17	for many schools, including the University of Southern	
18	Galifornia, School of Medicine, as well as Loma Linda	
19	University.	
20	And I have been engaged in medico-legal	
. 21	investigation for the County of Los Angeles since 1961,	
22	sir.	
23	Q Doctor, are you certified by any specialty	
24	boards in your specialty of Pathology?	
25	A Yes, sir.	
26	Q What certifications do you hold, Doctor?	

A I am certified by the American Board of.
Pathology in the field of anatomical pathology.

Certification was given to me in 1960.

And then additional experience and training, and I was qualified to receive a certification in the field of clinical pathology, which was given to me in 1962; and it continues, the study in the area of medico-legal investigations and emphasis in the interpretation of the wounds and the position of the persons at the time of a shooting, and a number of medico-legal questions.

These are the sciences known as forensic medicine, and I was qualified to take the examination, and I successfully passed the examinations, and the certificate was given to me in 1963, sir.

MR. MINER: Is the Grand Jury Exhibit 4 in the hands of one of the Grand Jury members?

(Whereupon said document was handed to Mr. Miner by Mr. Howard.)

Q BY MR. MINER: Dr. Noguchi, I show you Grand Jury Exhibit Number 4, and ask you whether or not you performed an autopsy on the person depicted in that photograph?

A Yes, I did.

Q Would you tell the Grand Jury, please, when and where you performed that autopsy?

A The autopsy was conducted at the specially

designated autopsy room at the Mospital of the Good Samarivan, Los Angeles, and this examination was conducted on the date of June the 6th, 1968, and the 3 examination began at 3:00 a.m. and completed at 9:15 of the same date. And in the post-mortem examination of the .6 person depicted in this photograph, would you tell us, if you know, how this man was identified to you -that is, his name? By his name and also that ---10 Q What was his name, Doctor? 11 Robert Francis Kennedy, sir. 12 And did anyone assist you? Did you have 13 any other physicians on the team assisting you with this 14 autopsy examination? 15 Yes, sir. 16 And would you tell us who they were, 17 please, spelling their names for the reporter, if you can? 18 19 . Yes, sir. The assisting pathologists were John E. 20 Holloway, M.D., Deputy Medical Examiner for the County 21 of Los Angeles -- he is on my staff --Would you spell Dr. Holloway's last name? 23 H-o-1-1-a -- just a moment, piease --24 H-o-l-l-o-w-a-y -- and another pathologist was 25 Dr. Abraham T. Lu, last name spelled L-u. 26

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1	He is also deputized medical examiner for
2	the County of Los Angeles and he is in charge of
3	neuropathology.
4	Q And Doctor, the autopsy itself was at all
5	times under your direct supervision and control, is that
6	correct?
7	A Absolutely, sir.
8	Q And referring you to Grand Jury Exhibit
9	Number 4, is that a picture that was taken at your
10	direction and under your control?
11	A Yes, sir.
12	Q That's the exhibit I heretofore showed you?
13	A That is true, sir.
14	Q Thank you, Doctor. Doctor, as a result
15	of your examination, did you come to an opinion as to the
16	cause of the death of Senator Kennedy?
17	A Yes.
18	Q And would you state your opinion, please?
19	A The cause of death was gunshot wound of the
20	right mastoid, penetrating the brain.
21	Q And in your examination, Doctor, did you
22	determine if there was more than one wound on the body of
23	the Senator?
24	A Yes.
25	Q And would you tell us how many wounds there
26	were?

ı	A A total of three gunshot wounds, sir.
2	Q Do you mean caused by three separate
3	bullets, Doctor?
4	A Yes.
5	Q And would you describe the location of
6	the two, other than the one in the head?
7	A I'll be glad to.
8	May I at this time designate three
9	gunshot wounds as following, based on the standard
10	procedure, may I call this, the gunshot wound in the right
11	mastoid, to be Gunshot Wound Number 1, and the other two
12	gunshot wounds will be Gunshot Wound Number 2 and 3.
13	These two gunshot wounds before this,
14	may I also the number given, purely for the purpose
15	of identification; it does not intend to designate the
16	time or sequence of events.
17	And Gunshot Wound 2 was found in the back
18	of the right armpit, known as the right axilla; and the
19	Gunshot Wound 2 was also found very close, approximately
20	it's about half inch below the Gunshot Wound Number 2.
21	Q Wait a minute, I think
22	THE FOREMAN: He said "2" twice.
23	Q BY MR. MINER: Just rapidly, Doctor, so
24	that the Grand Jury will understand that, there were two
25	gunshot wounds in the region of the armpit, so to speak,
26	is that right?

	1
1	A Yes.
2	Q And that was the left or right armpit?
3	A Right armpit.
4	Q In designating them, you have arbitrarily
. 5	called these gunshot wounds Number 2 and 3 as distinguished
6	from Gunshot Wound Number 1, which was the one in the head,
7	I take it, is that correct?
8	A That's correct.
9	Q All right. Now, as to 2 and 3, could you
10	again tell us, they were both in the armpit and they were
111	within half inch of each other, is that correct?
12	A Yes, sir.
13	Q Now, as to the characteristics of Gunshot
14	Wound Number 2, could you tell us, please, what
15	characteristics that gunshot wound had?
16	What was it; how did the bullet traverse
17	in the body, if it did?
18	A Yes, sir. Referring to the Gunshot Wound
19	Number 2, the entrance wound was found, as I mentioned,
20	in the right axilla, and it penetrated subcutaneous
21	tissue and muscle structure from right to left direction,
22	and upward, and back to front direction.
23	And the exit wound was found, the front of
24	right shoulder.
25	The total body x-ray disclosed there was
26	no injury to bony structure norfragments of lead remained

in the wound track. I am referring to the Gunshot Wound 1 Number 2, sir. 2 Would it be correct then, Doctor, from 3 what you have told us, that the bullet that caused 4 Gunshot Wound Number 2 ---MR. MINER: Can you hear me? Is that all right? THE GRAND JURORS: Ÿes. BY MR, MINER: -- that Gunshot Wound 8 Number 2 entered the body and exited from the body, and 9 there was no part of it in the body, is that correct? 10 That's correct, sir. 11 . Ó 12 Referring you now, Doctor, to Gunshot 13 Wound Number 3, that entrance wound was, as you told us, within half an inch of entrance wound Number 2? Yes. 15 Would you describe what happened to that 16 17 bullet in the body? Excuse me a moment, Doctor. Go ahead, 18 19 Doctor. The Gunshot Wound Number 3 track was 20 traced and it indicated the direction to be from the right 21 to left and almost parallel to the wound, to the Gunshot Wound Number 2 pathway. 23 However, the wound track did not penetrate 24 or did not penetrate the chest cavity but the bullet 25 continued to travel the muscle structure of the back and 26

the bullet was found lodged in the area called the sixth cervical vertebra and slightly to the right. I wonder, Doctor, if you could designate. perhaps on me, so that the Jury could see, just where that would be? 5 Gunshot Wound Number 2 track was here (indicating). It was -- only it was impossible for me to trace the gunshot wound track straight unless I could place 8 the Senator's right arm forward (witness indicating on Mr. Miner). 10 The Gunshot Wound Track Number 3 was about 11 12 this area and the bullet was lodged at midline, the lower portion of the back of the neck. 13 MR. MINER: Thank you. 14 15 (Whereupon the witness resumed his place 16 on the witness stand.) 17 BY MR. MINER: I take it then there was no 18 exit wound for bullet wound Number 3? 19 No, sir. 20 Did you in fact recover the bullet from . 21 the location you just told us about? 22 Yes. 23 And how did you recover the bullet, sir? 24 .I recovered the bullet by making a small 25 standard incision from the back of the neck and gently 26 retrived it and by my index finger.

Los Angeles Police Department, 1 Would you give us the name of that officer, please, or may I ask you, was that Officer or Sergeant 3 Bill Jordan of Rampart Detectives, Los Angeles Police Department; is that correct? . That's correct, sir. At what time did you hand Grand Jury Exhibit 5-A to Sergeant Jordan? 8 The bullet was recovered 8:45 a.m. on June the 6th, 1968, and I hand this bullet to Sergeant 10 Jordan at 8:49 a.m. of the same date, sir. 11 Doctor, I take it then -- or would you 13 tell us, do you have an opinion as to whether or not the wounds you have designated, 2 and 3, contributed to the Senator's death? 15 16 As far as how significant they contributed, 17 this will depend entirely upon evaluation of fatal gunshot 18 wound. Let me withdraw the question as phrased. 19 I think it wasn't too eloquently put. I will try it this 20 way, if I may, Doctor. Do you have an opinion as to whether or 22 not Wound 2 would, by itself, have been fatal? 23 24 Unlikely. 25 And do you have an opinion as to whether. Wound 3 by isself would have been fatal?

2	because it causes negorrhage and the infections and so on
3	and without proper medical treatment, this could cause
4	fatal outcome.
5	Q But in the ordinary or usual course of
6	events, in the treatment, proper medical treatment, you
7	would not regard either wound as being fatal, is that
8	correct?
9	A That's correct, sir.
10	Q Or either or both wounds in combination as
11	likely to cause dearn if he was properly treated, is that
12	correct?
13	A That is correct.
14	Q So that you would regard Wound Number 1
15	then as being the wound that did cause death, is that
16	right?
17	A That's correct, sir.
18	Q And would you tell us what you found
19	physiologically and anatomically with respect to Wound
20	Number 1?
21	A The Wound Number 1 was found behind the
22	right ear.
23	And the hair a portion of the head was
24	previously shaven for the purpose of surgery; and there
25	was a closed surgical suture was suture or an
26	incision was found on the right back portion of the head.

Unlikely, The term I use, "unlikely,"

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And the entrance wound of the Gunshot Wound Number 1 was indeed incorporated in the area of incision.

However, Dr. Cuneo -- I believe I have a name of the -- he was a Chief Neurosurgeon and was invited to point our area that prior surgical incision was made so that I would be absolutely certain that was the entrance wound.

Q I take it that Dr. Guneo then was present at a portion of the autopsy procedure, at any rate, was he?

A Yes, sir.

Q All right. Go ahead, Doctor, please. Sorry to have interrupted.

A The exact location of the gunshot wound as follows:

Three quarter inches from the medical -medical standard landmark, which is called biauricular
line, that is, line starts from right ear canal to the
top of the head to the left ear canal, and different to
this line.

The entrance wound was found three-quarter inch back of this line and also three-quarter inch above the ear canal, the line or horizontal line passing through the ear canal.

Then this -- the gunshot wound was also

located, measured from the top of head, which was five inches from the top of head, and at two and a half inches from the most posterior portion of the head.

Q Did the bullet - we are talking about bullet wound, or Wound Number 1, aren't we; is that correct?

A .Yes .. Yes, sir.

Q Was there any external evidence of Wound Number 1 hitting the external portion of the ear before entering the skull itself?

A External ear -- as far as gunshot wound is concerned, there was no penetration of external ear, or ear lobe.

However, it was a blackening discoloration, indicating what we call powder tattooing and still grayish black powder deposited on the surface of the edge of the right ear, and this was about one inch in longest dimension.

Q Doctor, what damage to the brain, if any, was done by Bullet Wound Number 1?

A There was an extensive brain damage on the right side of the brain, mainly the brain called cerebellum, and in reference to the right lobe of the cerebellum; I should probably say "right hemisphere of the cerebellum."

There also was marked swelling of the brain as well as flattening by the pressures inside of the brain

and causing a flattening of the brain stem.

Q And in your opinion, these events resulting from the bullet wound are the ones that caused death, is that correct?

A Yes, sir.

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MR. MINER: I have no further questions of this witness, unless any member of the Grand Jury

THE FOREMAN: Does any Juror have any question of Dr. Noguchi before he is excused? Mrs. Shalhoub?

MR, MINER: Before we look at the Grand Juror's question, Mr. Foreman, may I reopen my examination of this witness?

THE FOREMAN: Surely.

Q BY MR. MINER: Doctor, from the tattooing that you described on the edge of the ear as to bullet Wound Number 1, do you have any opinion as to what might have been the distance from which that bullet was fired?

A Yes, I do have an opinion, sir.

Q And what is your opinion, Doctor?

A May I -- before I would express my opinion,
I would like to qualify myself that this area may be area
called criminalistic or firearm identification, and without
having an opportunity to test the suspected firearm, using
similar cartridge and a bullet, and it will be very
difficult for forensic expert to express in a distance by
how many inches.

However, the position of the tautooing and the powder on the edge of the right ear indicate that gunshot wound was inflicted, and I would say that the muzzle distance was a --- very, very close.

Q Do you believe this was a contact wound, that is, the muzzle was actually up against the body of Senator Kennedy?

A I would like to study further, since there are -- continuous examination must be conducted because the surgeon had removed the fragments of the skull, which may contain the powder. However --

Q Let me put it this way, can you give -- do you have an opinion as to the maximum distance the gun could have been from the Senator and still have left powder burns? How is that? Can you give us an opinion on that?

A · Well, yes, I think so. I can express an opinion.

Allowing a variation, I don't think it will be more than two or three inches from the edge of the right ear.

MR. MINER: I think that the question one one question asked by a Grand Juror was answered, and the other one is:

Q Doctor were there any other pathologists

present --- and I think you have told us that Drs. Holloway

and Lu were present --- and were there some pathologists

that came from the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology 1 in Washington who did arrive at the autopsy before it was completed? That's true, sir. Q Would you tell us what their names are. please? Colonel Pierre Finck, F∞i-n~k. Yes. I believe that is F-i-n-c-k, Doctor. Q Я Yes, that's true. That's right --9 M. C. Medical Corps, United States Army. He is a Chief 10 of Military Environmental Pathology, and the Chief of 11 Ballistic Wound Branch of the Armed Forces Institute of 12 Pathology. 13 And Commander Charles Stahl, Commander in 14 the Medical Corps, United States Navy. He is Chief of 15 Forensic Branch in Armed Forces Institute of Pathology. 16 17 And Dr. Kenneth Earle, E-a-r-l-e. He is a · Chief of the Neuropathology Branch of Armed Forces 19 Institute of Pathology. 20 And Doctor -- or Commander Stahl's last 21 name is spelled S.t-a-h-l, is that correct? 22 Yes, sir. 23 MR. MINER: I have no further questions unless the Grand Jury have some questions. 25 Any further questions? THE FOREMAN:

There being no further questions,

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Dr. Noguchi, it's my duty to caution you and warn you not 1 to impart to anyone or discuss with anyone any of the proceedings that went on in this Grand Jury room this 3 morning. THE WITNESS: Thank you. Thank you very much for coming in. THE FOREMAN: THE WITNESS: Thank you. (Whereupon the witness was excused and 8 withdrew from the Grand Jury Suite.) 9 10 MR. FUKUTO: Sergeant LaVallee. 11 12 THE FOREMAN: You may be excused, Mr. Miner. Thank you for coming in. 13 14 MR. MINER: Thank you, Mr. Foreman. Thank you. 15 ladies and gentlemen 16 ALBERT J. LA VALLEE, 17 called as a witness before the Grand Jury, was duly sworn 18 as follows: 19 THE FOREMAN: Would you raise your right hand, 20 21 please, sir? (Whereupon the witness complied with the 22 request of the Foreman.) 23 Do you solemnly swear that the evidence 24 you shall give in this matter now pending before the 25 Grand Jury of the County of Los Angeles shall be the 26

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truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

THE WITNESS: I do.

THE FOREMAN: Would you be seated, please, and for the record, Sergeant, would you give us your name?

THE WITNESS: Sergeant Albert J. LaVallee, L-a

capital V-a- double -1- double -e.

·EXAMINATION

BY MR. FUKUTO:

Q What is your business or occupation?

A I am a Sergeant of Police attached to the Survey Unit, Scientific Investigation Division, Los Angeles Police Department.

Q Have you had some training and experience in making surveys and as a result of the surveys, drawing diagrams of the location you survey?

A Yes, I have.

Q What kind of training, briefly?

A Oh, in working for my degrees in college, I took up several courses in engineering drawing and working as a tool and die maker, I took up courses in tool engineering, a course in plane surveying.

And I worked as an assistant to the officer in charge of the Survey Unit for several years, and then for about the past eight years I have been an officer in

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3	charge of the Survey Unit.
2	Q Of the Los Angeles Police Department?
8	A Of the Los Angeles Police Department.
4	MR. FUKUTO: May the diagram which is on the board
5	be marked Grand Jury Exhibit Number 1:
.6	THE FOREMAN: So ordered.
7	MR. FUKUTO: Thank you.
8	Q Sergeant LaVallee, I direct your attention
9	to Grand Jury Exhibit Number 1. Do you recognize that
10	exhibit?
11	A Yes, I do.
12	Q And did you prepare that exhibit?
13	A I did.
14	Q Would you describe what it is?
15	A It is a plot plan view of the serving
16.	kitchen area north of the Embassy Room of the Ambassador
17	Hotel.
18	Q On what floor of the hotel is that
19	A The second floor.
20	Q area located? On the second floor?
21	A On the second floor.
22	Q It's indicated on the diagram, is that
23	correct?
24	A Yes.
25	Q What is the scale strike that.
26	Is the diagram drawn to scale?

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2	Q What is the scale as represented on that
3	diagram?
4	A The scale is one inch equals two feet.
5	Q And I note in the diagram itself you have
6	designated certain rectangles as being certain objects;
7	for instance, the ice machine on the lower part of the
8	diagram, is that correct?
9	A That's correct.
10	Q Are those items that you designated
11	located in fact at that location?
12	A They are. At the time I made the drawing,
13	they were located at that location.
14	Q So the diagram is self-explanatory in that
15	respect, is that correct?
16	A That is correct.
17	Q North is to the top of the diagram?
18	A Top of the diagram.
19	Q Where is Wilshire Boulevard located with
20	respect to that diagram?
21	A Wilshire Boulevard would be located north,
22	at the top of the map.
23	Q Toward the top. And did you yourself make
24	all the actual measurements in preparing that diagram?
25	A I did.
26	MR. FUKUTO: That's all I have, Mr. Foreman.

THE FOREMAN: Any questions for the Sergeant? There being no further questions, I must caution you and warn you, Sergeant, that you are not to impart to anyone or discuss with anyone any of the proceedings that went on in this Grand Jury room this morning. Thank you very much for coming in. THE WITNESS: You are welcome. (Whereupon the witness was excused and withdrew from the Grand Jury Suite.) (SHORT RECESS.) (Whereupon the next witness, Irwin Stroll, was wheeled into the Grand Jury Suite in a wheelchair.) THE FOREMAN: Good morning, sir. THE WITNESS: Good morning.

Mr. Foreman, our next witness --MR. HOWARD:

Just a minute. Shall I swear him? THE FOREMAN:

Swear him. Yes. MR. HOWARD:

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IRWIN NEAL SUROLL. 1 called as a witness before the Grand Jiry, was duly sworn as follows: THE FOREMAN: Would you raise your right hand. please? 5 (Whereupon the witness complied with the request of the Foreman.) Do you solemnly swear that the evidence 8 you shall give in this matter now pending before the Grand Jury of the County of Los Angeles shall be the 10 truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so 11 help you God? THE WITNESS: I do. 13 THE REPORTER: State your name for the record. 14 THE WITNESS: . Irwin, Neal'Stroll. 15 16 EXAMINATION 17 BY MR. HOWARD: 18 Mr. Stroll --19 MR's HOWARD: First of all, let me check this 20 lavaliere microphone. I don't know if it's hooked up. 21 THE FOREMAN: 22 Yas. 23 Could you hold it ---Q 24 BY MR. HOWARD: Could you hold it up a little? 25 26 Sure.

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They told me the Serator would only go through like the podium door then leave through the crowd or come through the crowd and come through the podium door, and I didn't know that until ten minutes before the Senator came and we didn't know until -- what time he would come until ten minutes before he came.

And he came through, like I said, and I shook his hand, and then I saw the press coming through, after he gave his speech, but he left through the curtains behind the podium.

And then there was Jesse Unruh, Pierre Salinger, and Senator Kennedy went through the kitchen doors.

And then I saw the signal from Stephen Smith, his brother-in-law; it was a nod of the head. He said, "Come on, Irwin."

And I went through our door, the podium door, and I started going through the kitchen door when two press people pushed me away. I got in front of Mrs. Kennedy by accident.

Then we went through the door and all of a sudden the procession stopped and it was like firec ackers, just pop, pop, all over the place -- and smoke -- and, well, I did this, I pushed Mrs. Kennedy -- just a reaction -- and everyone in the front turned around.

I turned around and saw Mrs. Kennedy on the

floor with Roosevelt Grier covering her. 1 It was like a swarm of people pushing me out of the room. I went out of the podium door. I said, 3 "God, I'm shot," and then my friends carried me off. . I noted I was shot because of the blood. when the shooting started, it felt like a kick in the knee. Q May I interrupt you at this point. Were you in the area of the Embassy Room at the Ambassador Hotel? 9 Yes, I was. 10 You say you were awaiting the arrival of 11. Senator Kennedy? 12 Uh-huh. 13 Roughly, about what time of night or early 14 morning are we speaking? 15 Well, I got there about 6:00 o'clock and I 16 was standing at the door from 6:00 until the assassination, 17 and the Senator didn't come in until about 12:00 o'clock. 18 At 12:00 o'clock you saw the Senator arrive? 19 Right. 20 Where were you located? Q 21 At ∽⊸ 22 There is the pointer right there. THE FOREMAN: 23 BY MR. HOWARD: Just describe it, first, 2425 can you?

It was this door right there (indicating).

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1	Q We have marked for an exhibit, as Exhibit 1,
2	a large diagram. There has been testimony that this is a
3	floor plan of a portion of the Empassy Room at the hotel.
4	Do you recognize it as such?
5	A Yes, it is.
6	Q And by reference to the Exhibit 1, could
7	you locate with this pointer to the Jury where you were?
8	A I was standing right at this door. See,
9	the door was all the way back, and Senator Kennedy came
10	through here.
11	I shock his hand. Then he walked up the
12	stairs and went up here.
13	Mrs. Kennedy followed; then the press went.
14	Then after he made his speech, the press
15	came through here. was still at the door, but Senator
16	Kennedy left through the curtains, through the back, and
17	Mrs. Kennedy went with him.
18	Then they went through here, and Jesse Unruh
19	and Pierre Salinger went through with Senator Kennedy
20	went through.
21	Then his brother-in-law, Stephen Smith, was
22	here, and nodded, so I left my post here and I continued
23	to ~~ went through.
24	But then two press people beat me to the
25	door and I went right in front of Mrs. Kennedy.
26	Q We are going a little fast for description.

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1	Pirst of all, I'll mark the original door
2	that you demonstrated to the Jury as
3	A Right here (indicating).
4	Q as "Stroll" or "S-1," right?
5	A Right.
6	Q Have I marked correctly the door where you
7	were when the Senator arrived?
8	A Right there.
9	Q You indicated that after the Senator
10	arrived, he walked, and you indicated and I will mark
11	with a pen from S-1 the general area am I correct
12	over to an area indicating Stage Antercom?
1.3	A Yes, the stage upstairs.
14	Q Did you remain at Sol at that time?
15	A They toldrine stay there and make sure no one
16	came through.
17	Q Now, did the Senator make a speech of some
18	type?
19	
20	Q Keep it loud because I am here
21	A He joked with the crowd like he usually
22	
23	Q You stayed at S-1?
24	A Right.
. 2	Q Did the Senator complete his address to the
. 20	crowd?

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1	A Right.
2	Q He then left the area where he was giving
3	the speech?
4	A Uh-huh.
5	Q Did you observe where he went at that time?
6	A He went 'cause I remember telling him
7	that he wouldn't go through the same place twice, so we
8	were watching him, trying to go maybe we thought he'd
9	go through the Embassy Door outside.
10	But I noticed that the press came through
11	my door by the Senator there was a curtain back there
12	and he went through back here (indicating).
13	Q And you are indicating then an area marked
14	on the Exhibit 1 as Fall Ramp, is that correct?
15	A Right.
16	Q And a couble door with a curtain over it,
17	correct?
18	A Uh-huh.
19	Q And the Senator left then at this area
20	above the words "Stage Anteroom," the double door, is that
21	correct?
22	A Right.
23	Q . He walked out a hallway and turned and
24	walked to his right; is that a fair statement?
25	A Right.
23	Q And what occurred them?

Then the press started coming through, but we wouldn't let them through because they told us not to let any press through. So the Senator was joined by Jesse Unruh and Pierre Salinger, and they were talking to him. Then they all went through -- all three of them went through the kitchen door, but I remember 7 there was a security guard standing right next to me at 8 this door (indicating). At S-1? 10 Right. 11 I am going to make a mark, continue the 12 mark of my pen from S-1 through the curtain double door, 13 is that correct? 14 Right. 15 Down the hallway, and approach another 16 Is that your recollection --17 double door. Right. 18 -- of the path? 19 Q I remember there was another security guard 20 blocking this other door because it was one door closed. 21 There was two doors. One door was closed 22 with a security guard right in front of it. 23 I will just mark that S-2, just to 24indicate at this point we talked about the door being closed, is that correct? 26